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 call them to our most head, there to float until they wave in triumph above the National Capitol at Washington.—*Pottsville Miners' Journal.*

Pennsylvania's Nominee for President,

GENERAL SIMON CAMERON.

(Subject to the decision of the Chicago Convention.)

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Centre Co.

Republican National Convention.

A National Republican Convention will meet at Chicago, on Wednesday, the 18th day of May next, at 12 o'clock (noon,) for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President at the next election. The Republican electors of the several States, the members of the People's party of Pennsylvania, and of the Opposition party of New Jersey, and all others who are willing to co-operate with them in the support of the candidates who shall there be nominated, and who are opposed to the policy of the present Administration—to Federal corruption and usurpation—to the extension of Slavery in the nation—to the new and dangerous political doctrine that the Constitution of its force carries Slavery into all the Territories of the United States—to the reopening of the African slave trade—to any inequality of rights among citizens—and who are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union under the Constitution recently adopted by its people, of restoring the Federal Administration to a system of rigid economy and to the principles of Washington and Jefferson—of maintaining inviolate the rights of the States and defending the soil of every State and Territory from lawless invasion—and of preserving the integrity of this Union and the supremacy of the Constitution and Laws passed in pursuance thereof, against the conspiracy of the leaders of a sectional party to resist the majority principle as established in this Government at the expense of its existence—are invited to send, from each State, two Delegates from every Congressional District and four Delegates at large, to the Convention.

ERWIN D. MORGAN, New York, *Chairman.*
JOSEPH PARTLEY, Maine.
GEORGE G. FOGG, New Hampshire.
LAWRENCE BRAINERD, Vermont.
JOHN T. GOODRICH, Massachusetts.
WM. M. CHATE, Rhode Island.
GIDEON WELLS, Connecticut.
JAMES T. SHERMAN, New Jersey.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Pennsylvania.
GEORGE HARRIS, Maryland.
ALFRED CALDWELL, Virginia.
THOMAS SPOONER, Ohio.
CASSIUS M. CLAY, Kentucky.
JAMES RITCHIE, Indiana.
NORMAN B. JUDD, Illinois.
ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, Michigan.
JOHN H. TWEEDY, Wisconsin.
ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Minnesota.
ANDREW J. STEVENS, Iowa.
ASA S. JONES, Missouri.
MARTIN F. CONWAY, Kansas.
LEWIS CLEPHANE, District Columbia.

Dec. 1859. *National Committee.*

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

"Sectionalism" rampant.

As was predicted, the National Democracy are at last divided on the Slavery question. The MAJORITY report of the Committee of one from each State, reported a Platform that neither Congress nor Territorial Legislature nor any other power could exclude Slavery from a Territory. This was the report of the Slave States, with California and Oregon—17. The MINORITY (16 of the Free States) reported that the whole question be submitted to the Supreme Court (which they know to be ultra Slavery)—thus ignoring all their heretofore lofty professions of Popular Sovreignty in the Territories. (The Minority represent 172 Electors, and the Majority 127.) The Minority report carried by 27 majority.

Notwithstanding this degrading humiliation and back-down on the part of the North, the Southern Delegates were mostly dissatisfied, and withdrew to St. Andrew's Hall, where they organized—Senator Bayard in the chair, and proceeded to "indignate" each other.

Douglas' Northern friends and a few remnants from the Southern delegation remained together and went on as though "the Union was not dissolved," but trembling and undecided what to do. They are more "sectional" in their division than the Republicans. The Fire-Eaters evidently intend to hold the rod over them, and frighten them into abandoning Douglas. Seven ballots were had on Monday of this week, when Douglas had 147 to 150 votes—nearly half—the remainder being scattered. The Southern Convention, with the Wood men from New York and the Buchanan men from Illinois, will represent a majority of the States. There is a great deal of bitterness. Collector Baker and H. B. Wright of Penn'a had a knock down—and others indulged in outrages.

CHARLESTON, May 2.—The Northern Convention was called to order at half past 10. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Kendrick. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the Presidency.

On the 57th ballot, the vote stood: Douglas 151, Guthrie 65, Hunter 16, Lane 18, Dickinson 2, Davis 1.

Mr. Ashe, of N. C., moved the Convention adjourn. Mr. Gittings, of Md. moved that the Convention adjourn to meet on the 1st Monday in June, in Baltimore. The amendment was rejected. A vote of States was demanded on the motion to adjourn and it was agreed to—Yeas 148, Nays 100. The Convention adjourned at a quarter to eight o'clock to meet to-morrow morning.

The Seceders or Southern Convention met this morning and adopted the majority platform as reported to the other Convention. The Pacific Railroad resolution was adopted, but not without considerable opposition. *Night Session.* The Southern Convention met at the Theatre, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Hatch, of La., moved to adjourn until noon, to-morrow, as the other Convention have not yet made a nomination. The motion was carried and the Convention was declared adjourned. There was a large audience of ladies, and the Convention formed itself into a mass meeting. Mr. Yancey, of Ala., addressed the meeting.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 3, P. M.—The Charleston Convention has adjourned, to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June.

A SEA-SICK POLITICIAN.—A passenger on board the steamer S. R. Spaulding during her passage from Boston to Baltimore, gives the following description of a sea-sick politician:

As the ship continues to roll and pitch, the delegations continue to throw up their speculations and their breakfast. "Are you sick?" was just now asked of one delgate. "Sick!" yelluped the man, "yes, sick as a horse." "Who's your candidate!" "I shan't contend; I've throwed up five times already, and now (yellup) I've got to do it again;" and he did. The idea of talking politics at this time is the refinement of cruelty.

On Wed'day week, at Charleston, the Convention was startled by the death of one of its members—John S. Robinson—chairman of the delegation from Vermont, and once a candidate for Governor. He died of apoplexy. On Thursday, the members followed his remains to the boat which was to convey them back to his mountain home.

Judge Payne and Senator Pugh of Ohio, are entitled to some credit for telling the Democracy that Slavery demanded of them concessions which would deprive them of any Electors or Congressmen in the Free States.

The Tammany Hall men in New York fired a salute of five hundred guns on the admission of their clique into the Charleston Convention.

Philadelphia, Right Again!

"AS GOES PHILADELPHIA, SO GOES THE UNION."—*Democratic boast before the Election.*

The canvass last Tuesday, in Philadelphia, was perhaps the most obstinately contested of any municipal election ever held there. The Charleston nominations not being made, every branch of the Democracy united, with the State and National Administration, the *Ledger* and Col. Forney, in support of Hon. John Robbins for Mayor. All shades of the Opposition adhered to Hon. Alexander Henry. Notwithstanding the rain, about 70,000 votes were polled—equal to the last Presidential election. The Opposition re-elected Mayor Henry, and their four other City Officers, by an average of 1000 majority, 7 to 5 of the Select Councils, 57 to 36 of the Common Councils; half of the Aldermen chosen this year, &c. The victory is complete, and astonished and disheartened the Democracy, who hoped to rally in Philadelphia, and make a show for Foster and his party.

CONGRESS has done little or nothing the past week—so many Members being at Charleston as to prevent quorums for the proper transaction of business.

The five new Territories which the House Committee on Territories propose to organize, contain respectively the following number of inhabitants:

Chippewa, from	8,000 to 10,000
Nevada,	8,000 to 10,000
Dakotah,	5,000
Pike's Peak,	15,000 to 20,000
Arizona,	6,000 to 8,000

Each bill of organization contains the following proviso:

Provided, That, nevertheless, slavery has no legal existence in the said territory, and nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit its existence therein.

☞The noted Pugilists who met in England to fight each other, forfeited their bonds, eluded the police, and sneaked off one morning to a spot where they bruised each other for over two hours—one's arm being disabled, and the other's eyes blinded, by the force of their repeated blows! The ring was broken in upon, and the contest left as it begun, undecided. Each party claims the victory, but the referee declares it a drawn battle. One was doubtless the strongest brute, and the other the most expert. Thousands of dollars were bet upon the result, and hundreds of quarrels and fights will ensue because neither has won. Each side accuses the other of breaking up the beautiful game in order to save its favorite from being defeated. It was a disgusting, brutalizing scene—this pounding and maiming of God's image by men claiming to have minds and souls! We rejoice to see indications both in England and America, that such a demoralizing, revolting relic of barbarism and brutality is going down beneath the ban of law and of public opinion.

Eight of the largest counties of Maryland were represented in the Republican State Convention, at Baltimore, last week. It was violently assailed by a gang of rowdies, and the police could hardly save the members from violence. Their second meeting was in a more retired place, where they appointed a full set of Delegates to the Chicago Convention. The insults the members received were most degrading to the character of the city. Such things were allowed twenty years ago in the Free States, but the world is growing better.

BUFFALO, May 1.—The Quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced its sessions in this city to-day. Bishop Morris, of Cincinnati, is President. There are two hundred and eighty-eight delegates in attendance. Conference to hold daily sessions, from 8.30 A. M. to 12 M. This morning's session was occupied in perfecting the organization, electing Secretaries, &c.

COLUMBUS, Ga., May 1.—The steamer Calhoun has exploded in the Oemulgee River. Mr. Crawford, acting-Captain, was mortally wounded, and Hugh Atkins, two engineers and two passengers dangerously injured. Six negro deck hands were killed.

Most Startling Disclosures

In the U. S. Senate, soon after the meeting of the present Congress, a Committee was raised to investigate alleged corruptions growing out of the printing of Congress. This Committee have made a voluminous report, establishing, by the testimony of the Democrats themselves, the following facts:

1. That the sums paid for printing were enormously large, affording immense profits.
2. That a large proportion of the plunder thus obtained, was used to sustain Democratic newspapers and to purchase Democratic votes.
3. That the so-called "Staight-out-American" party was in the pay of the Administration, for the purpose of defeating the Republicans.
4. That the President of the United States was fully cognizant of these nefarious transactions, and in several cases directed how the plunder should be distributed.

In proof of the above statements we subjoin the following testimony, taken before the Committee:

Testimony of Cornelius Wendell.

TUESDAY, Jan. 31, 1860.—Cornelius Wendell sworn and examined.

Q. Mr. Wendell, who was chosen printer to the Senate at the last Congress?
A. William A. Harris.
Q. And who for the House of Representatives?
A. James B. Steedman.
Q. Who executed the printing?
A. I did, sir.
Q. Will you state how you came to execute the printing?
A. By an agreement with Messrs. Harris and Steedman; and a portion of the Executive, which was under the control of the Executive Department.
Q. What sums have you paid to the parties elected or having the right to execute this public printing as a consideration for executing it yourself, and receiving the prices fixed by law?
A. I think $40,000 odd to Steedman; I think $28,000 to Mr. Harris.
Q. What other sums of money, other than these two, have you been called upon to pay, or have you paid?
A. I paid to Mr. Rice, of the *Pennsylvanian*, under an arrangement with him, $11,198 besides the two sums mentioned.
Q. Any other sums, Mr. Wendell?
A. To Mr. Severns of the Philadelphia *Argus*, rising $5,000. The total charge is $7,150, but a portion of that was not directly for the *Argus*. Those may be considered by the direction of the Executive.
Q. Do you say, to the *Argus*, "by direction of the Executive?"
A. Yes, sir.
Q. I thought I understood you, the other day, to say that there was no compulsion exercised upon you to pay; but you considered you were, to a certain extent, bound to give to the *Argus*?
A. Under the arrangement with Rice. Allow me to say that Rice obtained the contract, and then Severns and his friends claimed a part, and I was directed to reduce the amount to Rice, and pay an amount to Severns.
Q. Who directed you?
A. The Executive.
Q. Whom do you mean by the Executive?
A. JAMES BUCHANAN.
Q. Was this done verbally and personally?
A. Personally.
Q. Did you consider it necessary for you to pay these sums as a condition on which the printing was to be continued in your hands?
A. Most certainly I did. That I have answered before. I have contributed towards the expenses of the party other sums, but none that I considered to have reference to my obtaining or retaining the work.
Q. At these conversations with the President, was was present?
A. On some occasions Mr. Bigler, I think, who present.
Q. Mr. Wendell, how much a year do you suppose you have contributed?
A. I think during the past four years, I have contributed directly or indirectly $100,000.

How the "Pennsylvanian" lives.

Mr. WM. RICE, formerly printer of the Philad. "Pennsylvanian," testified as follows:

Question. You were the publisher of The Pennsylvanian?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Q. What disposition did you make of it?
A. I was to get $10,000 for it; but I did not get it. Printing political newspapers is bad business.
Q. With reference to the *Pennsylvanian*, I ask you what was its value, and what did it produce to its publisher.
A. I sunk money upon it at all times. Sometimes we had the Sheriff, and it helped us along. I had his patronage three years, and the patronage of the City two years, from 1856 to 1858. I mean the advertizing patronage.
Q. Then the ordinary business of a newspaper did not give it support?
A. No, Sir; *the people in our State will not support a Democratic paper.*
Q. Nor the city?
A. No, Sir.
Q. How came a purchaser to buy a paper for $10,000, that was losing all the time?
A. It was a political machine, and it was used for political objects.

[It has also been proven that Mr. Baker, editor of the "Pennsylvanian," at Philadelphia, receives twelve hundred dollars a year from government, as an office-holder in the Custom House, without performing any official duties whatever. That is the way the Buchanan organs have been kept up and the treasury plundered.]

The "National Union" Trap.

We copy on this point from the evidence of Mr. Sylvester J. Megargee, a Philadelphia dealer in paper and damaged politicians, to the serious prejudice of the country, but (it is understood) at no serious loss to himself. Hear him, and note the wires by which the "National" puppet is kept in lively action:

Q. Did you receive any money for political purposes in Pennsylvania or New Jersey from Mr. Wendell?
Witness. Am I really compelled to answer such questions?
Mr. Kennedy. I think it is within the scope of the inquiry.
The Committee thought the question was a proper one, and that it should be answered.
A. I did, Sir, receive money at various times for political purposes.
Q. Were those moneys expended for the promotion of the interests of the Democratic party?
A. Not all of them. Some of it was used for a third party, which was organized to divert votes from what was known as "the People's Party" with us. The "People's party" was in opposition to the Democratic party. We did not know there the party organized as "the Republican party." The opposition to the Democratic party was called "the People's party," and to divert votes from that party the third party was organized. The object was to divide the "People's party."
Q. Was such a third party organized?
A. Yes, sir!
Q. Did you believe that was necessary to the success of the Democratic party?
A. We certainly did, or we should not have given them the money.
Q. What was the third party called?
A. The straight American party. The "straight outs."
Q. You speak both of Pennsylvania and New Jersey?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And of those States only?
A. Yes, sir; of those only.

—So if ever you see this little joker "going it" hereafter—whether in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, or elsewhere, and whether he calls himself "Straight American," "National Union," or something else, just bear in mind that the money that keeps him buzzing comes through the Wendells and Megargees of the day out of the Federal Treasury.—[N. Y. Tribune.

[It was further proved that Mr. JEWETT, of the Fillmore paper in Buffaloe city, received a portion of the Post Office printing—within the gift of the President, at prices NINETY PER CENT. ABOVE WHAT WAS FAIR. This Know Nothing paper was also thus paid, by robbing the National Treasury, to divide the Opposition party!]

—THIS IS ALL PROVED ON OATH OF DEMOCRATS THEMSELVES, AND PUBLISHED BY CONGRESS!!

More Secret Conspirators.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch*, speaking from positive information, which it says is entirely reliable, remarks that the so-called "Union Movement" is a secret, oath-bound, political association, whose real aim is to defeat the Republican party, or any other adverse to Slavery. The candidate is initiated by a blasphemous oath, which no Christian man could possibly take without insulting his Maker. The organization already exists in Pittsburg, at Harrisburg, and elsewhere through the State—and is being actively recruited in all the States—its leading spirits, here and elsewhere, being formerly of the exploded division which defeated the Republicans in this State in 1856. The new Order has the same end in view for 1860, and will succeed, unless the Republicans, being forewarned, stand aloof from the Order, which is only corrupt and mischievous in every aspect, and which no fair dealing, honest politician can desire to see established in a free government such as ours.—*Pittsburg Journal.*

☞The Third-Party Convention at Lancaster, on Wednesday of last week (according to the *Express*) comprised only about fifty (mostly self-appointed) Delegates, from 19 or 20 counties, mostly in that section. They had 31 Officers! No Governor was nominated—J. R. Ingersoll of Philad., and W. M. Wright of Pittsburg, were named as Senatorial Electors—Messrs. Swearinger, Macklay, Fuller and Manday, delegates to Baltimore—and a tremendously conceited Address was adopted, claiming themselves as the only good, wise, and safe party in all our glorious, endangered Union!

Mr. Dewees, a venerable Henry Clay man from Schuylkill county, asked for a decided, unmistakable Protective Tariff resolution Another gentleman moved that John M'Lean and John Bell be recommend as a Presidential Ticket. Both propositions, however, were voted down, almost unanimously.

Mr. Dawson, of Philad., said there was not a District in the State fully represented there.

The President (John S Littell) was deputed to make a State Committee at his leisure—when the dull, disorganizing, fag end of "Straight-ism," dissolved. It is simply an attempt, on the part of the wire-pullers, to turn this State—as in 1856—into the hands of the Free-Trade, Pro-Slavery party, and we hope and believe few if any honest men will this year be caught in the trap. "In vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird" that has once escaped it!

☞The Report of the Board of Revenue Commissioners, Harrisburg, 1860, is before us. Some of the columns are not footed up. There are several valuable recommendations made.

The total taxed property, $569,049,867, is an increase of $38,000,000 since 1854.

The whole No. of Taxables we do not see stated. Union county has 3,215—Snyder has 3,145, Northumberland 6,038, Montour 3,162, Columbia 4,158, Lycoming 7,328, Clinton 3,600, Center 6,088, Mifflin 3,095, Juniata 3,267.

The highest sum for each taxable, is that of Philadelphia—$4.42. Then comes Cumberland, $3.98; Delaware, $3.92; Chester and Franklin, $3.59; Dauphin, $3.41; Mifflin, $3.39; Lebanon, $3.37; Bucks, $3.22; Lancaster, $3.16; Berks, $3.09; Northampton, $3.07; Union, $3.05; Northumberland, $2.28; Snyder, $2.20; Centre, $2.17; Clinton, $1.79; Lycoming, $1.56; Wayne, (the lowest) 65 cents per taxable.

The amount of increase in Union county on the valuation of 1857, is $23,810. The Board added $100,000 to the 1 per cent. item, and reduced the 2¼ mill item $121,367.

The 2¼ mill tax of the county is now upon $3,692,692, and the whole returned value of taxable property is $3,749,830. Only $77 tax on watches in Union county, $12 in Snyder, $4 in Sullivan, $5.88 in Columbia, and none in Elk and Forest—poor fellows!

The *increased* assessment of Union county in 1857, is $195,177, and of Snyder $82,479—while Centre has *decreased* $70.159, Lycoming $99,417, and Northumberland $271,840. (We pity the sufferings of our poor neighbors!)

The Orphans' Court Sales in our county, on lands assessed at $15,900, amounted to $32,338—thus showing the assessments to be less than half the value of land offered at public sale. The same proportion holds good generally.

A British captain tried to sell some free negroes in Virginia. The vessel was forfeited, the cargo released to its owners, but the jury did not agree upon any punishment for the guilty officer.

Union County Court Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Hon. AB'M S. WILSON, President Judge of the 20th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Union, Mifflin and Snyder, and PHILIP REAR and JNO W SIMONTON Esqs., Associate Judges in Union county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 16th day of Feb. 1860, and to me directed, for the holding of an Orphans' Court, Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and General Quarter Sessions at LEWISBURG, for the county of UNION, on the second MONDAY of MAY (being the 14th day) 1860, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables in and for the county of Union, to appear in their own proper persons with their records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances to do those things which of their offices and in their behalf appertain to be done; and all Witnesses and other persons prosecuting in behalf of the Commonwealth against any person or persons, are required to be then and there attending, and not depart without leave at their peril. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the appointed time agreeable to notice.

Given under my hand and seal at the Sheriff's Office in Lewisburg, the 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty and the eighty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America.—God save the Commonwealth!

JOHN CROSSGROVE, Sheriff.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office at Lewisburg, Union county, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at the Orphans' Court, to be held at LEWISBURG, for the county of Union, on the third Friday of MAY next, being the 18th day of said month, viz:

1. The final account of Mary E. Robinson, Administrator of *Thomas Robinson*, dec'd.
2. The account of John F. Magee and James M'Creight, Executors of *Andrew M'Gee*, late of Buffaloe township, dec'd.
3. The account of William Fearon, Administrator of Saul M'Cormich, dec'd., who was one of the Administrators of *Rev. Thomas Hood*, dec'd.
4. The account of Jacob Gundy, Administrator of *Jacob Zeisinger*, late of the borough of Lewisburg, dec'd.
5. The account of David Herbst, Guardian of *William, Mary E., Leah, and Hannah Stahl*, minor children of Mary and Hannah Stahl, late Mary and Hannah Bechtel, both of Buffaloe township, dec'd.
6. The account of Isaac Senker and James Crossgrove, Executors of *John Minich* late of Limestone township, dec'd.
7. The account of John Noll and Samuel Spotts, Administrators of *Christiana Noll*, late of Kelly township, dec'd.
8. The account of James W. Sands, Administrator of *William Gutshins*, late of the borough of Milliburg, dec'd.
9. The account of John M. Benfer, Administrator of the estate of *Henry Dougan*, late of the borough of New Berlin dec'd.
10. The account of Charles P. Emery, Administrator of the estate of *Henry Hunsicker*, late of Hartley township, dec'd.
11. The account of Josiah Ranch, Administrator of the estate of *Henry Deffenderfer*, late of White Deer township, dec'd.
12. The account of George A. Frick and Eli Slifer, Administrators of the estate of *Elizabeth Frick*, late of Lewisburg, dec'd.
13. The account of John Walls and Sarah Ann Stock, Executor and Executrix of *Martin A. Stock*, late of Lewisburg, dec'd.
14. The account of Robert Candor, one of the Administrators of *James Caldwell*, late of White Deer township, dec'd.
15. The account of Robert Candor, Administrator of *Joseph Candor*, late of the borough of Lewisburg, dec'd.

GEORGE MERRILL, Register.
Register's Office, Lewisburg, Apr. 11, 1860.

Real Estate.

Two Excellent Western Farms

FOR SALE—or will be Exchanged for Property in Central Pennsylvania.

One tract of 151 acres is on the south line of *Warren county, Iowa*, with a post office, mill, and school-house near. The other, near the west line of said county, contains 120 acres, a short distance from a good settlement. They are 30 miles south and south-west of Des Moines, the Capital of the State, and about 8 from the line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. The land is rolling, of a good quality, and timber convenient. Indianola is the county town. Persons desirous of making a purchase will make further inquiries at the *Star & Chronicle* office, Lewisburg.—April 25.

WESTWARD HO!

A FINE Opportunity for Sale or Exchange!—Will be sold cheap for Cash or exchanged for Town Property or Farms in the West Branch country, a quantity of

good, unimproved Land,

suitable for FIVE handsome Farms. Their location is in a Western State, and for health, beauty, fertility and desirable climate can not be excelled. Persons sincerely anxious to buy or exchange, can obtain further information by calling on J F & J M LINN

Lewisburg, Feb. 13, 1860

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

Good House and Store Room on Market Street, &c., 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. VORSE

FOR SALE.

THE well-known **Tavern Stand** at the east end of the Lewisburg Bridge, in Chillisquaque township, North'd 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.

FOR RENT—Two FRAMED HOUSES on Sixth Street. Enquire of WILLIAM FRICK.

Lewisburg, Jan. 9 1860.

PL. SUBPOENA IN DIVORCE.

UNION County, SS: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to *William Watkins*, Greeting.

Whereas, ELIZA WATKINS, by her next friend Joseph Walker, did on the 12th day of September, A. D., 1859, prefer her petition to our Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Union, at a Court held at Lewisburg in and for said county, praying that for the cause therein set forth, she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you the said William Watkins.

We therefore command you as before we did, the said William Watkins, that setting aside all other business and excuse whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges, at Lewisburg, at a Court of Common Pleas, there to be held for the said county, on Monday the 14th day of May next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Eliza, and to show cause if any you have, why the said Eliza may not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, according to the Act of General Assembly in such case made and provided. And hereof you are not to fail.

JOHN CROSSGROVE, Sheriff.

Lewisburg, April 9, 1860.

AL. SUBPOENA IN DIVORCE.

UNION County, SS: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to *John A. M'Coy* late of said county, Greeting:

Whereas, MARGARET ELLEN M'COY (late Margaret Ellen Duty) of the Borough of Lewisburg, County of Union and State of Pennsylvania, by her next friend Doctor Thomas A. H. Thornton, did on the 19th day of December, A. D., 1859, prefer her petition to our Judges of our Court of Common Pleas for the county of Union, praying for the causes therein set forth, that she, the said Margaret Ellen M'Coy might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you the said John A. M'Coy.

We do therefore command you, as before we did, the said John A. M'Coy, that setting aside all other business and excuse whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Lewisburg, at a Court of Common Pleas, there to be held for the said county, on Monday the 14th day of May next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Margaret Ellen M'Coy, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Margaret Ellen M'Coy may not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you the said John A. M'Coy.

We do therefore command you, as before we did, the said John A. M'Coy, that setting aside all other business and excuse whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Lewisburg, at a Court of Common Pleas, there to be held for the said county, on Monday the 14th day of May next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Margaret Ellen M'Coy, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Margaret Ellen M'Coy may not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you the said William Watkins.

We therefore command you as before we did, the said William Watkins, that setting aside all other business and excuse whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges, at Lewisburg, at a Court of Common Pleas, there to be held for the said county, on Monday the 14th day of May next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Eliza, and to show cause if any you have, why the said Eliza may not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, according to the Act of General Assembly in such case made and provided. And hereof you are not to fail.

JOHN CROSSGROVE, Sheriff.

Lewisburg, April 9, 1860.

DR. EISENWEIN'S Tar and Wood Naptha PECTORAL

IS the Best Medicine in the World for the CURE of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Diphteria,

and for the RELIEF of patients in advanced stages of Consumption, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of ASTHMA. Being prepared by a practical Physician and Druggist, and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the most unfeigned confidence in its efficacy.

TRY IT and be convinced that it is unsurpassable in the cure of the diseases above named. Price 25 cents per Bottle.

☞Prepared only by

Dr. A. EISENWEIN & SON,
Druggists and Chemists, N. W. Cor. Ninth & Poplar Sts. Philadelphia.

☞Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicine throughout the State.

Philada, March 27, 1860. 3

Estate of James B Hamlin, Esq.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the estate of James B. Hamlin, late of Lewisburg in Union county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL H. ORWIG.

Lewisburg, Feb. 9, 1860 Adm'r

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, Letters of Administration to the estate of GEORGE ANDREWS, deceased, late of Lewisburg borough, Union county, have been granted to the subscriber, by the Register of said county, in due form; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

JOHN H. LINN, Adm'r.

Lewisburg, Feb. 3, 1860.

Grafting, Budding, Trimming, &c.

To all lovers of Good Fruit, the subscribers would say that he is prepared to graft trees with the best standard varieties in the most approved manner. Cherries must be grafted soon—Pears in March—Apples, Peaches and Grapes until Summer. Orders may be left at Caldwell's Drug Store, or at my house on the River Road a mile below Lewisburg

Jan 24, 1860 J. WINGERT

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

on Market Square, Lewisburg.

A good supply of **Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Stands,** &c., on hand or made to order by [826] DAVID GINTER.

SUPERIOR new Wind-Mills, for $18—for sale by Wm. M. Barnhouse. A specimen may be seen at Jonathan Wolfe's barn, in Lewisburg. [Feb. 10, 1860]

"Industry must Thrive!"

TIN and SHEET IRON Establishment. Removed to Houghton's former Shop on Market street near Fourth, where I will have at all times a full assortment of

Tin Ware, Stove Pipe,

COAL BUCKETS, Sheet Zinc, &c. &c. I will also make to order, on short notice, Tin Gutters, Spouting or any kind of work in my line of business.

☞Mending and Jobbing generally promptly attended to. JOS. A. KREAMER

Lewisburg, Oct 20, 1859

FRENCH TIN-WARE—a fine assortment of this superior Ware—embracing Preserving Kettles, Stew Pans, Washbowls, Cups for children, Ladles, punched or solid—also French Baking Pans, &c. CALL AND SEE.

JOS. A. KREAMER

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. Sept. 14, 1857

TIN-WARE---Prices Reduced!

MERCHANTS and DEALERS are invited to call and examine the largest assortment of

Well-made TIN-WARE

to be found in the State—which we are prepared to sell at Lower Prices than inferior goods are generally sold for.

MELLOY & FORD,
Sign of the Large Coffee Pot,
3m832 723 Market St., *Philadelphia*

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.

FLUID AND PINE OIL can be had at the POST OFFICE

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.

To the School Directors of Union Co.

GENTLEMEN—In pursuance of the 43d Section of the Act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention at the Court House in Lewisburg, on the first Monday of May, A. D., 1860, (being the 7th day of the month,) at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, viva voce, by the majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of scientific and literary acquirements and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years—determine the amount of compensation for the same—and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the 39th and 40th Sections of said Act. D. BECKENDORN,

County Superintendent.

New Berlin, Pa., March 29, 1860.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

PERSONS shipping Goods to Philad. will please be particular and

Mark them in care of Peipher's Line;

otherwise, they will be re-shipped at Harrisburg, which will be attended with delay.

May 6, 1859. THOS. PEIFHER.

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

[863] LEWISBURG 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 Prince 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

IF you want a beautiful GILT FRAME, go to the POST OFFICE.

IF you want a supply of fine STATIONERY, go to the POST OFFICE.

NOWRY'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 best made in cities. 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.

LEWIS PALMER. JOS. E. 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 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.

NEW FIRM

IN THE OLD SHOP!—The subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of 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,

TAK