tion, but yet unproductive. The abandonment of such improvements would involve the loss of a large amount of capital already expended, and sacrifice entirely the chances of future returns to the treasury from these sources. Indeed the speedy completion of the North Branch Canal, is, in my opinion, consistent with the truest principles of economy.

Pennsylvania is, perhaps, unrivalled by any of the States in natural elements of greatness and wealth. She is no less the garden spot of our common country than she is the "Keystone" of the Federal Arch. Abounding in inexhaustible and varied mineral resources, an abundance of well located water power, admirably adapted to manufacturing and mechanical operations, together with a vast extent of the best agricultural soil, she can doubtless employ, subsist and prosper a greater number of human beings than any other State in the Union. Her mountains, her rugged hills and lovely valleys, are rich with natural advantages to man. Her people are intelligent, industrious and enterprising, and if not restrained by unwise legislation, will soon occupy and improve these advantages to the fullest extent, and thereby render our beloved State, prosperous and wealthy in an eminent degree.

A thorough knowledge of the science of agriculture by our people will have a most beneficial effect, if not quite essential to the prosperity of our State. I am, therefore, much gratified with the effort now being made to accomplish this great end. Our own experience, and the history of other countries fully demonstrate the importance of such scientific education. The study of this science, combined with practical labor of tilling the soil, is no less calculated to elevate and dignify the farmer than to reward him for his toil. This great first, most dignified and independent pursuit of man, so peculiarly adapted to our State, and the inclinations of our people, should command the fostering care of government.

Pennsylvania is blessed with a rich abundance and variety of minerals, adapted to the practical uses and necessities of man. Her mineral interests constitute a great and growing source of wealth, contributing largely to enhance the receipts of our treasury. The appreciation thus given to the value of property—the population thereby sustained—the improvements made for the development and advancement, as well as the direct trade they furnish to the public works belonging to the State, greatly promote this end.

The rich and extensive deposits of coal and iron ore within the borders of our State make her particularly blessed. Her anthracite coal beds, furnishing a choice and cheap fuel for domestic purposes, for generating steam for the stationary and locomotive engine, as well as for the propulsion of our steam ships, give to her a trade almost exclusively her own. For the supply of this article, she is without any considerable rival. Although this trade is comparatively in its infancy, it has already grown to one of great magnitude.

The value of the product of the mine is made up mainly by the healthy, invigorating labor of the hardy miner, whilst those engaged in this trade constitute an industrious and valuable constituency, with whose interests the prosperity and greatness of our State is identified.

It will afford me the utmost pleasure to favor all proper measures calculated to advance our great agricultural, mineral and other interests.

Intimately connected with the great interests of the country is the subject of a currency. The proper disposition of this question is not only highly important, but one of the most difficult and dangerous duties of the government. The errors of our system are of the most seductive and dangerous character; consisting mainly in the creation of too much paper for the amount of specie basis provided for its redemption. The utmost care should be taken to guard against this tendency, and to secure the people in the use of this medium. This security may be measurably afforded by imposing on the corporators individual liability to the fullest extent.

The injurious effects of an excessive issue of paper money, have been so frequently demonstrated in this country by sad experience, that it is quite unnecessary to discuss the question on this occasion. The laborer, the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer and merchant, are all deeply interested in having a sound currency. No pretext can justify the creation of a superabundant amount of paper money, and it is with painful alarm that I have witnessed a growing disposition over the entire country to increase the use of this medium, on a small specie basis, regardless of the inevitable effects of the large accessions of coin which California is furnishing to this country and to the world. Every people must have a circulating medium, as a matter of convenience. Ours should have whatever amount the transaction of our business affairs may demand; but unfortunately we are too unwilling to stop at the proper period in the creation of this medium. That as coin becomes abundant it should supplant and render unnecessary the use of paper, is to my mind the plainest teaching of common sense; such practical effect is demanded by the true interests of the people. A superabundant amount of money of any kind, can not fail to enhance nominal values above a proper standard, and thereby engender a spirit of dangerous speculation, and in the end prostrate the great commercial and manufacturing interests of the country. The manufacturer is more vitally interested in this than any other question of governmental policy. Without a sound currency, the incidental aid resulting to this great interest from the revenue laws of the general government, can never have force or stability.

I would not be understood by anything I have said, as holding the opinion that more legislation, however wise, will give prosperity to a country, while bad legislation may restrain its energies, no matter what the labor, industry, virtue and patriotism of the people may be. Wise legislation can only afford opportunity for the legitimate rewards of natural resources developed by unembarrassed labor. There is, perhaps, no more dangerous political heresy taught in our land, than that the prosperity of the country is to be created by its legislation. A just policy can only guard and protect the legitimate means of production from special privileges, the devices of the cunning and wicked. The people should rely on their own individual efforts, rather than the mere measures of government for success. Legislation should give to all citizens an equal opportunity of enjoying the natural advantages which surround them. Corporate power and special privileges too often produce the reverse result, and should therefore only be granted to facilitate the accomplishment of great public purposes, not within the reach of individual means. Capital and labor, co-operating in a proper relative position, have made and will continue to make our country prosperous and happy. The rights of the latter should never be sacrificed to the interests of the former. Special legislation too frequently has this tendency. Capital can always command employment and profit—labor, less able to command either, should receive the watchful care of government.

I am most happy, my fellow citizens, to meet you in my present capacity, at a period when our common country is at peace with all the world and prosperous in an eminent degree. The dangerous conflict touching the subject of slavery, which for a time seemed to menace the stability of the National Government, has been most fortunately, and I trust, permanently adjusted through the medium of what are generally known as the Compromise Measures. The general acquiescence of the several States in this adjustment gives assurance of continued peace to the country and permanence to the Union—permanence to that Union, the formation of which gave our Nation early influence and dignity of position with the other powers of the earth. Her rights have, consequently, been respected by all, and her wishes heard with profound regard. In war she has gained a high character for military prowess, and in peace secured the confidence of all mankind. The justice and liberality of her institutions has constrained the oppressed of every land to seek an asylum within her limits, and enjoy, under the ample folds of the National flag, political and religious freedom.

The continuance of these unequalled blessings is dependent entirely upon the perpetuity of this great national compact, and this can only be secured by a faithful observance of the terms of the constitution under which it was formed. The Union and the constitution are one and indivisible. The former can not exist without the latter, and the latter had no purpose but to perfect and sustain the former. He, therefore, who is not for the constitution is against the Union; and he who would strike at either, would commit political sacrilege against the great fabric, sanctioned by Washington and Franklin. The Federal constitution must be maintained and executed in all its parts. It is the paramount law of each state, and it is the imperative duty of their respective governments, to assist in the just and full administration of all its provisions. To Congress undoubtedly belongs, in the first instance, the duty of making provision to carry into execution the intent of this instrument; but it is the right and duty of the States, moving within the limits of their reserved rights, to co-operate with the general government in this legitimate work. They should certainly never attempt, by means of their legislation, to embarrass the administration of the constitution. Such interference can not fail to engender hostile feelings between the different sections of the Union, and if persisted in, lead to a separation of the States. So far as legislation of this kind can be found on the statute book of this State, it should be speedily repealed. Of this character, I regard the greater portion of the law of 1847, prohibiting the use of our State prisons for the detention of fugitives from labor whilst awaiting trial. In that work I shall most cheerfully participate, as I shall also aid, as far as I may properly do so, to suppress all attempts to resist the execution of the laws of Congress, whether providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor, or for any other constitutional purpose. The necessity for such action is fully demonstrated by the fatal consequences resulting from such an attempt, recently occurring within our own borders.

The loyalty of Pennsylvania to the national Union can not be doubted. She is now as she ever has been, for the constitution and its compromises. She will maintain and execute, in letter and spirit, the several adjustment measures as passed by the late Congress, on the subject of slavery. She regards these measures as a permanent settlement of this dangerous geographical conflict, and will discountenance, to the full extent of her influence, all attempts at future agitation of the questions settled by them. She has planted herself on the constitution, and guided by its wise provisions, will seek to do justice to all sections of the country, and endeavor to strengthen the bonds of the Union, by cherishing relations of amity and fraternal affection between all its members.

I need say no more, my fellow-citizens, of the importance of the Union. You are I am confident, abundantly impressed with its magnitude. Without union our liberties never could have been achieved, without it they can not be maintained. With the dissolution of this national compact would fall the hopes of the world for republicanism—the cause of political and religious liberty—the peace and prosperity of our people. To the and, then, that its great blessings may be preserved, and its advantages vouchsafed to posterity, it becomes the duty of all to yield a patriotic submission to the laws constitutionally adopted, and cherish feelings of affectionate intercourse between the several members of our glorious Union. Admonished so to do by the immortal Washington, let the injunction be regarded by each and all of us with a Christian fidelity. Let our habits of acting, thinking and speaking of the Union be as though it were indeed "the Palladium of our political safety and prosperity—watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning at the first dawn of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts." Then shall we have performed our whole duty—duty to ourselves—to our sister States, and to the cause of republicanism throughout the world.

WILLIAM BIGLER.

Harrisburg, Jan. 20, 1852.

Lewisburg Chronicle.

H. C. HICKOK, Editor. | O. N. WORDEN, Printer.

At $1.50 cash in advance, $1.75 in three months, $2 paid within the year, and $2.50 at the end of the year.

Agents in Philadelphia—V B Palmer and E W Carr.

Lewisburg, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1852

ADVERTIZE!—Executors, Administrators, Public Officers, City and Country Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Business Men—all who wish to procure or to dispose of anything—would do well to give notice of the same through the "*Lewisburg Chronicle*." This paper has a good and increasing circulation in a community containing as large a proportion of active, solvent producers, consumers, and dealers, as any other in the State.

☞ Union County Democratic Convention—New Berlin, Monday, 9th Feb. 1852.

☞ Union County Whig Convention—New Berlin, Tuesday (1st Court) Feb. 17, 1852.

☞ Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention—Harrisburg, Thursday, 4th March, 1852.

☞ National Democratic Convention—Baltimore, Tuesday, 1st June, 1852.

☞ The Editor returned Monday, but with his head so full of Hungary—Kushyoot—and Madam Pulzsky, that we can't coax a line of editorial from him. Unless the fever takes a turn soon, we expect to see him throw aside the pen as less mighty than the sword, which is directly opposed to the modern maxim on that point.

—Those who sport Hungarian plumes, should remember that their costume is not complete until they encase their pedals in the *wooden shoes* worn by the peasantry of Hungary. Let there be no backing out.

☞ Gov. Bigler has removed all the officers in his power (excepting one who was appointed by Gov. Shunk and continued by Gov. Johnston) and appointed

Elisha S. Goodrich, late of the Towanda *Reporter*, Deputy Secretary of Comth:

H. L. Dieffenbach, of the *Keystone* (formerly of Lewisburg,) Chief Clerk School Department; and Capt. Ziegler, of Butler *Herald*, Chief Clerk Executive Department.

Other Clerks—Messrs. G. B. Laird, G. L. Vleit, and Jos. F. Shunk.

Messengers—Mr. Morris of Berks, and Mr. Heilman for the Governor's room.

It is expected the Flour and Leather Inspectors will be appointed this week.

☞ We observe that at the late session of the Dauphin County Court, Robert Murray was sentenced to prison for three months for "hooking" a turkey. The same man was shot in the leg while in the act of stealing the turkey aforesaid. Rather an expensive turkey feast.

At the same Court, Sloppy Williams and Jack Gibson sent to Penitentiary for three years for picking the pocket of several at the State Fair—among others, that of Wm. Furry, Treasurer of Center county.

☞ "Names stand for things," as the Farmer said when he sent for a collection of "Irish Bulls," to learn how to improve his stock. Some country journals have a column or two of "Sunday Reading" or "Family Circle" articles fenced off from the common run of matter, as though that were worthy of Sabbath perusal, and all the rest of the paper were forbidden fruit on Sunday. An up-river paper has included in these pious selections, the Sunbury "American's" praise of spirituous liquors in general, and gin and old whiskey in particular, directed against the New Berlin Presbyterian. The words "Family Presbyterian," "Quaker," and "Camp-meeting" occur in the article, and we suppose were taken as signs of the divine spirituality of the whole. But if the *religious* matter of the sheet is jocose praise of gin cocktails, its secular and everyday reading needs be very pure to improve the morals of its readers.

☞ On the first page will be found the remarks of a recent Lewisburg student (Mr. Galbraith) to Gov. Kossuth, which we are told by some who heard them were among the most impressive delivered in Harrisburg. But did our friend Tom. forget a most vivid description of a world-renowned General's attack upon and retreat from Moscow, spoken about three years ago?

☞ Gen. Packer's amendment, requiring a vote of the people before permitting corporations to subscribe stock for the Sunbury & Erie Road, passed in Senate.

Mr. Slifer has presented a petition for the extension of Chancery powers to the Courts of Union county—also to incorporate the Odd Fellows Association of Union county.

☞ The fact that cold weather whets the appetite, is apparent this season. We hear of many families in this town whose supply of pork is exhausted, and they fish in the beef barrel in vain for a *bite*. We hope the farmers will bring in their surplus meat and potatoes, if they have any, and want a good price for them.

MUSIC ON OX HORNS!—at the Town Hall, this evening only. The performers are dressed to resemble the Druids of Ancient Briton, and we are assured from many respectable sources, bring out from their *seventy Ox-Horns* "the wildest, sweetest music imaginable."

☞ Towns grow up along the New York Railroads, with surprising quickness. We have before us a seven-column paper, the "Hornellsville Tribune" of the 17th inst., which exhibits a large and thriving place of business. (Hornellsville is where the new Railroad leaves the N. Y. & Erie direct for Buffalo.) We clip a few items from the "Tribune:"

Opening of the Buffalo & N. Y. City Railroad.—That portion of the road, between this Village and Portage, is now completed. On Tuesday last, the whole length was run over by a locomotive and passenger car. The train left the Depot about 10½ o'clock, A. M., but as that was the first passenger car ever run upon the track, caution was necessary in passing through bridges and other points. Stops were made at several places along the road, and visiters continued to increase our numbers until we had a pretty comfortable car load. On arriving at Hunt's Hollow, it was found that some half a mile of rails were yet to be laid. At this point, teams were provided for our conveyance to Portage. At about 3 o'clock, the whistle of the locomotive was heard for the first time on Portage summit; and although the weather was intensely cold, and no special arrangements had been made to draw out the citizens of the village on the occasion, yet large nunbers rushed out, regardless of the severity of the weather, to witness the novelty of a locomotive.

—The day of the opening of the Buffalo & New York City Rail Road to Portage, there was not a solitary car from the N. Y. & E. R. R. west; and but one train has arrived since, up to Friday evening. One at our elbow suggests that there is something prophetic in all this, and that when the road via Portage is completed to Buffalo, there will be no occasion to use the N. Y. & E. R. R. west of this place. We presume, however, that with the opening of Spring trade, both roads will be flooded with business.

—Messrs. Lauman, Rockafellar & Moore, the contractors and builders of the Railroad from this place to Portage, are worthy of much credit for the energy and expedition used by them in facilitating the construction and early completion of that work. Further, it is seldom a more smooth and easy road can be found in this country.

—The Railroad Bridge at Portage, when completed, will, it is said, be the highest in the world. Its elevation above the bed of the river is 234. At this point, the prospect must be sublimely grand and beautiful. From the bridge, the beholder may have a rich prospect of the surrounding country, and of the romantic scenery which the beetling cliffs, the rock-walled banks, and the deep, dark defiles of the river present. Now that a convenient and easy thoroughfare is opened to Portage, we have no doubt it will become a popular and interesting place of resort to those who wish to breathe a pure and healthy air, and look upon the stupendous curiosities of nature.

—On Thursday last, twenty-five of the ladies of Dansville visited our village for a ride. They all came in one sleigh, a four-horse omnibus, and not a masculine gender except the driver was allowed in the company. They called upon our friend Wood, of the "Hornellsville House," and, although taken by surprise, Wash. stirred himself and got them up a good dinner. The ladies expressed themselves well pleased with their visit, and assured Mr. Wood that he need not be *frightened* as they intended to come again.

☞ "Ma Conscience!" The editor of the Evening Bulletin—one of the most prosperous and independent journals in Philadelphia—has been read out of his party by a ward meeting in Penns district, where the palpable frauds were perpetrated in the District Attorney case of 1850. If worthy any notice whatever, such a repudiation is honorable to Mr. Cummings, as the following item from last Saturday's *News* will further illustrate:

A member of the Corporation of Penn. Lieut. Loudenslager, of the Marshal's Police of that District, and two others, went on a sleighing party on Thursday night, and stopping at the Merchant's Exchange to water their horses, became exceedingly jolly, and finally uproarious, and being taken into custody, were marched to the Mayor's office, where they were all held for their future good behavior. Two of the gentlemen not having their bail at hand, were removed to the Station House.

☞ The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Society for Inquiry will be held next Sunday at 2½ o'clock P. M., on University Hill. Mr. A. H. Lung will present a Report on "The Western Coast of Africa." The public are invited.

☞ Lost Creek Valley is the locality of Dr. Elder's story published in the Chronicle, recently, and Rev. Mr. Tanahill the original of Ashleigh. Mr. T. was once stationed in this town, and the portraits were recognized by many here.

☞ Wm. H. Irwin, late Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, has resigned his office, although he had three months remaining to have served in. His predecessor, Gen. Bowman, kept the office as long as he could.

☞ The Susquehanna Telegraph Line, at its meeting in Danville yesterday, declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable after the 15th February.

☞ Next Lecture in the Baptist meeting-house on Tuesday evening of next week by Mr. J. Randolph. Subject: The Hungarian Revolution.

☞ The weather has been much warmer, for three days, and the people have made the best of it.

☞ The last definition of Chivalry is—"the Aurora Borealis of the dark ages."

UNION COUNTY AFFAIRS.

☞ The citizens of New Berlin are moving for a Railroad down Dry Valley to the Sunbury & Erie Road. The route is very practicable. But we think the *first* object should be to secure the Sunbury & Erie Road on this side of the River, and THEN go to work for lateral roads. As yet, we are not informed of a dollar of stock taken, or an acre's right of way secured to the Sunbury & Erie Road in Union county.

☞ The Sheriff of Union county will sell at the Court House, at 10, A. M., of Monday, 16th February 1852, the following property of John Hartman, Jr..

A tract of 20 acres land, another of 30 acres, and two of 90 acres each, on the Isle of Que—also four lots in Charlestown—all in Penns township; also 'Cosgrove Hall' and 44 acres in West Beaver township.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Hon. A. S. WILSON, President Judge for the 20th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Union and Mifflin, and JACOB WITTENMYER and JAMES MARSTATT, Esqrs, Associate Judges in Union county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of DEC., 1851, and to me directed, for the holding of an Orphans' Court, Court of Common Pleas, Over and Terminer, and General Quarter Sessions, at NEW BERLIN, for the county of Union, on the 3d Monday of February next [being the 16th day,] 1852, and to continue two weeks—

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 rolls, 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. Justices 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 New Berlin, the 1st day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and in the seventy-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America. God save the Commonwealth!

ARCHIBALD THOMAS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, New Berlin, Jan. 1, 1852.

Notice to the Tax-Payers and Collectors of Union county.

As the Treasury is very much in need of funds, it is hoped that the tax-payers will put forth their best endeavors, and pay over to the Collectors their respective amounts of tax, between now and next February term of Court, as they will thereby save six per cent. interest which will thereafter be charged. The Collectors are hereby requested to pay over to the Treasurer, during the first Court week, all monies that may be in their hands at that time, but should they not be able they will be particular and pay up during the second week of Court. This must be done, as the Commissioners have had several heavy drafts to meet by order of the Grand Jury and the Court.

JOHN WILT,
GEORGE HEIMBACH,
SIMON K. HERBOLD,
Commissioners.

Commissioners Office, New Berlin, Jan. 15, 1852.

Jury List—February Term, 1852.

Grand Jurors.

East Buffalo—R. H. Lord, Jos. Walker.
Perry—Jn. G. Graybill, Geo Rein.
Hartley—Jos. Smith, Jon. Oberlin, Sam. Charles.
Lewisburg—Thos. Hayes, F. A. Donachy.
Centre—Henry Heimbach.
Washington—Francis Joyer, Daniel Glass, Jn Gundrum.
Penns—Peter Karlin, Peter Fisher.
Chapman—Jos. Seechrist, Sam. Sholl, Jon. Rein.
Middlecreek—Joel Bilger.
Union—Wm Beaver.
West Buffalo—Jn. Chapman.
New Berlin—A. J. Greer, Wm. Reebong.
White Deer—Jacob Sypher.

Traverse Jury.

East Buffalo—Saml Noll.
West Buffalo—Wm. Watson, Jacob Wengert, Enoch Kauffman, John Gehlo.
Mifflinburg—Saml Hendrick.
Hartley—Wm. Barnet, Saml Zerns, Jc. E. Forney, R V Lincoln, Chris Bolz, Daniel Bingaman, Hy Miller.
Buffaloe—Jn Reblaud, Michl Dunkle, Martin D Reed, Peter Dominos.
West Beaver—A K Middleswarth, M Eckhart.
White Deer—David Kauffman.
Penns—Benj Hummel, Geo Gundrum, H W Snyder, Daniel Gil, J G L Shindel.
Centre—John Woodley, J Swengel, Jos Kostile, Daniel J Rogers, J Schoch, David Schwenck.
New Berlin—Chris Winter, Jacob Oberdorf.
Limestone—Peter Wehr, J M Mitchell, Abr Biller.
Kelly—Philip Gemberling, John Bunnage.
Chapman—C Winklemann, Simon Strauss.
Union—Saml Smith, Saml Reeder.
Lewisburg—John Wolfe, Saml Geddes, Thos Nesbit.
Beaver—Joel Klinger.

Petit Jury.

Centre—Chris Boachel, J Long, A Swineford, B Thomas.
West Beaver—Jos Moseley, ck, Dani Aiter.
Limestone—Jac Derr, Geo Lightner, S S Barber.
Beaver—Geo Miller, Jac Aigler, Peter Smith, S Romig, M Specht, Jac Hall.
Chapman—Wm G Herrold.
Mifflinburg—Jac Detwiler, C Mentelice.
Lewisburg—L J Rapman, Thos Graham, Jn T Miller, Jn Houghton.
Union—Jac F Hummel.
Kelly—J Bolsman, A Hockel, T Clingman.
Buffalo—Geo Hursh, D Herbst, H Houck, Jac Irwin.
White Deer—David Ramsey.
New Berlin—D Bellman, Henry Solomon.
East Buffalo—Jac Gundy.
Penns—Franklin Stock, John Ritter.

Issue List, Feb. 2, 1852

Christian Snyder vs Jos. Wallace
James Williams vs John M'Kinny
Chas Fisher vs Isaac H Fisher
Chas A Snyder vs John Wirt
Henry Boshore vs Henry Youtheimer, Jr.
Platt Knox &c. for Wm. Collins vs Jared Irwin.
W F Wagenseller, survir. partner, &c., vs Reuben Keller
Same vs John Gundy, adm'r of M Sander.
Elias Teas vs Martin Dreisbach
May & Kloss for Middleswarth vs Henry W Snyder
John Hartman jr. vs Samuel Fisher
Valentine Hare vs John Hartman, Jr.
Wm B Norris & Co. vs Thomas Boyer
George Bonner vs John Bonner's committee
Wm Lose vs Robert H. Karr
J F Kidder and wife vs Michael Kleckner
Wm B shriner vs O N Worden
Israel Gutelius vs Jacob Haas jr.
Abraham Zeigler vs John Snyder's Ex'r
Same vs Same
Geo Wartz vs Joseph Watkins and Mary Smith.
Jacob Haas, jr. vs Israel Gutelius
James S. Smith vs Henry Kinney
John Hoch vs David Weirick
Mary Kaupley vs J. K. Snyder
James S. March vs Jacob Hummel
Charles Cawley vs Nicholas Mensh
Leonard Smith vs Jacob Bergstresser
Jacob Barnhart vs Nicholas Mensh
J D Fasnacht vs H W Snyder
Same vs Same
W B Sullivan's Adm'r vs A Thomas & A Messinger.
Daniel B Canfield vs Thomas Nesbit.
Edward Moyer vs Fryer & Moyer.
Edward Moyer for Philip Moyer vs Franklin Fryer, &c.
John Hartman, Jr, vs Henry and Samuel Fisher.
Same vs Samuel Fisher.
Com'th for May & Kloss vs H S Boyer and sureties.
John App vs Daniel Mitlhoff.
James S Kelly et al vs Stephen F Lyndall.
John Kline vs Andrew Hartman et al.
Samuel Ewing & Co vs Henry High.
Frederick R Weed vs William Wilson.
Jacob J Morr vs Jacob Schoch.
Franklin Fryer vs Philip Moyer.
Jacob Reichley vs Henry Sander et al.
Sarah Sculvaia vs Samuel Henderson et al
Joseph Shannon vs Joseph Farron et al.
Reuben Keller vs Geo Wolfe.
Wm Frederick vs Saml Orwig.
A Wally and Wife vs Henry Mason.
Jacob Farley vs John L Fisher.
John D Rockafeller vs Abbot Green's Exrs.
Shields & Miller vs J Hartman Jr, with notice.
Wm Miller vs Jacob Mulhan, Guardian.
Rex, Brooke & Brown vs H S Eckhart's Adm.

Nunis Hudson vs Ira Sayre

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 New Berlin, Union county, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at the Orphans Court, to be held at New Berlin, for the county of Union, on the third Friday of February next, [being the 20th day of the month,] viz:

Acct of Jacob W. Smith, executor of John Snyder, late of Chapman tp., dec'd.

Acct of Abraham Young, administrator of Michael Grove, late of Buffalo tp., dec'd.

Acct of Philip Swartz, administrator of John Swartz, late of Perry tp., dec'd.

Acct of John Reifsnyder, administrator of John Reifsnyder, late of Chapman tp., dec'd.

Acct of A. J. Peters and Wm. Peters, administrators of John Peters, late of Buffalo tp., dec'd.

Final acct of Jos. Spotts and Sam'l Bickel, administrators of Henry Bickel, late of White Deer tp., dec'd.

Acct of John and Peter Arbogast, executors of Nicholas Arbogast, late of Perry tp., dec'd.

Acct of Cyrus Brown, executor of Frederick Willrout, late of East Buffalo tp., dec'd.

Acct of Sam'l Henderson and Rob't Candor, executors of Wm. B. Sullivan, late of White Deer tp., dec'd.

Acct of John Chamberlain, guardian of Elenor, a minor child of Wm. Kelly, late of Kelly tp., dec'd.

Acct of John Chamberlain, guardian of Wm. A. a minor child of Wm. Kelly, late of Kelly tp., dec'd.

Acct of John Harsman, jr., guardian of Mary E. and Martin, minor children of Dr. Jacob Wagenseller, late of Penns tp., dec'd.

Acct of Wm. B. German, administrator of Solomon Stroub, late of Chapman tp., dec'd.

Acct of John Stees, administrator of Jacob Kimble, late of the Borough of Mifflinburg, dec'd.

Acct of John Stees, guardian of Seth, Lydia, Cath. Jane and David, minor children of David Hous l, late of Kelly Tp, dec'd.

CHRISTIAN BRETMAN, Register.

Register's Office, New Berlin, Jan. 19, 1852.

☞ Mr. Rhett, U.S. Senator from South Carolina, the successor of the distinguished Calhoun, in a thrilling speech the other day in the Senate, indulged in certain strange and prophetic admissions. His admissions were (as a correspondent from Washington to the Independent states,) that the "people of New England, with poor soil, were the most prosperous and happy people in the world." But how is it, South? Turning to Mr. Foot, he said: "Even your cotton-growing State is becoming comparatively weaker." Seeming to forget that the government had ever been the patron of the South, he declared in this language, "Under the evident tendency of the Federal Government, it could not be long before Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and North Carolina would be free, and then a general emancipation would follow. This Union would seal the destiny of the South socially and politically."

Alexander S. Johnston, the newly elected Justice of the Court of Appeals of N. Y. State, is the great grand son of John Adams, the second President of the United States—his mother having been a daughter of Charles Adams, Esq., of the city of New York, the second son of the President. His paternal grandfather, Zachariah Johnson, was a Jew, and one of the earliest settlers of the county of Onedia.

☞ "The Child's Paper" is the title of a small, but very handsome monthly sheet, embellished with engravings, published at the office of the American Messenger, New York. The cost, when sent in packages, is only about one shilling a year, including postage. We hope this little paper, and also the Messenger, will find their way into many families. They are both freighted with choice and useful reading.

☞ The letting of the Mail Routes in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Ohio, takes place in Washington, on the 5th of February next. The bids should reach the Department by that date, and as the time for letting heretofore has been in the month of April, the contractors, and persons intending to bid for the service, will notice the change.

Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Boston, has been compelled, it is said, to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. His personal property has been variously estimated at from three to five hundred thousand dollars.

Sunbury & Erie Railroad.

The Committee of three hundred, lately appointed to obtain subscriptions to the stock of this road, so vital to the commercial prosperity of our city, met on Friday evening last, and organized by the selection of Job R. Tyson, Esq., as Chairman, and Philip M. Price, Esq., Secretary. The attendance was very large and composed chiefly of the most active of our business men, who justly feel and take an active interest in the success of the enterprise. Twenty of the Committee present subscribed $100 000 on the spot, and we learn with pleasure, that its members are earnestly and assiduously engaged in their labors, and from the sympathy generally manifested by all classes of our citizens in the cheering material aid," they will be able to report an amount at their next meeting, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., which, with what has been already pledged in the interior, will leave no doubt of the completion of the work. We recommend to all who desire to add another monument to the enterprise of Philadelphia, to step forward and liberally second, by their subscriptions, the efforts of the Committee to raise a sum sufficient at once to start this great and noble undertaking.

News and Notions.

☞ For anything you want made known—
☞ For what you would dispose of—
☞ For what you want to buy—
☞ For what you have lost—
☞ For sure employment—
☞ For more customers—
☞ For quicker sales—
☞ For good help—

ADVERTISED in the "Lewisburg Chronicle."

Hon. Andrew J. Ogle, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Charge d'Affaires to Copenhagen. This office seems to be set apart for Pennsylvania. Within a few years it has been successively held by Wm. W. Irwin, R. P. Fenniken, and Walter Forward, all of this State.

On Christmas day no less than 80,000 paupers partook of a good dinner in the union houses of London.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines has purchased Mt. Prospect Farm, a beautiful property near Binghamton, N. Y., where she intends to reside.

The editors of all the Journals in Hungary have been obliged to send in to the authorities a list of all their subscribers.

As a large number of citizens of Pennsylvania who left their homes to come to Harrisburg to witness the inauguration of Gov. Bigler have been prevented by the snow drifts from enjoying that pleasure, it has been decided to repeat that ceremony on the 3d Tuesday of January, 1855.

["Keystone."

The Scientific American states that adulterated tea is becoming more common every day. There is scarcely a pound of good tea to be found; it is adulterated first in China, and then it undergoes a finishing process when it comes here. Can this be correct?

There are now 75 Protestant missionaries in China, connected with fifteen different missionary societies: being an increase of 55 in nine years. Of these 48 are American, 26 English, 3 German, 2 Swiss, 1 Swedish, and 1 unconnected.

Gov. Kossuth, and part of his suite attended the Lutheran church at Hollidaysburg on Sunday, where a very excellent and eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Lloyd Knight.

The members of Congress, who propose celebrating the 22d of February, in honor of the Father of his Country, held a meeting in Washington on Wednesday evening, —Hon. James Brooks in the chair, and Hon. G. Porter, of Mississippi, secretary. The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of arrangements and a committee of correspondence to carry out the object of the meeting—the former to consist of seven members and the latter of five—which committees have not yet been announced.

From the recent report of the Methodist Book Concern in New York, it appears that the sales for the last twelve months were more than $200,000 being an increase of $65 000 over the previous year, and exceeding all former years. The profits on the new Hymn Book were $47.416. The Christian Advocate and Journal has a circulation of from 25,000 to 29,000. The Missionary Advocate 20,900. The Sunday School Advocate 65,000, with a yearly sale of Sunday School Books amounting to five thousand.

The annual message of Gov. Wood, of Ohio, states that the receipts into the treasury in 1851, amounted to $3,000,098, and the expenditures $2,096,369, leaving a balance of $312,699. The State debt amounts to $15 581 993 besides the School and Trust Funds, amounting to $1 754,322.

The Steamship Golden Gate made the passage from Panama to San Francisco in 13 days and six hours; this was going it in a hurry.

"All the world and the rest of mankind." —In Gov. Bigler's Inaugural he uses the above highly descriptive species of rhetoric in the following terms. "Her anthracite coal beds furnishing a choice and cheap fuel for domestic purposes, for generating steam for the stationary and Locomotive Engine, as well as for the propulsion of our Steam Ships," &c. [Telegraph.

As will have been seen in the Legislative proceedings, Mr. Kelso of Erie, has introduced a bill to exempt the homestead of every family from levy and sale on execution. The terms of the bill propose that the debtor shall designate his homestead, which shall not be sold, of whatever value. The passage of such a bill would have a tendency to increase the number of elegant mansions in the State, and for this reason may be approved.

Turner, the great English painter, is dead. He was called the Claude Lorraine of Britain. He was at the very head of his profession and arose, as all artists must do by the dint of genius. His father was poor, and he was more indebted to him for an exact than a liberal education.

Charles Sybert, who was tried in the Over and Terminer at Wilkesbarre, last week, for the murder of a man named Shoaber, was acquitted on the ground of having committed the deed in self defence.

On the 21st of March, 1772, a law was passed [illegible] Lancaster, Berks, Northampton and Bedford into a separate county, to be called Northumberland county. The [illegible] persons at that time [illegible] Justices of Oyer and Quarter [illegible] Peace, and [illegible] for the [illegible] were [illegible] Pioneer [illegible] J. P. [illegible] W M [illegible] C Grayson, R [illegible] Maclay, [illegible] F Lem[illegible] E [illegible] and [illegible] time William M [illegible] appointed Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, Register of the Orphans' Court, and Recorder of Deeds.

A party of young men assembled about a house in Norway, Me., serenade, in Calithumpian style, a couple married that evening. A gun fired into the crowd, and a son of Capt. Jeremiah Foster, aged about 20, was fatally wounded. Two others were slightly wounded.

On Wednesday, $492 45 were contributed to the Hungarian fund in Philadelphia.

A large number of the friends and admirers of Gov. Johnston, in Philadelphia have had manufactured for him and his lady a service of plate, at the cost of $980. The present consists of a silver waiter, three feet in length; two pitchers, each seventeen inches in height; a tea set, comprising six pieces; a pair of goblets; cake baskets; twelve napkin-rings; fish knives; butter knives; forks, &c. The presentation took place at the American House, Chesnut Street, on Friday evening last.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The Democratic State Convention of Texas has nominated Gen. Sam. Houston for the Presidency.

Pittsburg, Jan. 23.—The health of Gov. Kossuth is completely restored. He spoke to the people from the balcony of the St. Charles Hotel, to day at 10 o'clock. The great festival in his honor comes off on Monday afternoon. The several Kossuth Committees of this city and vicinity, held a meeting to-day, and consolidated all their organizations with our general County Committee, which comprises about sixty of the leading men of this place.

The royal mail steam packet Amazon, from Southampton 2d of Jan. for the West Indies, took fire at about 1 A M on Sunday 60 miles west of Sicily, and was entirely consumed, with the mails, officers, crew and passengers, except 21 persons, viz. Mr. Vincent, midshipman, 17 of the crew, and two passengers who succeeded in getting off in one of the boats, and were picked up after being by her 12 hours. The total number of persons on board is said to have been 155. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

Lancaster, Jan. 23.—The bills preferred against the Christiana prisoners for murder and riot, were returned this morning by the Grand Jury, "no bills," and all the prisoners were discharged by John L. Thomson, Esq., District Attorney.