Star & 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!

ADEQUATE PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY, AND
Not another Inch of Slave Territory by Extension, Purchase, or Conquest.

The above are, and will be the two leading Principles before the country, until they are victorious; and we nail them to our mast head, there to float until they wave in triumph above the National Capitol at Washington.—*Pottsville Miners' Journal.*

☞ The Opposition State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor, &c., is appointed to assemble at HARRISBURG on WEDNESDAY the 22d FEBRUARY, 1860.

☞ CHARLESTON CONVENTION, MONDAY, APRIL 23.

Thirty-Sixth Congress...1st Session.

Thursday, Dec. 8.—In Senate, the Democracy again called up the Slavery resolution. In the House, the Slavery resolution was insisted upon by the Democracy.

Friday, Dec. 9.—In Senate, the Democracy introduced the gentlemen from Africa. In the House, the gentlemen from Africa were introduced by the Democracy. (And a third vote for Speaker was taken, resulting in a a total of 110 for Sherman, he lacking 6 votes of an election.)

Saturday, Dec. 10.—In Senate, the Members ceased from their arduous labors. In the House, by way of variety, the Southern leaders of the Democracy again called up the Nigger.

Sunday, Dec. 11.—The Democracy let the colored gentleman rest, at least in public.

Monday, Dec. 12.—In Senate, the Administration resumed the Negro topic. In the House, the Negro topic was again discussed, with renewed vigor, by the Administration.

Tuesday, Dec. 13.—In the Senate, those of the Democratic persuasion took up the "everlasting Negro." In the House, their brethren were afflicted by the same 'phobia.

Wednesday, Dec. 14.—In the Senate, the consideration of the Ethiopian race was the order of the day among the National Democracy. In the House, the same party waxed warm on the race from Ethiopia.

—And thus has it gone for nine days—the Administration, immediately upon calling the roll, forcing the Slavery issue upon the Senate, and in the House obstructing the very organization with the same issue, which has no business in that body as yet. Clark, of Mo., says there shall be no Speaker until they vote upon his buncombe, dictatorial, inquisitorial resolution. An Alabama member said they had got the Nigger in, and they defied the Republicans to turn him out. Another Southern member said Seward should be hung as well as Brown. Several Southerners threatened Disunion if a Republican President or Speaker was chosen. Messrs. Nelson and Etheridge, of Tenn., and Mr. Gilmer, of N. C., rebuked such treasonable language, and said they would submit to Republican rule, if necessary, until it became unlawful and subversive of Southern rights, when they too would secede. Hickman of Pa., Adrian of N. J., and Haskin and Clark of N. Y., as much as declared they would sooner vote with the Republicans than with the Administration. Messrs. Kellogg and Logan, of Ill., came near having blows, and afterwards apologized. The Locofoco Clerk, (who is the presiding officer,) refused to put to vote Mr. Hickman's motion, for an election by plurality. In a word, the minority—the slaveholders—are determined to try and frown or trick the Freemen into submission, and to stir up sectional animosity to the utmost. "Rule or Ruin," is their motto. Our Members stand firm, but we think would do better by voting, and letting the Slavites and their Echoes talk.

—In the meantime, the creditors of the U. S. are suffering for money due them, and all public business has to be thrown by. All this to give Democracy a chance to gain the next President by stirring up all the animosity and bad feeling it can between the North and the South!!

☞ Last year, the Democrats in Congress had a majority in the House, and the Republicans allowed the majority to select their own Speaker, without loss of time or frivolous or real objections. This year, the tables are turned, and the Democrats will not allow the majority to elect. Who are the agitators—who are the revolutionizers—the enemies of the Union?

Again—Thus far, numbers of Northern men have voted for Southerners for Speaker, but not a Southerner has as yet voted for a Northerner. Which is the "sectional" influence?

Once more—Last year, the South had the Speaker, and has the Vice President. Is it any more than fair that the North should have the Speaker this year? or shall the minority section in both branches have the presiding officer in both?

Another Kansas State Election.

Under the legally formed and adopted Constitution, the people of Kansas held a State Election, Tuesday, the 6th inst., in which the Republicans triumphed over the united Buchanan, Douglas Pro-Slavery, Border Ruffian party and the Herald of Freedom. They carry every county heard from, except Leavenworth, by an aggregate majority of 3,000! The following are the Officers elect:

Governor—Charles Robinson, Lawrence
Lieut. Gov.—Joseph P Root, Wyandot
Sec. of State—John W Robinson, Manhattan
Auditor—George S Hillyer, Grasshopper Falls
Attor'y-Gen.—Benj F Simpson, Lykins county
Sup. Inst.—Wm R Griffith, Bourbon county
Chief Justice—Thom Ewing, Jr., Leavenworth
Associates—Samuel A Kingman, Brown county; Lawrence D Bailey, Emporia
Congress—Martin F Conway, Lawrence

—Let us see if the Democratic party will not get up some new pretext to keep Kansas out, with a larger vote than Oregon, Florida, or probably Delaware!

Brown's Accusers.

During the height of the Kansas war—when hundreds of men were killed or wounded—roving bands of robbers took advantage of the confusion to commit horrid outrages, which were charged either to the Pro-Slavery or Free State party. Some of these murderers were never known. After Brown made his sad, silly, criminal foray into Virginia, the report was raised by a Kansas Editor, that he was the head of a marauding party at Pottawatomie in Kansas. This paper was once a Free State organ, but has of late years been regarded as a spy and a traitor—has been supported by the Border Ruffian office-holders—and has sustained Locofoco candidates for office. JAMES REDPATH, an Abolitionist, who was intimately acquainted with Kansas affairs from first to last, says of this Editor of the Herald of Freedom—

"He published a number of affidavits which were concocted at Westport, Missouri, by Gen. Whitfield and Mordecai Oliver; in only one of which is the statement that Old John Brown was at Pottawatomie at the time when the five ruffians there were killed—this, the statement of one of the vilest of the Border-Ruffian party—a man whom no one in his own township would believe under oath or on honor."

Mr. Redpath also says:

"John Brown, since his condemnation, was asked by a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts if he was present when Doyle and his comrades were killed—and, if so, how he justified that stern transaction! The old man replied that he was *not* there. John Brown never lies, with motive or without; and this, his last and solemn statement, is conclusive."

Hon. MONROW B. LOWREY, formerly a leading Democrat of Erie, who was acquainted with the latter while a Pennsylvanian, visited him in prison at Charlestown, and says:

"I remarked to Mr. Brown that there had been a different version given to his Kansas exploits by the *Herald of Freedom* from that which his friends gave, and ventured the opinion that his reputation demanded an explanation. He replied that he understood my allusion, but that I was mistaken in supposing that it needed any refutation from him. 'Time and the honest verdict of posterity,' said he, 'will approve of every act of mine, to prevent Slavery from being extended in Kansas. I never shed the blood of any fellow man except in self-defence or in promotion of a righteous cause.' He spoke in indignant terms of the editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, characterizing him as 'selfish—unjust—revengeful—*mercenary—untruthful* and *corrupt*.' I remarked that I regretted to hear him speak of G. W. Brown in such terms, as he was an old acquaintance of mine, and had been trusted and respected. His answer was: 'Mr. Lowry, you are mistaken if you suppose that anything that George Washington Brown could say can tarnish the name of John Brown."

CHARLES P. TIDD, an Abolitionist, one who escaped from Harper's Ferry, was also with Brown in Kansas. He asserts that the Herald man is a traitor, unworthy of credence, and very pertinently inquires, in a recent No. of the *Tribune*—

"Why did not the *Herald* publish these so-called facts before? Why, if John Brown is the "bloody murderer" he would have us believe, has he kept silent so long? Why, if he is such a hard-hearted man, did he not murder his prisoners, instead of setting before them the best he had, and that, too, to men who a few hours before, were seeking his life? John Brown never abused a prisoner, much less was he implicated in the killing of those men at Pottawatomie. I speak what I know. Old Capt. Brown was not within thirty miles of Pottawatomie Creek at the time of that transaction."

Whatever else old Brown may have been guilty of, moral falsehood was never charged against him by friend or foe. His whole life bears testimony to his probity and scrupulous regard for his veracity. His general character would forbid such a deed. His own positive denial of it, and the testimony of others whose reputation for frankness stands fair, should shield him from suspicion, unless there is most strong, undoubted and overwhelming proof against him.

And what is the proof? Why, that a party, *unknown* to the deponents, enticed the persons killed away from their homes, and the next day they were found murdered. The party who took them away, had voices and "looked and talked *like Eastern men*." None (except one without character or influence) positively swore that Brown was of the party. *After* the Harper's Ferry raid, however, it became very convenient to lay it upon him. As a specimen of the manner in which he is assailed, read the following, which is alleged to have been written and forwarded to Brown, while the latter was in prison, *by a woman!*

CHATTANOOG, Tenn. Nov. 29, 1859.

John Brown—Sir: Though vengeance is not mine I confess that I do feel gratified to hear that you were stopped in your fiendish career at Harper's Ferry with the loss of your two sons. You can now appreciate my distress in Kansas, when you then and there entered my house at midnight and arrested my husband and two boys, and took them out of the yard and shot them dead in my hearing. You can't say you done it to free our slaves; we had none, and never expected to have any, but has only made a poor disconsolate widow, with children. While I feel for your folly I do hope that you will meet your just reward. How it pained my heart to hear the dying groans of my husband and children. If this scrawl gives you any consolation, you are welcome to it.

MAHALA DOYLE.

N. B.—My son, John Doyle, whose life I begged of you, is now grown up, and is desirous to be at Charlestown on the day of your execution, and would certainly be there if his means would permit, that he might adjust the rope round your neck, if Gov. Wise would permit.

M. D.

Now, the other accounts are that the men were *not* killed in the presence or hearing of any of their families! Mrs. Doyle's story (if she ever wrote it) is therefore utterly inconsistent, in a material point, with the others. Its *spirit* is not that of a bereaved and widowed mother—anything else. If the men killed were not pro-slavery, there was NO MOTIVE for John Brown or any other of the Free State men to commit so horrid and useless and worse than useless a crime. Any implication of Brown, therefore, would only tend to prove that he was a monomaniac, and not a sane and responsible man.

Our theory, then, is, that those men—like others—were killed by some of the brigands who infested the country, and who cared nothing about the slavery question, one way or the other. It is convenient and serves a purpose, to ascribe it to Brown, and the real actors may never be known. But his characteristic tenderness—his own denials—and the *positive allegations of others knowing to his position at that time*, seem positively to wipe from him every stain of suspicion in that transaction. How different the true womanly spirit—unthreatening, and wishing harm to none—ascribed to Mrs. Brown, in the following, from the temper exposed by Mrs. Doyle!

"THE WIFE OF JOHN BROWN desires to have contradicted the expression attributed to her, that "she had lost four sons in the cause of freedom, and was willing to lose more children for the cause." She "could not so speak," she says, for "*they were unmotherly words.*" She says she is satisfied they died in a good cause, yet she "can not desire any further sacrifices, and looks with sorrow on the possibility of any further death-breach in her family."

[Since preparing the above, we see that a brother of Brown clears him from the charge—that Doyles were notoriously bad characters—and that *Mahala Doyle can not even write her name!!*]

Union County Teachers' Institute.

This body convened accordingly to appointment at 1½ P. M., Monday of last week, in Mifflinburg, and continued to its varied sessions until Wednesday evening. The meetings were usually opened with religious exercises, by the resident clergymen or others.

The following Teachers, Members, were reported in attendance: C. E. Haus, P. P. Irwin, D. Heckendorn, S. O. M'Curdy, W. C. Hesser, J. E. Wolfe, J. H. Bucher, Joseph Kleckner, O. G. Sands, H. K. Sanders, Kate S. Gast, Mary Haus, Susan R. Cronmiller, Salome Zook, Catharine J. Thompson, Mary C. M'Alarney, M. B. Chambers, J. A. Owens, O. K. Pellman, J. L. Irwin, John M'Alarney, Josephine Thompson, Amaly Volkmar, Elizabeth Gundy, Susan A. Armstrong, Agnes Dale, Miss G. Rowland, Miss T. Evans, J. H. Smith, J. B. Mench, A. J. Morris, J. H. Walker. There were also many other friends of Education present, not Members of the Institute.

The usual committees to provide places of entertainment, court of errors, business committee, &c., were appointed.

Addresses were delivered as follows: Inaugural, by the President, Jos. Kleckner. To Young Men, by J. M. C. Ranck, Esq. On the Progress of Developement, and on Penmanship, with illustrations, by J. Hale Sypher.

Hon. Henry C. Hickok, State Superintendent, was also present, and made several interesting and instructive addresses, on the State School System, and on other topics that arose for consideration.

Essays were read by Miss C. J. Thompson on Composition—by C. E. Haus on Music—and by S. O. M'Curdy on Institutes.

P. P. Irwin presented a report on Penmanship, with illustrations on the blackboard, followed by remarks from other members.

J. G. Royer, took up the subject of Spelling, and explained his method of teaching it. Remarks.

S. O. M'Curdy offered his views of teaching the important art of Reading. Remarks.

The question, Should unexperienced teachers be placed in our primary schools? was discussed, and also the importance of electing intelligent School Directors.

S. O. M'Curdy formed a class and illustrated his method of teaching Mental Arithmetic.

Written Arithmetic was taken up by Mr. M'Alarney, and afterwards discussed

The following were chosen Officers for the ensuing year: President—John A. Owens. Vice Presidents—Amaly Volkmar, Susan R. Cronmiller. Recording Secretary—J. H. Walker. Corresponding Secretary—M. B. Chambers. Treasurer—S. O. M'Curdy. Executive Committee—D. Heckendorn, P. P. Irvin, J. H. Bucher.

STATE OF THE FUNDS.

Received from last year's Treasurer	$15 72	
From initiation fees this year	9 00—	24 72
Paid F. Smith for advertising Call	2 00	
M. E. Church for fuel, light, &c.	3 00	
Other expenses of this meeting	3 15—	8 15
Balance in Treasury		$16 57

The following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, 1. That we regret to learn that some of our teachers have been prevented from attending our sessions, and that we hope hereafter to meet them at the Institute whether Directors allow them the time or not.

2. That the compensation of female teachers should be equal to that of male teachers.

3. That we sustain our County Superintendent in his efforts to advance the interests of the school system, and that we especially commend the energy and perseverance which he has exhibited during his term of office. In raising the qualifications necessary to obtain a permanent certificate, he has performed the unexpressed wish of every member of this Institute.

4. That it would be advisable for each teacher to call a meeting of the people of the district, at the beginning of the terms of school, in order to consult with them on matters calculated to promote the best interests of the school.

5. That we as teachers will support no man as School Director who seeks the office as a politician, or for political purposes, but will use our utmost endeavors to place our most intelligent citizens in that important office without regard to party politics.

6. That each teacher should open his school by reading a portion of scripture and by prayer.

7. That, in the opinion of this Institute, the true end of education is to improve the heart, as well as to impart useful knowledge; and that teachers must keep this object constantly and prominently before their minds, if they would properly discharge their duties.

8. That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to Rev. I. Grier, Henry Bogenreif, John Gast and Thomas Cronmiller, for their hospitality and kindness toward the female members of this Institute; to the Trustees of the M. E. Church, for their kindness in permitting us to hold our sessions in the lecture room of their church; to those Editors, who published the call of our meeting free of charge; to the Choir, for the excellent music with which they favored us; and also H. C. Hickok, Esq., for his able and instructive addresses.

The business having been all transacted, a benediction was pronounced, and the Institute adjourned, to meet again, in Lewisburg, at the call of the Executive committee. JOS. KLECKNER, Pres.

C. E. HAUS, Sec.

[We have somewhat abbreviated this report, but believe we have retained all of interest or importance to the public. We are informed that the Institute attracted large numbers of attentive spectators, and that it was the most interesting gathering our Teachers have yet had.—EDS.]

"Helper's Crisis," which the Democracy in Congress is doing nothing but to advertise, has got a tremendous start. Everybody is trying to get it to read, and probably millions will now see it who never would but for this last expedient to get up another "row" on the Slavery question.

Finances of Pennsylvania.

The following is the Summary of the Report of the Auditor General of Pennsylvania for the year ending 30th Nov. 1859.

RECEIPTS.

Lands,	$19,559 22
Auction commissions,	18,075 00
Auction duties,	41,981 28
Tax on bank dividends,	202,017 31
Tax on corporation stocks,	464,784 59
Tax on real and personal estate,	1,388 502 18
Tavern licenses,	185,304 82
Retailers' Licenses,	213,187 69
Sample licenses,	285 00
Pedlers' licenses,	1,815 87
Brokers licenses,	7,648 98
Theatre, circuses and menagerie licenses,	5,362 50
Distillery and Brewery licenses,	7,587 55
Billiard rooms, bowling saloon and ten-pin alley licenses,	1,526 63
Eating-house, beer house and restaurant licenses,	13,750 13
Patent medicine licenses,	1 412 95
Pamphlet laws,	377 95
Militia tax,	9,593 31
Millers' tax,	4,689 02
Foreign Insurance agencies,	15,136 23
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c.,	63,514 12
Tax on certain offices,	14,036 58
Collateral inheritance tax,	124,916 32
Canal tolls,	4,411 78
Sale of turnpike stock,	2,286 12
Tax on enrollment of laws,	7,090 00
Premiums on charters,	42,647 69
Tax on loans,	175,784 46
Interest on loans,	567,799 46
Premiums on loans,	41,573 87
Tax on tonnage,	47,582 68
Escheats	3,375 32
Dividends from bridge tolls,	80 00
Penna Railroad co., Bond No, 2, redeemed,	100,000 00
Sunbury & Erie Railroad Co., excess on sale of canal,	250 00
Accrued interest,	1,870 01
Refunded cash,	4,208 62
Annuity for Right of way,	20,000 00
Fines and forfeitures,	4,027 21
Fees of the public officers,	3,938 37
Miscellaneous,	329 29
	$3,826,350 14

EXPENDITURES.

Expenses of Government,	$408,097 40
Militia expenses,	3,000 99
Philadelphia Riots of 1844,	19 00
Pennsylvania Volunteers in the late war with Mexico,	72 00
Pensions and gratuities,	7,755 62
Charitable institutions,	126,201 68
Penn'a Colonization Society,	1,075 00
Penn'a State Agricultural Society,	2,000 00
Farmers' High School of Penn'a,	9,300 00
Common schools,	287,790 37
Commissioners of Sinking fund,	853, 654 62
Interest on loans,	1,986,147 35
Guaranteed interest,	18,517 50
Late Board of Canal Commissioners and Secretary,	2,659 77
Damages on the Public Works and old claims,	10,649 54
Special commissioners,	119 00
Revenue Commissioners of 1857,	120 00
State library,	4,511 80
Public buildings and grounds,	7,731 90
Houses of refuge,	38,500 00
Penitentiaries,	38,191 10
Escheats,	723 70
Amendments to the Constitution	212 00
Geological survey,	5,880 00
Abatement of State Tax,	52,006 55
Mercantile Appraisers,	699 34
Counsel fees and Commissions,	4,588 80
Nicholson lands,	120 78
Williamsport & Elmira Railroad Company,	622 52
Miscellaneous,	7,679 88
	$3,879,054 81
Balance in State Treasury Nov. 30, 1859, available,	$839,323 09
Depreciated Funds in Treasury, unavailable,	41,032 00

LETTER FROM COOK.—Captain Cook, under sentence of death at Charlestown, Va., has addressed a letter, dated Nov. 26, to Mr. and Mrs. Sellers, of Cleveland, Ohio. We quote following:

"One short month more, and he whom your generous hospitality welcomed to your happy home, will stand upon the scaffold to take his last look of earth. The dread of death with me is small, for I have faced it oft before, unflinching and untrembling. I only dread the mode in which it now must come, and the disgrace attendant on it. The only ties that bind me, are the ties of kindred and affection. These, it is true, bring with them death's deep agony, and almost the spirit with their weight of woe.

"Brave men have fallen in this brief, fatal struggle. Comrades who to me were brothers, companions of many a scene of danger, and many a happy hour, sleep in their bloody grave with the cold earth above them. They died as they had ever lived, brave men and true. Eleven of twenty-two fell in the contest. Five more are already doomed. Another but awaits his trial to meet the same sad fate. Those who fell, died like brave men. Those who yet remain, will not shame, I trust, their comrades who are gone. We, I trust, shall calmly meet our doom, untrembling and unshaken."

A SOUND PLATFORM.—J. C. Ten Eyck, the newly elected Senator from New Jersey, stated in a speech at New Brunswick, that the objects of the Opposition, in that State, are as follows:

1. To bring about honesty and economy in State and National expenditures.
2. To stand by the compromises of the Constitution.
3. To stay the spread of slavery over territory now free.
4. To protect the elective franchise in its purity.
5. To protect American labor.

That is good enough for the whole country. It is essentially the same as that laid down by Mr. Lincoln, in his speeches, as the one upon which all opponents of the present administration ought cordially to unite. Who can object to it? And who is going to quarrel about the *name* inscribed upon the banner under which these principles are carried on to victory in 1860? Let Pennsylvania commence it!

To the Tax Collectors of Union Co.

AS my time will soon expire, I wish Collectors to bear in mind that my account with the State and County must be settled by the 1st of Jan. 1860, and I hope all Collectors will have their accounts settled by Dec. Court. By reference to my books, I have not yet received quite $2000 of the County Tax, although some of my good friends insinuate that I have been shaving County Orders. On the contrary, I have advanced $1000 out of my own pocket to oblige friends that held Orders against the County. I hope every Collector will pay attention to this request, so that the Jurors may be paid in *cash* at Dec. Court. A word to the wise is sufficient.

H. P. SHELLER, Treas.

N. B. All taxes, (School, Road, Poor, &c.,) that can not be collected and are to entered against the property, must be done on or before the 1st day of Jan. 1860—as, after that time, the law prohibits it being a lien.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Union county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale or Outcry, on the premises, on Saturday, December 17, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit: Two certain Tracts of Land situate in Limestone township, and county of Union.

No. 1.—Bounded on the north by lands of Emanuel Walter, on the east by land of Aaron Smith, on the south by Penns Creek and on the west by land of Hugh Bellas and others, containing twenty-five acres, more or less, whereon are erected one and half storey Log Dwelling House, a Log Barn, and other Out-Buildings, &c., with the appurtenances.

Tract No. 2 is a Timber Lot, bounded north by Penns Creek, east, south and west by lands of Hugh Bellas, containing eleven acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, &c., as the property of Philip Deater.

JOHN CROSSGROVE, *Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office, Lewisburg, Nov. 28, 1859

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale on the premises on *Friday the 30th day of December* 1859, the following property, situated in the Borough of New Berlin: One lot and one-half of ground on which is erected a large two storey Frame Dwelling House and Office, together with all the necessary Out-buildings; bounded north by an alley, east by lands of Daniel Horlacher, south by New Market St., and west by lands of Dr. Joseph R. Lotz. The lot and half lot will be sold together or separate, as purchasers may desire.

Persons wishing to examine the property, can do so, by calling on Jos. C. Bucher, Esq., of New Berlin. If they wish any information in regard to it, they can obtain it by addressing me at Lock Haven, Pa., or George Merrill, Esq., at Lewisburg, Pa.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, when conditions will be made known.

Nov. 23, 1859. JESSE MERRILL.

PUBLIC SALE!

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Trustees will sell at public sale, in pursuance to and by virtue of an Act of Assembly approved the 18th day of April, A D 1857, on **Friday** the **30th** day of December, 1859, on the premises in the borough of New Berlin, the

Court-House, Jail,

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, called Snyder, 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 on the west, and an alley on the north, whereon the JAIL is erected. Said lot 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,

Nov. 12, 1859. JOHN V. BARDER.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an alias writ of Lev. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Union county and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale or Outcry, at the Public House of I. D Brewer, in Lewisburg, on Monday the 19th Dec'r next, at 1 o'clock, P M.

The following described Building and Lot of Ground of George A Frick and John Kline, to wit: a dwelling house of two storeys, having a front of thirty-two feet and a depth of thirty-two feet, with frame kitchen attached, and is situated on a certain lot or piece of ground on South Sixth street in the borough of Lewisburg, adjoining lot of Wm Reitmyer on the north and lot of Wm Moore on the south, with the appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold by

JOHN CROSSGROVE, Sheriff

Sheriffs Office, Lewisburg, Nov 14, A D 1859

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Union county, will be sold at Public Outcry, on

Tuesday, 20th of December

next, the large and commodious two-storey brick

MANSION HOUSE

and LOT, with the appurtenances, property of the late Jonathan Nesbit, dec'd, situate in the Borough of Lewisburg, bounded on the east by property of Dr. Wm Hayes, on the south by Pine alley, on the west by lot of Wm. Jones, Esq., and on the North by Market St., numbered in the general plan of the borough No. 47. The property is NEARLY NEW, *and built in a good, workmanlike manner, and of superior materials*; and if wanted for a Public House, can be made suitable with a few alterations.

Persons wishing to purchase can examine the premises by calling on the subscriber, or on William Jones, Esq., adjoining the premises.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day when conditions of sale will be made known.

HUGH P. SHELLER, Adm'r.

Lewisburg, Nov. 8, 1859

Re-Adjourned Assignees' Sale.

ON **Wednesday, 21st December** next, will be exposed to public sale a certain Lot of Ground on which is erected a valuable

Steam Flouring Mill,

and the appurtenances, known as the property of Nesbit, Hayes & Fichthorn, situate on Water street, north of Market, in the borough of Lewisburg in Union county.

Said Mill is built of brick, four and a half storeys high, having an Engine of forty horse power attached, a fine brick stack, six run of stone, a double set of Bolting Cloths, two Smut Machines, and all other Gearing necessary to make (and has made) as good Flour as any other Mill in the State.

The location of this Mill, considering the productiveness of the country surrounding it, is not surpassed. Grain can be bought as cheap at this place, as any other point in the State; and there is more grain raised in this section of country than is necessary to supply all the Mills: and for Merchant Work this mill is especially recommended.

Any person desirous of engaging in said business will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Also, between 600 and 700 new Flour Barrels will be offered.

Sale to be at the public house of A. J. Weidensaul, in said borough, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M.

Conditions made known on day of sale.

R. H. LAIRD & WM. JONES,
Assignees of NESBIT, HAYES & FICHTHORN.

Lewisburg, Oct. 12, 1859

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber will either SELL or RENT his House and Lot, situated on South Third street, opposite the Lutheran church, Lewisburg. Possession given on the first of October. For particulars, inquire of Beaver, Kremer & M'Clure, or Johnson Walls.

Sept. 16, 1859 ELISHA STRAUB.

FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE **Building Lot**, 33 feet feet front by 167½ deep. Enquire of Beaver, Kremer & M'Clure.

☞ DON'T FAIL to see SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT," and brilliant offers, in another column.

BRICK FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers to sell the large Brick Foundry at the west end of Market street, including the Waeroom, Office, and the Machinery attached—also a large amount of Patterns for Patent Rights for Agricultural Machinery, Stoves, &c. It is regarded as one of the best locations for a good, safe business. The Proprietor's time is wholly engrossed in another employment, which is the reason he desires to dispose of this Foundry. For any further particulars, address

WILLIAM FRICK, Lewisburg,

Feb. 1858 Union Co. Pa

For Sale,

THE residence of the subscriber, on Market street in the Borough of Lewisburg. The house is of BRICK, well finished in every respect.

Terms—One half to be paid between this and the first day of April next; the balance to be paid in two, three or five years, as may suit the buyer. Possession given any time.

June 9, 1858 ISAAC WALTER.

For Sale,

THAT desirable property, corner of St. John and Water Sts, comprising **Three River Lots**, on which are erected a small House, Shed, and Wharf. This is an excellent location for a River residence or place of business.

For terms &c., apply to

JONATHAN WOLFE, Agent.

Lewisburg, June 16, 1859

FOR SALE OR RENT!

TWO DOUBLE FRAME HOUSES and Lots, each suitable for two families—one on North Fourth street and one on St. John street, for Sale. Half of each of the above Houses are for Rent.

☞ Also, for sale, four Building Lots on North Fifth street. JOHN HOUGHTON,

Lewisburg, Jan. 20, 1859. Agent

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale several BRICK HOUSES, and other Buildings, situate in the Borough of Lewisburg.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call on Mr. Jonathan Wolfe, who will give them such information as they may desire.

July 5, 1859 G. SCHNABLE.

FOR SALE.

ON South Fifth street, a property consisting of a good Frame House on a half Lot of ground. Terms easy. Apply to [May 17] A. R. VORSE

FOR SALE.

THE well known **Tavern Stand** at the east end of the Lewisburg Bridge, in Chillisquaque township, Northd Co. It will be sold on reasonable terms.

Inquire of WILLIAM FRICK.

Lewisburg, Dec. 17, 1858.

FOR RENT!

THE TWO ROOMS occupied at present by Washington Hutchinson as a Saloon. They are suitable for SHOPS. For Terms apply to

Jan 27, 1858. JOHN B. LINN.

TO LET—The corner house, North & Third street, occupied by Dr. Meckel.

PERSONS wishing to establish Manufactories in a new and thriving place where business is good, see advertisement of the Hummelstown Settlement.

RARE CHANCE.—An excellent Silver LEVER WATCH for sale at a bargain—must go. Inquire of

A. E. DENORMANDIE, Lewisburg

PIC-NIC.

"We'll jump into the Wagon, and all take a ride"

A LARGE, handsome and very comfortable **WAGON** has been fitted up for the especial accommodation of Pic-Nic and other similar excursions. Terms moderate. Apply to JOS. M. HOUSEL.

Lewisburg, June 3, 1859.

LAW OFFICE—REMOVED.

John B. Linn,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office at his house on N. Market St. bet. 1st & 2d

678 **Lewisburg, Pa.**

☞ MARRIED! ☜

GET married when you wish, only so you call at M'FADDIN'S HARDWARE STORE, and get a first rate COOK STOVE at first cost, as I want to close out my stock of cook stoves. JOS. M'FADDIN.

Lewisburg, March 11, 1858.

SAMUEL H. ORWIG,
Attorney at Law.

OFFICE on South Second near Market St. *LEWISBURG, PA.*

☞ All Professional Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully and promptly attended to Sept. 14, 1857

FIRST ARRIVAL!

JUST received a large and varied assortment of **GOODS** adapted to the season and wants of the community, which will be sold very low. Call and see.

BEAVER, KREMER & McCLURE.

Sept. 14, '59

Another Chance for Cheap Pictures.

AMBROTYPES will be taken at MOWRY'S Sky-Light Gallery, at reduced rates for a limited time. Prices ranging from 50 cents upwards. This reduction is made to prepare for the introduction of extensive improvements. The reduced prices will not be continued long, therefore all desiring cheap pictures should call immediately.

Lewisburg, Sept. 14, 1859.

THOS. G. GRIER

HAS just received a splendid assortment of the very best, cheapest and most fashionable **Jewelry** in the market. His Stock comprises

Breast Pins,
Chains,
Ear Rings,
Finger Rings,
Bracelets,
Sleeve Buttons,
Studs, &c. &c.,

which will be sold extremely low for Cash.

He respectfully asks the patronage of all his old customers; and also invites new ones to give him a call before making their purchases. Call at the sign of the Big Watch, Market street, east of Second. [Dec. 24, '58

FASHIONABLE Hats and Caps—
Good Hats and Caps—
Cheap Hats and Caps—
A very large stock of Hats and Caps—
Young Gent's styles Hats and Caps.—
Boys' and Children's Hats and Caps—

Now ready and for sale by GIBSON, the only Hatter in Lewisburg

CAUTION.

I HEREBY notify all persons not to trust or harbor my wife *Elizabeth* or daughter *Mary Lydia*, as they have been making many debts that I know nothing of, which I will not pay unless compelled by law, and further I will proceed according to law against any person or persons who shall trust them without my knowledge or consent.

JOHN ULSH.

West Buffaloe, Oct. 12, 1859.

VARIETY STORE AND POST OFFICE.

A LARGE supply of Books, Stationery, Perfumery, Jewelry, Toys, Confectioneries, Teas, Spices, Fruit, Nuts, Baskets, Pictures, and a variety of **NICK NACKS** for sale **cheap** at the

763] LEWISBURG POST OFFICE.

FLUID AND FINE OIL can be had at the POST OFFICE

FINE Gold PENS for Ladies and Gents can be had at the POST OFFICE

SEVERAL sets of CAMEOS and other Breast Pins and Ear Rings can be had very cheap at the POST OFFICE

BUTTER, Eggs, Lard and Poultry taken in Exchange for Goods at the POST OFFICE

A FEW Boxes of Raisins, Figs, Dates and Prime Prunes for sale at the POST OFFICE

ORDERS for Books or Goods of any kind promptly attended to at the POST OFFICE

LADIES can find the largest and *best* assortment of Letter and Note PAPER, Envelopes &c. at the POST OFFICE

Another lot at Johnson's Cheap Boot & Shoe Store.

CHEAP FOR CASH!

NEW Stock of Boots and Shoes next door to J. & J. Wall's Store, Lewisburg, where may be found the cheapest stock ever offered in this place, no mistake. Call and examine for yourselves and save at least 25 per cent.

Men's Boots	from $2 to $3
Children's, Youth & Boys'	from $1 to $2
Women's Gums from	50 to 75 cts
Men's do	87c to $1

and everything in our line cheaper than the cheapest.

All kinds of Boots, Shoes & Gaiters MADE TO ORDER, of the best material, and warranted. A large stock of home-made work kept always on hand, which will be sold very low.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice, by the subscriber. WM. JOHNSON.

Lewisburg, Oct. 4, 1859.

MOWRY'S SKY-LIGHT GALLERY,

OVER Jos. M'Faddin's Hardware Store, formerly Houghton's Shoe Store, Market street, Lewisburg, Pa.

AMBROTYPES, MELAINOTYPES, &c., in the usual superior style. In addition to these pictures, I am now prepared to take **Photographs**, large or small, equal to the best made anywhere. Also, HAMOTYPES. These pictures are colored to represent life, and are superior to any oil painting, giving that liveliness of expression and features that can be produced only by the Camera. These pictures are patented, and I have the exclusive right for Union county. Call and examine specimens. [April 21, 1859.

New Goods for the Million.

J. SCHREYER & SON

HAVE just received their general supply of Goods for the FALL AND WINTER of 1859. Their stock consists in part of the latest and most fashionable styles of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

such as Shawls, Mouslins, Silks, Bereges, Tissues, de Laines, Ginghams, Prints of all patterns, Ribbons, Laces, Bonnets, Bonnet Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN

they have a heavy assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Vestings, Half Hose, Cravats, and all other descriptions of "gentlemen's wearing," which can not be beaten in this region.

☞ Call and take a look at our assortment, and you will be convinced that you can't do better anywhere else. ☞ Country Produce taken as usual. J. SCHREYER & SON.

Lewisburg, Oct 22, 1859

LEWIS PALMER. JOS. H. ROSS. J. J. PALMER

L. PALMER & Co.,

Lewisburg Planing Mill,

keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order **Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Mouldings** of all patterns, and all other descriptions of Wood