#### GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

rable the Senators and Men

GENTLEMEN:-Whilst the events of the year just closed, present many causes of joy and congratulation, and afford abundant reason for thankfolness to a benificent Provi-dence for his goodness and mercy—one prosperity and happiness, as a people, I re-gret to say, has not been unalloyed. The general growth of the country, the progress of the arts and sciences, and other causes of moral and social comfort, have not, it is true, been interrupted; but the loss of valuable lives and property, by the casualities of the elements, has been unusual, both in number and extent; and in certain sections of mmonwealth the afflictions of pestilence and disease have also been sorely felt. Nor should we estimate lightly the suffering that manifestly exists amongst the poor in our chies and towns. The drought of the season deprived the husbandman, to some extent, of the anticipated rewards of his la-ber, and lessened the means of human subelstence; whilst the depression in monetary and business affairs, has deprived many la borers and mechanics of their usual earn. angs. The means of subsistence are thus greatly enhanched in value, at the same time that the opportunities of earning them are much diminished. The field for charity is consequently wider than usual; and to meet its reasonable demands on the part of these blessed with an abundance, will be to sustain the christian character, and measurably to merit the continued bounty of Heaven.

The operations of the Treasury for the last

wear, will be presented to you in detail, by the head of that department. The results are highly satisfactory, showing a steadily in-creasing revenue from nearly all the ordina-

The aggregate receipts for the fiscal year of 1854, including loans and the balance in the Treasury, on the 30th of November, 18-53, amounted to the sum of \$6,665,912 01 The gross payments for the same period, to the sum of \$5,424,983 29; leaving a balance on the 30th of November, of \$1,240.929 72.

The extraordinary payments consisted of

the following items, to wit: loans repaid, \$235,888 40; to the North Branch canal, \$206.552 86 : to the construction of the new railroad over the Allegheny mountains, \$461,921 03; to the payment of debts on the public works,\$389,916 38. Of the balance remaining in the Treasury, a portion is applicable to the payment of the State debt, and remainder to current demands.

The simple, or ordinary operations of the Treasury for the same period were as follows, to wit: the receipts, exclusive of loans and the balance in the Treasury on the 30th of November, 1853, realized from perma nent sources, amounted to the sum of \$5,218,-099 00. The ordinary expenditures, inclu-ding the interest on the State debt and all the payments on the finished lines of the public works, excluding the apayments on new works and loans, amounted to \$4,116,744 84;

being \$1,101,490 15 less than the receipts. This statement may be regarded as the sent reliable revenues of the State, exceed the ordinary or unavoidable expenditures, on of dollars; and that, relieved from the demands for the construction of new improvements, the Treasury could pay a million or more of the public debt annual ly. It will also be perceived that the income from these sources is steadily increa-sing. For instance in 1846, with the State tax at preasent rates, and the same extent of improvements in use, with nearly all the present sources of revenue in operation, the gross receipts amounted to but little over three end a balf millions.

No more reliable estimate of the operation of the Treasury for 1855 can be made, then is furnished in the results for 1854 .-The ordinary receipts may be safely estimavoidable expenditures. A portion of this Porters sailroad, and the North Brench canal; and the remainder should be faithfully applied towards the payment of the

The aggregate receipts on the public of \$774,508 34; from which, however, should be deducted the sum of \$37,900, properly chargeable to the year, for new actives and other unavoidable expenditures-thus reducing the net profits to \$736 .ceived from the Pennsylvania railroad company for the three mill tax, which is claimed public works, we find a net revenue of \$867-000; a sum equal to the interest on Board, \$60,000 to put it into complete oper-seventeen millions of the five per cent, debt ation. of the State. The aggregate receipts were \$57,121 less than for the year 1853, and the ion in expenditure amounted to over 87 00. The withdrawal of the business of the Pennsylvania railroad from the Portage road, readily accounts for this dif-

ment in the country can present a more fa-States, have recently been reduced to a con-dition of virtual insolvency. The increase of business on the State works for the last dition of virtual insolvency. The increase of business on the State works for the last two years, has exceeded our annicipations; and but for the necessity which seemed to exist for a reduction in tolls to meet surroun. ding competition, the revenue would have been largely increased. The general movement now on foot amongst railroad compa-

The Deleware division makes a most gratifying exhibit. The gross receipts counted \$365,328 07, and the expenditures \$59, 738 07, showing a net profit of \$305,588 40; a sum equal to the interest on six millions of the public debt, and in 20 per cent on the original cost of the work, including the exditures for new lock.

The North Branch capal and the Columbia railroad also present favorable results.— The business and tolls on the former have increased with marked rapidity; and the management on both these branches bear the marks of skill and economy. The expenses on the Allegheny Portage road have been largely reduced, and the business better regulated than at any former period. As a whole, I feel constrained to say, that the condition of the public works has been improved during the last year; in no other particular, to so valuable an extent, as in the market of constrainer debut which. the matter of contracting debts, which it seems has been almost entirely avoided.— The officers on the respective lines report that they have paid all expenses; and some of them have gone so far as to say to the Capossible for any debts that may hereafter be liscovered. This is truely a great reformor nothing has cost the State so much, as he pernicious practice of making debts on the public works -I still think it should be sterdicted by positive law.

The William Control

In my last message I gave my views a ength, as to the principles and rules that should control in the management of the State improvements, and I need not repeat them in this. I would respectfully sug however, that so much of the law as b he Canal Commissioners to a fixed rate of toils for the whole season, should be repeal-ed. The outcers directing the operations of the public works should, it seems to me, be left free to meet the exigencies in trade and

commerce, as they may arise.

The work on the Mountain railroad has progressed slowly, and it is obvious that it will not be fully completed before the sum-mer of 1855. I must confess myself sadly disappointed as to the time and money consumed in the construction of this work. The expenditures since I came into office, have greatly exceeded the whole amount estimated as necessary to complete the line; and yet, it is but justice to say, that the Pennsylvania railroad, lying parallel with it, has cost a still larger sum per mile.

I have endeavored, during my service, guard against the commencement of scheme of this or any other character, to entail future liabilities on the Treasury. This ought to be the settled policy of the State. No new improvements should be undertaken, upon any pretext whatever. The payment o bts and that only, should absorb the surplus revenues of the Treasury. If this poli cy be pursued, no other financial scheme, to pay the debt, will be necessary. The large annual surplus will reduce the State's indebt edness with sufficient rapidity.

I regret, exceedingly, the necessity of an nonneing to you that the North Branch canal is not yet in full operation. It is now more than a year since the Canal Commissioner directed the water to be let into the main trunk of that improvement, and declared their confident belief, that it would be in successful operation by the middle of last summer; but their sanguine expectations. summer; but their sanguine expectations, as well as those of the peorle, have, in this respect been sadly disappointed. A variety of unforseen difficulties presented them workings of the Treasury simplified; and as selves in the way of the attainment of this establishing the gratifying fact, that the pretwelve or fifteen years since, as well as some sections of the new, located on the hill side, near the margin of the river, when tested by the admission of water, turned out to be porous, and totally insufficient in its material and formation. In some instances rocks, rocts, trees and stumps have been concealed under the bottom of the channel, covered only by a few inches of earth; thus presenting but a slight obstruction to the passage of the water out into the bed of the river. This is especially the case in much of the old work. In all such sections or places, no remedy, short of a reconstruc-tion of the bottom of the canal, could prove sufficient; and this was necessarily a tedi ous and expensive process. There is still a considerable portion of the work to remodel in this way; but it is confidently believed that it will be ready for use in the early part of the coming season. That the utmost skill and vigilance has at all times been exhibited by the agents of the State, on this line, I do not belive; but the deficiency, in this particular, on the new work, has not been so ggregate receipts on the public palpable as alleged by some. Indeed, since the past year, as reported by the May tast, great energy has characterized the Canal Commissioners, amounted to the sum management on this line; the President of the Canal Board having devoted much of served, that a sale might be made at a price have not come into the Treasury as rapidly

policy that dictated the completion of this Portage road, readily accounts for this difference.

Viewed in every aspect, this exhibit is

gratifying. Few similar systems of improvegratifying. The similar systems of improvegratifying. The similar systems of improvegratifying is a constant to the condition of the money
market—to the stringent restrictions imposed
assuming it would be wise for this State, resafely anticipate from the new; and, I can-not doubt, that the gross amount of business it will command, and the revenue it will industrious and enterprising inhabitants of that part of the Commonwealth, who have heretofore willingly contributed towards the construction of the other improvements of the State, from which they could derive but nies, to advance these rates, may perhaps, heretofore willingly contributed towards the constinction of the other improvements of the State, from which they could derive but little advantage. It will, also, add to the

At the time of my induction into office, the funded debt, includ-ing account interest, amounted to the sum of \$40,

Add to this the loan of April, '52, to complete the N. B. Canal, 850,000 Deduct payments as follows:

standing \$50,068 39 nterest on outstanding certificates, \$50,063 39 teceipte to the sinking fund up to this time 1,057.856 15

Total funded debt, \$39.900.537 94

The floating debt and unpaid appropriations at the period already indicated, \$1,421,090 Deduct the available balance then in the Treasury, 75,000 75,000 00 \$671 090 15

The floating debt, temporary

the floating dept. temporary looks, unpaid appropriations, except for repairs after the 1st 1,630,000 of the state of the amount applicable to the old public debt and the relief issues then on hand, 865,929 of the state of the

\$765,929 00 Balance, During the same period the following appropriations and payments have been made owards the construction of new improvenems, to wit :

ments, to wit:

For the re-construction of the Columbia railroad, \$514,407 66

For the new railroad over the Allegheny mountains, 1,117,955 93

For the completion of the Westera teservoir, 52.388
For the North Branch Canal, 1,206,352
New stock on the Delaware Di-

New stock on the Delaware Di-Vision; 100,210 Q0 Sundry special payments, 95.353 71 \$3.086,778 05 The foregoing figures exhibit the astonish ing fact that the Treasury has been annually paying over a million of dollars towards the construction of new improvements, and at the same time accomplished a small re-duction of the public debt.

As made my duty, by an act of the Leg-

slature, approved the 27th of April last istatire, approved the 2rin of April 18st, providing for the sale of the main line of the public works, sealed proposals for its purchase were invited, up to the first Monday of July last. No offers were made under this invitation; and public notice was again given, on the 14th of November last accordance with the 29th section of the act, for proposals, to be submitted to the General Assembly; but none-have been re-ceived. This improvement is, therefore, still the property of the State, subject to such disposition as the Legislature may deem

ecessary.

My mind has undergone no change, on he subject of selling the public works, since the period of my last message. I think the policy of the measure depends mainly upon the price that can be obtained, and the conditions which purchasers may be willing to hold these works for the use of the public With a full and fair consideration, and on terms amply protective of the rights and in-

can be obtained; or that they should, in any event, be given away. Nothing could have of the State, as involved in these improvements, than the avowal of such a determiat the very moment of putting it in market would hardly give notice to capitalists, in advance, that he would soil his farm for a proclaim, that of all the farms in the coun-

try, his was the least productive.

It is certainly the wish of many good citizens of the State—perhaps of a majority—that the public works should be sold; but this desire is evidently based upon the sumption that the measure would be one of real economy—that it would lesson, with-out the hazard of increasing, their annual must be perceived, then, depends entirely upon the price and terms. Those who deare a sale, certainly expect the State to be the gainer by such a measure. No other important, or sufficient reason for parting with this properly has been assigned.

It is usually said that the works should be sold to pay the public debt and lesson the from circulation and destroyed during the work. But it is obvious, no degree of cacacity in the State's agents, for the last year,
could have overcome all the difficulties that
ways encountered, with sufficient celerity,
to have entirely satisfied public expectation.

In the satisfied public expectation and that, consequently a bortion of the receipts have not been invested; but the difficulty will be obviated in June next, when the satisfied public expectation and the satisfied public expectation.

In the satisfied public expectation and the satisfied public expectation far too low to effect such purpose; and if so,

ation.

Whilst I regret this unforseen cost and de-lay, I cannot refrain from repeating my unfaltering confidence in the wisdom of the policy that dictated the completion of this residual to the completion of the residual to the completion of the residual to the residua policy that dictated the completion of this This minimum is said by some to be too the correccy, have been so eften expressed work. The large increase of business and high, and the failure to sell, regarded as the that they must be well known to the Legisupon the law; and to the efforts that had

sale at all. The benefits resulting to the people from these improvements, have been numerous to periods of extravagant over-trading, followed by ruinous revulsions. The reaction and commerce; stimulated productive in now felt is the inevitable, if not the natural

occupation, the transporter be left in helpless destitution, and the Commonwealth itself be permitted to retain a parsimonious possosion of vast masses of materal and unproductive riches. Outpredecessors were wise in opening these avenues to trade and com-

and every branch of them, be kept at all lent—the limits of safety, like the lessons of times in good order and in operating condition, and remain forever public highways, heeded; as it is, some good men, in the for the use of all persons who may wish to pursuits of useful enterprises, have been transport goods or merchandize over them, prostrated. It is most unfortunate, that unnpon rates not greater than those charged der this influence, all must suffer alike upon other similar improvements. No corporation should get posession of these valuable avenues, on such conditions as would on the internal trade and tonage of the State, of prosperity, and the first to go down in or in any way to encreach upon the rights of the individual citizen. To obviate such results, the powers, privileges and restrictions of any corporation getting the works should be printely defined. Past experi anna suggests these prudential counsels for we have often seen in this State, how difficult it is to confine the operations of

to profit by the lesson.

By the 29th section of the act of the 9th of May last, providing for the ordinary ex-penses of government and other purposes, Nimrod Strickland, of Chester county, John N. Purviance, of Butler county, John Strohm of Lancaster county, were named as comagainst the Commonwealth. It was also made the duty of the Governor to supply, by appointment, any vacancy in this com-mission which might occur. The gentlemen already named having declined to serve, I accordingly appointed William W. Williamson, of Chester county, Wm. English of Philadelphia, and John C. Magill, of

Westmorland ceunty, in their stead.

After a tedious and laborious investiga ion, these gentlemen have completed the duty assigned to them, and the result will communicated to you, in detail, in their own report.

I regret to perceive that the accounts so examined and settled, exceed the amount of the appropriation nearly \$150,000. It is well, however, to see the end of claims of this character; and having accomplished this, it will be prudent to guard against the ment of these highways—a sale might not the public werls. But it the public works, should be at once and forever injurious to the public to assource of confusion in the accounts, if not a palpable wrong upon the Treasury. The event, be given away. Nothing could have right to scatter the credit of the Common a more prejudicial effect upon the interests wealth in this unguarded way, is, I venture to assert without a parallel in the manage ment of public affairs. Of the many defects nation. Nor is it less unwise to disparage in the system of managing the State im the value of the Commonwealth's property, provements, this has been the most produc provements, this has been the most productive of evil. In my first, as also in my las for sale. No intelligent private citizen would annual message, I most earnestly urged the so act, in reference to his own estate. He General Assembly to provide, by law, that no debt should be contracted by the officers on the public works :- that the necessar fair price; but if unwilling to pay such rea- labor and material to maintain these works sonable consideration, they could have it for should be paid for in cash—and that each half the money. Nor would such a person officer should be compelled to settle his accourts promptly. The examinations just made, demonstrate still more clearly the necessity for such reform.

The administration of Gov. Shunk com-

manged the cancellations of the relief issues; and that of my immediate predecessor arrested the process, leaving \$650,163 00 of this nesightly currency in circulation. In the spring of 1853, the policy of cancellataxes. The realization of such an object, it ion was again resumed; and up to this must be perceived, then, depends entirely date, 485,384, 88 had been received into the sinking fund, applicable to that purpose leaving the meagle sum of \$154,778,12, to provide for. The gratifying fact is apparent. therefore, that, without any further legisla tion on this subject, the entire outstanding balance of relief notes can be withdrawn

come.

My epinions on all questions that concern gardless of the policy of other Commonbeen previously made to disparage the val-ue of the line. But it is obvious that more with banks of issue, it has been uniformly

Every commercial country is liable to alternate seasons of excitement and depression. dustry in every department; and have not counterpart of an undue expansion of credit, only enabled the farmer to reach a ready is the form of bank paper railroad, State and 210,151,457 48 market with the fruits of his labor, but have corporation bonds and individual obligations.

furnished convenient out-lets for the rich in those States where the mineral treasures of the State. Without banking system had stimulated the expanthem, the miner would be deprived of his sion, the workings of the reaction have been occupation, the transporter be left in helpless disastrous. In our own beloved Commonwealth the shock has been sensibly felt, though far less severe than in other parts of the country. Her partial escape, it is believed, is mainly owing to her prudent and repening those avenues to trade and compening throw away the advantages of their future as stock-banking plan, at one time so zealously throw away the advantages of their future advocated, been adopted in this State, or had our present system been greatly expanded to report it. The very first conditions of a sale, can only be secured by a plantage of the people to enjoy, it. The very first conditions of a sale trade to the attention of the matural tenders and every branch of them, be kept at all lent—the limits of safety. like the lessons of Those who profit least by the expansion, are often affected most by the contraction. This is especially the case with labor, which of prosperity, and the first to go down in those of depression. The banks as a general rule, make the most out of these convul-sions. It is often their error to flatter the merchant and trader when the tide of prosperity cans bigh, and to forske him on the first appearance of its ebbing. Even sound banks and of good repute, it is said are seekdifficult it is to confine the operations of ing to make money out of the present crisis, these artificial bodies within the limits prescribed by the law, and we should not fail brokers and jobbers, instead of aiding the business community at legitimate rates. How far these allegations are warranted, it is difficult to decide ; but it is to be hoped hat few, if any of our banks are justly liable to this charge, for such a practice would be highly improper, and well calculated to ex-Such a legitimate business would demand a prompt remedy at your hands. It may be difficult to confine these nstitutions to their proper business, with the prospect of better profits in other quarters : but they should be made to feel tha they have been created for a higher purpose than merely to enrich the stockholders. The crisis is a trying one; but there

still reason to hope that the credit and trade it has done on similar occusions in time past. There is now no National Bank to misle the mercantile class, and to embarass the commerce which it professed to aid. the shock will be great enough to lead the public mind to enquire after a remedy from these periodical convulsions. And, surely we may be permitted to hope, that the good sense of the people will never again be imposed upon by these crude experiments which have, on some former occasions so fearfully aggravated the evils they were tended to remedy. Respectfully advise the General Assembly against all such experiments. The remedy to be permanent, must be a natural one; artificial means may add to present derangements, but cannot correct them. An extensive increase of banking them. An extensive increase of banking capital and other expedients will doubtless, be pressed upon your attention; but it is hoped that no such fallacy may find favor. Nor is there any sufficient larm and sensitiveness manifested in certain quarters; the real worth of the country still exists, and the natural elements of prosperity are no less than heretofore. It is the shadow not the substance that is passing away. The business community should look the danger bravely in the face, and by their energy, honesty and enterprise, overco Mutual confidence and forbearance should be cherished by all, as a means of accomplishing this desirable end.

In accordance with the provisions of a law passed in April last, a vote of the peothe policy of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors; 158,342 votes were cast in favor of the measure, and 163,510 votes against it.

The proper regulation of this subject greatly concerns the moral welfare of the people, and for that reason will claim your anxious consideration. Perhaps no other moral queson within the range of your authority, so lished by its authority. deeply interested the people of every class race and condition. Indeed, the immoderate use of intoxicating drinks is an evil that nas left its mark in every vicinage. Its progress, fortunately, has been steadily resisted by individuals and societies, who have emas the funds for their cancellation have accumulated, and that, consequently a bornion
cumulated, and that, consequently a bornion
cumulated, and that, consequently a bornion
These efforts have done much, and may
thinks be can get on in New York city with 34. If we add to this \$131,000 00 red from the Pennsylvania railroad complete this work was estimated at \$772.000. Since that time the sum of \$1,005.552 72 has been expended, and it works, we find a not revenue of 000; a sum equal to the interest on meen millions of the five per cent, debt e State. The aggregate receipts were the state of the five per cent, debt estate. The aggregate receipts were the state of the five per cent, debt as \$131,000 00 red to have entirely satisfied public expectation.

At the time I came into office, the sum necessary to complete this work was estimated at \$772.000. Since that time the sum of \$1,005.552 72 has been expended, and it will such disposition of their property.

The real value of the public works, is a proposition full of difficulty; and I doubt not the General Assembly will approach the instanct of the receiving officers of the Commonwealth to pay out these issues, and receiving officers of the rights and receiving officers of the common wealth to pay out these issues, and receiving officers of the rights and receiving office of a well designed law, regulating and restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors, should not be bought to the aid of these individual efforts. Although the vote of the people would seem to indicate their aversion to the particular measure of reform proposed, it is not to be inferred, for that reason they are averse to all attempts at reformation. Such an inferance, I am confident, would not be a true reflection of thair sentiments. So far from this, they acknowledge the existence of the eyil and the necessity of proper remidies. Our present ticense laws, to this end, might, in my served. wath us against similar errors for all time to proposed, it is not to be inferred, for that the necessity of proper remidies. Our present license laws, to this ead, might, in my opinion, be usefully revised—the object of such revision being to lessen the vice of intemperance. That those laws need such revision, is conceded. So far as relates to the city of Philadelphia, they are peculiarly prejudicial to public morals, and seem to have been constructed to promote the convenience of drinking, far more than to restrain its evil consequences. The object is worthy of your early and deliberate considopinion, be usefully revised-the object of

eration.

The report of the Superintendent will exhibit to you in detail, the operations of the Common School system for the year just closed, and I respectfully recommend the suggestion of that officer to your careful consider.

(CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.)

THE Know-Nothings in Virginia are in a elections to be held viva voce.



# STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR

Bloomsburg Thursday Jan. 11, 1855.

too late to appear complete this week, give the first and most interesting part. st will appear next week.

ON THE FOURTH DAY'S balloting the Pennsylvania Senate organized by the elec-tion of Wm. D. Heister, Democrat of Berks, as Speaker. Mr. Darsie's vote elected hir WE are pleased to learn that Mr. Buck

returned to Harrisburg from his trip to South America, and is in good health. The New Jersey Legislature assem

bled at Trenton, on Tuesday the 9th. Wm C. Alexander it was thought would be elecership would lie between Parry, Holmes Perry, and Logen.

#### Correspondence of the Star From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4, 1855 .- These are dark days for the Democrats, and they only know that they are defeated. The Spartan band in the Ho use is very small, and only twenty one members attended the Democratic caunundred and two members of the Legisla ture belong to their order. The whole management of affairs is dictated from the Know-Nothing Council, and no man outside can tell what to-morrow may bring forth. There is no clue to these men's motives, and neith to by any of them to influence the character of legislation. They will deal with no such

weapons.

Thaddens Stevens is here busy to see that no crumb falls to any man but an ultra Know-Nothing. The unkindest cut is to see the members from Berks county (except Mr Sallade) vote with the Know-Nothings. After that you need not be surprised at any strange event. The Berks members, before the election, all issued their "cards" declaring that they were not members of the lodge der-after the fashion of the guerrillas your county, except that the Berks card were much stronger than that of the "blood stained" hero with a "rising family."

Mr. Maxwell is highly respected here, an

s among the reliable members.

The State Know-Nothing Council is now n session at Pittsburg, hatching a U. S. Senator, and Cameron's friends boast that he will be the man whom the Council will di rect the Legislature to choose. Judge Con rad and Prof. Tiffany are the other promi

nent candidates.

A State Treasurer is to be elected nex Monday week, Mr. Bailey, I think, is much too honest for these times, and will stand poor chance for a re-election. PENN.

DECISIONS, EXPLANATIONS AND INSTRUCTION

REMARKABLE CASE. - The Rev. Dr. Potter, the new Episcopal Bishop of New York, has voluntarily relinquished \$1.000 of the \$6,000 nual salary. The Bishop says he has don thinks he can get on in New York city with \$5.000 per sanum and rent free.

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE MAJORITY OF THE PROPER of Pennsylvania, and all the people of Philadelphia, know that there is no place in this or any other State that can turn out as handsome, good, fashionable and Cheap Clothing as Rockkill & Wilson's great store. No. 111 Chesnut Street. Go and see their splendid stock of fall and winter clothing.

#### MARRIED.

On the 31st oft., by Rev. W. J. Eyer, Mr. Jacon Yeagen, to Miss Salinda Lehr, both of Roaringcreek, Col. co., Pa.

On Tuesday the 9th inst, by the Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr. James Blee of Derry, Montour county, to Miss Sanan Ann Sphoul, daughter of the late James C. Sproul, Esq., of the same class.

#### Private Sale!

THE subscriber offers at private sale a two LOT OF GROUND.

# in the town of Benton. A good WELL OF WATER

WELL OF WATER
is at the porch of the bouse, and there are on
the premises a stable and a shop suitable for a
wagon-maker or other mechanic, to which a
WOOD SHED is attached.

Terms will be made known by ISAAC LAUBACH Benton, Jan. 9, 1844.

#### TRIAL LIST for FEBRUARY TERM. 1. Bertholemew Huber vs. Peter Bill-

myer and Nathan Seely.

2. Benj. P. Frick, Adm'r of Chas. Witson, dee'd, vs. Charles F. Mann.

3. Jacob Manning vs. Robert Montgom-

4. Levi Miller et al va. William Rittens

house. 5. Samuel Rosell ve. Geo. Dodson.

6. Isaac Buckalew vs. Wesley Bownian 7. Wm. Nathan Ex'r of Daniel Shultz

vs. Jane Shultz.

8. John R. Moyer Committee of Peter Melick vs. S. F. Headley and James

Kester et al.

9. Daniel Hewer vs. Jones Berninger.

10. Andrew Larish vs. Benj. Haymen. 11. Nathan Scely vs. Sebastian Seybert 12. Joseph Sharpless vs. Jamison flar.

vey: 13. Sarah Ann Ross ps. Wm. Coleman.

14. David Stehlnecker vs. Jacob Deiffen

David Stehtnecker vs. Jacob Deiffenbacher et si.
 Stehtnecker & Deiffenbacher vs. Jacob Deiffenbacher et si.
 Samuel Seybert vs. Geo. B. Seybert Executor of Nicholas Seybert dec'd.
 Amos Spade vs. Wm. Comstock.
 Jacob Geoffens vs. less Seymett. Ret.

18. Jacob Grafins et al vs. Samuel L. Bet. tle. Bloomsburg, Jan. 11, 1854.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fleri factas to me directed, there will be expanded to public sale on Monday, Feb. 5th, 1855, at I o'clock, P. M., at the court house in Bicomsburg, the following described real estate, to writ: All that certain tract of land situate in Lo-

All that certain tract of land situate in Locust township, Col. county, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—on the north by land of thenry Feiterman and Benjamin Feiterman; on the east by land of Jesse Williams and John Lee; on the south-east by land of Jesse Williams and John Lee; on the south-east by land of Mr. Leenlimme and Nathan Lee; containing one hundred ant eighty acres, be the same more or less whereon are erected one LOG DWELLING HOUSES, one Bank Barn and other out building with the appurite lances.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Emanuel Keras.

Seized and taken ...
erty of Emanuel Kerne.
JOHN SNYDER,

# SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Bloomsburg, Jan 11, 1855

Sheriff's Sale. By viewe of a venditioni expones there will be exposed to public sale at the house of F. Nicelv, in Berwick, on Friday, the 2d day of February, 1855, at one o'clock, in the atter-noon, the following described real estate, to

All the defendants interest and life Estate DECISIONS, EXPLANATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS BY THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT.—Directors and trace of land situate 12 not compellable to open Schools unless they think them necessary.—School Directors can be required to afford every pupil of their district a reasonable opportunity to attend school at least four months, and as long as such opportunity is afforded other pupils of the district; but they can not be required to open and maintain school in any designated school house, unless the public interests would be materially promoted thereby.

Payment of futition in other Schools.—Under the present School law, the Directors have no authority to pay for the tuition of pupils in any other schools excepting those established by its authority.

All the defendants interest and frie Estate in all that cerain tract of land situate 12 in all that cerain tract of land situate 12 in all that cerain tract of land situate 12 in all that cerain tract of land situate 18 in all that cerain tract of land situate 18 in all that cerain tract of land situate 18 in all that cerain tract of land situate 12 in all that cerain tract of land situate 12 in all that cerain tract of land situate 12 in all that cerain tract of land situate 12 in all that cerain tract of land situate 12 in all that cerain tract of land situate 12 in all that cerain tract of land situate 12 in all that cerain tract of land situate 12 in all that cerain tract of land situate 12 in all that cerain tract of land situate 12 in all that cerain tract of land situate 18 in all that cerain tract of land situate 18 in all that cerain tract of land stouch 4 schollar County bounds of William Brittain, on the both by lands of Samel Smith and G Fowers on the west by lands of William Cleur, coatuning one hundred acres more or essay whereon is erected at two story frame death onth by lends of Samel Smith and G Fowers on the west by lands of Samel Smith and G Fowers on the west by lands of Samel Smith and G Fowers on the west by lands of Samel Smith and G Fowers on the west by lan

Seized and taken in Execution as the property of Charles Kalbius.

JOHN SNYDER, Sheaff,

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

## Private Salc.

WILL be sold at private sale the follow-inz property, now occupied by Henry Faus, at Buck Horn, Columbia co., Pa., viz.: A LOT of GROUND, on which A LOT of GRO are a two story Frame I

Frame House, a story and a half building suitable either for a dwelling house or a shop; a stable, a good well of water, and other necessary out buildings. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply soon at the above place, to

Dec. 21, 1854.

WM. FAUS.

# EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testa-mentary upon the estate of John Creasy, late of Mifflin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the under-signed residing in Mifflinville. All persone having accounts against the estate are re-quested to present them to him for settle-ment, and those indebted to the decedent to make payment without delay to SAMUEL CREASY,

Mifflinville, Nov. 8th, 1854 .- 6w.

### NEW GRIST-MILL MILL GROVE!

THE subscriber has refitted his Griet-Mill at Mill Grove, near Light Street, Columbia county, and is ready the do any and all kinds of grinding. He has three run of stones, and the Mill will work to gen-eral satisfaction. A competent miller has has charge of the establishment, and the patronage of the public is respectfully so-licited.

Mill Grove, Sept. 9, 1854.

# Fancy Paper,

Ecvelopes, Pens, Ink, Writing sand &c an be found at the cheap Book store of JOSEPH SWARTZ,