Lewisburg Chronicle.

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

JULY 11, 1856.

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

Another Douglas Trick.

The vote to re consider prevailed, and the people's branch of Congress *passed the bill to admit the Free State of Kansas*, by barely 2 maj. Every Fremont man voted for it, and every Buchanan man and every Fillmore man (except a few from the Free States) *voted against it!* (It will be remembered that the Buchanan and Fillmore parties have all along professed that they were willing to "admit Kansas, having a Republican constitution, *with or without* Slavery, as the people might desire." It is proved beyond all cavil that the honest, real settlers of Kansas do *not* want Slavery. They have formed a "Republican" Constitution, by a procedure as regular as that under which Arkansas, California and Michigan were admitted; their admission would restore peace to an agonized land: but the whole Buchanan and Fillmore party strength is used to keep them out—because they do not come *with* Slavery !!! Out upon such hypocrisy !)

—The Report of the Investigating Committee has alarmed the Slave Power, and they dare not trust Buchanan before the people as matters stand. Foreseeing the passage of the Topeka Constitution, that arch-traitor Douglas has pushed thro' the Senate a wiley, plausible scheme to counteract it. He proposes to repeal *some* of the worst of the enactments of the Border Ruffian Legislature, have *another* census taken, *other* election officers appointed and *another* election held. All fair enough on the surface as far as it goes, (and so were the laws for the first elections,) but not a whit is gained by it. The fraudulent Legislature is recognized as legal; its usurping officers are continued; some of its infernal enactments are endorsed. The drunken Shannon, the perjured Lecompte, the murderer Clark, the "Sheriff" Jones, and the whole posse of corrupt and law-breaking Territorial Officers are to be continued in power. No provision is made to punish or check the assassins and highway robbers, and nothing to restore to the Free State people what they have lost. No section orders the [illegible] released from prisoned on pretenee of "treason." U. S. soldiers (under Shannon) are to be sent all over the Territory. In short, the *execution* of the whole scheme is in the hands of the very man who have committed all the outrages heretofore !!!

Douglas' scheme is then simply *another* device to give Slavery *another* chance to ravage Kansas. The local provisions of the bill favor Slavery. The Free State leaders are imprisoned or driven out of the Territory, killed or hunted like beasts. In the wake of the armies, slave-holders are staking their claims. Free State emigrants attempting to ascend the Missouri are stopped, plundered, and set back. There is no safe way for Free State men to reach Kansas except through a wilderness!

Deceptive and insulting as is this piece of charlantry—worthy of Douglas—we hope the popular branch of Congress will echo the people's will, and treat this bill with the contempt it deserves, by leaving it in its native darkness. THE TOPEKA CONSTITUTION ONLY CAN DO JUSTICE TO KANSAS, AND INSURE PEACE! Let the Slaveocratic Senate reject it, and go before the people on that issue, if they dare!

☞ *The Convention which nominated Mr. Buchanan*, is thus described by Hon. Tho's H. Benton (who was a spectator) in his recent celebrated and powerful Address at St. Louis:

I found a garrison of office-holders inside of the Convention, and a besieging army of the same gentry on the outside of it. Packed delegates were there, sent to betray the people. Straw delegates were there, coming from the States which could give no Democratic vote. Members of Congress were there, although forbid by their duties from being at such a place. A cohort of office-holders from Washington City were there, political eunuchs in the federal system, incapable of acting for the smallest federal office, yet sent there by the Administration to impose a President upon the people. It was a scandalous collection, excluded by the Constitution from being even electors of the President; and yet sent there to vote for the Administration—and to vote upon the principle of the ox that knoweth his master's crib—upon the principle of the ass that knoweth the hand that feedeth him. Bullies were there from the Custom House and the five points in New York—all with the approbation of the Administration; for the office-holders would not be there (absent from their duties and drawing their pay) without the consent of their employers. It was a scandalous collection.

As the Buchanan men claim Benton as his friend—(and so great a friend that it is stated he will run a separate Electoral Ticket in Missouri!)—he is their own witness, and they must admit his evidence. No wonder such a Convention should get up such a Platform.

☞ Mr. Sumner is worse, and was unable to attend on Brooks' trial. It is feared he may never recover. Brooks was tried, and fined the paltry sum of $300, which he paid down.

The debate on the expulsion of Brooks from the House, commenced on Wednesday his friends showing the most bullying spirit, but not being able to overawe the Free State members. The debate was most exciting, and Keitt of S. C. drew a chair to strike Hickman of Pa., when he was kept off by force.

☞ Col. Fremont's Letter of Acceptance is a masterly document, and shows he is a Statesman as well as a soldier—a Patriot as well as a brave and noble man. We shall give it, next week.

NEW BERLIN.—The first session of the Union Seminary closed happily, and the Institution seems to be a source of much pride and gratification to the citizens..... The crops in that vicinity are good.....If we may believe anonymous articles in the *Times*, the people of our county are pretty much all willing—ready—anxious—zealous—panting—agonizing—nearly dying with love for certain gentlemen of the Kansas stripe for County Offices !!

A Single Specimen

of the way "sings is working" in West. Pa.

The *Warren Mail* brings us a most rich account of the manner in which Buchananism is breaking up the Slave Democracy in that part of the State. At the County Convention, the following Letter was presented from two chosen Delegates:

To the Democratic Convention—The Democrats of Columbus Township are of the Jeffersonian School. They have not changed their sentiments as to the propriety of restricting Slavery to its present limits. It is announced in the *Ledger* [the Buchanan county paper] that such Democrats will not be allowed to run upon your ticket, nor attend the Buchanan Ratification meeting. We do not wish to participate in the proceedings of a Convention which might commit us to the support of a ticket on the Cincinnati platform, and therefore decline to present credentials.

PHILANDER PARKER,
AARON WALTON,
Delegates from Columbus Township.

The reading of this was a shower-bath upon the faithful; but a worse one was in readiness, in the following Letter from GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, Esq., Democratic Member of our Legislature in 1850, '51. Mr. S. is a gentleman of the first respectability and his Letter contains much food for thought. Read it, attentively!

WARREN, July 2, 1856.

SIR: As a Delegate to the Democratic Co. Conv. this day to assemble, you ask me to state in writing whether I am in favor of making Kansas a Free State. I am opposed to the further extension of Slavery, and in favor of excluding it from all Territory of the U. S. The free white man, to the exclusion of the negro slave, should be allowed to make his home on the banks of the Kansas.

While I am in favor of popular sovreignty in its broadest sense, I do not think this principle requires the removal of all obstacles to the unlimited spread of Slavery. It did not demand the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The barrier to the extension of slavery in principle, was as old as the Constitution itself—Thomas Jefferson wrote it. It was approved by the old Congress of 1784, and again in 1787. It was adopted by Congress 1789, and Washington signed the bill. It was re-enacted by Congress in 1802, and Jefferson approved and signed the re-enactment. In 1816, it was twice approved by Congress, and each time endorsed by Madison., Inaugurated by Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, and Polk. The same principle had been repeatedly endorsed by almost every Democratic statesman in the country, including Buchanan, Cass, and Douglas. It was reserved for the present Administration to discover, that the Constitution would allow no obstacles to be laid in the way of Slavery extension—that the institution of human bondage, arrogant with its own power, and pampered with Federal patronage, should be allowed to roam like the sacred ox of India wherever it pleased, unchecked and unmolested. This Compromise was not repealed because it was unconstitutional, for its constitutionality had been sanctioned by almost every branch of the Federal Courts, by every Democratic administration, and by very many of its violaters themselves. It was repealed because it consecrated the plains and vallies of Kansas to the white man—and with it standing on the statute-book they could not Africanize that beautiful country. The violators of that sacred compact, have taken good care since, that no other obstacle should oppose the march of this cruel institution into Kansas. Reeder stood like a Wilmot proviso in its way; and under the pretence that he had purchased lands instead of negroes, he was removed from power, indicted as a traitor in a Federal Court, and hunted from the Territory by a Missouri mob with Federal backing. Lane stood in the way. He had been a standard bearer in the Democratic party and more than once led the Democracy to victory in his own native State. He had been a soldier and stood by the side of Gen. Taylor in the fearful struggle at Buena Vista—but he too was indicted as a traitor in a Federal Court, and is to be tried by a packed jury, and if possible convicted and hung. There were some presses in Kansas, and they were another obstacle to the ingress of slavery. But they, too, were indicted as nuisances in a Federal Court, the buildings demolished, and the offending type thrown into the river. Thus has every barrier to the Africanization of Kansas one by one been removed.

But this is not all. On the day when the settlers were to elect a Legislature, a pro-slavery army marched into the Territory, took possession of the polls, and elected whom they pleased. This pretended Legislature assembled, established slavery in Kansas, and fortified it with the most infamous code of laws that ever disgraced a civilized State. To give greater permanency to this bloody code, they hedged in the elective franchise with such unconscionable oaths that no honest white man could vote. A Federal Governor, appointed against the wishes of three-fourths of the settlers, enforces these laws in a Federal Court, and with a Federal army; while the Governor whom the people chose is indicted as a traitor, and now lies in a Federal prison.

This is not the popular sovereignty that I endorse.

The gentlemen who for the present have control over the Democratic party in this county, have determined, and caused it to be officially announced, that no man who entertains and utters these sentiments should be placed upon the Democratic ticket. These are my sentiments, the earnest convictions of my judgment, and I can hoist no other banner. In the coming elections I intend my vote shall represent my principles; for this reason I do not desire to be a candidate for office.

Yours, truly, G. W. SCOFIELD.

—Of course such a man had no chance before a Buchanan convention: but the Free Soilers talk of sending him to the State Senate.

The Democracy of Sheffield township passed resolutions that they would send no Delegates and support no man who supported the Cincinnati platform.

Four other Townships were unrepresented.—Altogether, "sings is working."

SUNBURY & ERIE RAILROAD.—The extension of our railroad connections, by the Northern Central Railroad, renders the progress of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad a matter of interest to Baltimore, and we are therefore glad to learn from a published report of the latter company that the Western division running from a point in the Tionesta, eighty-two miles to Erie, which was placed under contract some time ago, will now be actively pushed to completion. It will run along Bennet's Branch and the Sinnemahoning, by the way of St. Marys and Ridgway, thro' Elk county.

(Correspondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle.)

NEW HAVEN, June 28, 1856.

The friends of Freedom, in every part of the country, have for some time been anxiously turning their eyes to this "land of steady habits." There was a cloud in our political sky which threatened ruin to the glorious cause in which New England and the Great West are enlisted. But, delighted, we watched the waving of the little speck and already we behold the dawn of victory. Yes, Connecticut is safe, she is the last of the New England States secured for Fremont and Freedom.

The largest and most enthusiastic political meeting I ever attended, was the Republican Ratification meeting, last Wednesday evening. It was held on the old New Haven Green, on the very spot where the brave sons of Connecticut, at an early day, gathered and enlisted under the banner of Washington the "young Surveyor and Path Finder of the Alleghenies," who led them on to victory and our country's freedom. Several distinguished gentlemen addressed the meeting. Our newly elected Senator, Mr. Dixon, was the principal Speaker. With a head so clear, a heart so pure, and a tongue so eloquent, Connecticut's interests will be taken care of at Washington, and he will be another pill for the purging of our black and sickening Senate.

Since the nominations, I have visited a neighboring State and everywhere the stars and stripes are floating in the breeze, and Fremont and Freedom is inscribed on every banner. The democrats here are reeling and staggering, there is a large army of Post Masters and Custom House officers, but they are discouraged, and see the weakness of their cause. They, too, are the sons of New England, and the clank of chains make faint their hearts. They dare not—they can not—be enthusiastic.

Judging from the elections, and the tone of the Press, the Great West will go hand in hand with New England, and the country may again hope for peace and quiet. Altogether there are 296 electoral votes to be cast. Without the aid of Pennsylvania, the Free States have enough to elect their candidate; but, surely, Pennsylvania will not bow her knee to a power that would rob her of the freedom for which she once so nobly fought and bled! This latter day, Sham Democracy, now looks to her with glaring eyes and a desperate hope to sustain it in this struggle, which will now root it from free-soil for ever, or prolong the fight for years to come. QUINCY.

☞ At one of the adult pic-nics from Lewisburg on the 4th, a vote was taken for President, which stood—

Fremont	31
Fillmore	0
Buchanan	0

About half the company were ladies, which accounts for the smallness of Buchanan's [illegible] to travel. If the ladies don't help. Just think of the White House without a lady to preside in—a "nation's father" without a wife—turning the People's Mansion into a fussy, prim, Old Bachelor's Hall—

'Twont do at all!

Over 200,000 bushels of wheat and corn were shipped from the upper lake ports of N. Y., the week ending June 27.

The October Election

Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1856.

Whig, American & Republican UNION TICKETS.

"Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and inseparable."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

"The Constitution of the United States is an instrument not of immediate but of ultimate and universal Freedom. It was so contemplated by the Great Men who framed it, and the World has so regarded it. The National Flag, that is its symbol, is the banner of LIBERTY—its white and red folds symbols of Revolutionary trials, of the creats of Victory, and the blood of Sacrifice. MAY ITS STARRY UNION FOR EVER STAND as lustrous and imperishable as the golden fires of God's firmament!"—N. P. BANKS, JR.

"*I repeat that I never can, and never will vote, and no earthly power will ever make me vote, to extend Slavery over Territory where it does not exist.*"—HENRY CLAY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Thomas E. Cochran, of York Co

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Darwin Phelps, of Armstrong Co

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Barth'w Laporte, of Bradford Co

For Congress,
JOHN C. KUNKEL, of Harrisburg
(Subject to the decision of a Congressional Conference.)

For Representative,
THOMAS HAYES, of Lewisburg S.W
(Subject to the decision of a Representative Conference.)

For Associate Judge,
JOHN W. SIMONTON, of Buffaloe

For Prothonotary, &c.
JAMES W. SANDS, of Mifflinburg

For County Commissioner,
WILLIAM RUHL, of West Buffaloe

For District Attorney,
ALBERT B. VORSE, of Lewisburg N.W

For County Auditor,
JOHN D. BOGAR, of New Berlin

Pennsylvania Democratic Ticket.

Resolved, That in the repeal of the act known as the Missouri compromise act, and the passage of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, free from unconstitutional restrictions, the last Congress PERFORMED A WORK OF PATRIOTIC SACRIFICE in meeting the demands of sectional excitement by unshaken adherence to the fundamental law.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the administration of President PIERCE as NATIONAL, FAITHFUL AND EFFICIENT—fully equal to all the important emergencies which the country has had to encounter, and that he has worthily maintained her interests and honor at home and abroad.

[*The foregoing is a portion of the Platform of the Convention which nominated the following Candidates:*]

Canal Commissioner—GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia Co.
Auditor General—JACOB FRY, of Montgomery Co.
Surveyor General——— of ——— Co.

To the Voters of Union County:

FELLOW CITIZENS—I offer myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of **Prothonotary** and Clerk of the several Courts of Union county. Should I be elected, I flatter myself that the discharge of the duties of said offices heretofore by me, is sufficient pledge of my prompt attention to and discharge of the duties of said offices with fidelity.

Lewisburg, July 8. SAMUEL ROUSH.

Presidential Election

Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1856.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men, Free Press,

AND

Freedom for Kansas!

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS:

(Anti Slavery Whigs, Democrats and Americans)

FOR PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. FREMONT
OF CALIFORNIA

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WM. L. DAYTON
OF NEW JERSEY

Cincinnati Platform Nominations.

For President—JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania
Vice President—JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky

Pro-Slavery American Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT—MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York.
VICE PRESIDENT—ANDREW J. DONELSON, of Tennessee

Abolition Candidates.

FOR PRESIDENT—GERRIT SMITH, of New York.
VICE PRESIDENT—SAMUEL P. M'FARLAND, of Penn'a.

RESOLUTION

PROPOSING Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments are proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article eleven, as follows:

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The state may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenue, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 2. In addition to the above limited power, the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the state in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state; but the money arising from the contraction of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 3. Except the debts above specified in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by or on behalf of the state.

SECTION 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the state, or the proceeds of the sale of the same or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stock owned by the state, together with other funds or resources that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the state, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government; and unless in case of war, invasion, or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SECTION 5. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner or event be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation, or association; nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association or corporation.

SECTION 6. The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough or township, or of any corporation or association, unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the state to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the state in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SECTION 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation, or to obtain money for or loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution or party.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article eleven, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the constitution, strike out the words, "*of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;*" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "*of Philadelphia and of the several counties;*" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "*neither the city of Philadelphia, nor any,*" and insert in lieu thereof the words "*and no;*" and strike out section four, same article, and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SECTION 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives, to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally throughout the state by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof, except that any compact, city or county entitled to more than one representative may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "*the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into convenient districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof.*"

The legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

To be Section XXVI, Article I.

The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation, hereafter conferred by or under any general or special law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth: in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

IN SENATE, April 21, 1856.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 5. On the second amendment, yeas 19, nays 8. On the third amendment, yeas 28, nays 1. On the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

Extract from the Journal:

THOMAS A. MAGUIRE, *Clerk.*

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 21, 1856.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 72, nays 21. On the second amendment, yeas 63, nays 25. On the third amendment, yeas 64, nays 25; and on the fourth amendment, yeas 69, nays 16.

Extract from the Journal:

WILLIAM JACK, *Clerk.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Filed April 24, 1856. A. G. CURTIN, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, June 27, 1856.

Pennsylvania, SS:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

IN SENATE, April 21, 1856.

Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Browne, Buckalew, Cresswell, Evans, Ferguson, Fleming, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, M'Clintock, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Taggart, Walton, Welsh, Wherry, Williams and Platt (*Speaker*)—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Gregg, Jordan, Mellinger, and Pratt—5.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Browne, Buckalew, Cresswell, Evans, Fleming, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, M'Clintock, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Taggart, Walton, Welsh, Wherry, Williams and Platt (*Speaker*)—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Gregg, Mellinger and Pratt—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 21, 1856.

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and on the first proposed amendment were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backus, Baldwin, Ball, Beck (Lycoming,) Beck (York,) Bernhard, Boyd, Boyer, Brown, Brush, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carty, Crawford, Crain, Dowdall, Edinger, Fausold, Foster, Getz, Haines, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Carthy, M'Comb, Maogle, Mencar, Miller, Montgomery, Moorhead, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith, (Allegheny,) Smith (Cambria,) Smith (Wyoming,) Thompson, Vail, Whallon, Wright (Dauphin,) Wright (Luzerne,) Zimmerman and Wright (*Speaker*)—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Augustine, Barry, Clover, Cobourn, Dock, Fry, Fulton, Gayford, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Housekeeper, Hunecker, Leisenring, Magee, Manley, Morris, Mumma, Patterson, Salisbury, Smith (Philadelphia,) Walter, Wintrode, and Yearsley—24.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backus, Baldwin, Ball, Beck (Lycoming,) Beck (York,) Bernhard, Boyd, Boyer, Brown, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carty, Craig, Crawford, Edinger, Fausold, Foster, Fry, Getz, Haines, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Housekeeper, Imbrie, Ingham, Innis, Irwin, John, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Comb, Maogle, Mencar, Miller, Montgomery, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Riddle, Shenk, Smith (Allegheny,) Smith (Cambria,) Smith (Wyoming,) Thompson, Whallon, Wright (Dauphin,) Wright (Luzerne) and Zimmerman—61.

NAYS—Messrs. Barry, Clover, Cobourn, Dock, Dowdall, Fulton, Gayford, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hunecker, Leisenring, M'Carthy, Magee, Manley, Moorhead, Morris, Patterson, Reinhold, Roberts, Salisbury, Walter, Wintrode, Yearsley and Wright (*Speaker*)—23.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backus, Ball, Beck (Lycoming,) Beck (York,) Bernhard, Boyd, Boyer, Brown, Brush, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carty, Craig, Crawford, Dowdall, Edinger, Fausold, Foster, Fry, Getz, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Housekeeper, Hunecker, Imbrie, Innis, Irwin, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Carthy, M'Comb, Maogle, Mencar, Miller, Montgomery, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith (Cambria,) Smith (Wyoming,) Thompson, Vail, Walter, Whallon, Wright (Luzerne,) Yearsley, Zimmerman and Wright (*Speaker*)—79.

NAYS—Messrs. Barry, Clover, Cobourn, Fulton, Gibboney, Haines, Hancock, Hunecker, Ingham, Leisenring, Magee, Manley, Morris, Patterson, Salisbury and Wintrode—16.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, June 27, 1856.

Pennsylvania, SS:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays" taken on the Resolution proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth for the session of 1856.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said office, this twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

A. G. CURTIN, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

6381o

James B. Hamlin,

ATTORNEY at LAW,

☞ Office on Second St. west side, 2nd door south of Market, **Lewisburg,**

6m593 Union Co. Pa.

Mitchell's New National MAP.

THIS is the only large **Metallic Plate Map** ever published in this country, showing the United States, Mexico and Central America in their proper connection.

It is on a larger scale than any Map published for general circulation, embracing the United States and Territories from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

It is the latest Map of the United States published—consequently embodies all information of the most recent Government Surveys and Explorations.

It exhibits the Rail Roads more distinctly than any other general Map.

Being finely engraved on copper, the physical features and geographical characteristics of all parts of the country are more clearly and distinctly delineated than on the Lithographic Map.

No general Maps previously published show the Shoals and Sand Banks in the Vicinity of the West India Islands, this feature being [illegible] confined to Marine Charts.

The Map of Sandwich Islands is on a larger scale than before exhibited in any American publication.

The various acknowledged and disputed boundaries of the several Central American States, including the claims of the Mosquito King at different periods, are correctly designated, also the different routes surveyed and proper for constructing Rail Roads, Canals, &c. throughout this country, (Central America) and Mexico are indicated.

A table giving the distances by Rail Roads to the principal places throughout the United States, and by different overland routs across our unsettled Territories of the Pacific, as well as distances by water throughout all parts of the World, also the height of principle mountains and length of principal rivers on the Map is much more full and valuable than usually accompanies a general Map.

The table gives the population of all the counties in the United States, according to Census of 1850, and area of all States and Territories are of great value.

There are on the same sheet two Maps of the World, one on Mercator's, and one on the Globular projection, on which the relative position and comparative size of the different divisions of the Globe are distinctly shown.

By the Map on Mercator's projection, the World is shown, as if viewed by one glance from the United States. This is done by placing the American Continent in the center, which also gives a definite idea of the value of a ship canal through Central America, and a Rail Road from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean across the United States, through which the commerce and travel of the World must pass. Mr. F. TAGGART, of Wayne Co., is engaged in canvassing Union and Snyder counties for the above work published by

S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL, Philad.

West Branch Insurance Company,

OF Lock Haven, Pa., insure Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property, and other buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates. Doing business on both Cash and Mutual plans. Capital, $300,000.

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HAVING permanently located in Lewisburg, Pa., respectfully tenders his Professional Services to the citizens of this town and vicinity, hoping by prompt attention to the duties of his profession to merit a share of their patronage. Attention will also be paid to Chronic Diseases of every name, and treated with unparallaled success.

DR. DERSHAM graduated at the renowned American Electic Medical College, Cincinnati, having first studied the Old or Allopathic system of medicine, and attended Lectures in one of the Old School Medical Colleges of Philadelphia; but becoming convinced of the superiority of the New or American Eclectic system, he commenced its study, and attended two courses of Lectures in the Reformed or American Eclectic Medical College of the Queen City of the West. This Institution, although yet in its infancy, has no superior in the Great West, and has already annually more Students than the four other Medical Colleges of Cincinnati combined. It is sending physicians to all parts of our globe, and in Ohio, Indiana, &c., they will soon be more numerous than any other class of physicians.

The principal difference between the Reformed (new) or Eclectic, and the old Allopathic system of medicine, is this: the New School uses no medicinal agent that is in any way injurious to the human system, such as Calomel, Arsenic, Antimony, &c.; for superior and harmless agents have of late years been discovered, (by the ever liberal and progressive physicians of the New School,) that are complete substitutes for those deleterious medicines, (Calomel, &c.;) therefore we have no need for them. With these valuable new agents, and all those of the Old or Allopathic school except the few poisons mentioned above, and all the Improvements of every other system of medicine, (as the Homeopathic, Hydropathic, Hymeopatic, &c.) many diseases are now curable that were once considered impossible, and that too without breaking down the constitution, and creating other diseases, as Debility, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Diseased Bones, premature Loss of Teeth, &c.

The New School certainly claims a great superiority in the treatment of all diseases. It has been proved by Clinical reports that the mortality—taking all diseases together—is less than 2 per cent; that of Asiatic Cholera is only 5 per cent.

This is an age of progress and improvements, and the New School is always progressing, not being bound down by despotic creeds and antiquated theories.

N. B. OFFICE at the lower end of Market St. [616

C. W. SCHAFFLE'S

WHOLESALE and RETAIL *Drug and Chemical Emporium.*

Market Street - - - Lewisburg, Pa.

$1,150 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.

Will be sold at a discount. Is well secured. Property near Lewisburg Inquire at the "Chronicle" office.

Real Estate.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned Assignees of HENRY R. NOLL, will offer at Public Sale on the premises, on SATURDAY the 30th day of August next, the following valuable Real Estate, to wit:

A lot of Ground fronting on Market street in the borough of Lewisburg, Union county, on the corner of Market and Seventh streets, in what is called Smith's Addition to Lewisburg, containing 60 feet in breadth and 165 feet in depth, on which are erected a first rate BRICK DWELLING House, a substantial and handsome Frame Stable, and all other necessary Outbuildings. There are also, on said Lot a variety of choice Fruit Trees, and a never-failing Well of excellent water.

Also *THREE UNIMPROVED LOTS* of ground fronting on Market street and adjoining the lot above described on the west, which are well calculated for Building Lots, being a very handsome location. Said lots will be sold separate.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, when terms will be made known by

HUGH P. SHELLER,
GEORGE F. MILLER,
Lewisburg, July 4, 1856. Assignees, &c.

FOR SALE.

Two Storey Brick House and Half Lot of ground situate on Market street opposite the new Presbyterian Ch.

Also a **Half Lot** of ground situate on the south-east corner of St. Louis and Cemetery streets in the borough of Lewisburg.

Also all my interest in a COACH SHOP, doing a good business.

For Terms, inquire of

WILLIAM JONES.

Lewisburg, June 23, 1856

FINE BUFFALOE VALLEY FARM

FOR SALE.—Having become too old to manage my large Farm to advantage, I wish to sell a part of the same—a tract of

95 Acres, or of 104,

as a purchaser might prefer. The portion I would part with is all first quality Limestone land, and every field may be watered from the Little Buffaloe creek. It is all under the best cultivation, except about twenty acres of excellent TIMBER. It is newly limed, with new fences. There is a Limestone Quarry open, from which thousands of bushels are sold yearly. It has also a young bearing *ORCHARD.*

The Improvements—all new—are a good two-storey Frame HOUSE with a Cellar Kitchen, and a Pump beside it, a Spring House, a large **Bank Barn,** Wagon Shed, Corn House and other out-buildings.

The property lies in Kelly township, near Flick's store and Kelly's Mill—5 miles from Lewisburg, and 2 from Milton—and has been pronounced one of the best in the Valley.

Title, indisputable. Payment to be made one half down, and the remainder on time. Possession given the 1st of April next.

636 SAMUEL YODER.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Union County at May T. 1856, will be sold on the premises of the late JACOB SHAFER, in Limestone Tp, Union Co, on

Saturday, the 23d of August next,

the following described Real Estate, late the estate of the said deceased, viz: The

MANSION FARM

situate in Limestone township aforesaid, adjoining lands of John Rinehart, John Meash, Geo Leightner, Henry Sanders, Henry Frock, John Crossgrove and others, containing about

184 ACRES

and 5 perches, about **130** acres of which are cleared, including NINE acres of excellent *MEADOW*, with a convenient

DWELLING HOUSE, **large Bank Barn,**

a large bearing ORCHARD, a Well of excellent Water at the door, and other necessary improvements.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and terms made known by

DANIEL SHAFER,
HENRY K. SANDERS,
636 Administrators of Jacob Shafer, dec'd

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, the **BERLIN IRON WORKS,** Union county, 4 miles south of Hartleton, on *Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 10th, 11th and 12th of July next,*

All the Stock necessary for carrying on the Furnace and Forge—such as Teams, Wagons, Coal and Ore Beds, one first rate Mare for riding or buggey, 14 coal Cars for filling coal in Furnace, 4 Mining Cars and a full set of Mining Tools, a full set of Furnace and Forge Tools, Colliers', Blacksmith and Carpenter TOOLS. Also a large lot of hammered BAR IRON assorted—a lot of White Pine, Ash, Poplar and White Oak LUMBER, all dry—and a large number of articles not mentioned.

☞ There will also be offered on Saturday, the 3d day of sale, FOUR TRACTS of WOODLAND, as follows: