Lewisburg Chronicle.

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

AUGUST 15, 1856.

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

While living, the late Hon. ANDREW GREGG, of Center County, was denounced without measure, for having—himself a Democrat of the pure stamp—in some cases opposed the nominees of the Democratic party. (His son, Senator Andrew Gregg, and Hon. Andrew Gregg Curtin, are likewise Democrats in the proper sense of the word.) The *Democratic Watchman*, of Bellefonte, (a Buchanan paper,) of a late date, expresses the opinion, however, of the masses, now that he is passed away. Let all men act as he did—honestly and independently—and they will not only satisfy a good conscience, but posterity will do them justice.

"But ever the late Andrew Gregg oppose Democratic principles?" No. He was always the firm advocate of Democratic measures, and was among the most ardent of those who devotedly rallied around Jackson. He was sent to the Legislature, from this county, as a Democrat, represented the district in Congress as a Democrat, and the last speech he ever made, was a solemn injunction to his friends not to desert the *principles* which he so dearly loved, nor to abandon a party which he defended in his youth, in his manhood, and in his old age. The speech was delivered in Bellefonte in the old Court House, and the old veteran was so feeble that he was compelled to address his friends while seated in his chair. There are those still living who remember his stern appeals in favor of Jackson, and his prophetic words as to the rise and progress of parties in this country. He did oppose Shultze, but that opposition was rendered necessary by the emergency of the times, and his love of country prompted him to throw aside individual preference, and now, as we gaze back thro' the vista of years, every candid man is willing to admit that Andrew Gregg was right, and that the elevation of Shultze was an evil too great then to be forgotten now. In this county, the name of this veteran statesman is cherished with a hallowed remembrance. He was in every respect a man of the people, clear sighted and liberal in his views, prompted to energy in order to stimulate those around him to industry; he has left behind him a connection in business, and a name in society, which is still spoken of with reverence and gratitude. Centre county, since the death of Andrew Gregg, has produced few men his equals, and certainly none his superiors."

"*No experience—no knowledge—no statesman*," is a common assertion against Col. Fremont. Read the outlines of his life on our first page, and you will see that his has been an exceedingly varied and eventful career, bringing him into constant contact with men of all kinds, and in daily intercourse with and subordination to Government, for over twenty years. With a mind and habits like those of Fremont, such wide and personal experience, from an humble orphan to the first Governor of a conquered Territory, and United States Senator—such uninterrupted training made Benton and other statesman—such intimate knowledge of Washington affairs—surely, he has the peculiar knowledge, both personal and acquired, to fit him for the highest Executive station. He may not have the dry details of every department: neither had Washington, or Jackson, or Harrison, or Taylor; but he has the cast of mind which will qualify him for the great duties of a President—to *execute* the laws. His mind and knowledge of men render him better adapted to the office than Mr. Buchanan with all his mere forms which clerks and Secretaries always attend to.

President Pierce sent a message to the Senate on Tuesday, saying that no order had been issued from the War Department to any office commanding, in Kansas, to disperse any unarmed meetings of the people of the territory, or to prevent them by military power, from assembling. From the accompanying correspondence, it seems that the Secretary of War is not satisfied that the circumstances were such as to justify Col. Sumner in employing the military force to disperse the assembly at Topeka, and he has called upon him to communicate more fully upon that point, it not appearing that the case was one, upon which by his instructions he was called to act. ("Backing out," ha?)

M'Cay, the man who challenged Bowen to a "PUBLIC DISCUSSION" in Lewisburg, was in Danville on the night of the day accepted by the challenged party, and at Northumberland the following evening. His speech at Danville is described to us as less pro-slavery than that here: the leaders have probably found that it don't suit a Pennsylvania audience to be lectured on that point by a renegade from free principles. He asserts that he was formerly a Whig, but refused to support Fillmore, not because Fillmore is not reliable for Slavery, but because there is no chance for his election.

The Welsh adopted Americans of Racine Wis., held a large meeting on the 8th and resolved to support the nominees of the Republican party. Since then, there is a Welch Republican paper started in New York, and meetings are held and the Welch are rallying around Fremont in the mining regions of Penn'a. The Welch did always love to *give* as well as *have* Liberty.

The next Fair of the Northumberland County Agricultural Society will be held at Milton.

Several Southern papers have published their opinion that Col. Fremont will be their next President.

Communicated for the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Squatter Sovereignty.

Was there ever a more stupid and outrageous hoax upon popular credulity, than this new-fangled doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty!" The Territories are the property of the people of the United States. The political Sovereignty of the Territories is in the people, the ownership of the soil is in the people, and the people's Representatives in Congress are plainly required to exercise the said political Sovereignty, and to manage the said property according to the wishes and the true interests of their constituents.

Now has Congress the right to abdicate the Sovereign power of the people in to and over a vast region like Kansas, to the few emigrants who may chance to be first on the spot? How many people does it require, gentleman, to exercise your glorious prerogative of Squatter Sovereignty? Can three men do it? Can three dozen do it? Can three hundred do it? Or, does it take three thousand? Does not everybody see that to leave a mighty question like Slavery or Freedom to be determined by the first few settlers in a Territory large enough for a great Empire, is a piece of sheer folly? The whole people of the United States have an interest in this great question, and the whole people of the United States have a right, through their Representatives, to take part in its determination. True, Mr. Kent M'Cay told us in his speech that we the people of "Old Tarstown" had no right to meddle in the matter. But even Mr. Kent M'Cay was too well informed to believe his own assertion. He knows better. He only intended to fool a few spoony Democrats of Pennsylvania. The doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty was first invented by Gen. Cass in 1848. The only use that Cass wished to make of it, was to enable him to dodge the mighty question of Slavery extension, and thus get votes for the Presidency, both in the North and in the South. Squatter Sovereignty was a very young and very feeble hobby at that time, and it broke down with the great Michigander on its back. The old General took such a bad cold that he has never seen a well day (politically) from that time to this. But though Squatter Sovereignty had failed to answer the purpose of Gen. Cass, yet it was his own invention, and he loved it with a very constant love. He stabled it, and fed it, and rubbed it down, and even led it out into the street to show it to the public. And what a sight! Lean, consumptive, spavined ringboned, blind, and wind-broken. Why with such a carcase, even our keenest jockey couldn't have cheated the most unsophisticated city clergyman. Squatter Sovereignty was carefully avoided by all political jockeys, and laughed at by all sensible people, until a very brilliant thought found its way into the head of Stephen Arnold Douglas. Kansas lies close upon Missouri, and Douglas and his fellow conspirators, conceived the plan of organizing a Territorial Government, leaving the question of Freedom or Slavery ostensibly for the people to decide; but then part of the plan was, to throw into Kansas a sufficient number of Missourians to make the establishment of slavery absolutely certain.

But how was this holy enterprise defeated by the perverseness of the children of men! The people of the North, and of the East, and of the ... [illegible] ... that they preferred Freedom to Slavery. By individual energy and enterprise, and by the help of the awfully wicked "Aid Societies," when the first territorial Legislature was to be chosen, there was in the territory of Kansas a clear majority of the actual settlers who were in favor of making it a Free State. What now was to be done? Pierce, Douglas, Stringfellow and Atchison, were not long in deciding. Their great paramount aim had been from the beginning to introduce Slavery into the territory. So noble and pure was this deed in their eyes, that they concluded that the "end justifies the means." The Blue Lodges were organized. Men were sworn to aid in the propagation of Slavery, and on the day of election, the polls were overrun by armed Missouri bullies, and a Legislature was chosen by this Missouri mob, who were men after Atchison's own heart.

The laws which were passed by this mob Legislature, were worthy of such a paternity. None so infamous, that I know of, have been enacted in this age of the world. They would disgrace even the Despotism of Austria; and their enforcement by Pierce and his satellites, would disgrace that Haynau, who for his beastly cruelties was beaten half to death by the laborers in a London brewery. And, fellow citizens, the sustaining of these laws, and of the Legislature which passed them, is a part and parcel of the Cincinnati platform—that platform into which James Buchanan has merged his moral, political and personal identity. Any opponent of Pierce's Administration, is also the opponent of Squatter Sovereignty, as explained by the great High Priests of the Sham Democracy. Squatter Sovereignty being interpreted by high, infallible Democratic authority, simply means Slavery Propagandism.

OLD DEMOCRAT.

MONTOUR.—V. BEST, editor of the Danville *Intelligencer*, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination to Congress. Hon. JOHN G. MONTGOMERY will also be a candidate......The Georgia Slave-driver, M'Cay, addressed a large number of persons in Danville on Wednesday week. After he had concluded, three hearty cheers for Fremont and Freedom were given, rendering it highly probable that his converts were few if any, and rendering it still more certain that many renounced their determination of supporting Buchanan, and hereafter will cooperate with the Republicans.

—The speeches of Southerners, such as M'Cay, M. C's Ruffin, Stephens, *et id genus omne*, are most effective in advancing Republicans interest. For the most part they are made up of glorifications of Slavery, its sacredness, and *their* right and *our* duty to spread it over the free territories; and always concluding that the Cincinnati Platform will best serve the ends of the Black Power. A Penn'a Democrat on hearing one of the above named gentlemen making one of these speeches in Congress, was almost persuaded to vote for Fremont, and we have no doubt that the distribution of such appeals among Northern freemen, would thoroughly disgust them with the Democratic Platform and its nominees. Such speeches

"Like rusty gun that's aimed at plover
Will kick, and knock the owner over."

POLITICS OUT WEST.—At the Young Men's Republican Convention held at Dayton, Ohio, last week, which was attended by One Hundred Thousand persons, a delegation of young men from Indiana, got up a personification of the "Border Ruffians," which moved through the streets in the following order:

1. His Satanic Majesty leading his earthly army.
2. Pierce and his Cabinet in a boat.
3. Buchanan and Breckenridge.
4. Fillibusters, led by Walker.
5. Honest advocates of the Nebraska bill, led by Cass.
6. Free State settlers of Kansas.
7. Border Ruffians, led by Atchison, Stringfellow & Co.
8. Tarring and feathering Free State men on a wagon.
9. Slave auction on a wagon.
10. Slave-driving.
11. Border Ruffian band of music.
12. Buford's Crowd.
13. Broken Free Press, Editor gagged, tarred and feathered, and hanged.
14. Free State officers in chains.
15. Wagon of plundered goods.
16. United States cannon.
17. Donaldson's posse, led by Shanen.
18. Slaves under United States authority.
19. The Brooks and Sumner affair.
20. Brigham Young and wives.
21. The mighty Douglas.
22. The Congressional Investigating Committe.

—Bucal. Marshall

THE "TRANQUILITY" OF KANSAS.—A man named A J. Pearce, has just returned from Leavenworth, Kansas, wither he went with a few friends merely to visit the territory, without intending to remain. He was from the neighborhood of Pittsburg, and on reaching Leavenworth was accosted by a band of armed invaders from the slave States, who commanded his name, and what State he came from. When he answered he was from Pennsylvania, they ordered him to leave the territory. He urged that he was no abolitionist, and merely wished to see the country, but was nevertheless obliged to leave on penalty of personal violence. This sort of thing has been continued openly for several months past, and yet the United States military authorities make no move to afford protection to emigrants.

Nine brothers, living in different localities over a region of country 2000 miles in extent, recently met in Chicago, to proceed to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., to visit an aged mother. They had been Democrats from the commencement of manhood to the present time, but on comparing notes when they met at Chicago, they found they all repudiated the Cincinnati Southern Sectional Platform, and could only stand on the National one of Freedom, Fremont and Dayton.

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 crests 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—JOHN ROWE, 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 F. M'FARLAND, of Penn's

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 stocks 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 county containing 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 these 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 1.

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 60, 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.

{L. S.} 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, Flenniken, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, M'Clintock, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Taggart, Walton, Welsh, Wherry, Wilkins and Piatt (*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, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, M'Clintock, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Walton, Welsh, Wherry and Wilkins—19.
NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Ferguson, Gregg, Pratt, Price and Piatt (*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, Cresswell, Evans, Ferguson, Flenniken, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, M'Clintock, Mellinger, Pratt, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Taggart, Walton, Welsh, Wherry, Wilkins and Piatt (*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, Cresswell, Evans, Flenniken, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, M'Clintock, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Walton, Welsh, Wherry, Wilkins and Piatt (*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, Fausold, 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, Mangle, Menear, Miller, Montgomery, Moorehead, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith (Allegheny,) Smith (Cambria,) Smith (Wyoming,) Strouse, Thompson, Vail, Whallon, Wright (Dauphin,) Wright (Luzerne,) Zimmerman and Wright (*Speaker*)—72.
NAYS—Messrs. Augustine, Barry, Clover, Cobourn, Dock, Fry, Fulton, Gaylord, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Housekeeper, Huneker, 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, Fausold, Foster, Getz, Haines, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hill, Hibbs, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Hunsecker, Imbrie, Ingham, Innis, Irwin, Johns, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Carthy, M'Comb, Mangle, Menear, Miller, Montgomery, Moorhead, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith (Allegheny,) Strouse, Vail, Whallon, Wright (Luzerne,) Zimmerman and Wright (*Speaker*)—63.

NAYS—Messrs. Augustine, Barry, Clover, Edinger, Fry, Fulton, Gaylord, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Huneker, Leisenring, Magee, Manley, Morris, Mumma, Patterson, Phelps, Salisbury, Smith (Cambria,) Thompson, Walter, Wintrode, 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, 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, Mangle, Menear, Miller, Montgomery, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Riddle, Strouse, Smith (Allegheny,) Smith (Cambria,) Smith (Wyoming,) Thompson, Whallon, Wright (Dauphin,) Wright (Luzerne) and Zimmerman—61.
NAYS—Messrs. Barry, Clover, Cobourn, Dock, Dowdall, Fulton, Gaylord, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Huneker, 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, Fausold, Foster, Fry, Getz, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Housekeeper, Hunsecker, Imbrie, Innis, Irwin, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Carthy, M'Comb, Mangle, Menear, Miller, Montgomery, Moorhead, 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*)—69.
NAYS—Messrs. Barry, Clover, Cobourn, Fulton, Gibboney, Haines, Hancock, Huneker, 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.

{L. S.} 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*.
63te

Union County Court Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Hon. ABR'M 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 and 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.

Hon John J Pearce	Hon G C Harvey
John B Hall	T T Abrams
Chas A Mayer	D J Jackman
Chas Crist	W White
Peter Dickinson	Thos Kitchen

Hon. G. C. HARVEY, President.
T. T. ABRAMS, Vice Pres.
THO'S KITCHEN, Sec'y.
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 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, 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.

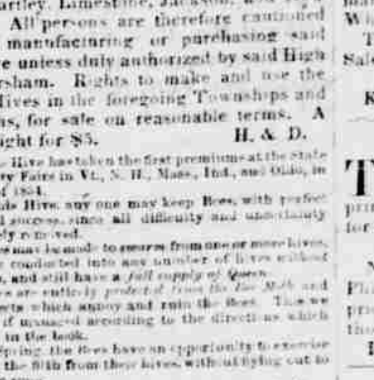
The New School certainly claims a great superiority in the treatment of all diseases. It has been proved by Clinical reports that the mortality—taking all diseases together—is less than 2 per cent; that of Asiatic Cholera is only 5 per cent.

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. [?16

$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. G. 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 Queen*.

The Bees are entirely *protected from the Bee Moth* and other insects which annoy and ruin the Bees. They are *wintered*, 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 feed-drawers, hives, honey-boxes and chambers.

The work and progress of the Bees may be seen in the hives, honey-boxes and feed-drawers. 619

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

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell at Public Sale on Wednesday, the 20th of August 1856, on the premises,

A VALUABLE FARM,

Situate in East Buffaloe township, Union Co., on the road leading from the Turnpike to New Berlin, adjoining lands of John Watson and John Heimbach, containing 83 acres, more or less, about 14 of which is good timber land. The improvements consist of

Two Dwelling Houses, Two Barns and other Outbuildings,

together with THREE ORCHARDS of the best fruit. The farm is well watered and in excellent cultivation. Two Veins

OF IRON ORE,

Of the best quality and in great abundance, are found on the farm, both extending for upwards of a half mile, free from faults, with three drifts ready for work, with cars, rails and plenty of timber for further operations.

Persons desirous of purchasing are requested to call and examine the premises.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when conditions will be made known by
THOS. WALKER & CO.
East Buffaloe, Aug. 1 1856.

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 Mensh, 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

Rich Prairie Farms!

UNIMPROVED LANDS, and Town Lots—in Illinois, Iowa, and adjoining States—for sale in great variety, at low prices, and on favorable terms.

Pamphlet Catalogue Descriptions of Property, with prices attached, forwarded gratis by mail on application.

Our extensive local connections will facilitate giving valuable information of any part of the West to applicants desiring to locate.

☞ Buyers of Illinois Central R. R. Lands can avail themselves of the knowledge and experience of Mr. DUPUY, the late Land agent of the Company, to supply the difficulty of making judicious selections.

Particular attention given to locating Warrants, examining lands, furnishing maps and descriptions, payment of taxes, and to a general Real Estate Business.

CHA'S M. DUPUY & CO.
Corner of Michigan Av. and South Water St.
CHA'S M. DUPUY, } near Ill. Cen. R. R Depot,
DAVID S. OGDEN, } CHICAGO

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS

FOR Sale.—One Lot on South Third street, a square and a half from Market. Three Lots on South Fourth street, two squares from Market.

The above are level Lots, well located and well adapted to building purposes.
W. H. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Ex'r of Wm. Armstrong, dec'd.
Lewisburg, June 25, 1856

Woodlots and Small Farm for Sale.

To suit purchasers, on reasonable terms.

THERE are 9 lots of Woodland, situate in White Deer Tp., on Little Buffaloe Creek, about a mile above Guldin's store, ranging from 14 to 21 acres each, well timbered with various kinds of Oak, Pine, Poplar, and Chesnut.

The Farm contains about 55 acres, of which 18 are cleared, and has on it a Two story Log House, a Log Stable, Spring of Water, and Fruit trees of various kinds. It adjoins lands of John Hummel and Jacob Birman, about 1½ mile from Guldin's Store, a White Deer tp., Union Co., Pa.

The above property is offered at Private Sale, by the subscriber,
GEORGE MEIXELL.
Kelly Tp., Aug. 10, '55.

Portrait of John C. Fremont.

THE most correct likeness ever made, executed in the highest style of Art, and printed on fine India paper, published and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
L. N. Rosenthal, Lithographer,
N.W. corner Fifth and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia. Size of paper, 17x28. Retail price, $1. A liberal discount will be allowed those wishing to sell again.
☞ AGENTS WANTED. ☜

Administrators' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the Estate of JACOB SYPHER, late of White Deer township, Union county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Union county in due form of law; therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any just claims are also requested to present them legally authenticated for settlement.
ABRAHAM SYPHER, } Adminis-
CHA'S HOTTENSTEIN, } trators.
Turbot Tp, North'd Co, July 10, 1856

Last Notice.

AS we wish to have the accounts of J. Hayes & Co. closed up, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the above Firm, will please call and settle, as the accounts will shortly be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.
July 1. J. HAYES & CO.

J. Goldsmith & Bro's.

Just Arrived—NEW GOODS!

"NOW is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer" by the arrival of our NEW STOCK of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting of the largest assortment of *MENS WEAR* ever before brought to the town of Lewisburg. Our stock is complete, and we are selling at very reduced prices. All of our Goods are selected by ourselves and manufactured in our own establishment in Philadelphia.

Black, Brown, Blue, Green, Claret and Plaid Broadcloth and Cassimere Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, as well as

FANCY CLOTHING

of every description—Vests of Cassimere, Silk and Satin, all made after the latest fashions, and warranted to be well made. Also White Marseilles Vests, White Linen Vests and Pants, and every variety of goods usually found in a *Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment*, including Gloves, Hosiery, Neckcloths, Stocks, Drawers, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Undershirts, &c. Also a great variety of Fancy Articles. Also **HATS**, Caps for Spring and Summer wear, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, etc.

There will be crowds attending our next month's Court, therefore we have laid in a much larger stock than we otherwise would have done. Our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits," and to this motto we adhere.

N.B. We would particularly call the attention of Parents to our stock of BOYS' CLOTHING, and also that Goods will be carefully made to order. Particular attention paid to orders from the country. Lewisburg, April, 1856

COAL! COAL!

COAL!—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Lewisburg and vicinity, as well as persons in adjoining towns, that he keeps constantly on hand a supply of *SHAMOKIN and WILKS-BARRE COAL*, for Stove and other purposes, of every variety and size, and will deliver Coal to persons desiring it, as he has a team for that purpose. Having erected a pair of good WEIGH SCALES, he can assure persons purchasing Coal that they will get full weight, and to pay only for what they receive.

Coal can be had at the lowest Cash prices at his Yard, a few yards from Mr. Weidensaul's Hotel.

WEIGHING—all kinds will be attended to at his Coal Yard. GEORGE HOLSTEIN.

Lewisburg, May 13, 1856
☞ Also Blacksmith's Coal.

A FRESH SUPPLY

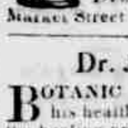
OF Drugs, Medicines, Books, Notions, Varieties, Stationery, &c. purchased in New York and Philad. markets, has just been rec'd at the Old Mammoth Drug Store of CHRIST & CALDWELL, Lewisburg.

GLASS Jars, for Pickling and Preserving, Quarts and Half Gallons, for sale cheap by CHRIST & CALDWELL

DR GREEN'S AROMATIC SAP, a certain cure for Dyspepsia and diseases arising from an impure state of the stomach—also a sure preventive of *FEVER AND AGUE*—price 75 cts. per bottle, for sale by CHRIST & CALDWELL

SAPONIFIER, or Concentrated Lye—warranted to make Soap without Lime, and with little trouble. With one cake of lye and four pounds soap Fat, you can make fifteen gallons good soft Soap. Hard soap can be made in the same way. For sale by CHRIST & CALDWELL

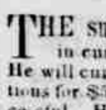
BAYES' WHITE GREASE, for Waggons, Buggies, Omnibuses, Stages, etc a superior article, for sale by CHRIST & CALDWELL



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

Dr. Jacob Horlacher,

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN, having regained his health, has resumed his practice of the healing art. His superior SALVE is still in great demand, and all orders supplied as usual. [New Berlin, May 8, 1854



CLOCKS—all kinds of 8-day and 30-hour Brass Clocks and patent lever time-pieces, Brass 8-day clocks at $4, brass 30-hour clocks as low as $1. All clocks warranted for one year at J. L. YODER'S

PLATED WARE—Cake and card Baskets Table Forks, Spoons and Butter Knives, Teaspoons silver-plated on the best German silver, $1 per ½ doz. All goods warranted to give satisfaction. All kinds of Engraving at the shortest notice at J. L. YODER'S.

FARRIERY.

THE subscriber offers his services in curing Horses of Poll Evil or Fistula. He will cure Horses of either of these afflictions for $5, or make no charge if not successful. Here is an opportunity for every one whose horses are afflicted, to restore them to health and working order. Residence on his Farm in Kelly Tp., near Lewisburg.
Aug. 16, 1855. GEORGE MEIXELL