Lewisburg Chronicle.

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

JULY 25, 1856.

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

The People's Movements!

Union County for Free Kansas.

STEES'.—Thursday evening 31st ult., the school-house near Stees', in Limestone township, was filled, and a number stood on the outside. The following were the officers:

President—Capt. JOHN WILT. Vice Presidents—Samuel Stees, Jacob Klose, Fred'k Bolender, Ja's W. Sands. Secretary—John Crossgrove.

The meeting was addressed at length by John S. Bowen, Esq., who had spent some months in Kansas, and the best attention was paid.

NEW BERLIN.—The meeting convened in the Court House, when Col. GEORGE MERRILL was chosen President, and Philip Seebold, Michael Clemmons, Daniel Horlacher (and others whose names are not recalled by our informant) additional officers. Mr. Bowen's remarks seemed to awaken much interest. Very few of the Buchanan men attended, many of them at the same time being huddled together in a store, as if afraid to hear a respectable and responsible men testify what he saw and know of the outrages perpetrated by their party upon the free settlers of Kansas!

HARTLETON.—The meeting on Saturday was delayed until a late hour by a Sunday school celebration that had been previously appointed, and at its close the threatened storm sent many home who would otherwise have remained. Some 50 or 60 however attended, and appeared much interested in the Mr. Bowen's narrative of Kansas' Wrongs and Remedy. We have not the names of the Officers.

MIFFLINBURG.—On Saturday evening, a large crowd convened in front of Deckard's Hotel, larger than the Democratic meeting of the evening preceding, and as large as the meeting in Lewisburg on Wednesday evening. Officers were chosen as follows:

President—JOSEPH D. FORREY. Vice Presidents—Robert Chambers, James W. Simonton, David Shafer, Wm. Steans, F. Bolinder, Geo. E. Sheary, James Irwin, Wm. Ruhl. Secretaries—George Chambers, Daniel Grosscup.

Mr. Bowen reviewed the speech delivered the previous evening by a Georgia slave-driving Democrat, much to the satisfaction of the lovers of Liberty, and stated the true position of affairs in Kansas, with as much brevity as the nature of the case would admit. The closest attention was paid, especially by many fellow citizens of the Buchanan party, and all passed off harmoniously.

FOREST HILL.—Notwithstanding the rain and darkness of Monday evening, some 40 to 45 citizens of West Buffalo township convened at the Forest Hill school house, and were called to order by Conrad Sheckler, Esq., when officers were appointed as follows:

President—AMMON H. LUTZ. Vice Presidents—Jacob Reish, Andrew Iddings. Secretary—Augustus Heater.

On motion, John S. Bowen, Esq., then addressed the meeting, for an hour and a half, after which a unanimous and hearty vote of thanks was tendered him. Mr. O. N. Worden followed for half an hour, when the meeting adjourned at half past ten o'clock, without any signs of weariness.

UNION SCHOOL HOUSE, Buffalo township.—This large room was filled to overflowing, on Tuesday evening. The audience was called to order by Ja's M'Creight, and officers appointed as follows:

President—Hon. PHILIP RUHL. Vice Presidents—David Herbst, Esq., Robert Strayhorn. Secretary—Wm. Steans.

The Lewisburg Fremont Glee Club gave two of their songs in commendable spirit, and Mr. Bowen spoke nearly two hours, to the large audience, who gave the best attention, only one passing out during the whole time. The old men of old Buffalo were out, as well as the young; and there were also a few Ladies present—a sign of the universal feeling which will mark the present campaign. The meeting adjourned with 3 hearty cheers for Bowen, 3 more for Fremont, 3 more for Dayton, and we left the boys giving miscellaneous cheers for good things, and the right men in general.

FOREST IRON WORKS.—Wednesday evening, a goodly company gathered before Kaufman & Reber's Store, in White Deer township, and organized as follows:

President—Hon. JAMES MARSHALL. Vice Presidents—Joseph Ludwig, Samuel Dunkle. Secretary—Dr. J. A. Gortner.

J. Merrill Linn Esq. was first called on and made a short introductory speech. Mr. Bowen followed, and held the close attention of all until a late hour.

—Throughout the county, Mr. BOWEN has been most hospitably and respectfully treated by political opponents as well as friends. To many, his statements were not new; but most have received some additional information; and we trust his candid, thoughtful, and earnest appeals to all true lovers of Liberty, will produce a marked impression.—He speaks to-night, in Uniontown, Lyc. Co.

☞ From all portions of Union county we learn that the opponents of the present infamous administration and its approved successor, are cordially united in favor of Col. Fremont. Some would have preferred Fillmore, but, satisfied that there is no chance for him, they do not intend to throw away their votes and aid Buchanan, by supporting Fillmore. The threatened efforts of well-known disorganizers out of the county, (with their Buchanan confederates within,) are understood!

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

As it has become quite common for every one who takes a trip a "stone's throw" from home to write their travels, why may not we, Messrs. Editors, narrate the incidents attendant upon a trip all the way to Phila., going and returning by the Catawissa road too! (By-the-by, this same road has been greatly abused; but even its curves shaped like the letter U, its bridges thrown high enough to link mountains together, and its tunnels, where we have understood tons of rock sometimes fall, can be better borne than the snail's pace or pestiferous air of a Packet Boat.) The route on the mountains, among some of the wildest, grandest scenery, is truly delightful, and there is a certain feeling of security in knowing that everything is still new and well constructed, but defend us from a ride over this road after the effects produced by time and the weather are discernible on its mortar and timber.

The last time we visited Philada. every body in and about our usual stopping place—the Merchant's Hotel—seemed half asleep, as they had been kept awake the greater part of the night before with the music and committees attendant upon the arrival of the Hon. Mr. Buchanan, (a great deal of unnecessary trouble, we thought, on account of a fussy old bachelor, who with his aristocratic tastes, and habits, and manners, formed in foreign courts, we trust will never be the President of a great, growing, republican country like America. In the present crisis of affairs, in our humble judgment, we need a *new* man—some one like the young Virginian, Col. George Washington. *He* had proved himself a good surveyor, and with almost as much energy and bravery as Fremont, had tracked the wilds and faced the dangers of the forest.) But politics apart, on arriving at the city, we put up for the first time at the Mt. Vernon House, considering that when business is to be attended to, dining at the good old fashioned hours of twelve and one, is an important item in the saving of time. Mr. Barrett, the proprietor, is a gentlemanly and pleasant man, and during our short stay we observed that everything possible was done for the comfort and pleasure of his guests. The servants were particularly obliging and attentive; the bountiful board supplied with every delicacy of the season, and then there was that absence of form and ceremony so irksome to people of plain, country habits, like ourselves.

And now, as is usually the case with a woman, we are coming to the subject which induced us to write this letter, and that was to speak of the interest and sympathy manifested for the sufferers in the late accident on the North Penna. Railroad. At the Mt. Vernon House alone, Mr. Barrett had succeeded in raising, (from the boarders and visiters at the House,) One Hundred Dollars for the benefit of these poor Roman Catholic children. At many of the windows, we saw exhibited colored pictures of the wrecks of the cars, burning, with mangled human bodies protruding, but we are told that all description fails to give an idea of the horrors of the scene. The details of that accident were enough to wring the hardest heart. Among other instances was one that interested us greatly,—that of a poor girl, a dressmaker, who was the only child and sole support of a widowed mother. She was anxious to go on the excursion, but the mother feared an accident. "Oh mother," said she, "I am so weary being all the time in the city, and never getting a breath of fresh country air, do let me go." Here we would just pause to remark how forcibly we were struck with the contrast between city and country children. The former sport in the long, gloomy hall of the hotel, or on the dry, dusty pavement, and as we watched the cluster of little heads, looking from the windows into the close, narrow streets, in search of amusement, no wonder we thought of the breezy hills and murmuring streams, beside which the children of our own favored village may play. But to return to what we were saying about the poor dressmaker. After some farther persuasion, and especially as the "clergy" were going, the mother was induced to give her consent. The only way the distracted parent could afterwards identify her remains, was by the clothing her daughter had taken so much pains to prepare. Her head was taken clean off and burned! Nearly all the sufferers are wretchedly poor. Many of them have lost a leg or an arm; some of them both legs and arms, and a great many have been deprived of both ears. We were glad to read that the tide of indignation had turned on the conductor of the excursion train. In such instances it would be almost excusable if the people, like those of San Francisco, were to take the law into their own hands. *Two* minutes would have prevented the accident, and such gross carelessness should meet its reward. Nothing can excuse or justify it. But as what we intended should occupy but a few lines has probably already encroached upon your space, we will close for the present. S. H. H.

☞ An old-time Democrat in Lancaster county writes to a friend in Lewisburg that Mr. Buchanan can not carry his party vote in that county. The Whigs, Americans and Republicans have joined to act in concert, which he states ensures Fremont a majority equal to any the county ever gave.

CONGRESS.—The House has again expressed its condemnation of the Kansas election frauds, by ousting Whitfield from his seat, although nearly every Buchanan member voted to retain Whitfield! Gov. Reeder not having been chosen pursuant to law, however, many of his best friends could not conscienciously vote to admit him, and the seat is declared vacant.

The friends of Fremont are manfully striving to do something substantial for the relief of Freedom in Kansas, but are met at every step by the Senate, President, and Buchanan and Fillmore members.

Atrocious Fraud on the Public!

ARREST AND COMMITTAL OF THE PERPETRATOR.

We learn from the Philadelphia press, that Hollis who was charged with counterfeiting so extensively the labels of Holloway's Pills, has been committed to Moyamensing jail for trial in default of bail. The examination showed that the immense sales of Holloway's Remedies in this country had long since excited the cupidity of a class of miscreants known as "medical counterfeiters." The establishments of Professor Holloway, in every city of the Union, had been closely watched, the extent of their business ascertained, and finally a system of counterfeiting planned out, which in extent and magnitude, has probably never been equalled in this or any other country. We hope the fortunate arrest of the chief conspirator, Hollis, will tend to explode the whole scheme; all the *materiel* of the rascally combination is now in the hands of the police. It is somewhat difficult to counterfeit the remedies of Professor Holloway with impunity. His agents "cover the land," constituting an ever present "vigilance committee" whose Argus eyes are ever open to his interests and the interests of the sick, which are in fact "one and inseparable." Hollis and his gang forgot this independent medical police, ever on the alert, and all in direct communication with the office in New York. They left out of their calculations the boundless pecuniary resources of Professor Holloway, and under-estimated his zeal and liberality when engaged in hunting down the double knavery that tampered with the public health while it sought to rob him of his reputation. The timely discovery of this scheme of wholesale rascality, will, we trust, be a warning to "medical counterfeiters." The counterfeit plates, labels, &c., are all in the hands of the authorities of Philadelphia, and the conspiracy is utterly crashed. Its effect has been to exhibit in a more striking light the unparalleled popularity of Holloway's Pills, for only against the leading medicine of the age would such a scheme have been organized.

It would be well for the trade to be on their guard against similar frauds for the future. One scheme of imposture is put down, but the popularity of the medicines may give rise to others.—*N. Y. Nat. Pol. Gazette.*

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 recorded it. The National Flag that is its symbol, is the banner of LIBERTY—its white and red folds are symbols of form-atory trials, of the crests of Victory, and the blood of Sacrifice. MAY IT STANDY UNION FOREVER! STAND as its iron-ribs and imperishable as the golden fires of God's firmament!"—N. P. BANKS, Jr.

"*I regret that I never can, and never will vote, and no earthly power will ever make me vote, for 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 the constitutional 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—JOHN BOWE, of Franklin Co.

Commissioner.—At the urgent request of my friends, I offer myself as a Volunteer Candidate for re-election to the office of Commissioner of Union county at the next election.
July 21 GEO. SCHOCH

Please announce JOHN M. C. RANCK Esq. of Mifflinburg as a Volunteer candidate for the office of **District Attorney** at the October Election. He is a native of our county, of large and respectable family connections, of good character and attainments, and has had that experience in the practice of the Law which is indispensably necessary for a safe execution of the delicate duties of that important Office. WEST BUFFALOE

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 for 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-fourth of its population, or her 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 county contained at least three thousand five hundred taxables 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 the words "*the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial 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 6. 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 24. On the second amendment, yeas 63, nays 25. On the third amendment, yeas 64, nays 25; and on the fourth amendment, yeas 65, nays 18.

Extract from the Journal:
WILLIAM JACK, *Clerk.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Filed April 21, 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.

(SEAL) 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, Crabb, Crescwell, Evans, Ferguson, Fleniniken, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, M'Clintock, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Taggart, Walton, Welsh, Wherry, Wilkins and Pratt (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, Crabb, Crescwell, Evans, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, M'Clintock, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Walton, Welsh, Wherry and Wilkins—19.

NAY—Messrs. Crabb, Ferguson, Gregg, Pratt, Price and Pratt (Speaker)—6.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the third amendment?

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

YEAS—Messrs. Browne, Buckalew, Crabb, Crescwell, Evans, Ferguson, Fleniniken, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, M'Clintock, Mellinger, Pratt, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Taggart, Walton, Welsh, Wherry, Wilkins and Pratt (Speaker)—28.

NAYS—Mr. Gregg—1.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment?

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

YEAS—Messrs. Browne, Buckalew, Crescwell, Evans, Fleniniken, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, M'Clintock, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Walton, Welsh, Wherry, Wilkins and Pratt (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, Craig, Dowdall, Edinger, Fensold, Foster, Getz, Haines, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Hunsicker, Imbrie, Ingham, Innis, Irwin, Johns, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Carthy, M'Comb, Maugle, Mencer, Miller, Montgomery, Moorhead, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith (Allegheny,) Smith (Cambria,) Smith (Wyoming,) Stroup, Thompson, Vail, Whallon, Wright (Dauphin,) Wright (Luzerne,) Zimmerman and Wright (Speaker)—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Angstadine, Barry, Clover, Cobourn, Dock, Fry, Fulton, Gaylord, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Housekeeper, Hunsicker, 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 second amendment?

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

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backus, Baldwin, Ball, Beck (Lycoming,) Beck (York,) Bernhard, Boyd, Brown, Brush, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carty, Craig, Fensold, Foster, Getz, Haines, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hill, Hibbs, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Hunsicker, Imbrie, Ingham, Innis, Irwin, Johns, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Carthy, M'Comb, Maugle, Mencer, Miller, Montgomery, Moorhead, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith (Allegheny,) Smith (Cambria,) Smith (Wyoming,) Stroup, Thompson, Vail, Whallon, Wright (Dauphin,) Wright (Luzerne,) Zimmerman and Wright (Speaker)—65.

NAYS—Messrs. Angstadine, Barry, Clover, Edinger, Fry, Fulton, Gaylord, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hunsicker, Leisenring, Magee, Manley, Morris, Mumma, Patterson, Phelps, Salisbury, Smith (Cambria,) Thompson, Vail, Walter, Whallon, Wright (Luzerne,) Wright (Dauphin,) and Yearsley—25.

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, Fensold, Foster, Fry, Getz, Haines, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Housekeeper, Imbrie, Ingham, Innis, Irwin, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Comb, Maugle, Mencer, 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—64.

NAYS—Messrs. Barry, Clover, Cobourn, Dock, Dowdall, Fulton, Gaylord, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hunsicker, Leisenring, M'Carthy, Magee, Manley, Moorhead, Morris, Patterson, Reinhold, Roberts, Salisbury, Walter, Wintrode, Yearsley and Wright (Speaker)—25.

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, Fensold, Foster, Fry, Getz, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Housekeeper, Hunsicker, Imbrie, Innis, Irwin, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Carthy, M'Comb, Maugle, Mencer, Miller, Montgomery, Moorhead, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith (Allegheny,) Smith (Cambria,) Smith (Wyoming,) Thompson, Vail, Walter, Whallon, Wright (Luzerne,) Yearsley, Zimmerman and Wright (Speaker)—69.

NAYS—Messrs. Barry, Clover, Cobourn, Fulton, Gibboney, Haines, Hancock, Hunsicker, 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.

(SEAL) 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,
628td *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

Union County Court Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Hon. ABM S. WILSON, President Judge for the 20th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Union, Mifflin and Snyder, and JAMES MARSHALL and PHILIP RUHL Esqs., Associate Judges in Union county, have issued their precept, bearing date the —— day of May, 1856, and to me directed, for the holding of an Orphans' Court, Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and General Quarter Sessions, at LEWISBURG, for the county of UNION, on the third MONDAY of SEPTEMBER next, (being the 15th day) 1856, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables in said for the county of Union, to appear in their own proper persons with their 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. Jurors 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 Lewisburg, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and in the seventy-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.—God save the Commonwealth! DANIEL D. GULDIN, Sheriff.

Herring's Safe again the Champion!!

The only Safe which, in every instance, preserved their entire contents in the late Extensive Fires.

AT the burning of the Artizan Buildings, on the 10th of April, and in the GREAT FIRE in Market Street, May 1st, 1856, the genuine HERRING SAFE preserved the Jewelry of Geo. W. Simons & Bro.; Books, Papers, &c., of Fisher & Bro., and Edward Semans & Co., after remaining exposed in the burning ruins for nearly *FORTY HOURS*, and proving conclusively what we have always claimed for them, their great superiority over all securities now known.

In these fires, the **Herring's Safe**, standing side by side with those advertised as "warranted to stand 10 per cent. more fire than Herring's," came forth the acknowledged victor, not only preserving their contents in excellent order, but being themselves in a condition to go through another ordeal, while the boasted "Salamanders" of other makers were badly used up in every instance, and in some cases their entire contents completely destroyed.

To the public we would simply say, that during the fourteen years the Herring's Safe has been before them, more than two hundred have passed through accidental fires without the occurrence of a single loss.

We would, therefore, caution purchasers against the misrepresentation of interested parties. The Herring's Patent is the only Fire-proof Safe made in this city which is protected by a Patent Right, and we will guarantee it to resist more than double the amount of heat of any other Safe now known.

Farrels & Herring,
Sole Manufacturers in this State of
"Herring's Patent Champion Safes,"
34 Walnut St., PHILADA.

N. B.—"Evans & Watson's Improved Salamanders," "Oliver Evan's," "C. J. Gayler's," and "Scott's Asbestos," Iron Chests, (a large assortment having been taken in part payment for "Herring's,") will be sold at low prices.
June 6, 1856y1

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.

DIRECTORS.

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T. T. ABRAMS, Vice Pres.
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JAMES B. HAMLIN, Agent,
627] Lewisburg, Union Co. Pa.

M. H. Dersham, M. D.,

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 unparalleled success.

DR. DERSHAM graduated at the renowned American Eclectic 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 in 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, Thomsonian, &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

$1,150 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.

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

Caution, and Notice.

Know all men by these presents, That A. C. High and John Dersham, of W. Deer Tp. Union Co. Pa. have this 30th day of June, 1856, purchased the entire right, title, and interest to manufacture and sell the

PLATFORM BEE-HIVE

invented and patented by Sylvester Davis, of Claremont, N.H., in the following Townships and Boroughs in Union county, viz. White Deer, Kelly, Buffaloe, West Buffaloe, Mifflinburg, Hartley, Limestone, Jackson, and New Berlin. All persons are therefore cautioned against manufacturing or purchasing said Bee-Hive unless duly authorized by said High and Dersham. Rights to make and use the above Hives in the foregoing Townships and Boroughs, for sale on reasonable terms. A single right for $5. H. & D.

☞ This Hive has taken the first premiums at the State and County Fairs in Vt., N. H., Mass., Ind., and Ohio, in the Fall of 1854.

With this Hive, any one may keep Bees, with perfect safety and success, since all difficulty and uncertainty are entirely removed.

The Bees may be made to swarm from one or more hives, or may be conducted into any number of hives without swarming, and still have a *full supply of Queens.*

The Bees are entirely *protected from the Bee Moth* and other insects which annoy and ruin the Bees. This we warrant, if managed according to the directions which are given in the book.

In the Spring the Bees have an opportunity to exercise and clear the filth from their hives, without flying out to die on the snow.

The filth can be at any time removed from the hives without disturbing the Bees.

The Bees can be transferred as often as necessary, to give them new comb, and without killing them.

It prevents all possibility of robbing, while feeding.

It is thoroughly ventilated throughout. Fold-drawers, hives, honey-boxes and chambers.

The work and progress of the Bees may be seen in the hives, honey-boxes and fold-drawers. 636

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