Lewisburg Chronicle.

C. E. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.

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

Freedom, national; Slavery, sectional!

We appeal from the five Slave-holding Supreme Court Judges to the PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA!

For Governor,

DAVID WILMOT,

OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

Canal Commissioner,

WILLIAM MILLWARD,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

For Judges of the Supreme Court,

JAMES VEECH, of Fayette Co.
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester Co.

Union County Nominations.

For Representatives—
THOMAS HAYES, of Union county.
DANIEL WITMER, of Snyder "

Register & Recorder—GEORGE MERRILL, of New Berlin.

Commissioner—RICHARD V. B. LINCOLN, of Hartley.

Treasurer—HUGH P. SHELLER, of Lewisburg.

Auditor—JOHN KESSLER, of New Berlin.

Bank Suspensions.

The predictions of the Tariff men made during the last dozen years, are realized. The mere Revenue Tariff has deluged our land with Foreign fabrics, draining many Millions of Specie annually from the U.S. The *natural effect* is now visible. Most of our Banks have been compelled—in self defence—to suspend specie payments, in part, or wholly, this and last week. And during the last few months, hundreds of our largest Manufacturers have discharged thousands of workmen, who, with families dependent upon their daily labors, have a long winter before them with no visible means of subsistence!

In view of this untoward state of affairs, Gov. POLLOCK has called a *Special Session of the Pennsylvania Legislature* to meet at Harrisburg on the 6th inst. Their time of course expires on the 12th. The one object before them should be to aid and protect the interests of the masses. It is thought by many that if the Bank charters are secured against forfeiture during suspension, they will be able to discount so as to afford much of at least temporary relief.

—We should send our best, most experienced men, to the next State Legislature. There, and in our National Congress, are the only places to obtain Governmental relief. Our individual incomes and outgoes are under our own control, and are of more importance in affecting our individual interests than any legislation.

—There should be no *panic* or false alarm respecting our finances. Most (if not all) the Pennsylvania Banks we think are perfectly good and solvent. ☞But bank notes of other States, especially $1s, $2s, and $3s, should be sent homeward as fast as possible, and retained there. And those who have money, instead of acting the selfish miser by hoarding, should put it in circulation, at least by paying every debt due or soon to become due, and by making every necessary purchase. Thus using a good thing, many advantages may be gained.

Soap's "Last Card!"

The general public impression that the Buchanan and Packerits have used money to distract and divide the Opposition, is strengthened by Swope & Co.'s "Stop Thief!" trick. In addition to those that had previously denied and hurled back the charge, we see that the Muncy *Luminary*, the Lewistown *Gazette*, the Altoona *Tribune*, and the Mercersburg *Journal* deny *in toto*—in every shape in which the charge can be put—the allegation that they were bought to support Fremont last year. The *Luminary* and *Journal* did not even support Fremont, and threaten those trifling with their good name with libel suits. In reply to a letter of the Editor of the Altoona *Tribune*, Gov. Ford certifies that the allegation against that paper coupled with his name is false.

—Was there ever a more infamous plot than this concocted by any reckless demagogues? Its heartless falsity must cause it to RE-ACT upon the Straightout Plug Ugly cabal, and upon their Packer confederates who are applauding Swope, advertising the Straight meetings, and paying the traitors for their dirty work!

Another Refutation!

UNION COUNTY, SS.—Personally appeared before me, J. A. Mertz, Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Union, S. H. Orwig, Editor Proprietor & Publisher of the late Mifflinburg *Star*, who being duly sworn says that the statement published in the *Daily News*, and copied by the Lewisburg *Argus*, representing that the Mifflinburg *Star* with other papers was sold to the support of Fremont, so far as refers to the Mifflinburg *Star* is untrue and without foundation in fact. S. H. ORWIG.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of October 1857. J. A. MERTZ, J. P.

As early as the 30th May, S. H. Orwig wrote strong Republican communications to the *Chronicle* from New Haven, Ct., and was an open, avowed Fremonter, before he purchased the *Star*, in July. Gov. Ford visited this county the last of Sept.

These are the facts. What must be thought of the *party and the faction* that in their desperation conspire to publish such INFAMOUS LIBELS with the hope of indirectly injuring Wilmot?

Capt. JOHN WILT, the Independent Whig candidate for Assembly by whose running last year in this District, Mr. Taggart was defeated, and who was in the field again this year, has withdrawn from the canvass, and we suppose will favor his old personal friends, Judge Witmer and Mr. Hayes.

AN OLD DOCUMENT.

We publish the following correspondence, which took place when James Thompson, who is now one of the Loco candidates for the Supreme bench, was a candidate for Congress. It will be seen that the Judge sang a very different tune then, from that now sung by his party. He was not only a Wilmot proviso then, but claimed himself to be the *originator* of the principle embodied in that Proviso, thus contesting the honor of its paternity with Wilmot. Judged by this letter, he is a rapid Black Republican. Surely while he thus stands indicted before the public, it does not become the so-called Democracy to make any serious objection to Black Republicans. They must either abandon Thompson, or cease to make war upon Black Republicanism, if they mean to adhere to him. But to the correspondence.

WARREN, August 27, 1847.

Hon. James Thompson—Dear Sir—As you have been placed before the people of this district as a candidate for Representative in Congress, the undersigned Democratic voters of Warren take the Liberty to ask an exposition of your opinions on the subjects presented in the following questions:

Do you believe Congress has power to prohibit slavery in the Territories belonging to the United States?

If elected to Congress will you vote on all occasions when the subject is presented to exclude slavery from all territories now free belonging to the United States, by extending over it the Ordinance of 1787?

Would you sanction any compromise by which any territory now free belonging to the United States, would be given up to Slavery?

An early reply to the above interrogations is most respectfully solicited.

Yours, respectfully,

S. J. Goodrich, G. W. Scofield, J. D. James, G. Merrill, T. Clemons, Lewis Arnett.

THOMPSON'S REPLY.

ERIE, Sept. 1, 1847.

Gentlemen—Yours of the 27th ult., has just reached me, and as I entirely recognize your right to make the inquiries therein contained, I hasten to reply.

When the first territorial bill for Oregon that passed, was reported, I offered as a minority report the following as an amendment to the 12th section of the bill:

"Provided that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in said territory, except for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." [Journals of the 29th Con., pages 1240 and 1245.]

This proviso, I, of course voted for; it was carried in the House but did not pass the Senate. In February, 1847, the same bill being under consideration, containing a section re-enacting the Ordinance of 1787, which prohibited slavery in the Territory, I voted against the Clayton Compromise, and also against the Missouri Compromise, and for inserting and retaining the clause re-enacting the Ordinance of 1787, and making it applicable to the Oregon Territory.

You will therefore see that I have shown by my votes, my belief in the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories. I have no doubt whatever of the power and the right of Congress to do so.

I have on all occasions voted to exclude slavery from territories belonging to the United States now free, and shall continue to do so. Convinced that no compromise is necessary, either to preserve the Union, or required by any Constitutional mandate, I shall as I have already done, vote against all compromise by which territory now free shall become slave territory. I may add that this is not new doctrine to me. I have uniformly so voted on all territorial bills, and shall continue to do so, and I shall vote for the Ordinance of 1787 to be made applicable to the territories of the United States, or any other words of prohibition that may be equivalent thereto. This doctrine of prohibiting slavery in territories was first introduced by me after the acquisition of the new territory, and applied directly to the territory; yet others do not hesitate to claim much for adopting a principle they never suggested, and forget those who did so.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES THOMPSON.

To Messrs. S. J. Goodrich, G. W. Scofield, J. D. James, G. Merrill, T. Clemons and Lewis Arnett.

It will be noticed that Judge Thompson expressly states his belief to be, that Congress has power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. *"I have no doubt whatever of the power and the right of Congress to do so,"* is the language used by him; and he not only boasts that "this doctrine" was "first introduced" by him, and complains that Wilmot has stolen his political thunder, by adding, that "yet others do not now hesitate to claim much for a principle they never suggested, and forget those that do so." This doctrine is in strange contrast with that now held by Judge Thompson's party, and shows that either his views now do not coincide with it, or that he is quite as great a demagogue, as the Packer papers term Wilmot, whom he charged with stealing his thunder.

☞ *Such was good Democracy in* 1847; *is it not good Democracy for* 1857?

THE AMERICANS.—Of all the professed American papers in this State, but half a dozen support Hazellurst openly, and the easy virtue of their editors is so notorious that they have little if any influence. Only nine counties were represented at the Lancaster nomination. The real and respected American papers, however, with the old-line Whig papers, are united in opposing the Locos and their twin allies, political Popery and Slavery propagandism. The American State Council advise to support the Union State Ticket. All the American State Administration, Congressmen, and Members of Legislature, sustain the Union movement. One Hundred papers on the published list fight the battle under the WILMOT flag.

☞ THE FAIR is next week.

Judge Wilmot on the Tariff.

In endeavoring to divert attention from State Politics and the great issue of Liberty against Slavery now working out before the American people, the Straights and the Packerites make a joint outcry against Wilmot as the only Pennsylvania Congressman who opposed the Tariff of '42. In so doing, he reflected the views of his constituents. *Parts* of that act he honestly deemed wrong in principle, and openly and manfully opposed. He *did* labor to protect the Iron and Coal interests of this State, and, had his efforts been seconded by the other Democratic Members, he would have succeeded. That he took the lead of his party on this question, and was not whipped in, by the South, as they were,—on both the Tariff and the Proviso—is to his credit as a man, and proves him to be a statesman of nerve and of principle.

Another thing must be said, much in Judge Wilmot's favor. He *never*, like Gen. Packer and other leading Locos, *pretended* to favor that Tariff, while trying to elect men they knew were hostile to it. The writer of this article resided in Bradford county, and heard Judge Wilmot speak, in that memorable campaign: and however erroneous he then thought and still thinks Wilmot was on some points of Tariff policy, he can not recall an instance when Wilmot professed friendship for the act of '42 as a whole. He frankly announced his opposition to some of its features, for the reason that he thought they were injurious to the interests of the laboring man, and he declared that if elected he should vote for certain modifications; but he disclaimed being a Free Trader as charged by some of our party. The Tariff is *not* the great question of the day, in our State election; but, if it were, an honest, straight-forward man like Judge Wilmot is safer than a twistable and uncertain man like Gen. Packer. We have reason to believe that the experience of the past has not been without its effect in correcting Judge Wilmot's views on this as on other subjects; and are certain that his supporters are more reliable Tariff men than the National Democracy or the handful of Straight Americans, many if not most of whom were avowed Free Traders.

☞ Since writing the above, we find in the *Telegraph* a report of Judge Wilmot's speech at Harrisburg, from which we extract the following:

"On the question of the tariff, he avowed himself in favor of affording *adequate protection to all the great industrial interests of the country*, AND ESPECIALLY THE GREAT IRON AND COAL INTERESTS OF PENNSYLVANIA, declaring himself in favor of specific duties upon these articles. He exposed the free trade doctrines and principles of Gen. Packer, his opponent, and the whole Democratic party. He alluded to Gov. Bigler's speech at Clarion, in which he had been assailed. He literally dissected the ex-Governor and Senator, and showed how he had, at the last session of Congress, OBSEQUIOUSLY betrayed the interests of the people of Pennsylvania by his subserviency to the South, in agreeing to the reduction of the duties on Iron; and by his shifting and turning on the question of slavery extension."

☞ Altho' the Abolitionists say that the Republicans are not Abolitionists, and they themselves deny it, yet the Locos insist that we don't know our own opinions. If we must all be Abolitionists in spite of ourselves.....why, then, we're a big party, anyhow.....a Million and a Quarter of the best men in all the White States!

☞ Hazlehurt disappointed the folks at Danville, by not coming or sending either of his supes. The same thing happened at Scranton, where two men "gathered" to hear him. He is truly a "disappointing" candidate, and his votes will often be returned among the "Scattering."

P. S. Swoop was since at Danville.

☞ Military Encampments are contemplated, during the present month, at Aaronsburg, at Selinsgrove, and at Lock Haven.

GENERAL ELECTION Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the general elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 2d day of July, 1839, it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected, I, DAN'L D. GULDIN, High Sheriff of the county of Union, do therefore hereby make and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Union, that a *GENERAL ELECTION* will be held in said county on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT (being the 13th day of the said month,) at the several Districts composed of the following townships and boroughs, viz:

I district, at the late Commissioners' office in and for New Berlin borough.
II district, at the house of Henry Gibson, in and for Union township.
III district, at the house of James Adams, in and for White Deer township.
IV district, at the house of James Lawson, in and for Kelly township.
V district, at the house of George Wolfe, in and for East Buffaloe township.
VI district, at the house of James M'Creight, in and for Buffaloe township.
VII district, at the house of Wm Inhoff, in Mifflinburg, for West Buffaloe township.
VIII district, at the public school house in and for North Ward in Lewisburg borough.
IX district, at the house of Jonathan Spyker in and for South Ward in Lewisburg borough.
X district, at the house of Charles Crotzer, in and for Mifflinburg borough.
XI district, at the house of David Moyer, in and for Hartley township.
XII district, at the house of Peter Wehr, in and for Limestone township.
XIII district, at the school house, on lot No. 19, in New Berlin, in and for Jackson township.
XIV District, at the house of John Reish in and for Lewis township—

At which time and places there will be elected by ballot—

Two Persons as Judges of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth;
One Person as Governor of this Commonwealth;
One Person as Canal Commissioner of this Commonwealth;
Two Persons as Representatives of Union, Snyder and Juniata counties in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth;
One Person as Register and Recorder for Union county;
One Person as County Treasurer;
One person as County Commissioner; and
One person as County Auditor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

"That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary department of this State or of the United States, or of any incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment or judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or any officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2nd, 1839, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the districts to which they respectively belong, before 9 o'clock in the morning of the said second Tuesday of October, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be qualified voters of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes, shall appoint a judge in his place; or if any vacancy shall continue in the board one hour after the time by law fixed for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy."

I also hereby make known and give notice that the following Act of Assembly was passed by the general Assembly of this Commonwealth on the 27th of February, A D. 1849, to wit:

"An act relative to voting at elections in the counties of Adams, Dauphin, York, Lancaster, Franklin, Cumberland, Center, Greene, Bradford and Erie

"SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the counties of Adams, Dauphin, Lancaster, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Center, Greene, Bradford and Erie, from and after the passage of this act, to vote for all the candidates for the various offices to be filled at any election on one slip or ticket: Provided, That office for which every candidate is voted for, shall be designated, as required by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.—SEC. 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished as similar frauds are directed to be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

"That by the 5th section of an act passed by the said General Assembly, on the 9th of April, 1849, entitled 'An Act relative to Supervisors in Franklin county,' &c., it is provided: 'That the Act passed the present session of the Legislature, approved the 27th day of Feb. '49, authorizing the qualified voters of Adams and other counties, to vote by general ticket, be extended to Mifflin, Union, Crawford, Bedford, Monroe, Warren and Northumberland counties, so far as relates to voting at the general elections.

For the information of the electors of Union county, I publish the following, being the 4th section of the act of the General Assembly of the session of 1851, entitled "An Act to provide for the election of Judges of the several courts of this Commonwealth, and to regulate certain Judicial districts."

SEC. 4. That the election for Judges shall be held and conducted in the several election districts, in the same manner and in all respects as elections for representatives are or shall be held and conducted, and by the same judges, inspectors and other officers; and the provisions of the act of the general assembly, entitled 'An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth,' approved the second day of July 1839, and its several supplements and all other like laws, as far as the same shall be in force and applicable shall be deemed and taken to apply to the elections for Judges: Provided, That the aforesaid electors shall vote for Judges of the Supreme Court on a separate piece of paper, and for all other Judges required to be learned in the law, on another separate piece of paper."

It will thus be seen that the electors of Union county are required to vote for Judges on one piece of paper, and for Governor, Canal Commissioner, Assembly, and all County officers, on one piece of paper, or the voter may cast his ballot for each office separately, if he prefers it.

'It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judge when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

'No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has resided in this State one year or more and in the election district aforesaid ten days immediately preceding such election, and removed therefrom and returned, and who has resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and have resided in the election district as aforesaid ten days, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

'No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, First, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act and that he sincerely believe from the accounts given him that he is of the aforesaid age, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and note made opposite thereto by writing the word *for* if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word *age* if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age, shall be called out to the clerks who shall make the like notes in the lists of voters kept by them.

'In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness who shall be a qualified elector that he has resided within the district for more than ten days next preceding said election, and he shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

'Every person qualified as aforesaid and who shall make due proof if required of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside."

'If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election or use or threa ten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or riotously disturb the peace at such election or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offenses shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election in this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof or by any written or printed advertisement or challenge or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

'If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election in this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

'If any person shall vote at more than one election district or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote or advise and procure another so to do, he or they so offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars and be imprisoned not less than three nor more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.'

Agreeably to the provisions of the sixty-first section of said act "every General and Special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

The Return Judges of the several districts will meet in the Court House at Lewisburg, on the third day after the election, (being Friday, the 16th day of October,) to do and perform those duties enjoined on them by law.

The Return Judges of Union, Snyder and Juniata counties are required to meet at the Court House in the borough of Lewisburg on Monday the 19th of October, to make out returns for the members of Assembly.

Dated at the Sheriff's Office, Lewisburg, this 10th day of September A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

DANIEL D. GULDIN, *Sheriff*

Amendments to the Constitution.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have been directed by the Governor to give notice that a Joint Resolution, proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive terms of the same, and that it is provided by the Constitution, that any amendments so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection. Therefore, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this Commonwealth in regard thereto, I, DANIEL D. GULDIN High Sheriff of the county of Union, do give notice and proclaim to the qualified electors of said county, that an election will be held in each of the townships, wards and districts therein, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, A. D., 1857, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption or rejection of the said amendments, or any of them; which said election shall be held at the places, and opened and closed at the time at and within which the General Elections of this Commonwealth are held, opened and closed: and it shall be the duty of the Judges, Inspectors, and Clerks of each of said townships, wards and districts to receive at the said election, tickets either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from citizens duly qualified to vote for Members of the General Assembly and to deposit them in a box or boxes to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers: which tickets shall be respectfully labelled on the outside, "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," "Third Amendment," and "Fourth Amendment," and those who are favorable to said Amendments, or any of them, may express their desire by voting each as many separate written or printed, or partly written or printed ballots or tickets, containing on the inside thereof the words, "For the Amendment," and those who are opposed to such Amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting each as many separate written or printed ballots or tickets containing on the inside thereof the words, "Against the Amendments."

And further, I do hereby give notice, direct and proclaim, that the election on the said proposed Amendments, shall be opened and closed at the same time, and in all respects be conducted, as the General Elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted, as well as respects the qualifications of voters, the time and manner of making returns, as in all other particulars. Given under my hand and seal, at Lewisburg, this 4th September A. D. 1857. DANIEL D. GULDIN, Sheriff.

Real Estate.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Union county, will be offered for sale, at the Columbia House, in MIFFLINBURG, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of

Saturday, October 24, 1857,

the following Real Estate, viz.: A TRACT of LAND, situated in Limestone township, county aforesaid, containing

68 ACRES AND 37 PERCHES,

more or less, adjoining lands of Samuel Shoemaker, Charles Royer, George Kleckner, Benj Chambers, William Foster and others, all Limestone Land, about half WOODLAND, and the remainder under good cultivation.

The above property will be offered as a whole, or in tracts to suit purchasers.

Terms made known at sale, by

HENRY NOLL,
Sept. 24, 1857. Adm'r of Benj. Shoemaker, dec'd

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Lavari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Union county and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale or outcry, at the Public house of Henry Gibson, at Winfield, in the township of Union, and county aforesaid, on FRIDAY, the 23d day of October next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, A. D., 1857, a certain tract of Land situate in the township of Union and county of Union, to wit: Beginning at a stone, the south-west corner of the tract and also a corner of Isaac Eyer's land; thence, by lands of Isaac Eyer, N. 72 E. 44 1 perches to a stone; thence, by the same, N. 89½ E. 106—2 perches, to a pine stump; thence, by the same, N. 72 E. 167.8 perches, to a stone; thence, by lands of Samuel Walter, N. 17½ W. 39.1 perches, to a stone; thence, by the same, N. 42½ E. 39 perches, to stones; thence, by lands of John Philips, N. 13½ W. 63—6 perches, to a pine knot; thence, by lands of the heirs of John Hayes, dec'd, of Thomas Penny and Peter Page, S. 73½ W. 342—6 perches, to a black oak stump; thence, by lands of Isaac Eyer, S. 13 E. 99—2 perches, to the place of beginning, containing TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE ACRES AND FORTY-NINE AND SIX-TENTHS PERCHES, strict measure, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Whereon are erected a Dwelling House, Spring House, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, &c. There is valuable **Iron Ore** in the land.

To be sold as the property of *Horatio G. Taggart, Josiah H. Furman, and Elisha C. Barton.*

DANIEL D. GULDIN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Lewisburg, Sept. 24, 1857.

Valuable Farm for Sale,

THE subscriber will expose to Public Sale on the premises, in Kelly Tp, Union Co, Pa, at 10 o'clock A.M. on

Thursday, 22d October next,

a TRACT OF LAND containing

130 ACRES

or thereabouts, on which are erected TWO Log Dwelling Houses and a BARN, Spring House and other buildings, and two Wells of Water on the Farm.

About one hundred acres of the said tract are cleared and under a good state of cultivation. The balance of the tract is well Timbered.

This land is situated in a good neighborhood and is about half a mile north of the public road leading from Milton to Brush Valley and 3½ from Lewisburg, and adjoins lands of John Bennage, Laird Howard, Daniel Kaufman and David Kelly.

Said Land will be sold as the property of ALEXANDER M'LESTER, deceased. Terms of sale made known on day of sale by

JOHN BENNAGE.
Administrator with the Will annexed
Kelly Tp, Sept. 14, 1857

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale on **Saturday, the 3d of October,** at 1 o'clock P. M., commencing near John Donchy's,

8 half lots situate on Brown street
1 lot " " "
3 lots on Sixth street, (opposite the new Institute)
2 lots on Tenth street
2 lots on University Avenue
1 House and lot (old Boarding House property).

Persons wishing to purchase Lots, will do well to examine the above property. The terms will be easy. A. K. BELL,

General Agent of University at Lewisburg.
Lewisburg, Aug. 28, 1857.

A VALUABLE FARM for sale.

THE subscriber offers the Farm on which he now resides, situate in Buffalo Valley, Union county, 4 miles from Mifflinburg and 2 miles from Hartleton, containing about

175 ACRES,

of which about 135 are cleared, and the remainder is well timbered. It is Limestone gravel land, in a good state of cultivation, the most of it having been limed once, and some of it the second time.

The Farm is well watered, a running stream passing through it, and a never failing spring of limestone water at the door, and a pump in the barn-yard. There is a fine ORCHARD of good Fruit.

The buildings are new—a large double Plank House, well finished, a large BANK BARN, a Waggon House, and all other necessary Outbuildings. CHRISTIAN REIF.
Aug. 12, 1857

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE.—One lot on South Third street, a square and a half from Market. Also

THREE LOTS

on South Fourth street only two squares from Market.

☞ The above are level Lots, well located and adapted to building purposes.

W. H. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Ex'r of Wm. Armstrong, dec'd
Lewisburg, March 14, 1857

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of JOHN BAKER, late of Buffalo township, Union county, deceased, will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, on

Wednesday, October 28, 1857,

all that messuage and *TRACT OF LAND* situate in Buffalo township, on the road leading from Lewisburg to Mifflinburg, adjoining lands of Adam Young, Samuel Baker, John Hauck and others, containing about

EIGHTY-SIX ACRES,

nearly all cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. The Improvements are, a two-story BRICK HOUSE, FRAME HOUSE and KITCHEN, WASH HOUSE, good BARN and WAGON SHED, and other Out-Buildings: two WELLS and two CISTERNS with Pumps in.

Also.—A tract of **WOODLAND** adjoining lands of John Hauck, Wm. Baker, William Irwin's heirs, and others, containing about **32 Acres.**

Also.—At the same time, by order of the Orphans' Court of Union county, a TRACT of **Land** adjoining the above-described 86 acre tract, lands of Jacob Baker's heirs, John Hauck, Buffalo creek, and others, containing about *THIRTY-TWO ACRES*, part cleared.

—The above lands lay in the heart of Buffalo Valley, one mile west of Buffalo Cross Roads, and consist of the *best quality of lands in the valley.* That which is not cleared is covered with the BEST OF TIMBER.

Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, by DAVID H. KELLY,
Adm'r, cum testamento annexo, of John Baker, dec'd, and Adm'r of Catharine Baker, dec'd.
Buffalo Valley, Oct. 1, 1857w4

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Orphans' Court of Union county, will be exposed to public sale, at the House of Jas. M'Creight, at Buffalo Cross Roads, in Buffalo township, on

Saturday, the 7th of November next,

all that messuage and tract of LAND situate in Buffalo township, Union county, adjoining lands of Andrew Magee's heirs, lands formerly of Jacob Venada, and of Thomas Robison, dec'd, containing

Eighty Acres and Forty Perches.

The Improvements are, a Two-Story Frame Dwelling House, a small Frame House, one and a half storey, and the land under good cultivation.

ALSO.—Another small **Lot** or piece of Ground adjoining lands of Thos. Robison, dec'd, Paul Dieffenderfer and Daniel Hamler, containing **Two Acres** and Fifty Two Perches; also under cultivation.

ALSO.—A piece of **Timber Land,** situate in said township, adjoining lands of John Stahl, Jacob Hartman and Daniel Rangler, Sr., containing Sixteen Acres and Forty-One Perches.

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

MARY E. ROBINSON,
Administratrix of THOMAS ROBINSON, dec'd
per WM. JONES, Att'y for Mary E Robinson
By the Court: SAM'L ROTH, Clerk.
Sept. 29, 1857

Adjourned Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Trustees, will sell at auction, in pursuance to and by virtue of an Act of Assembly approved the 18th day of April, A. D. 1857, on MONDAY the 19th day of October, A. D. 1857, at the premises in the Borough of New Berlin, the Jail, Court House and all other Public Buildings and Lands, situate in said Borough, belonging to the County of Union prior to the erection of the new county out of part of Union, bounded and described as follows, viz:

Five lots adjoining each other, and bounded on the west by Vine street, north by Market street, east by Plumb street and south by an Alley, whereon the **Court House and County Offices** are erected.

Also a certain lot adjoining Plumb street on the east, Market street on the south, lot of John Seebold's on the west and an Alley on the north, whereon the **Jail** is erected.

Said lots will be sold separate, together with the appurtenances.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where the terms and conditions of sale will be made known by the undersigned, duly appointed by said Act for that purpose.

NER MIDDLESWARTH,
HENRY C. EYER,
July 22, 1857 JOHN V. BARBER.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Residence on the west side of South Second street in the Borough of Lewisburg, between Market and St. Louis streets, consisting of near a lot and a half of ground, making a front of 99 feet on said Second street, and in length 157 feet, 6 inches. The improvements are a commodious three storey BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, of pressed brick, 47 feet front by 36 feet deep—well finished—with a marble base, marble sills and lintels in front—a fire-proof roof—with a Wing attached of 23 by 19 feet—an Out Kitchen—a Well of excellent water, with a Pump in, under roof—a large Cistern also under roof—a large new Stable—an Ice House—and other necessary out-buildings. There are also on said Lot choice Fruit Trees and Shrubbery.

The location is a desirable one either for a private residence or public business. It is on the most elevated part of the Borough, near the Court House, and but a short distance from Market street.—Terms will be made easy.

June 9, 1857. G. F. MILLER.

Chance for a Bargain!

A newly-erected LARGE BRICK HOUSE, in Lewisburg, advantageously located, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms, and possession of one half of it given immediately. Inquire at the *Chronicle* Office
Sept 1, 1857

Ho! Farmers—Chance for a Bargain!

FOR SALE, near Lewisburg, a Tract of almost **100 Acres** of good Farming Land, limestone soil. It will be sold on reasonable terms at private sale for Cash. Inquire at the Office of the *Chronicle*.——June 10, '57

Broke Out in a New Place!

JESSE H. WAGNER, having taken the establishment recently occupied by Mrs. DeNormandie, adjoining the "Chronicle" and Telegraph offices, he is prepared to see his old and new friends, and furnish them with all kinds of *CONFECTIONERIES* of the choicest varieties. He has refitted the establishment, and is certain of giving satisfaction to all. Ice Cream served up every evening. [Aug. 14, 1857

Jet Goods! Black Diamonds!! &c.

Buy Early, and Save your Money!!

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish at all times the very best COAL of every description, from the Wilkes-Barre and Shamokin mines. He has on hand an article of very superior quality, such as is seldom bro't to this market, which he will dispose of at the lowest cash prices—Coal weighed, and good measure warranted. ☞ Coal exchanged for merchantable Country Produce of most kinds as well as for cash.

Coal Yard at Tho's Nesbit's Lumber Yard on South Water street.

Nov. 19, 1856 tf R. I. NESBIT.

MACHINE BELTING, &c.

INDIA RUBBER Belting of all sizes—superior Oak tan Leather Belting—Mill, Circular and Cross-cut SAWS—and every description of HARDWARE Wholesale and Retail by LEWIS M'DOWELL,
Williamsport, Pa

Orders by Express or otherwise promptly attended to—*TERMS CASH* [6m698

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER

SO LONG UNSUCCESSFULLY SOUGHT,

FOUND AT LAST!

FOR IT RESTORES PERMANENTLY GRAY HAIR TO its original color, covers luxuriantly the bald head; removes all dandruff, itching and all scrofula, scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy, and glossy; and will preserve it to any imaginable age, removes, as if by magic, all blotches &c. from the face, and cures all neuralgic and nervous head ache. See circular and the following.

Dover, N. H., Feb. 2, 1857

PROF. J. WOOD & Co.—Gents: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to-day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity, (the 6 dozen you forwarded all being sold,) while we might order a quantity from you. *Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three or four new customers*, and the appreciative, and spontaneous manner in which it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convinces us that it is a most valu