

The enterprising Job had reaped an abundant harvest of dimes, and floods of papers poured into the Brooklyn post-office, each one containing his advertisement marked, agreeably to its conditions, and a few words written upon it by the editor, making his choice between the valuable promises by Sargent, and directing how to send the books, when they were the articles selected. These papers were of course charged with letter postage, and as the quantity which had arrived was becoming somewhat troublesome by its bulk, (since Job took very good care not to inquire for them,) the postmaster sent to 266 Hicks Street, in order to notify him of the mass of news waiting for him at the office, as well as to make some inquiries concerning the voluminous correspondence in which Mr. Sargent was engaged. But the person sent, returned with the report, "non est inventus," and the wary deceiver, having doubtless taken the alarm, came no more to the office to inquire for the letters; so that although the rogue was "unwhipped of justice," a sop was put to his unrighteous gains. This case may serve as a warning to all, to look with distrust upon such advertisements emanating from unknown individuals, especially if the promises made are out of proportion to the value received. In the present imperfect state of human nature, it is not common to find an individual offering through the papers most disinterested proposals for the good people in general, without the fact coming to light sooner or later, that he had rather more prominently in view his own good in particular. And I will conclude with the following aphorism,—if you want onion seed, or anything else, send where you know you will not be cheated.

PETITION
Of the Citizens of Indiana and Westmoreland praying for the passage of a law to prevent the sale of Tobacco to Minors:
To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.—The undersigned, citizens of portions of Indiana and Westmoreland counties, respectfully pray your honorable bodies to pass a law prohibiting, under sufficient penalties, the selling or giving away of Tobacco, in any of its forms, to minors or persons under 21 years of age, except on the written order of the parents or guardians of such minors.
In coming before you with this request, your petitioners are fully aware of the importance and magnitude of the evil for which they seek a preventive at your hands. We are not professional agitators, nor capricious faultfinders against the usages and practices of the times in which we live; but we look with anxiety and alarm upon the wide spread and rapidly increasing progress of a habit, which too many of us know of our own experience to be an unmitigated evil. If the strong man, by healthy and invigorating exercise, is scarcely and but seldom able to ward off the injurious effects of the use of Tobacco, what must be the extent of its deleterious results, in the case of the uneducated and undeveloped youth? With anxiety approaching to dismay, we look upon the pale and wasted forms of our children, under the influence of a habit, sometimes clandestinely formed, from whose powerful and baneful fascination, we know that no parental vigilance can save them. How a practice that is so utterly and entirely bad, and unopposed of a single remedial good, could have so long unnoticed held its pernicious sway over an enlightened and Christianized people, we are at a loss to know. We believe that all the enlightened medical testimony in the world will bear us out in saying that its most common result is to debilitate and impair every vital function of the human frame. Whilst it directly produces some of our bodily diseases, and indirectly predisposes to many others, it is a fact established by abundant testimony, that upon the mind intellect and insanity are in many cases owing to its work. It is a most potent poison, and as a medicine, in subjects unopposed to its influence, has to be administered with more than common care; and though death may not be often immediately produced by it, how is it possible that we can look upon the early use of such an article by our children with complacency and content? Nor will it do us to allege that the better judgment of manhood will correct a habit thus indiscreetly formed in youth. It grows with the growth of its victim, and so strong and abiding are the sympathies which it creates with every fibre of his frame, and so seductive are its influences over the mind, that comparatively but very few are ever able entirely to break away from the thralldom which its long indulgence has induced. As parents we believe that scarcely any greater injury could be done our children, than that of bringing them into bondage to this most vile and hurtful habit.

But we have no dispute with those who may differ from us in opinion on this subject. Nor do we wish in any way to assail their privileges or their rights; all that we ask is that your honorable bodies will, by granting our request, enable us and those who think with us, to guard the moral and physical well being of those whom God has committed to our care.
The "Pittsburg Post" asks the pertinent question: "What will become of the Republican party, when Kansas is admitted as a free State into the Union?" That Kansas will be received into the Confederacy as a free State, is almost certain. The principle of popular sovereignty, operating in that Territory, will effect the great end, without the extraneous assistance which the Republicans in the North are determined to give to the cause of Freedom in Kansas. What the Republicans will resort to as the means of sustaining their existence, after this most probable event, takes place, is a question which can only be answered by political philosophers of more than ordinary penetration. The exclusion of slavery from Kansas being the sole foundation of the Republican structure, when that debatable ground is eventually, by the act of its own people, enclosed within the area of freedom, there will be a most disastrous tumbling down of the Republican upper-works.
The Junius county issue list for February Term, comprises only four cases.

STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.
Hoodsburg, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1856.

NEW TOWNSHIP.

At December court, Peter Kline, Esq., Andrew Madison and Jonathan Fortner, as viewers, made report to divide Locust township in this county, cutting off the Southern end and calling it "CONYNGHAM," after the presiding Judge of our Court. The division line begins at a corner of Northumberland county, near the south branch of Roaringcreek, between the Big and Little Mountain, at a path called the Indian or Yarnall Path, and running thence along or near that path to the top of Little Mountain, and thence along on top of Little Mountain to the township line between Locust and Roaringcreek townships. Last week the report was finally confirmed, and the new township has therefore a legal existence. The election for township officers of Conyngham will this spring be held at the usual place of holding the election in Locust, which is at the house of David Reinbold in Normida.

Locust was heretofore the largest township in the county, having been from 12 to 14 miles in length and from 8 to 10 miles in width. The new township is entirely a coal region, while the part which now remains to be called Locust is a farming district. A number of valuable improvements have been made at the coal openings of Conyngham; and within the past year the property of one Company alone has increased some \$40,000 in value. The whole unseparated coal land of the township has increased some \$80,000 in value. Of this unseparated land the Locust Mountain Coal & Iron Company own about 4,000 acres, the Coal Run Improvement Company about 1600 acres, and the City of Philadelphia about 3900 acres.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The teachers of the county will do well to remember that the next meeting of the Institute is to be held at Light Street on the 1st of March. The people of that place take a proper pride in the success of their schools, and we feel assured that they will give the members of the Institute a reception that will both please and instruct.

CLOSE OF COURT.

In the case of Shuman vs. Shuman tried in Court last week the jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

In the case of Joseph Sharpless vs. Jamison Harvey the plaintiff's claim was for work done and delivered, and a verdict was given for the whole of plaintiff's demand.

In the case of Julia Ann Harder vs. Samuel Harder for a divorce, jury found for the libellant, thus granting a divorce.

AN ERROR.

The balances of taxes which appear in the annual statement against Reuben Knitite, Jacob Sime and Lewis Eckroat were paid by these collectors to the Treasurer before the annual settlement and they have receipts in full. They had not been credited on the Treasurer's Book, and the officers who made the annual settlement therefore found these balances standing open. They have since their publication been corrected by the late Treasurer.

BOOK AUCTION—THE LAST CHANGE—Messes. Daddow & Co, the celebrated book auctioneers, who have been nightly disposing of a splendid and varied assortment of works in every department of literature, informed us that in consequence of other engagement, they cannot possibly remain among us beyond Saturday night.

It affords a rare opportunity of purchasing at extremely low prices the best standard editions of the Poets, History, Biography, Theology, Travels, Fine Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, Mechanics, &c. &c. and a superior lot of Family Bibles in various styles of binding; children's books, &c. &c., in fact good books of every kind and to suit every body. Give them a call.

POSTPONED.—The second annual distribution of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, has been postponed from January 31st to the 28th of February, when it will positively take place. The advantages of becoming subscribers to this Institution are fully set forth in the advertisement in another column. For \$3, a person receives a standard periodical of that price and a share of the distribution of works of art, worth thousands of dollars. It is yet time to subscribe. Send your names at once.

THE BLISS OF MARRIAGE.—Marry when you like. There is nothing new to prevent it. They must love you if you love them, and wish to inspire them with a tender passion for yourself. Professor Rondout's book tells the whole story. He gives you the secret. Plenty of marriages will be the result. Nobody will remain in single blessedness, when he or she can wed whom he or she may wish. It is a rare secret. The book is called "The Bliss of Marriage." See the advertisement in another column.

CHANGE OF ELECTION.—At the Court on last week an election was ordered to be held in Jackson township, along with the Spring election on the 21st of March, to test the wish of the people upon the question of changing the place of holding the elections in that township.

MISSING.—The following numbers of the "Star" are missing from our files, and we will be under obligations to any of our friends who can furnish them to us: Vol. 1, no. 48. Vol. 2, nos. 14, 15, 33, 41. Vol. 3, nos. 10, 22, 35, 36. Vol. 6, no. 62.

Zimmerman, the Democratic candidate was elected Mayor of Lancaster city on Tuesday, beating Albright, the Know Nothing candidate, upwards of 300.

A thinly dressed young lady recently died with cold while taking a sleigh-ride in Cumberland county.

Luzerne county has over \$16,000 in the county treasury. A nice start for new public buildings.

A New Railroad Act.

The following is the act relative to Railroads, as it passed the House of Representatives.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the several railroad companies of the Commonwealth shall, within nine months after the passage of this act, erect and thereafter maintain good and sufficient fences along the lines of their roads, wherever the same may be necessary for the protection of private property and the prevention of accidents, together with such cattle guards and other erections and devices as shall be required, in connection with such fences, for the said object of protection and prevention; and upon default of any company to erect such fences, cattle guards, erections and devices as aforesaid, within the time mentioned, such company shall pay treble damages for any injury to person or property occasioned by such default.

Section 2. That upon petition to the Court of Common Pleas of any county of this Commonwealth, setting forth a necessity for the fencing of any Railroad in such county, the said court shall appoint five competent and disinterested viewers to examine the line of the railroad, or any part or parts thereof, in said county, which said viewers shall determine what parts thereof require fencing for the protection of private property and the public safety and interests, and the kind and description of fence to be made, and they shall make report to the court of their action and judgment in the premises, with an accurate draft of so much of the road as requires to be fenced, whereupon the court may confirm such report, and may grant reviews upon the application of parties aggrieved, and set aside or amend any report of viewers or reviewers upon a hearing of the case, and generally may proceed as provided by law, in the case of the laying out of public roads in such county, until final judgment upon the proceedings, when the railroad company or owner of such road may be ordered to establish and erect within a reasonable time to be fixed by the court, such fence or fences as are adjudged necessary as aforesaid; and the courts may enforce their order or decree by attachment or otherwise, as orders and decrees of courts of equity are enforced in ordinary cases, and generally in and about the proceedings may exercise and enforce their jurisdiction in the premises, and by virtue of this act as the jurisdiction of courts of equity is exercised in analogous cases, the proceedings in any case under the act to be entered of record, and the costs thereof to be paid by the railroad company or owner of such road.

Section 3. That all fences, cattle guards, erections and devices erected under the provisions of this act, shall be kept at all times in good condition and repair by the corporation or other owner of the road, in default of which, or of the erection or proper erection of such fences, guards, erections and devices under the order of the court, the railroad company or owner of the road shall be liable to treble damages to any party or person injured by such neglect.

Section 4. This act shall apply to all railroad companies heretofore or hereafter incorporated, and the provisions of the first section shall take effect whether a view may have been obtained under the second section or not. The compensation of the viewers and reviewers shall be one dollar and fifty cents per day; and they shall in no case be residents of any township, borough or ward, through which the road they are appointed to view may pass. And the said viewers and reviewers shall be sworn or affirmed to perform their duties with integrity and fidelity, and shall give notice for at least one week in a newspaper of the county, of the time and place of view.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.
The new steamship Persia arrived at New York on Saturday, about half-past nine o'clock. She brings dates to the 26th ult., one week later.

The peace prospects are apparently progressing, but some days must yet elapse before the preliminaries can be secured, but the Czar had ordered Gortschakoff to suspend hostilities in the Crimea.

The order to cease hostilities has been given by the Czar, without waiting for a formal armistice, although it is rumored that an armistice has been agreed upon for three months.
France, England and Austria continue to second, although it is foreseen that grave questions might arise during the negotiations for peace. No place of meeting has yet been decided; but a despatch received on Friday, the 25th, the authenticity of which is doubted, says that it will be either Paris or London; and also, that Baron Brunow will be the Russian Plenipotentiary.
It will be at least the 2d of February before all the preliminary signatures are appended to the agreement to meet.
In the meantime, Consuls are up. They had reached 91, but closed on Friday at 9 o'clock. Money was slightly easier, but the rates were unchanged.
American Stocks were in improved demand.

The American ships Horizon, Independence and Mary Green have been lost.
The firm of Messrs. Kelly & Gilmour, of Manchester have failed.
The billion in the Bank of England has increased \$3,000.
Baron Brunow and Count Orloff will appear on the part of Russia.

THE WHIG PARTY.—The great defunct Whig party are indebted to Miss McDowell, editress of the "Woman's Advocate," for the following truthful and good natured tribute to their memory:—"We always liked the Whigs, and are sorry for their downfall. They wore such good clothes, looked so gentlemanly, and bore so good-natured their every defeat, that we hope they may have the luck attending Jonah under similar circumstances."
If, in the shifting course of human events, the Whig party should be again re-instated in their former high position among the political parties of the country, they should not forget the lady who spoke of them so kindly in the days of their prostration.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

THE CONTENTED SEAT.

It is generally understood that in the case of the contest for a seat in the House—between Mr. McComb, of Clinton, and Mr. Beck, of Lycoming, that the Committee will report in favor of the latter gentleman.

We were not present during the investigation of the case—all we heard were the arguments before the Committee. The sitting member was represented by Mr. McComb, member from Lawrence—the contestant by Mr. Beckalew, Senator from Columbia.—Each had the benefit of able counsel. Both gentlemen served through friendship for the respective parties.

From the argument of the case we learned that the contest was in consequence of illegality in the place of holding the election in a certain township in Potter County. The contestant claimed that the vote of that box should not be counted, and that he was, therefore, entitled to the seat. It was in evidence that the election was held half a mile distant, from, and out of sight of the place fixed by an act of assembly for holding the same, and that it was different from that named by the sheriff in his proclamation.

Mr. McComb contended that there was no allegation of fraud—that the place where the election was held was of the same name as that fixed by an act of assembly—that Mr. M.G. received a majority of the votes cast, and was, therefore, the rightful claimant to the seat. Mr. Beckalew rested the case upon a point of law upon which, he contended the question would have to be determined; that was, whether the board of election officers had the right to hold the election in a place remote from that fixed by an act of assembly. He said that if they had power to remove, half a mile, they could, with the same propriety, hold the election at the edge of the township, or even out of the township. This struck us as a strong point, and, as both good law and good sense. It was, doubtless, the point on which the committee decided the case. The report will soon be made by the Hon. Henry D. Foster, the chairman of the committee, whose high reputation as a lawyer is well known throughout the State.
The argument for the contestant urged that the election was void and not merely irregular, because the requirements of law as to the time and place of an election are not directory only but preeminent. An election held at another place than that fixed by law is void and ineffectual as one held at another time. When an act fixes an election at a house or other building it need not be held there, or precisely along side of it; it will be held at the place if held near the house or other building, in full view, a few steps or rods distant. In such case the law is substantially complied with, for it is to receive a reasonable construction. But an election held half a mile distant and out of view, is no more held at the place than an election held on the third Tuesday of October would be at the time fixed by law, and is equally null and void. Besides public policy requires that such power in an election board as that of removing elections from place to place should be tolerated. If it obtain, there will be no end to frauds, contests and expense.

THE RIGHT MAN COME AT LAST.

OR THE PROGRESS OF MEDICINE.

It was with no ordinary pride and satisfaction that we lately had the honor of an introduction to one of the most eminent men of the age, the English physician, Prof. Thomas Holloway, a gentleman who has done more for the advancement of medical science than any other that can be named, not excluding such renowned "genuine" as Abercrombie, Rush, Clark or Majendie. The Professor has been recently traveling in the United States, having visited this country for the purpose of establishing a depot for the sale of his medicine in New York. It is true that our people have long been familiar with his great reputation, but, partly owing to the heavy duty imposed upon imported medicines, and partly to the unwillingness of physicians and druggists to advance the interests of a professional brother, whose superior knowledge and skill threatened to cast their own pretensions into the shade, the sale (although great) in America of his wonderful remedies has not yet equalled the enormous demand which exists throughout the whole of Europe, Australia, the East Indies, and most other parts of the civilized world. It was for this reason that the Professor, a few months ago, determined to make New York the location of a great American depot for the preparation and sale of his medicines, rivaling in extent and usefulness his celebrated establishment in London, which, as all travelers know, is one of the "institutions" of that city. We have reason to congratulate ourselves, and especially our sick and afflicted fellow citizens, upon his felicitous resolutions.

For by proceeding step by step, or strictly scientific principles, the Professor, at the early part of his career, attained to a discovery which placed him above all competition in the triumphs of the healing art. He noticed how much of the boasted medical knowledge of the present day was empirical, and how little was really known of the laws of human physiology. Combining his investigations, a happy thought struck him, like an inspiration, and he located the seat of every disease, no matter what its nature and diagnosis,—in the blood. The blood has vitality,—the blood is alive; it is indeed in the language of Scripture, "the life of man." If that stream of existence is impure, how can the person be otherwise than feeble, exhausted, emaciated and afflicted by various forms of disease? To purify the blood, and keep it pure, is, virtually, to banish sickness from the earth. Here then is hope for the sufferer. The poor invalid, despairing of recovery, may go forth into the world a renovated and strong man. Professor Holloway's treatment eradicates all our ailments; whether they be of the stomach, liver, kidneys, lungs, heart or skin, he refers their origin to the blood and restores the apparently diseased organ to pristine and perfect health. Knowing this as we do from the experience of our friends, as well as from our own, we discharge that Samaritan duty to the public, by a cordial recommendation of Holloway's Pills and Ointment—the former for internal

derangements of the system; the latter for external application to wounds and sores, which have resisted every other so-called remedy.—
N. Y. Atlas.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—Those fanatics who are continually ranting against their brethren of the South should study the lesson to be learned from the fact that the most important offices in the government are filled by northerners. The President of the United States, the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, the head Cabinet, and the occupant of our most important diplomatic post, the Minister to England, are all Northerners. General Pierce and Mr. Banks are from New England, Mr. Marcy and Mr. Buchanan from the Middle States, and Mr. Bright from Indiana.

The Grand Jury of Susquehanna county last week ignored the indictment for Libel in the Commonwealth vs. E. B. Chase. This suit was brought by Judge Wilcox.

A man in St. Louis has been fined \$50 for wearing a shawl. If women are fined for donning in man's apparel, why not vice versa?

The price of a good gray horse in California ranges from \$400 to \$500—a good roaster \$800, and a "werry fast crab," that can go a mile in three minutes, \$1000.

We are pleased to learn that J. Hervey Ewing, formerly of Maney, has turned up as editor of the Williamsburg, (Va.) Gazette.

An epidemic, following the characteristics of the small-pox, rages to an alarming extent in Jersey-shore.

Parsons, tried at Hollidaysburg, for an attempt to kidnap was acquitted by the Jury.

The failure of Barnum, the humbug, is announced as probable if not absolute.

Forty-seven liquor-sellers have been indicted in Lancaster county.

B. P. FORTNER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL.

On the 16th of February, in Catawissa, the tavern stand, one house and a tract of timber land late the property of Stacy Margerum.

On the 23d, in Franklin township, a house and lot of Thomas Clayton.

On the 10th of March, at Lloyd Thomas', Esq., in Franklin township, his entire remnant of metchandise and house hold goods.

On the 11th of March, at the late residence of Stacy Margerum, in Catawissa, a large lot of liquor-house furniture, &c.

Persons who desire the services of B. P. FORTNER as Auctioneer will do well to engage him before advertising the date of their sale.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, an unfailing remedy for Scrofulous Sores. The oldest son of Anthony Barnes, aged 14, of Galveston, Texas, was a scrofulous sufferer. His scrofulous sores on his limbs, the parents took him to several doctors, and did all in their power to alleviate him, but he only became worse. A sister of Mr. Barnes, who had been cured of a bad leg by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, took the child under her protection, stating she would try what effect a few weeks' use of them would produce. She procured for him a box of them, and he used them with scrupulous care. In a few days his sores began to heal, and in a few weeks he was enabled to walk. He is now strong and healthy, and is doing well. Holloway's Ointment and Pills, they soon cured an impure appearance in the child, and after using them about ten weeks, every symptom of his disorder had vanished like snow before the sun—such is the power of these wonderful remedies! They will also cure all disorder of the skin.

REMARKS.

On Sunday evening the 10th inst., by Rev. E. Wadsworth, Wm. E. Barrett, M. D., and Miss Harriet L. Fellows, all of Huntington Luzerne county.

On Wednesday the 6th inst., at the residence of Col. Easton, in Catawissa, by the Rev. H. Tulidge, Walter Scott, Esq., and Miss Mary P. Vesting, daughter of Doctor Vesting of St. Louis.

In Orangeville, on Sunday, at the Public House of A. Howell, by the Rev. J. Bahl, Mr. Harrison N. Davenport, and Miss Henry M. Long, both of Huntington twp., Luzerne County, Pa.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. E. N. Lightner, Mr. Beverly W. Musselman, and Miss Ann M. Clark, both of Danville.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. D. B. Cheney, Rev. D. F. Cannahan, of Norristown, Pa., to Mrs M. E. Hills, of Elmira, N. Y.

WEDNESDAY.

On Sunday evening the 10th inst., by Rev. E. Wadsworth, Wm. E. Barrett, M. D., and Miss Harriet L. Fellows, all of Huntington Luzerne county.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND.

EDITH, OR THE QUAKERS DAUGHTER. A tale of Puritan times. By one of her descendants. 1 vol. 12mo. Price \$1.25. The scene of this Domestic Tale is laid during that religious persecution of the Quakers which is so deep and sad a stain upon the bright fame of the Puritans. To the charm of absorbing interest as a tale, it adds the attraction of historical accuracy.

We have never announced new books with greater satisfaction than in the present instance. These are not sensation books.—They do not in any respect belong to the "quiver literature" of the day. Differing widely in plot, purpose and style, they may alike lay claim to fascinating interest and an adaptation to improve both head and heart.

Any newspaper giving this advertisement three insertions, and sending us a copy of paper with advertisement marked, will receive advance copies of the work, by mail, post paid. MASON & BROTHERS, Feb. 10, 3w. New York.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration de bonis non upon the estate of Abraham Ludwig, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned residing in Franklin township, Columbia county. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having accounts against the estate to present them for settlement to

B. P. FORTNER,
Administrator de bonis non.

SETTLE UP!

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the subscriber on note, book account, or otherwise, of more than six months standing, are requested to call and pay up their indebtedness, if they wish to save costs.

A. J. EVANS,
Franklin twp., Feb. 13, 1856.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of several writs of venditioni exponere, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg on SATURDAY the EIGHTH day of MARCH, A. D. 1856, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate to wit:

All those six certain tracts of land situate in Beaver township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows to wit: No. 1 called "STONE HALL," beginning at a post, thence by land of John Brady, north 12 degrees, west 262 perches to a post, thence by land of Charles Hall, south 78 degrees, west 271 perches to a chestnut, thence by land of Catharine Longenberger, south 16 degrees and a quarter, east 278 perches to a stone, and thence by lands of Deborah Stewart and Thomas Brooks, north 78 degrees, east 249 perches to the place of beginning, containing four hundred and thirty-eight acres and a half, and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., be the same more or less, on which is erected a stone house, and about half an acre of cleared land. There is also a vein of stone coal opened on this tract. Another of them called "TROY," beginning at a post, thence by land of Jeremiah Jackson, north 12 degrees, west 410 perches to a stone, thence by land of W. P. Brady, south 78 degrees, west 80 perches to a white oak, south 12 degrees, east 80 perches to an ash, south 78 degrees, west 130 perches to a post, thence by land of John Reese, south 12 degrees, east 283 perches to a post, thence by land of Thomas Brook, north 78 degrees, east 20 perches to a chestnut oak, south 12 degrees, east 41 perches to a black oak, thence by the same and land of John Wild, north 78 degrees, east 106 perches to a black oak, south 12 degrees, east 25 perches to a post, thence by land of John Wild and Richard Brook, north 78 degrees, east 166 perches to the place of beginning, containing four hundred and twenty-nine acres and a quarter, and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c.

Another of them called "PALMYRA," beginning at a post, thence by land of Robert Gray, north 12 degrees, west 410 perches to a post, thence by land of William Steedman, north 78 degrees, west 160 perches to a post, thence by land of John Brady, south 12 degrees, east 410 perches to a chestnut oak, thence by land of John Wild and Richard Brook, north 78 degrees, east 166 perches to the place of beginning, containing four hundred and one acre and a quarter, and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c.
Another called "BARBEE," beginning at a post, thence by lands of James McNeal, north 12 degrees, west three hundred and forty-two perches to a chestnut oak, thence by land of Wm. Gray and Wm. Steedman, south eighty eight degrees, west 179 perches to a post, thence by lands of Jeremiah Jackson, north 12 degrees, east 410 perches to a post, thence by land of Richard Brook, north 78 degrees, east 73 perches to a dogwood, north 12 degrees, west 15 perches to a post, north 78 degrees, east 82 perches to a black oak, thence by an old survey, north 12 degrees, west 25 perches to a hickory, north 32 degrees, east 34 perches to the place of beginning, containing four hundred and twelve and one half acres and allowances of six per cent. for roads, &c., on which are erected two log houses and two stables, and about twenty-five acres of cleared land.

Another called "FARMER'S DELIGHT," beginning at a post, thence by land of Wm. Steedman, north 16 degrees, west 310 perches to a Spanish oak, thence by land of Wm. Webb, south 74 degrees, west 162 perches to a black oak, thence by land of Thomas Say, south 16 degrees, east 20 perches to a chestnut, thence by land of Charles Hall, south 83 degrees, east 362 perches to a post, thence by land of John Brady, north 78 degrees, east 130 perches to an ash, north 12 degrees, west 80 perches to a white oak and north 78 degrees, east 80 perches to the place of beginning, containing four hundred and eighteen acres, and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c.

The other of them called "MAINE," beginning at a post, thence by land of Wm. P. Brady, north 83 degrees, west 362 perches to a chestnut tree, thence by lands of Thomas Say and Jesse Budd, south 74 degrees, west 188 perches to a post, thence by land of Thos. Bellas, south 55 degrees, east 89 perches to a chestnut oak, thence by the same and land of John Longenberger, south 188 perches to a chestnut oak, thence by land of the said John Longenberger, south 761 degrees, west 124 perches to a post, south 161 degrees, east 104 perches to a chestnut tree, and thence by land of John Reese, north 78 degrees, east 271 perches to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and eighty-one acres and three quarters, and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Loe.

STEPHEN H. MILLER,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Bloomsburg, Feb. 9, '56. Sheriff.

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