Lewisburg Chronicle.

O. N. 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 fiat 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.

Representative—THOMAS HAYES, of Union county.

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.

Turn Out!!

*"Once more our glorious banner out
Upon the breeze we throw."*

A General Meeting of the Friends of WILMOT, MILLWARD, JOS. J. LEWIS, and VEECH will be held at

LEWISBURG,

TUESDAY, 15th of SEPTEMBER,

1857, (second day of Court week,) commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., which ALL—from Union and adjoining counties, Ladies and Gentlemen, Young and Old, of all parties and no parties—are invited to attend and hear for themselves.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,

the Member of Congress from Wilmot's District, (last fall elected for the *third* time,) has been invited and has *promised* to address the meeting. Intimately and personally acquainted with the all-absorbing Kansas and Slave controversy, as exhibited at Washington, his remarks will be well worth hearing.

HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF BELLEFONTE, AND

HON. JOHN C. KUNKEL,

of Harrisburg, have also been invited, and it is hoped one or both will be present. The exercises will be held in the commodious and delightful **COLLEGE GROVE.**

As this is the first gathering of the kind for the campaign, it is hoped some pains will be taken to secure a general attendance.

Lewisburg, September 10, 1857.

☞A few years since we knew Mr. Grow as a youth who varied his labor as lumberman on Tunkhannock creek, with hard study—had a chance at Amherst College—studied Law with Judge Wilmot—and has been thrice elected (by increasing majorities) to Congress, in which he has won a high position, though one of its youngest members. Suffering from the National Hotel disease, he recruited during the Summer by hunting buffaloes in Northern Minnesota, and will now devote what strength he has gained to the good cause personified in last fall "extinguished" by Schnabel!

Another Effort for Peace.

In reading the annals of the War of 1776, one's blood sometimes rises, impatient that our fathers so long endured the wrongs they did, and that they so often begged for a change of policy—so often altered their tactics—yet never surrendered that *grand principle* of opposition to oppression. Much as they loved Liberty, they exhausted every means of accommodation (save abject submission) before appealing "to arms and to the God of hosts."

The aggressions of England upon her Colonies, were in no wise so grievous, or so contrary to the genius of her institutions, as are those of the Slave Power upon the People of Kansas at this day. The history of the political and social wrongs—reaching unto murder, and the murderers the recipients of Executive favors—will read strangely in the eyes of the next generation, unless the Slave Power triumphs, and "Liberty" becomes a proscribed word in America as it is in Poland and in Spain. Yet the people of Kansas have never resisted, unlawfully, the U. S. authority, although they have defied and combated the bogus rule of the Missouri mob.

A meeting was held last week, at Grasshopper Falls, composed of 300 Delegates from all portions and parties of and in Kansas (mostly Free State men) in which after an animated and full discussion, the majority agreed to *again try* Pres. Buchanan and Gov. Walker, and *see if they would ensure unto them the oft promised fair election*, which is all they want to settle their troubles and insure the triumph of the Right. The following were the resolves made:

Whereas it is of the most vital importance to the people of Kansas that the Territorial Government should be controlled by the *bona fide* citizens thereof, and *whereas*, Governor Walker has repeatedly pledged himself that the *people of Kansas should have a full and fair vote before impartial judges*, at the election to be held on the first Monday in October next, for delegate to Congress, and members of the Territorial Legislature and other officers; therefore

Resolved, That we the people of Kansas, in mass Convention assembled, agree to participate in said election.

Resolved, That in thus acting we rely upon the *faithful fulfilment of the pledge of Governor Walker*, and that we, as heretofore, *protest* against the enactments forced upon us by the votes of the people of Missouri.

Resolved, That the mass Convention proceed to appoint a committee to wait upon the Territorial authorities and urgently insist upon a *revision and correction of the wicked apportionment*, endeavoring to be forced upon the people of Kansas, to govern the selection of members of the Territorial Legislature.

Resolved, That General James H. Lane be authorized and requested to tender to Governor Walker the force organized by him under the resolution passed by the Convention held at Topeka, on the 15th of July last, to be used for the protection of the ballot box.

Resolved, That this mass Convention express their unalterable determination to *adhere to the Topeka Constitution and Government*, and that all our action shall be appointed toward setting that government in motion, in a legitimate manner, at an early day.

—It will be seen that the Border Ruffian authority is nowhere acknowledged, but the Topeka constitution is recognized as the choice of the real settlers of Kansas.

Here is another opportunity for Buchanan and Walker to settle the difficulty amicably, by removing every unlawful impediment out of the way, and giving a FAIR ELECTION. Will they do it? or will they again tremble at the roar of the Slave Power, and carry out the original design of making Kansas a Slave State at every hazard? We shall see!

SNYDER COUNTY.—The Whigs, Americans and Republicans hold a county meeting on Tuesday, 22d Sept. (Court Week,) STEPHENS and KUNKEL are expected as Speakers.

☞Broken banks continue to multiply. The best rule is to take no foreign notes, unless you can pay them out immediately.

FOR THE LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

"RAIL-ROAD," AGAIN.

I observe that "CHILLISQUAQUE," like a second RIP VAN WINKLE, has suddenly waked up to the importance of building the Spruce Creek Road, and with the zeal of a new convert, he would put on the back seat or unseat altogether, the original friends of the project. Had he read the *Chronicle* and other papers from this and Centre counties, he would have learned that the new light he has just discovered, is not so new to others. From the drift of his articles, he is evidently, not aware, that, for three or four years past, the building of that road has been the absorbing question with hosts of the people of Union and Centre counties. Newspapers have discussed it, gentlemen from New York, Philadelphia, the valley of the Schuylkill, and from points west of the terminus of the road, have united with those residing along the line in addressing meetings, in laying before the people the advantages that would accrue to them and to their children by the building of this road; and scarcely a school house along the line has been without its Railroad meeting. The masses have been fully waked up. The result is, a better local subscription to the road than any other road I now can think of passing through a country so entirely agricultural as the one through which this is proposed to be located. The failure thus far to build the road, has not been because the people do not "FEEL" on the subject, but because too many imagine that "to feel an interest in the construction of the road is worth more than the money subscribed." Such counsel has been given very freely; some have with characteristic liberality charged nothing for showing where those who have given their time and money have been at fault; they have been willing to bespatter with unmeaning praise, or deal in wholesale "flings," as either ambition or feeling may have dictated. Talk to them about "substantial aid," and they will tell you promptly it "requires *more* than money," and they prefer to furnish the "*more*" while they leave others to furnish the "*money*." If our rich men (and I am glad to believe "Chillisquaque" to be one of our wealthiest) would all do something, and find less fault, they might greatly strengthen the hands of those who have immediate charge of the work and thus hasten its early commencement.

Chillisquaque can not have known what efforts have been made in the last four years to enlighten public sentiment on this question. If he did, he is not very complimentary to the many gentlemen who for years have written and talked on the subject, for he says, "the enterprise is one with which the people are not well acquainted," and that "it can not be expected that the people will go *blindly* into the matter." It might be well for our aged friend to revisit Centre county. He will find it not quite "*the same as it was forty years ago.*" The extensive forests, the lumber of which he disappeared, and the grand-children of the men of "forty years ago" now want a road, not because of the abundance but because of the scarcity of timber. One of their chief arguments in favor of the road is that their wood is failing, and they want coal for manufacturing, for fuel and for lime burning. Lumber suitable for building purposes is now higher on the line of this road than it is at the head of the market. Its importation would be a source of revenue to the road.

If Chillisquaque will go among the farmers of Centre county, he will find them pretty well hooked up on railroad questions. To give them a new idea on the subject, may not be as easily done as he imagines. He will find them not so far "*outstripped by the enterprise and public spirit of other sections*" as to be ignorant of the advantages of railroad improvements. At a late meeting in that county, a gentleman made an admirable statistical speech in favor of the road, showing the resources of the country in agriculture, in mineral, and in manufacturing; the cost of the road and the certainty of its remunerating those who invested in it. The same thing had been done so often, that, after the speech (which really covered the whole ground) an old farmer got up and said that he had heard *that speech* so often that it was no longer new to him, or to their people. It was what everybody said, and they all believed it. But he understood that it cost money to build railroads, and he wanted to know where it was to come from. The money appeared to bother the old man; he had already subscribed about one tenth of what he was worth, and still he thought it was more money that was needed. If Chillisquaque could have stood at the old fogy's elbow, and whispered into his ear that "to make the people FEEL an interest in the construction of the road, was worth more than the money subscribed," the old man's fears would have subsided, because he had the evidence of deep feeling all around him, and if feeling could build Railroads, then was the Spruce Creek road sure of an early completion, for there has been a vast deal of feeling on the subject. If Chillisquaque, with a dash or two of his pen can do what others by years of patient toil have failed to accomplish, I trust he may have free swing in the columns of the *Chronicle*, notwithstanding his "flings at the good people of Lewisburg."

A LEWISBURGER.

FOR THE LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

The Spruce Creek Rail-Road.

MY DEAR CHRONICLE.—I will now proceed to establish my position in regard to the advantages to be derived by the people of the Western end of the road. To do this we must suppose the road in operation, and compare *what must be its effects* with the present condition of affairs in that particular section of country. It has been shown that there has been, but little, if any, improvement in either Penns or the western end of Nittany Vallies within the last forty years, nor can there be any so long as the country continues to be locked up and isolated from all the great highways of business and travel. But by the operation of the railroad, the vast extent of fertile lands now uncultivated, will be sold at double or nearly so their present value. This will insure population, greatly extend their agricultural products and thus furnish additional tonnage to the road. Land, like every other transferable commodity, is valuable in proportion to the demand for it, and the demand will ever be in proportion to the value of its products. This then being an admitted fact, it will require but little reflection on the part of the landholders of Centre county, to discover that by an investment of ten per cent. on the valuation of their property, they may add fifty per cent. to its market value. But, still more, those owning four hundred acres of good land, after selling one half at or near the present value of the whole, will by the advantages afforded by the road, be able to realise more profit than, without these facilities, they could on the entire farm of four hundred acres. This I am aware, will appear singular, and perhaps extravagant, but the history of railroads has abundantly established its correctness. The increased value of the land is the effect of the facilities to market, and consequently the increased value of its products. And to show that two hundred acres of good tilable land, with the advantages of a speedy and cheap conveyance to market, is more profitable than four hundred without them, it is only necessary to remind the intelligent farmer of the fact, that how many acres of his farm remain idle because he is prevented from cultivating many articles that will not bear transportation in the old fashioned six horse wagon. But, in addition, every farmer knows that a comparatively small farm can be cultivated at much less expense in proportion, than a large farm.

But the great advantage to be derived by the farmer, will be in the decreased amount of stock required, and consequently the less capital, as no more horses or wagons will be wanted than those necessary to perform the work of the farm. Business of every description will multiply, and thus will a home market be erected for many articles that are now not worth the trouble of cultivation, while every article requiring transportation can be taken to the nearest depot, and shipped to market, and the proceeds returned without any more trouble to the producer. This, too, it will be recollected will be an every day business. There will be no more housing of the products of the farm to be taken to market months after they have been gathered. In three or four days from the time of loading goods on a car near Potter's Fort, they will be taken to New Xork or Philadalphia markets, and the money returned to the owner! This will be not only a great convenience to farmers of small capital, but to those of larger means, it will add to the price of their articles some four or five months interest on the amount of money received. To merchants and others engaged in business the advantages will be equally great. Less than half the amount of capital will be required, as goods can be ordered and received within a few hours from any of the eastern cities. In this way more than double the amount of business will be done on half the capital, to say nothing of being cumbered with goods that, if not perishable, are constantly changing in style or depreciating in value.

These are some of the many reasons that might be urged in favor of the construction of this road, and I hope they will revive the attention of those whose interests are identified with it. For myself, I have none beyond the interest I feel in the prosperity of a section of country I have known so long, and admired so much, as well as entertaining the highest regard for the intelligence and hospitality of its people. But while we are urging upon the people along the route of the road generally, the importance of aiding in its construction, we must not forget the important fact, that the RIGHT OF WAY must be ob- [illegible] ever been an important consideration in connection with railroads. Where several localities are practicable, much will depend on the feelings of those having the power of granting the right of way. If the proper spirit is manifested, little difficulty will exist in making the best location that the character of the country will admit of; but if obstinacy and a disposition to extort, should prevail to any extent, the entire project may fail. The importance of the right of way is doubly manifest from the action of the Board of Directors, at their meeting in Lewisburg last Friday, when they determined that it shall first be ascertained on what terms it can be procured, before agreeing that the road shall be put under contract. If the landholders will take into consideration the advantages to be derived, and act in a spirit of enterprise and liberality, I have no fear but the road even with its present subscription, will be commenced, and that its means will increase with its progress even to completion. To establish this position it is only necessary to refer to nearly all the railroads of the country. But few of them commenced operations with half the capital required, yet they struggled on, and the result, in every instance, has been triumphant success, adding comfort and prosperity to the country thro' which they pass. CHILLISQUAQUE.

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 Ishoff, 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 of 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, 1840, 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 the 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 previously been a qualified voter of this State, and returned 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 does verily 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 *tax* 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 assessors, 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 threaten 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 touching the same, 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 8th DAY 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 respectively 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 tickets, partly written or printed or partly written or printed, containing on the inside thereof the word, "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 Amendment."

And further, I do hereby give notice, die et proclaim, that the said 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.*

L. H. LAWSHE. D. B. SEBOLD

A NEW HOTEL,
in Lewisburg, Pa.

THE BUFFALOE HOUSE

WILL be opened for the accommodation of the traveling public on

Thursday, Sept. 10th, next.

This House is directly opposite the new Court House. It has been fitted up at considerable expense, with the view of affording every convenience; and no effort will be spared to accommodate its patrons. The House is large, conveniently and delightfully located, and has been newly furnished throughout.

LAWSHE & SEBOLD,
Lewisburg, Aug. 26, '57. Proprietors.

Real Estate.

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

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

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, AT PUBLIC SALE!

BY a Plurius order of the Orphans' Court of Union county, I will expose to sale on the premises, on

Tuesday, 15th September next,

commencing at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following Real Estate, viz:

THE "MANSION FARM" of the late Wm. Wilson Jr., of Kelly Tp. Union Co. Pa., adjoining lands of David Hemley, William Brown, Mrs. M'Clure, Joseph Musser and the West Branch of the Susquehanna, containing

117 Acres and 76 Perches.

The Farm is of the FIRST QUALITY of soil and under good improvement, handsomely located on the River road about half a mile from Lewisburg. The Improvements are a FINE LARGE BANK BARN nearly new, a two-storey frame Dwelling House, a Corn House, a Wagon Shed, and other necessary Outbuildings—a never failing Spring of Water in the Cellar Kitchen and a Well with Pump in the Barnyard—and a thriving young Apple Orchard. Water can be had in most of the fields.

Terms will be made known at sale.

Persons wishing to view the premises are requested to call on the Administrator, or on Joseph Musser, near the premises.

HUGH P. SHELLER,
Administrator of WM. WILSON Jr. dec'd.
July 31, 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 12, 1857

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.

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.

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

STRAYED

From the premises of the subscriber on Wednesday night, a **COW**—small and pretty old, yellow and white spotted, face white, and white along the back. Information of her whereabouts earnestly desired. GEORGE MERRILL.
New Berlin, Aug. 27, 1857

Arthur's Self-Sealing Fruit Jars.

THESE are of fire and acid proof stoneware, and of thoroughly annealed glass, warranted to stand hot water. They are the best in the market, and the only ones to be entirely relied upon. For sale by *Goodman & Chamberlin*, Lewisburg

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* [6m698pd

TAILORING.

JOHN B. MILLER—thankful for past favors—would state that he has received the Fall and Winter Fashions, and is prepared to CUT, MAKE, and REPAIR garments as usual. He will endeavor, as heretofore, to execute his work satisfactorily to all.—Lewisburg, Aug. 10, 1857

COPARTNERSHIP

THE Mercantile Business will be continued at the well known stand of Brown & Ritter under the firm of BROWN & STERNER. We desire a full share of Public Patronage, and will sell cheap for Cash or Country Produce. Call and see the new firm.

J. H. BROWN,
Aug. 12, 1857. I. S. STERNER.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the firm of *Slifer & M'Faddin*, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of July last and that the books of said firm are left with me for collection, with whom all persons owing said firm will make settlement.

Aug. 13, 1857. SAMUEL SLIFER.

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 brought 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 Theo's Nesbit's Lumber Yard on South Water street.

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

Good News! New Goods!!

J. Schreyer & Son have received their second supply of Spring and Summer Goods. They invite the attention of the Ladies, in particular to their assortment of SPLENDID DRESS GOODS.

DRESS GOODS!—Plain Black and Fancy Dress Silks, Tissues, Berages, Challys, Robes, Lawns, Brilliants, Granadines, &c.

Also a lot of Parasols, (*extra Black*) and Fancy colors, just rec'd and for sale by
May 21. Goodman & Chamberlin

New Clothing Store,
at the old stand.

PHILIP GOODMAN having purchased the Goods, &c., of A. Singer, at the well known Store room, opposite Kines' Hotel, and having made large additions to his stock from Philadelphia, respectfully offers to the old friends and patrons of the establishment, and to the trading community in general,

the Largest, Cheapest, and best assortment,
(for cash.)

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

ever offered in the West Branch country. Coats, Vests, Pants, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Drawers, Umbrellas, Valices, Carpet Bags, Handkerchiefs, &c.,

BOYS' CLOTHING.

and everything usually sought for in a Clothing Store. Call and give us a fair trial.
Lewisburg, May 6, 1857.

Administrators' Notice.

WHEREAS, Letters of Administration to the estate of SAMUEL WALTER, late of Union township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims upon it will present them for settlement on the 5th day of September next, at the late residence of said deceased.

J. M. WALTER, } Administrators.
DAVID GROSS, }
July 31, 1857.

Laws of 1857.

Notice is hereby given that the Quota of the laws of the last Session of the Legislature have been received at the Prothonotary's office of Union County for distribution to those entitled to the same. SAMUEL ROUSH.
Lewisburg, Aug. 10, '57. Proth'y.

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER

TO ONE UNIVERSALLY SOLD!

FOUND AT LAST!

FOR IT RESTORES PERMANENTLY GRAY HAIR TO its original color, eradicates entirely the dandruff, removes all cutaneous diseases and all scrofulous humors, and all eruptions, makes the hair soft, healthy, and glossy; and will preserve it to any inordinable age, in future, sold by druggists, all thickness &c. from the free and curious in wigs and toupees best sale. Sent free 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, their depots being sold all being sold; while we might order a quantity from home. *Every bottle we have sold seems to have proved a three or four-cent order*, and the approbation and