

UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN AND J. R. CORNELIUS.
At \$1.50 per Year, always in Advance.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1864.

"THE UNION," established in 1814—Whole No. 2,663.
"CHRONICLE," established in 1843—Whole No. 1,041.

FINISHED SEMI-WEEKLY—
Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.
FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Copperhead State Convention.

Thursday last, certain gentlemen claiming to be Democrats met in the National Guards' Hall, Philadelphia, to "consider" their chances to elect a President of their own stripe. Wm. H. Witte was elected President, and indulged in a tirade of abuse against the National Administration, (being a revised edition in substance of the speech he gave in Lewisburg.)

John H. Humes represented this Senatorial district, and John Cummings and Robert Safford the Representative district.

Robert Safford was appointed Elector for this Congressional district—H. Alricks and Thomas Bower, Delegates to National Convention—and Sol. Malick, Ed. D. Doy, and A. Patterson, on State Committee.

Christopher L. Ward, of Bedford county, was appointed Chairman of State Committee, by 85 votes to 45 for Wm. L. Hirst. Mr. Ward is a tireless, able, pro-Slavery Hunker.

From the votes, and the list of the Delegates, it seems the Convention lacked eight or ten of being full—a vacancy larger than ever occurred in a true-blue Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

Francis W. Hughes, Chas. W. Carrigan, and the other names we have given, show that the controlling element was intensely Copperhead.

EVENING SESSION.

While waiting for the Committee on Resolutions, speeches were elicited from Messrs. Wallace, Carrigan, Witte, Kerr, and McClellan. The R. H. Hunker was only referred to in the gentlest manner—but the officers of Government were condemned in unmeasured terms that elicited the applause of the members. Mr. Witte was not half as hopeful as he was in Lewisburg; indeed, he had little hope of success in the coming Presidential campaign unless the Democracy should bestir themselves as they had never done in their history.

At eleven o'clock, the Committee on Resolutions appeared. J. Glancy Jones, their Chairman, said they had been engaged, for four hours, without stopping to take refreshment, trying to prepare suitable resolutions. Many had presented to them, and rejected; certain views of national policy were only set forth; but it was not thought advisable to incorporate them into resolutions, lest they might injure the Democratic party before the country and create dissensions within its own sphere. They, however, had agreed to submit the following, which were read and adopted by the Convention:

"Resolved, That as we have no State candidate to present to the people, and no issues involved in the coming election, other than those which affect the welfare and liberties of our sister States equally with ours, we leave it to our representatives in the Chicago convention, to unite with the representatives of the other sister States of the North, in embodying the sentiment of the people in a declaration of principles acceptable to all the States on whom we may rely to elect a President, and bring back peace and union to this distracted land.

"Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania hereby express their preference for the nomination of Gen. George B. McClellan, as the Democratic candidate for President by the Chicago Convention, and that the delegates to said Convention be instructed to vote as a unit on all questions arising therein, as a majority of the delegates shall decide. (Cheers.)

"Resolved, That the first step necessary to restore the welfare and prosperity of the American Republic is to get rid of the present corrupt Federal Administration, and the sure way to accomplish this end is a thorough organization of the Democratic party, and the prevalence of union and harmony among its members."

The Convention elected Richard Vaux and Robert L. Johnston, Electors at large; G. W. Cass, Wm. Bigler, Wm. W. Magrath, and Asa Packard, Delegates at large—then adjourned.

There was a most intense contest in this assemblage. The majority was bitterly hostile to the Government fighting the Rebellion; but the minority declared they could not and would not be thus misrepresented, for it would destroy what remained of a once proud, victorious, freedom-loving party. Consequently, neither faction yielding, they compromised upon the milk-and-water resolves before us.

As New Jersey is the only Democratic State of the North, it seems these gentlemen must refer to those South as "the States on whom we rely to elect a President."

Timely Warning.

"The growing tendencies of representative bodies to mislead as a profane expenditure of public money, which is to be mainly attributed to their accustomed dealing with sums of wealth that surpass the most extravagant expenditures of former times, but have become the familiar contemplation of today, should be sternly rebuked and checked, and the utmost effort should be made to secure the welfare of the community should shape every legislative act. Thirty years hence, the generation that is to follow must be called upon for the principal of the debt which has been created. The burden that shall be thus devolved upon them for the sake of a just war will be their proper contribution towards the cost of national prosperity and honor. But, let not the imprudence of those now charged with the government heap an indelible stain upon posterity that should be honestly defrayed by those who had whatever benefit it has afforded."

The foregoing is from the Message of Mayor Henry to the Councils of Philadelphia. It is worthy of attention even amid the whirl and excitement of the greatest war in history.

A recent Harrisburg Telegraph says that the public press is applauding the proposed increased salaries to Judges. This was the first time that we have seen the project broached to—much less have we seen it applauded by—any of our exchanges. We were indeed informed that all the Opposition Members of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, were urging a large increase of pay to Judges and Legislators. Doubtless, James Woodard and his colleagues, and all others concerned, would not personally object to an advance of \$300 to \$1500 on their incomes. The Judges now receive, we believe \$2000 yearly and mileage, for sessions occupying half their time, enabling them to carry on various other kinds of business and speculations; and all that we happen to know, are in independent circumstances at any rate. Legislators now receive nearly \$8 per day, and work for the State but little over half the time they are paid at that rate.

Two questions arise—1st, are they not already paid enough? 2d, is this the time to add to the burdens of the people by increasing salaries?

1. There are plenty of able men sufficiently anxious to be elected Legislators and Judges. If they do not find the remuneration sufficient to satisfy their modes of life, or their desires for wealth, they can resign, and find a dozen as good men willing to take the places of each of them.

2. War taxes and expenses are so heavy upon the great mass of our people, that it would be more agreeable to them to see their officers set an example of abstinence, and of reduction of their own remuneration, rather than increasing it.

It is true, some lawyers can "make" more at the bar than on the bench, but there is no compulsion in taking the latter. Some lawyers "make" \$20,000 to \$50,000 per year, but that is no reason why all Judges should have that salary. Some Congressmen "expend" \$10,000 a year, but that is no reason why they should have \$19,000 salary.

A few years ago, just as able and respectable men as now go to Harrisburg, were content with \$3 per day. The Know Nothing Legislature raised it to \$5 per day; and that Legislature was rebuked by the vote of the people. The Legislature which was so lavish to Railroad Companies, was likewise condemned at the next Election. Both those acts were aided by the Opposition, but as our party had the majority they were held accountable therefor. The present effort to add to the already great wealth of Mr. Copperhead Judge Woodward, and others, is quietly pushed by his party; but should our party yield to the plan, the Cops will seek to arouse public indignation against our party for it at the next election.

As matter of policy and justice therefore, we say let salaries alone, until the Rebellion is subdued, and then adjust salaries as the wants of officers and the ability of the people may indicate to be fair and reasonable.

They May Vote!

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25, 1864.

The official majority for allowing Soldiers to vote in New York State, is only 210,746—TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND! The Copperheads will hear from "Lincoln's dogs" in November next!

The Spring Elections in New York, New Jersey, and Maine, show handsome Union gains, on the average, over last Fall's vote.

In Pennsylvania, on the whole, the Union party have had the advantages at the Spring Elections.

"We see that Mr. Orwig, H. R. at Harrisburg, has reported a bill to attach Union and Snyder counties from the North to the Middle District of Supreme Court of this State.

Mr. Purdy read in place an act authorizing the construction of a canal or cross-cut in Northumberland county. Also an act legalizing an ordinance of the town council of the borough of Milton.

New Goods at J. H. Goodman's.

From Alabama.

Huntsville, Ala., March 12, '64.

The mind of a soldier who undergoes long and incessant marches, as your humble servant and comrades have done since taking the field, becomes rusty; yet I consider it a soldier's duty, while lying in camp, to employ his time in the best conceivable way, and giving information to those at home is one method of accomplishing it.

After spending days upon the battle field before the investment of Vicksburg, and sharing in the siege of that place, we found ourselves crossing the Cumberland mountains, and joining the meritorious army of the Cumberland, where the 15th Army Corps took a conspicuous part on the extreme left of Missionary Ridge, having crossed the Tennessee river in pontoons, by night, captured the enemy's pockets, and by the break of day Gen. Bragg found us well entrenched on his right flank. Here, by the side of the brave boys of the old Keystone, Buckeye and other States, we stood shoulder to shoulder, inspired with the same common object, and drove Mr. Reb from his proposed winter quarters.

It is evident, from the position that the enemy occupied, that the commander had all confidence in his safety, and had never dreamed of an attack. In fact it seemed almost impossible to dislodge an army from such a naturally strong position, made still stronger by art, if they had determined to hold it; but it seems to me as if it had been immaterial to Bragg's army whether they held the place or not. Any how, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the enemy was routed, with but a slight loss to the storming party, your correspondent being one of the party that lay but sixty feet from the cannon's thundering mouth for over two hours, but were at last compelled to fall back, being attacked by an overwhelming force of Hardee's men, who were massed but three rods from us, behind a hurried breastwork upon the brow of a hill, numbering six to our one, which we learned from a prisoner subsequently captured. The loss in our regiment was 82 killed, wounded and missing, including our brave leader, Col. Hatten Putnam, who fell in front of the column with the flag of our country in his left hand, and his sabre swinging in his right. A musket ball passed through his head. The flag was brought off the field with one star left to float from its splintered staff. Yet we feel proud of that one star, though to look at it a shudder may pass through one's veins.

Toward the latter part of December our corps began the work of opening the Memphis & Charleston Railroad from Stevenson, Ala., westward to Decatur, while Gen. Dodge is engaged in opening the Nashville & Decatur Railroad; and we expect by the latter part of this month to have the road in good running order. The road from Stevenson to Huntsville has been used for the last month.

Huntsville is quite a neat town, and but few places in the hills of the "Sunny South" are more flourishing. It is the county seat of Madison county; the court house is a very neat brick edifice. Gen. J. A. Logan's head quarters are at this town. The surrounding country has furnished an immense quantity of forage for our army. The valleys form one vast corn-field. This section is supplied with an abundance of water of the best kind; the soil in the valleys is rich and clear of stone; the mountains are covered with the best quality of timber—white oak, yellow pine, cedar, chestnut, &c.; also, plenty of good building stone. The country was first settled by a poor class of people, and they are kept poor by the aristocracy. The valleys are mostly too narrow for the rich planters; they do not afford the necessary facilities for the extensive cultivation of cotton. Owing to these circumstances, the buildings are mostly poor. But among this class a stronger Union spirit is found than in any other. Hardly a day passes but what some deserters come into our lines who were residents of Southern Tennessee and Northern Alabama. Some came in whose families live in Huntsville. They express a uniformity of opinion, and are anxious to have the war closed in the quickest possible manner. They seem to have enough of war.

Well-named Township.

The little farming town known as LINCOLN, in Old Massachusetts, polls One Hundred and Thirty votes, and has sent FIFTY-EIGHT men to the U.S. army in this contest, and her patriotic women last month sent EIGHT boxes of good things to those in the field. New England always does her share in every good work.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

A light vote was polled on the Constitutional Amendment allowing Soldiers from New York State to vote—but the vote polled is three to one in their favor. Not one Republican is known to have voted against them; but the Five Points, Mackerelville, and a few other strong Copperhead localities, gave majorities AGAINST the soldiers exercising the right to vote while engaged in fighting for the Union and against the Rebels.

A Louisiana Unionist who enlisted in the 12th Connecticut Regiment and came with it on its recent forlough, recently said: "Since I came here I have heard more treasonable talk, and read more treasonable articles, than I did for months in the South among Southern men before I left there. The Union men of the South didn't permit such talk within Union lines."

One hundred years ago, Benj. Franklin, Postmaster General of the American Colonies, made an official inspection of the principal routes in his gig.

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A LOSING SPECULATION.

It is related of one rebel near Vicksburg, that he owned 7 plantations, had 800 negroes, and more money than he knew what to do with, (literally so,) living in affluence and luxury, occupying an extravagant mansion, and with his family annually making the tour of the watering places of the east, and, for the time being, visiting Saratoga and Newport in turn. When the rebellion broke out, he went into it with his heart, soul, body, and means, raised a company, and headed them as their captain, spent \$250,000 and two years time in the cause. But finding it [in his view] a failure, he has resigned and come home, having lost all his slaves and loose change, and would be compelled to lose all his plantations or take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. He took time to consider, but as the places were all to be taken from him and leased, he swallowed the bitter pill, and now manages his own property. He is determined to sell his residence and retire to Europe, and thus get out of the sight of the scenes of this disaster.

List of Vendors in March, 1864.

Advertisement by bills at this office in the "Chronicle":

20—Household Goods, Rev. J. F. Reisinger, 17½¢
20—Per. Prop. Charles J. Stahl, Lewisburg.
VENDOR NOTES for sale at the "Star & Chronicle" office.

Lewisburg Market.

Corrected Semi-Weekly

Wheat,	1,40	Barley	90 to \$1,00	
Rye,	1,20	Eggs,	\$ 20	
Corn,	1,05	Tallow,	\$ 10	
Oats,	Pr 82 lb,	75	Lard, fresh,	124
Flaxseed,	2, 25	Wool,	65	
Dried Apples,	7 lb	Potatoes,	50	
Erkin Butter,	18 Sides & S	Shoulder	10	
Fresh Butter,	50	Ham,	124	
Rags,	4, 5, and 6	Country Soap & G	6	
Sides & Shoulders	with Ribs		9	

MARRIED.

On the 27th inst., by Rev. R. A. Pink, CHARLES MILLER of White Deer Tp., and Miss JULIA ARMSTRONG of Lewisburg.

Public Meeting!

A PUBLIC MEETING of the citizens of Union county will be held at Independent Hall, Lewisburg, on Thursday Evening, March 31.

The object of the meeting is to consider matters of interest to the people, a part of which are the following:

What are the wishes of the people of Union county in regard to the course recently pursued by Lieut. J. F. Beale while on recruiting service in Lewisburg, also of the course pursued by Sergt. Lemuel Groves, John Groves, and John A. Merz, Esq. in regard to the money received by them for new recruits and veterans presented by this county under the late draft for 500,000 men. A full turn out is requested by every district in the county interested.

Those wishing anything done in this matter must take hold and help accomplish what is their own just demand, and not leave the responsibility with a few to attend to.

A. M. LAWSON, } Committee.
CHARLES PENNY, }
C. C. SHORLEY, }
Lewisburg, March 26, 1864.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons leaving Deeds, Mortgages, Releases or other Papers in the Register and Recorder's office, and for that said papers may be had by applying at my residence, on West Market street, and that all such papers remaining unpaid for, by Feb. 1, 1864, the amounts due on them will be sued for according to law in such case made and provided. GEO. MERRILL.
Lewisburg, Dec. 1, 1863

NOTICE

Administrators Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of HEYER BOWMAN, dec'd, late of Buffalo Tp., Union county, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Union county, in due form of law. Therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having any just claims are also requested to present them legally authenticated for settlement to [1038] WM. L. HARRIS, Adm'r.

Just received 1500 Yards Best Pa-

lette DeLaines, in Ends from 10 to ten yards, for sale from 28 cents per yard, by
KREMER, LONG & CO.
Jan. 15, 1864.

To the Assessors for 1864.
The Assessment Books are ready for delivery when called for.
A. KENNEDY, Clerk.

Estate of Lewis D. Yarger, dec'd

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Lewis D. Yarger, deceased, late of Harrison Boro', having been granted the authority by the Register of Union county in due form of law, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having any just claims against the same may present them duly authenticated for settlement to
JOHN YARGER, Admin'r.

Estate of William Cutter, dec'd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the estate of William Cutter, late of Brady township deceased, have been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Union county in due form of law, therefore all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having just claims against the same may present them duly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber.
[1032] JOHN MEER, Administrator.

LAW SCHOOL

OF HARVARD COLLEGE, 1864.

TWO TERMS of Nineteen Weeks, commencing March 7th and September 5th. For Catalogue and Circular address
JOEL PARKER, Reg'ul Professor,
Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 20, 1864.

A. ELTON & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
and Dealers in
Leather, Sumac, Sheep and Calf Skins,
No. 434 North Third street,
Philadelphia.

LEATHER, Sumac and Skins, bought or sold on Commission. Advances made on Consignments. (Nov. 25, 63m2)

\$2500 Wanted.

ANY person or persons having the above amount to invest can do so upon a first class judgment, and a first mortgage, by applying immediately to
Dec 31, '63. J. P. & JOHN B. LINN

Cash paid for Bark.

I WISH to purchase a large quantity of ROCK OAK BARK, delivered at my Tannery Yard in Lewisburg, for which I will pay the highest price in cash.
May 14, 1863. E. J. HULL.

MEN WANTED.

50 OR 60 MEN WANTED
AS
Carpenters, Boatbuilders and Laborers,
TO WHOM CONSTANT employment and good wages will be given. CASH PAID EVERY WEEK.
FRICK, BILLMEYER & CO.
Lewisburg, Pa., December 14, 1863

CEMENT! CEMENT!!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally that he will have constantly on hand and for sale a full supply of his superior hydraulic cement. Parties at a distance on the line of Canal or Railroad can have their orders filled at short notice.
Address ROBERT VALENTINE,
Belleville, Pa.

CERTIFICATE

We do certify that we have used the above cement in the erection of the Belleville water works, and take pleasure in recommending it to all persons in need of a good article.
JANUARY 6
WILSON & TATE

DUBLEY ALDRIGHT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office near the Court House, in the room lately occupied by L. B. Christ, Esq.
Back pay and bounty, and pensions provided for soldiers or their legal representatives; also, examination and settlement of papers created for them. In default, or such as may be drafted. [Lewisburg, Jan. 4, '64.]

NOTICE!

THE subscriber wishes to settle his old Books from 1861 to Jan. 1, 1864, and desires his friends to call within 30 days, or the accounts will be in the "Scribbler's" hands. Call at his store opposite Walls & Co's.
Jan. 24, '64. N. R. ZIMMERMAN.

\$75 TO \$150 PER MONTH.

THE LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE COMPANY want an Agent in each county, to solicit orders for their new \$15 Machine, with gauge, screw driver and extra needles. We will pay a liberal salary and expenses, or give large commission. For particulars, terms, &c., enclose a stamp, and address
T. S. PAGE, Toledo, O.
[1035] Gen'l Agent for the United States

The Eye and the Ear.

D. R. S. HENKIGHT, of Lewisburg, having had twenty-five years' practice, offers his services to those who are afflicted with diseased Eyes or Ears. The following is one of a number of Testimonials:

"I had contracted an eye, of a very blind and nearly so of the other. I had physicians attending to me, but to no effect. Dr. HENKIGHT took my case, and in a few days restored me to my usual health, and so as to be able to give him a call. SAMUEL WOLF, Harrison, Jan. 7, 1864. [1032]

FANCY FURS—FANCY FURS!

John Fairfairs,
IN ARCH STREET, below 21st, South side,
PHILADELPHIA.

Importers, Manufacturer of and Dealer in
All kinds of
FANCY FURS
for Ladies' and
Children's wear.

I wish to return my thanks to my friends of Union and the surrounding counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and to inform them that I now have in store, of my own importation and manufacture, a very elegant assortment of all the different kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, both for the Fall and Winter season.

Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them manufactured under my own supervision enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer set of Furs for the same money. Ladies please give me a call before purchasing. Please remember the name, number and street.

JOHN FAIRFAIR,
5m1014 No 718, Arch Street, Philadelphia

DISSOLUTION

NOTICE is hereby given, that the firm of Dundore and Hafer, in the cattle business was dissolved on the 15th of January, 1864. The business will be settled up by JACOB DUNDORE, of East Buffalo.

VENDUE CRYER.

THE Subscriber is prepared to attend to all calls in Writing Sales, on reasonable Terms, and with prompt satisfaction. Residence three miles north of Buffalo X Roads near Union Church.
SAMUEL S. SCHOETMAN

SELECT SCHOOL.—R. A. Extra intends to open a Select School in the North Ward Street, Hutter, to commence Monday, April 5. Terms reasonable.

Union County Appeals for 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the appeals in and for the Assessments of the different Districts in and for the County of Union for the year 1864, will be held at the Commissioners' Office in Lewisburg, on FRIDAY the 15th of April, 1864. At which time and place all who may feel themselves aggrieved by the valuation made by the Assessors for the year 1864, may attend if they think proper. Assessors will be punctual in returning their Assessments and attending to said appeals.
J. M. WALTER,
ROBERT REED, Com'rs.
SAM'L MARSHALL,
Attest: A. KENNEDY, Clerk.

Advantages of the

KNUCKLER WASHING MACHINE.

THE purpose of conveying the common knowledge that the Knuckler Washing Machine can not be surpassed in ease and rapidity in washing clothes, I take pleasure in referring to Miss Sarah Gibbons, (daughter of John Gibbons of this place,) who is eleven years old, weighs 85 pounds, and does the week's washing for the family in three hours, with the assistance of the "Knuckler" Machine and Browning's celebrated Wringer always on hand.
DANIEL BROWN,
Lewisburg, March 2, 1864.

UNCLE'S CELEBRATED

Bitter Wine of Iron.
Bitter Wine of Iron.
Bitter Wine of Iron.
Bitter Wine of Iron.

The Great Tonic
The Great Tonic
The Great Tonic

For Dropsical and Indigestion,
For Debility and General Debility,
For Weak Stomach and General Debility,
For Weak Stomach and General Debility,
For Weak Stomach and General Debility,
Reliable and Sure to do Good,
Reliable and Sure to do Good,
Reliable and Sure to do Good,
Reliable and Sure to do Good.

And Can not do Harm,
And Can not do Harm,
And Can not do Harm,
And Can not do Harm.

It acts but little and Purifies the Blood,
It acts but little and Purifies the Blood,
It acts but little and Purifies the Blood,
It acts but little and Purifies the Blood.

We only ask a Trial,
We only ask a Trial,
We only ask a Trial,
We only ask a Trial.

Of this Valuable Tonic,
Of this Valuable Tonic,
Of this Valuable Tonic,
Of this Valuable Tonic.

Manufactured and Bottled by Geo. W. Druggist,
No. 115 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

COSTAR'S

VERMIN EXTERMINATORS

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths, Fleas, Scorpions, &c., Insect on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25c and \$1.00 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks, and in 50c and \$1.00 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks.

"Only infallible vermin-destroyer known."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"State-recognized and quality guaranteed."
"Sold Wholesale in all large cities."
"Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere!"
"Beware!! of all worthless imitations."
"See that 'COSTAR'S' name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy."
Address HENRY E. COSTAR,
"Patent Office," No. 127, N. Y. St., N. Y.
"Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in Lewisburg, Pa." [1037m]

THE GREAT

American Tea Company,
51 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK.

Since its organization, has created a new era in the history of
Selling Teas in this Country.

All our Teas are selected by a first-class expert, and are of the highest quality, and we never change our Teas (25c) per pound above our original packages. We have a stock of every one of each quality, and that price is always marked on each sample package at our store in plain figures.

We have a Stock of every one of our Teas, which will be sent free to all who order—We advise every Tea Seller to see it. It comprises a full assortment selected for every locality in the States, Southern, Middle, and the West Indies. In this list each kind is divided into four classes, and the price is marked on each High, Choice, Fine, and First, that every one may understand from description and the price annexed that the Company are determined to sell the whole lot.

We guarantee to sell all our teas in original packages at not over Two Cents per pound above cost, and entering this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying Exorbitant prices for their Teas.

Our business is largely done on orders, which we always execute as well and promptly as though the buyers were here in person, and the purchaser is always guaranteed everything, our responsibility extending to us to do all we promise. Every dealer who orders his tea direct from the Company, and parties doing business within Five Hundred (500) miles of New York can return Tea bought of us if they are not cheaper than they can buy elsewhere, and the purchaser is delivered with his bargain, within fourteen days (14) and have the extra amount refunded to him. We have a Stock of Five Hundred miles can have thirty days (30) and the same privileges extended to them.

Besides these advantages the Company will pay All Expenses, both ways, if the Teas are returned.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
51 VESEY ST., NEW YORK.

Geo. W. Carpenter, Henszey & Co's
Wholesale Drug and Chemical
Warehouse,
No. 277, Market Street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large stock of PURE, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL preparations and every other article which appertains to the business, embracing the most extensive variety; also, PAINTS, OILS and GLASS of every description.

All articles purchased from us can be relied on as being of the most superior quality and at as low prices as they can be had elsewhere in most articles. We can be had by mail or by express, and our prices are as low as possible. We can offer such inducements as will make it the interest of purchasers to lay in their supplies from us and give us their future patronage, and invite all who visit the city, to call at our establishment.

All orders addressed to us by mail or by express, will meet our prompt attention.
GEO. W. CARPENTER, HENSZEY & CO.,
No. 1033 737 Market Street, Philad.,
Jan. 6, 64. FRANCIS WALKER & CO

WOOD CHOPPERS.

ONE Hundred Wood Choppers wanted to cut wood at Beaver Furnace, for which good prices will be paid in Cash, monthly.
Jan. 6, 64. FRANCIS WALKER & CO