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.—*Pittsville 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.

☞DEMOCRATIC STATE CONV., READING, FEB. 29.

☞CHARLESTON DEM. CONVENTION, MONDAY, APRIL 23.

☞NATIONAL REP. CONV., CHICAGO, WED., JUNE 13.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

This body convened on Tuesday, when (the Democracy being of a better stripe than their brethren down South) the Opposition promptly organized both branches by electing their Officers, as follows:

Senate.—Speaker—Wm. M. Francis, of Lawrence county, an estimable man, late a preacher in the Presbyterian church.

Clerk—Russel Errett, Pittsburg Gazette.

House.—Speaker—Wm. C. A. Lawrence, re-elected.

Clerk—E. H. Rauch, Man. Chu. Gazette.

Assistant—John Hall, of Washington.

Thirty-Sixth Congress...1st Session.

☞CONGRESS re-assembled Tuesday—several Democrats absent, but those present renewed the factious, disorganizing course of last month, and prevented any voting for Speaker.

The President's extreme Southern views on the subject of Congressional intervention for the establishment and protection of Slavery in all the U. S. Territories, has widened the breach between him and the Douglas party. Mr. Morris, of Ill., most severely denounced that part of the Speech in the Congressional debating-house.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Our Member of Congress, Hon. JOHN W. KILLINGER, got the floor one day last week, and for the time withdrew attention from Helper's Book and the Negro to the wants of the Pennsylvania laborers. He said it was not the Slavery issue alone which elected 22 out of 25 Members from that State—the Protection issue was quite as operative. No party could carry Penn'a unless it were true to that principle. He hoped the President's recommendation on the Tariff would be adopted, and asked of the South to do us that act of justice—it would be hailed as an olive-branch of peace. None but a Protective Tariff man could get the Electoral vote of Pennsylvania. The Republicans must take up as a candidate a man sound on that platform, or lose the State. Pennsylvania has her own candidate, but would sustain Mr. Seward or any other nominee whose record on that issue was satisfactory.

This short but pithy speech created a lively time. Messrs. Florence and Montgomery attempted to play Tariff men by attacking some vote of Mr. Sherman on a running, confused contest some years ago, but were effectually silenced by Messrs. Covode and James H. Campbell, who demonstrated that Mr. Sherman co-operated with the true Tariff men of Pennsylvania. Judge Hale also participated. In fact, the Pennsylvania Members sought the floor so numerously and so importunately that the House was convulsed with laughter by the remark of an Ohio Member that the Pennsylvania furnaces seemed to be all in full blast!

Attempted Bullying!

Mr. Grow, Challenged---His Noble Reply.

It will be remembered, that, last year, the Democratic U. S. Senate foisted into the Post office Appropriation Bill, a section *nearly doubling the rates of Letter and Newspaper Postage!* When it is remembered that the postages from the Slave States never pay their expenses, it will be seen at once that this was a special and direct tax upon the Free States, and therefore ONEROUS and UNJUST. But it was more than that—it was clearly UNCONSTITUTIONAL, as it was a revenue measure, and the Constitution expressly provides that all such measures MUST originate only with the people's branch, the House. Coming back to the House, that body promptly struck out the invidious and illegal section, on motion of Mr. Grow, sustained by all the Republicans and about 30 Northern Democrats. The House then passed, immediately, another bill covering the same appropriations precisely, but omitting the section raising the rates of postage. The Democratic, Pro Slavery Senate, refused to pass this latter Bill—but declared their bill should pass, or there should be no appropriation. For once, the House adhered to their rights—stood firm to the interests of the people—refused to be driven into an unfair and unconstitutional measure by the bullying attitude of the majority of the Senate, (in which the Republicans stood by the House)—and the Bill fell; there was no appropriation to carry on the mail service, which has been kept up balance of former appropriations, and on trust.

For this act, Mr. Grow and his colleagues of both parties have the thanks of all Freemen. They prevented a gross and grave infraction of one of the best bulwarks of our Constitution. But for them, reader! you would have to pay nearly DOUBLE POSTAGE TAX on every letter and paper you receive. All honor to those men!

—When Congress met, and the South by their violence had kept the House three weeks from organizing, Mr. Grow among others urged an organization for the purpose of furnishing aid to the mail contractors, who, as well as the Government, must suffer great losses if payment was delayed beyond the New Year...Thereupon, Mr. Branch, a member from North Carolina, launched out in a bitter invective against Mr. Grow, accusing him of the loss of the Bill, and of the sufferings of the contractors, and that he defeated the Senate Bill on purpose that there might be no appropriation, and that the President might be compelled to call an extra session, before some of the Democratic States held their election, and thus the Republicans gain the organization of the House...This gross personal attack, Mr. Grow was prevented from replying to at the time.

On Thursday last, Mr. Grow got the floor, and detailed the history of the loss of the Post Office bill, showing conclusively that the House had done everything they could to get a bill passed, and that Toombs of Ga. and other Senators had killed it. In reply to Mr. Branch, he said that his charge was "a violation of all gentlemanly and parliamentary courtesy in a deliberative assembly, *for no member can impeach the motives of another.*" This position he maintained, by good argument and references...Mr. Branch demanded an explanation, and a denial of the imputation of ungentlemanly conduct...Mr. Grow said his remarks were submitted in plain English—he had nothing to retract—and there they should stand. He then finished his argument.

The result of this denial of the untrue, uncourteous and unparliamentary attack made upon Mr. Grow by Mr. Branch, is given to the public by Mr. Branch himself, in the following Card:

WASHINGTON CITY, DEC. 29, 1859.

SIR,—Will you please name a time and place, outside the District of Columbia, at which you will receive from me a communication in writing? Very respectfully

L. O'B. BRANCH.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow.

During Friday evening I received from Mr. Grow, through the Hon. R. E. Fenton, of New York, a reply of which the following is a copy:

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 30, 1859—7 P. M.

SIR—Your note of the 29th instant, was placed in my hands by your friend, Governor Winslow, at 12 o'clock M. to day. I know of nothing that makes it necessary for me to name a time and place outside the District of Columbia, to receive from you a communication in writing. Your note was doubtless—as nothing else has occurred between us—based upon remarks made by me in debate in the House of Representatives, in reply to your speech impugning my motives, and the integrity of my acts as a legislator. On that occasion, I used no language in violation of parliamentary law and not warranted by your remarks thus impugning my conduct. If your note is to be considered of a hostile character, then I have this to reply: Regarding all dueling as at variance with the precepts of the Christian religion and the sentiments of a Christian people, and it being prohibited and declared a crime by the laws enacted by the body of which we are members, I can not recognize it as a justifiable mode of settling difficulties among men, even in cases of unwarrantable provocation; but my personal rights, and the freedom of debate guaranteed by the Constitution, I shall defend whenever they are assailed. Very respectfully yours, GALUSHA A. GROW.

To Hon. L. O'B. Branch.

By those who are acquainted with the penal code of this District, to which my attention is drawn by Mr. Grow in this letter, it will be readily understood that no other course is left me than to publish this narration, and leave the whole matter to the impartial judgment of honorable men of all sections of the country.

L. O'B. BRANCH.

Washington City, Jan. 2, 1860.

—In the mean time, Mr. Branch was arrested and bound over in the sum of $5000 to keep the peace for his virtual challenge (in which, it is said, Keitt, of S. C., was his adviser) Subsequently, Mr. Grow was held in the same sum, on the oath of some one, who had heard a cab driver say he was to take Mr. Grow somewhere, at three in the morning—but the cab-driver states that it was not true, and he had only said so in joke. Mr. Grow had not, and had not intended to violate any law, and his arrest is grossly unjust, and should be exposed. A rumor prevailed that Branch would attack Grow in the street, but the latter has gone about his business as usual. Mr. Branch having made the personal attack and then sent the challenge, is generally condemned by the public. Many think it was a scheme to kill off Grow, whose fearless vigilance is a perpetual torment to the Slave power.

All Honor to Mr. Grow!

The reply of Hon. Galusha A. Grow, to the challenge of an insolent Carolinian, on account of words spoken in debate in defence of the Constitution and of the rights of the people, thrills the hearts of good men everywhere! When a Northern Member of Congress—instead of weakly yielding (as did Cilley and Broderick) to a supposed galling necessity to commit a crime stamped with the condemnation of the human and divine law—takes the patriotic, courageous, manly, and religious view of the custom which Mr. Grow has, it indicates progress in the right direction. We think Mr. Grow is not a church member, but it is evident that he has not forgotten his childhood's pious instructions, and that Christian influences have a permanent hold upon him. His vivid recognition of the laws of his own State, and of the body of which he is a Member, also show the sterling integrity and honesty of the man. In this event, he has displayed high *moral courage*—a noble and better quality than mere *animal fearlessness*—a quality, too, much needed in our day and time. Mr. Grow's life is not his own. He owes it to his widowed mother—to his generous and confiding constituents—to his native and adopted States—and above all to the great cause of Free Soil, Free Labor and Free Homes. Let him and all others maintain the sound and honorable position he has taken, and the horrid barbarism of dueling will soon become extinct, and the duelist will be executed like any other assassin.

—Mr. Branch having violated the law against dueling, should be proceeded against and be made an example of. We have had enough of this bullying and overbearing exhibition of the plantation manners so vividly described by President Jefferson.

QUERY.—Would the Southerners have done so much to bring Helper's book into a good market, if he had not been one of themselves—just as spunky and as ultra as they are? Do they not design to prove to the world—for the first time—that a Southerner *can* write a "Sensation" book? His is the first book ever issued by a native of the South, which has commanded a large sale.

Whose Fault is it?

Another Term of Court has passed, and of the 75 or 80 published cases on the Trial List, only *one* was brought before a Jury. Others, as usual, were settled, but as many if not more, are doubtless to be added.

How long can suitors, witnesses, and the county endure this evil? They have borne it patiently, but many are beginning to think, very seriously, that something must be done to remedy this wrong and to have our legal business consummated. In the spirit of the maxim that "a delay of justice is a denial of justice," the Law requires that every suit shall have a fair opportunity for trial at least within one year after it shall have been commenced. Yet suitors are now baffled, Court after Court and year after year, adding cost to cost, anxiety to anxiety, and harassing all concerned. Before it is reached, many litigants die, remove, or become bankrupt with half-finished, expensive suits on their hands, and lawyers, witnesses and clients are put to very much trouble with very little profit. These delays occasion much suffering, and work rank injustice to the poor especially. But they are not the only ones affected. Innocent persons—*every tax-payer* in the county—thousands in no wise interested or responsible, are compelled to pay the heavy bills of expense arising from this inefficient and increasingly onerous administration of our courts.

That this is a plain and not overdrawn statement, we submit to all our fellow-citizens. The complaint is universal, and not confined to localities or parties. Other counties of our size do not suffer thus. Montour and Columbia rarely have a full week of Court. Their people are no more peaceable than ours, and their business affairs quite as extensive. *Why this difference?* Where is the fault?

This is a very important matter. For the public good, and for the satisfaction of our tax-payers, we invite an expression of views, in the form of short, candid and unbiased communications in our paper.

FOR THE STAR & CHRONICLE.

To School Teachers---An Inquiry.

We find on our Blank Teachers' Monthly Reports, the following:

"To get the average daily attendance of pupils, add up that part of the column of 'Totals' which is opposite the names of pupils, and divide by the whole number of pupils."

Now, teachers, if you wish to make out your reports correctly, instead of dividing by the number of *pupils*, you will divide by the number of *days taught*. If 24 days make the month, divide by 24, and you will be right. If you divide by the number of pupils, you will draw all the scholars in your school each day, and thereby find how many days it would make in the month with the whole school, and not the number of scholars.

I give this hint in kindness, being a friend of education myself. In fine, I like to see enough of education to make out a correct monthly report. To say the least of it, it is an unwise model, and needs amendments, for the convenience of Teachers and Directors.

E. H. WEIKEL, Teacher.

White Deer, Union Co., Dec. 20, 1859.

☞We publish the above, because we are glad to see our Teachers investigating matters of this kind, and not taking everything for granted. But—

1st. Superintendent HICKOK, we understand, while at the Teachers' Institute in Mifflinburg, last month, corrected the error Mr. WEIKEL notices. If Mr. Weikel had attended the Institute, he would have found he was not the original proclaimer of the fact.

2d. The mistake was noticed by Mr. Hickok in a Circular issued in November.

3d. In the Pennsylvania *Teachers' Journal* for December last, the State Superintendent corrected the mistake *officially*. If Mr. Weikel—like other good Teachers—takes that excellent *Journal*, he will find, from the head of the Department, the following Notice to Teachers, p. 163:

"*Average Attendance.*—Since the blanks for the new style of Teacher's Monthly Reports have been distributed to most of the counties, a misprint has been discovered in the '*Directions*' given for finding the 'average daily attendance of pupils' Teachers will govern themselves, hereafter, on this point, by the following rule, viz: To get the average daily attendance of Male Pupils, add up that part of the column of 'TOTALS' which is opposite the names of the male pupils, and divide by the whole number of days that the school has been open during the month. The same process applied to the list of Females, will give the average daily attendance of Female Pupils."

We believe the forms used in this State are generally considered the best of any, but if any experienced Teacher can offer better, no doubt the State Superintendent will be glad to receive them. He has devoted himself, enthusiastically and unreservedly, to the interests of the Common Schools, and in his visits to nearly if not quite every county, has won much credit for his zeal and success.

☞John S. Bowen, Esq., formerly of Chester Co., Pa., we see it stated is a member of the Nebraska Territorial Legislature. In it are pending a proposition to abolish Slavery, and to apply for admission as a State. The former is against Buck's view of the Dred Scott decision. As to the latter, Nebraska has not half the population of Kansas, which the Slaveocracy threaten to keep out, and which Buchanan does not mention in his Message, although he has the Constitution and the request for admission, in his own possession! See if they do not try to get in Democratic Nebraska with half the population of Republican Kansas!

☞A gentleman present, gives us the annexed sketch of the Union meeting at Middleburg last week. We learn that there were but few present except Selinsgrove politicians, and some of the Opposition in the neighborhood, who dropped in and took just enough part in it to prevent its being perverted into a party scheme. "Old Ner" and others of his good sense were observers of the performance, but had too much of the "old fox" to be caught by such small bait as Buchanan's Naval Storekeeper in Philad. had prepared. It will be seen that three gentlemen from this county performed the speaking portion of the task before them—which was very kind to the people of that county, (just as if they could n't save the Union without going to Philad. and New Berlin!)

For the Star & Chronicle.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Perhaps it would be a comfort to your numerous readers to know that the Union is safe, at least for another six months—which happy and desirable result was accomplished on the 31st ult, at Middleburg, Snyder Co. Pa. It was not known that there was one disunion man in our usual loyal county, but the ever-watchful eye of the Naval Storekeeper discovered, from the returns of the late election, that there was treason rank among the people, when, with his usual disinterested patriotism, he hastens to the rescue, and a Union Meeting is got up, without regard to party, of course. In due time, the day arrived, the Court House bell proclaimed the "crisis," and people, (more particularly the Democracy) rushed in by dozens until the Court Room was nearly half full. Esq. Simpson was called to the chair, and a committee called for to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The chair announced a sound Democratic committee, with the mover, S. Alleman, Esq., as chairman, and a slight sprinkling of Republicans, all good men, but in a decided minority. The committee withdrew to perform their awfully important and fearfully responsible duty: and now, while they are, (as we hope) with prayerful hearts and uplifted eyes raking their brains to draw some possible way of saving the Union, let us return to the Court Room.

Isaac Slenker Esq. of New Berlin, Union county, has taken the floor; is going on to tell the astonished multitude that our nation at one time only numbered thirteen States, and that it had increased to thirty-three, all of which had independent governments of their own, excepting such powers as they had delegated to the Federal Government; he further stated that he was a Democrat and had always been, and was still; he was decidedly anti-slavery extending, but, (said he,) where the Constitution and the decision of the Supreme Court allows slavery, there, for God's sake, let it go. (As the Dred Scott decision is said to rule it everywhere, I hope the Southern masters will be satisfied with his orthodoxy.) He said many other wonderful things—how that one John Brown had invaded the great State of "Virginny," and had well nigh upset the whole patriarchal nation.

A call was now made for Mr. Bucher of New Berlin, Union county, who patriotically came forward, and stated that he had not come there expecting to speak, but to listen (some inconsiderate person wondered how he happened to have his manuscript along with him.) He gave a beautiful pean to the Union, and almost shed tears over the awful consequences of sectional hate, but had not a word to say to Southern Disunionists.

The Committee came in with an air of confidence depicted upon their countenances, which sent a thrill of joy throughout the whole meeting. They reported a series of resolutions, with a long preamble full of glittering generalities, imputing all the excitement and trouble to the Harper's Ferry raid, (which, however, is not correct, for that was only one of the fruits of the seed sown by the Pro-Slavery party in Kansas, which the committee must have forgotten.) The resolutions denounced the Northern fanatics and Southern fire-eaters alike, which was very fair; but they did not say one word about the threats that are daily made in Congress. The seven resolutions were taken down in one dose without any trouble.

But now came the tug of war. The eighth resolution was objected to by the minority of the committee, upon the ground of its being partisan, which put the Democracy into a terrible flurry, and no wonder, for it was THE resolution—upon it hung all the law and the prophets. It was very ingeniously contrived to endorse Pres. Buchanan, and to pull Gov. Wise, for their great promptness and dexterity in putting down the tremendous insurrection of John Brown and his score of men. Here followed a scene worthy of the pencil. The Union was again in peril. You could almost see the Naval Storehouse disselving, and Jack holding on with both hands and calling for his friends, at the top of his lungs to come to the rescue. But the pill would not go down; an amendment was offered, *providing* that nothing therein be construed as endorsing the administration of Buchanan or Wise—which was a fire-brand to the already almost distracted meeting, and, it being apparent that the amendment would pass, the resolution was hastily withdrawn, and thus Cummings accomplished all *except* the very thing he wanted!

Robert Sumeford, of New Berlin, Union county, applicant for Marshall, was called out. He implored the people to carry their resolution into effect, (i. e. to vote for Africanized Democracy.) He further advised them, that if any hired preacher came among them propagating bad doctrines they should rotten-egg him at once. He further lectured all good Democrats, yea, and Republicans too, to burn all such newspapers that hold these (to him) pernicious doctrines. But here he sadly missed the mark. What right had he—a Locofoco office-seeker—to dictate what we shall read? What have Republicans to do with the suppression of the truth—gagging of the press—and the destroying of the liberty of speech? That dirty work belongs to the other side exclusively. The speaker here remarked that the audience was becoming restless, (but in fact had nearly all left;) he would close, promising to give them a talk in about six months hence. Adjourned, sine die.

EYE WITNESS.

About 3 o'clock in the morning of the 30th Dec., the north half of the Troy (N. Y.) Union Railroad Depot, fell in, with a noise like that of an earthquake. The depot was of brick, 400 feet long and with an iron roof having a span of 150 feet. It is said to be the second largest depot in the world. There were about six inches of snow on the roof, which, with the cold, it is supposed broke iron girders sustaining the roof. Happily, there was no one under the roof at the time.

Samuel Casey, Treasurer of the United States, died recently, much lamented, at his home in Kentucky, aged about 71 years. That officer requiring bail to the amount of $150,000 on $3000 salary, is not as much sought after as many.

Kentucky has taken the lead in appointing Delegates to the Republican National Convention. Cassius M. Clay and Dr. Blakely are the Senatorial Delegates, appointed at a public meeting. Several District Delegates will be chosen, also.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Texas, and has passed the House, authorizing a reward of $10,000 for the capture of Cortinas, or any other of the leaders of the Mexican brigands on the Rio Grande.

Senator Seward was received at New York, last week, with firing of guns and every evidence of respect from all parties. At his public reception by the Mayor, he made no partisan allusions. He said 25 years had elapsed since his former trip to Europe; although he saw much improvement there, in social and political matters, yet the visit only endeared him the more to his own land. His health is good. He spent New Year's at Auburn with his family, popular demonstrations greeting him at every stopping place.

While the Southern Democratic Governors generally are "dissolving the Union," Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, is satisfied to stay in the Union and fight for Locofocoism. He is far more sane than his brothers.

SMALL FRUITS!

AS we are paying particular attention to the production of

Blackberry, Raspberry, and Strawberry Plants, our stock for the Spring of 1860 will not only be very large, but of the best quality, which we shall offer at greatly reduced prices.

New Rochelle, or Lawton Blackberry is still growing in favor, and the demand for plants promises to be unusually large.

Wilson's Albany Seedling Strawberry is undoubtedly the most universally popular variety in the country. Its extraordinary size, wonderful productiveness, and other good qualities, have placed it at the very head of the list, whereof it has been tested, especially for market purposes. Having been among the earliest to procure this variety, and having cultivated it more especially for plants, we shall be able to offer for sale, in 1860,

OVER ONE MILLION PLANTS.

These plants are now being cultivated in the most careful manner, and one of them will be worth more than a dozen of such as are carelessly grown among grass and weeds. We cordially invite persons wishing to purchase to visit our grounds and examine our mode of producing plants.

WE SHALL REDUCE the price of plants in the Spring of 1860 so as to place them within the reach of all. We have experimented largely as to the best time of planting the Strawberry, and unhesitatingly recommend the Spring.

Our selection embrace OVER ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES including all the native and foreign kinds, of any repute.

Catalogues sent on application, enclosing a stamp.

J. KNOX,

4w821 Box 478, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Meat Market.

Arrangements for the Year.

JACOB G. BROWN, having supplied the Lewisburg Market for the past six months, has made the following arrangements for the coming year

The best of Beef, Mutton, Veal and Pork can be had on Wednesday and Saturday mornings of each week, at the Market House, on Market street, between Schaffle's and Wolfe's, Lewisburg, Pa.

His motto is "Quick Sales for Cash, and Small Profits." Examine his meat.

Ap. 15, '59. I. S. STERNER, Agent.

New Hotel in Mifflinburg.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Traveling Public everywhere, that he has taken and fitted up the premises of George Schoch, in the centre of

MAIN ST. MIFFLINBURG,

where he is prepared to accommodate strangers and travelers—men and beasts—in the best manner, with Board and Lodging. Please give me a call.

Ap 1, '59 CHARLES CROTZER.

COAL——COAL——COAL.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of the very best Shamokin and Wilkes-Barre COAL, for lime and stove purposes, which he will sell at the very lowest prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, *Blacksmiths' Coal, Plaster and Salt.*

Wish it distinctly understood, that I will not be undersold by any man—Having good weigh-scales, full weight will be given.

Coal Yard near Weidensaul's hotel.

GEORGE HOLSTEIN.

Lewisburg, May 27, '59.

Chromatic Printing.

HAVING purchased the right to use ROHRER's process for Printing with Dry Colors, for Union Co. Pa., we are prepared to execute orders for

CARDS, Show-Bills, &c.

in *Red, Green, Blue, Brown, Silver, Diamond, or Gold* colors, in good style, ☞at the Office of the "Star & Chronicle," Lewisburg.

JUNE, 1858 WORDEN & CORNELIUS.

Real Estate.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Union county, I will expose to sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of JANUARY, 1860, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

All that **Half Lot of Ground**, situate on Market street, in the borough of Lewisburg, Union county, numbered on the Town Plot, No. 33, bounded on the east by lot of Jas. F. Linn, south by Pine alley, west by Thos. Howard, and north by Market street aforesaid, contains 33 feet front, on which is erected a two-storey

Frame Dwelling House,

a Stable, Well, Cistern, Out Kitchen, &c., with the appurtenances—now occupied by Joseph Green, opposite the new Presbyterian church.

Terms—Ten per cent to be paid on the day of sale; one half the balance on the 1st April, 1860; and the remainder on the 1st of April, 1861, with interest from 1st April, 1860—the purchase money to be secured to the satisfaction of the Executor, on taking possession of the property, on the 1st April, 1860.

JAMES C. M'CLURE, Executor.

Lewisburg, Dec. 29, 1859.

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

On MONDAY the 16th day of January next, at the public house of William Wolfe, in the borough of Hartleton, at 11 o'clock A M, by virtue of an order from the Court, two certain valuable tracts of TIMBER LAND will be exposed to public sale in lots to suit purchasers, situate in Hartley Tp. and county of Union, to wit:

One tract called "Ross's Fancy," containing **154** acres more or less, described as follows: adjoining Mortica Linton on one side and Whitman's land and the mountain on the other sides.

No. 2 tract contains **211** acres more or less, described as follows: beginning at a stone heap on the line of land of Henry Miller and on the south side of William A Lloyd and north to a stone heap and thence to a pine and land of Patrick Hayes and land of Abraham Witmer, Wagner and Montelius—

Which two tracts are now bounded on the south by lands of Daniel Strouse and Jacob Caldron, on the west by land now owned by John Hoffman, on the north by land of Patrick Hayes, and on the east by lands of Luke Bird, Jesse Zimmerman and others. A small portion of the above described land is cleared, whereon are erected a log house, a log barn and outbuildings, with the appurtenances. As the property of *John A. Loyd* and *Louisa H. House.*

The above land will be sold on reasonable terms. JOHN CROSSGROVE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Lewisburg, Dec. 14, 1859.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fi. Fac. 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 George Kreisher in East Buffaloe Twp, Union Co, on *Wednesday*, the 18th day of January, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

All that certain three-storey Frame **Grist Mill** situate in East Buffaloe aforesaid, near the mouth of Turtle Creek, containing in front fifty feet and in depth forty feet, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant to said Mill, with the appurtenances—as the property of *Alfred Kunes.*

JOHN CROSSGROVE, Sheriff

Sheriffs Office, Lewisburg, Dec. 26, A D 1859

House and Building Lot,

ON South Front street, FOR SALE. The House is a two-storey Frame, on a half lot with a Stable, and other outbuildings, and some Fruit. An unimproved half lot adjoins. Will be sold together, or separately, to suit purchasers. JOSEPH REED.

Lewisburg, Dec. 27, 1859. pd7w

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.

BRICK FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers to sell the large Brick Foundry at the west end of Market street, including the Warerooms, 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 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. B. YORSE

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.

FOR SALE.

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

☞**TO LET**—The corner house, North Third street, occupied by Dr. Meylert

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

'58 **Lewisburg, Pa.**

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. C. 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—

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

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

VARIETY STORE AND POST OFFICE.

A LARGE supply of Books, Stationery, Performery, 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. Walls 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 Gaiters 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.

HOWRY'S SKY-LIGHT GALLERY,

OVER Jos. M'Fadden'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 first made anywhere. Also, HALLOTYPES. These pictures are colored to represent life, and are superior to an oil painting, giving that fidelity 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, Mantles, Silks, Berages, Tissues, de Lanes, 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, Cottonets, Vestings, Half Hose, Cravats, and all other descriptions of "ready made clothing," 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. JOH. B. BOND. 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 Work used in Building.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled. All work warranted to give satisfaction

☞An extensive lot of **Lumber** of all descriptions on hand for sale.

Factory on North Second street, Lewisburg, Pa

April 22, 1859.

FOR SALE.

A **$40 Scholarship** of the "*Iron City Commercial College.*" Address Box 187, Lewisburg P. O. May 27, 1859.

NEW FIRM

IN THE OLD SHOP!—The subscriber respectfully announce to the citizens o Lewisburg and vicinity that they have formed a Partnership in the

Tailoring Business,

at the well-known stand of James Criswell on Market street, where they are prepared to *CUT AND MAKE UP* to order in the very best style, Men's and Boys' **Clothing** of every description on short notice. We ask a share of the public patronage

JAMES CRISWELL,
J. F. SCHAFFER.

Lewisburg, April 4, 1859

HOUSE BUILDERS,

TAKE NOTICE!—The undersigned are appointed Agents for the sale of **Doors, Blinds & Window Sash** of all sizes, made of the best material. All work warranted. ☞Made by L. B. SPROUT, Hughesville, Pa. and for sale by

679 F S CALDWELL, Lewisburg

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A *Lay Press and Trimming Knife*, a convenient article for Printers to trim pamphlets, &c.

May 27, '59. C. J. STAHL, Book Binder.

No Grindstones, Groceries, or Monkey Coats,

BUT hundreds of Hats and Caps of the latest styles, a little cheaper than can be found elsewhere. Call and see them at *Gibson's Hat Manufactory, Lewisburg, Pa*

J. SCHREYER & SON

HAVE received their SECOND ARRIVAL of Spring and Summer Goods, Ladies' Dress Goods, Mantillas, and a large lot of Ladies' Collars and Sleeves from auction. Also a general assortment of Men's Wear, Trimmings, Cottonades, Cassimers & Cloths, which will be sold cheap.

May 15, 1859.

Pocket Books and other articles of that kind on hand or to order by the Lewisburg Bookbinder, CH. ST AHL

H. GERHART, *DENTIST,* Market street, next door to Brown & Riner's Store——LEWISBURG, PA.

PERSONS wishing to change their business to a rapidly increasing country, a new settlement were hundreds are going, where the climate is mild and healthful, see advertisement of the Hammonton Settlement, another column

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