Lewisburg Chronicle.

BY O. N. WORDEN & J. P. CORNELIUS

FEBRUARY 9, 1855.

To Business Men.—The Lewisburg Chronicle has the largest and best circulation of any Newspaper in Union County.

Appointments by Gov. Pollock.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3.—Governor Pollock has made the following appointments:

Thomas J. Power, of Beaver county, (American Democrat,) Adjutant General of the State.

C. L. Magee, (American Whig,) Inspector of Weights and Measures for Allegheny county.

Mr. Culp, (American,) Flour Inspector of Pittsburg.

The appointments are generally considered to be good ones.

[The Philadelphia appointments will be made after the Election. The alleged appointments for Philad. were fabricated by the enemies of the Administration as an electioneering scheme.]

The Division Question.

We are aware that the title of this editorial will to some readers be distasteful—like

"A thrice told tale,
Vexing the dull ears of a drowsy man,"

for we have written columns upon columns upon the subject, until most of those not personally interested are wearied of it. We had supposed that with the triumph of Messrs. SELLERS and CRAWFORD, and the presence of Corresponding Editor, State Treasurer elect, Doorkeepers, &c., at Harrisburg—backed by OVER THREE-FIFTHS of the people's voices, expressed by petition—the battle would be fought out *there*, and require no more ink-shed at home. We learn however, that the comparative silence of the *Chronicle* has been taken as an evidence of lukewarmness in the cause in Lewisburg, and that its enemies and *quasi* friends have so represented it. It is also urged that there are many who need information, or a renewal of facts once known, to be able to understand the present position of the question. For these reasons, we trust our distant readers and those who care not how the matter turns, will have a little patience until this local question is decided.

First, then, when this county was erected—as will be seen by the several acts of Assembly, and the report of Dr. Willets in the Legislature—in the year 1813 and 1815—a majority of the people were opposed to the site chosen for County Buildings. The population, however, being not one-third its present number, and having just been heavily taxed for the erection of Court House, Jail, and County offices, (see sections 3. 9. 10. of the act of 22d March, 1813,) the question was permitted to die away, until new buildings should be required and another generation should come upon the stage of action.

The situation of New Berlin, the present county seat, is geographically central, but very difficult of access to three-fourths of those having business there. The *north* end of the county is drained by Buffalos creek and its tributaries, on which, at its mouth, and along the river, nearly all the business of that end of the county is done. The *south* side of the county is in like manner drained by *Middlecreek* and upon it, at Freeburg, and along the River, the great mass of its business is done. New Berlin is in the midst of mountains and hills, unapproachable to most who visit it without encountering great difficulties, and has no business worth mentioning excepting that caused by its position as the seat of justice.

Two years ago, the people of New Berlin took the first step by petitioning the Grand Jury towards requiring the Commissioners to erect new County Buildings. Thereupon the people North and South *revived* the question which had lain dormant thirty years, and petitioned the Legislature, to the number of 2,500 to *divide* the county, according to the great Natural and business division already existing, and which may be seen on any full map. Some 1,500 also remonstrated against the same. The question being new, and the Session advanced, our Representative Judge BEALE, and Senator Col. SILFER, did not press it upon the Legislature, thus allowing time for the people to reflect upon the subject another year.

At the ensuing election, (1853) the Divisionists prevailed upon *both parties* to agree to have a vote taken "For Division" and "Against Division." A section of *one* party, however, to stifle a fair expression, also resolved to have *another* vote on *another* local issue respecting a Railroad, concerning which there was then much feeling in some sections of the county.

The friends of Division protested against any such unfair and unnecessary confounding and confusing of two entirely dissimilar questions, but the opponents of Division carried out their plan, they lashed together two issues, and had tickets printed and voted thus:

"*For the Division—For the Bonds.*"

and

"*Against the Division—Against the Bonds.*"

By this fraud—selling Anti-Bond for Anti-Division votes—they obtained a bare majority of 181 against Division.

The friends of Division however, considered this no test, and circulated *petitions* for Division—when *Thirty-one Hundred* out of *Fifty-one Hundred* citizens expressed their wish for Division, and not over Twenty-One Hundred names were *claimed* to have signed the remonstrances. A bill for Division was introduced into Senate by Mr. SILFER, and passed, unanimously. Maj. SIMONTON, our Representative, however, held the small Division and Bond vote as a vote of instructions to him, and, added by the promise of New Berliners that the defeat of division would enure to the strengthening of the Democratic party in Old Union, they narrowly succeeded by legislative legerdemain, in postponing the decisive test in the House, and thus threw the exciting question upon the Legislature the *third* time.

Last fall, an attempt was made to get a more honest and fair test vote upon the subject. Accordingly, the Whig friends of Division nominated Dr. SPECK for Representative, and Mr. HALFPENNY for Commissioner—(the two offices bearing more directly upon the question of Division.) The Whig opponents of Division nominated Mr. SIMONTON for Representative, and Mr. ROMIG for Commissioner. The Democratic friends of Division were for nominating no ticket, but supporting the Whig Division ticket. A Democratic Convention was however held, and the Divisionists succeeded in nominating Mr. HERROLD for Representative, and Mr. GERMAN for Commissioner—expecting that ultimately, both those gentlemen would withdraw, and the contest be decided between the Division and Anti-Division Whigs. Mr. HERROLD, the Democratic nominee for Representative *did* decline. The Whig Representative Conferees met those of Juniata, and no nomination was effected—Messrs. SPECK and SIMONTON, both Union County Whigs, remaining in the field. (It was however published by a paper edited by one of the Conferees, that in case Dr. SPECK should decline, Maj. SIMONTON was to be considered as the Whig candidate.) The Senatorial conferees from Mifflin, Juniata, and Union also met, and agreed upon the following:

"Resolved, That our Senator be *instructed to carry out the will* OF THE MAJORITY *of the voters* of Union county on the Division question, and that the election of Representative at the ensuing election be considered as a test question."

Mr. SELLERS, the nominee for Senator, in his reply to the question, said:

"I will consider THAT test, *honestly expressed*, binding upon me, and will be governed by it during my Senatorial term."

Mr. DOTY, his Democratic competitor, answered in the same terms.

Here was *an* issue, fairly made—two Whigs from Union county, one Division and the other Anti-Division—running for Representative, and two Whigs running for Commissioner.

Such was the position of things until a few days before the election, when other counsels prevailed. ☞ Dr. SPECK *did* decline—Mr. GERMAN did *not* decline. ☜

In this emergency, Dr. CRAWFORD of Juniata, an utter stranger in our county, of the minority party in politics, was nominated by the Democrats, and represented as a Divisionist—a large number of the best friends of Division refusing however, for various reasons, to recognize or support him as the Division candidate. Yet, stranger as he was, taken up at a late day, from a county not entitled to the office, and from the party largely in the minority, he was behind only 185 in this strong Whig county, and elected by over 800 in the District.

When it is remembered how warmly the last political campaign was conducted—that the Whigs of Union county rank among the most inflexible and ardent in the State—with their chosen POLLOCK in the field, and a United States Senator to be elected, the vote they cast for an utter stranger and a Democrat from another county—thus disfranchising themselves entirely—is an earnest of their desire, and indicates what they would have done in the fair test between the two Whigs, contemplated in the above resolution and assented to by Mr. Sellers.

Upon the withdrawal of Dr. Speck, Maj. Simonton was and was declared to be *the* friend of Pollock and State Reform, *the* friend of an Anti-Nebraska U. S. Senator, and as such he received hundreds of votes he otherwise could not have had.

With 1000 majority for Pollock, (who fell behind SCOTT's vote some 300 or 400 in the Anti-Division Districts,) yet Simonton had but 185!

—But there was another potent element in the campaign—the Prohibitory question. In the Legislature, Maj. Simonton had been unflinching in his opposition to any legislation whatever upon the Liquor question, and opposed the submission of that question to the people as firmly as he denied the prayers of his constituents. He was claimed, regarded, and urged as a deserving opponent of Prohibition. In some Districts—Perry, White Deer, [illegible] make *Prohibition* the chief issue, and succeeded thereby in gaining many votes for Simonton. There was in the county moreover, 1100 majority against Prohibition, but only 185 for the champion of Anti Prohibition, Maj Simonton!

Thus, with over 1000 majority on *two* issues in the campaign to back him, *one* other issue reduced Simonton's majority to 185! Where he would have been had SPECK remained in the field, may be inferred from the vote for *Commissioner*, which stood as follows:

HALFPENNY, Division Whig	1219	
GERMAN, Division Democrat	1473	2673
ROMIG, Anti-Division Whig	1863	
Division majority	810	

We claim, then, that the last election failed of becoming the test contemplated by the Conferees; and yet, that it furnished *other* proof that the people desire Division.

"*That test*" referred to was the test between *Speck* and Simonton, and not the after-issue between *Crawford* and Simonton.

The test, moreover, was to be "*honestly expressed*," or it would not be binding. We will state two important particulars, in which the most *flagrant dishonesty* was practiced by the opponents of Division:

1. It was industriously circulated upon the South side of the county, that if it were divided the people of Snyder county would be taxed an enormous sum to build a Bridge over the Susquehanna at Selinsgrove to the Railroad—an utter falsehood. The Railroad has power to take shares in a stock Bridge to give an outlet to Middlecreek Valley; but no such *obligation* is imposed upon the County—no such *liberty* has been even proposed to be granted it!

2. The New Berliners had declared that the Divisionists would *promise*, but would not give *Bonds* for the sums necessary for Lands and County Buildings. To refute this, Bonds of the most plain and binding forms, drawn up by our ablest lawyers, and signed by numbers of the most responsible citizens, in the sum of $50,000 for Lewisburg and $15,000 for Selinsgrove, for the purchase of grounds and construction of all necessary buildings without any expense whatever to the taxables, *conditioned* that the people by vote should fix upon those Boroughs respectively as seats of justice, were executed, and duly filed by the Prothonotary. Messrs. Joseph Casey, John W. Maynard, and Joshua W. Comly—who rank among the most eminent Lawyers of Central Pennsylvania—were called upon to examine the Bonds, and over their own signatures publicly pronounced them good, valid, and binding in law, to the amount of $50,000 and $15,000 respectively. —Yet in the face of all this, the opponents of Division denounced the Guaranty as "fraud," a "swindle," and "not worth a straw," and that the people would have all those expenses to bear. In vain were the New Berliners asked to draw up more perfect or stringent bonds—they would neither do that, nor cease to depreciate and malign the solemn covenant of honorable men as can be found in any county.

But Messrs. SELLERS and CRAWFORD—both living beyond our borders—are *still* required to "CARRY OUT THE WILL OF THE VOTERS OF UNION COUNTY—HONESTLY EXPRESSED." When *one* test fails of satisfying, or passes away, *another* test may be applied, and the Representative is equally bound to regard it. The vote between Speck and Simonton would have been *a* test, but not *the* test, or the *only* test.

And now, we ask, how can the popular will be so "*honestly expressed*" as by PETITIONS and REMONSTRANCES! At every election, Politics, Offices and other collateral issues will obtrude, and bargains and sales be made, to the prejudice of any general question. To this species of electioneering the New Berliners have paid almost exclusive attention, and by virtue of their central location and long experience have become (we outsiders all confess) adepts in the science. But, by Petition, every one can vote, directly, *for one object only*, and with comparative independence of any man or party; and above all, he is not confused by the necessity of sacrificing one principle or preference for the advantage of another.

Accordingly, since the failure of the Election to settle the question, the sovreign people did choose to make *another* trial, and have *again* petitioned the General Assembly, to the number of over THREE THOUSAND, to divide Union county. Is not this *a test, honestly expressed*, of potential import! Three thousand are three-fifths of our voters—a large majority. Mr. Sellers is bound by his pledge "to carry out the will of the majority of the voters" of Union county, "honestly expressed," have no arithmetic, no logic, which can make 27 a majority over 3,000! And that New Berlin *asks* this to be done, exhibits only its characteristic self-confidence!

"But, (it may be asked) how many have signed the Remonstrances against Division? they, too, would be binding, honestly expressed." Very true; but we know of none being sent. The long Memorial, signed by five of their *great men*, and hailing from the Metropolis, and the short Memorial of one from each Township and Borough, they seem to consider sufficient to *instruct* the Legislature, without any regard to the thousands of names of *competent* voters who have signed petitions.

—The case stands thus—there are 5,000 voters (round numbers) in the county; 3,000 have, two years running, asked for Division; nobody remonstrates; 27 memorialize against Division—and scores will not sign either way—*don't care which whips.*"

In Perry, Franklin, Chapman, and Washington townships, where Simonton had 120 majority in October, a large majority have again signed for Division. In the Northern Districts, scores who did not vote for Crawford, have voted by petition for Division.

New Berlin dare not measure strength on the question by remonstrances! Her only hope is in postponing—putting off—involving the issue in another melee at a general election—and thus continuing domestic strife in our borders, and consuming the time of the Legislature year after year. As long as New Berlin can, she will devise ways to stifle the public sentiment, and trample upon the wishes and the rights of those most deeply interested, and whose honestly expressed and reiterated will it is the province of the Legislature to regard. Any postponement, or referring it back, will only aggravate the intestine turmoil, and procrastinate a result regarded as inevitable by eight tenths of our population. W.

Selling Off at Cost!

MY Entire Stock of GOODS.—Call and see—Corner of Market and Fourth streets. C. Mensch.

Lewisburg, Jan. 18, 1855

ISSUE LIST, FEB. T. 1855.

Daul Bengler vs James M'Creight
Henry W Snyder vs John Snyder's Adm'r
Mary Reichley vs Wm Reichley
Christ for Cameron vs Geo A Frick
John Hess vs W M Van Valzah
Geo Brown vs White Deer Township
Peter Dunbert vs A S Cummings—(2 suits)
John M Bender vs Lycoming Mutual Fire Insu. Comp.
Hugh A Albright vs Lorenzo P Teed
Henry High vs same
H & W High vs same
J Wagonseller's Ex'rs et al vs Jacob Houser jr
Alfred Kinsess vs Wm Mauck
Wm J Hutchison vs Shiler and Frick
Daul Bengler vs Jas M'Creight
Peter Dunbert vs A S Cummings
Geo S Kimble vs Chas Steve
Saml Dunbar vs Philip Ort
Bearly for Simington vs Henry High
Elwd Kinney vs Saml Ritter
William Gossler vs Isaac Stadden
Jos Gossler and wife vs do
Daul Bengler vs Geo Miller's Ex'rs
Bank of Danville vs M Fisher and G B German
Allen Schroyer vs J. S. Marsh et al.
James McCreight vs Daniel Bangler
Samuel Shriner vs Daniel Schrack
Elias C Hartman vs George Hill and others
Jacob Mauck vs Wm Hill & others
J Hartman jr vs Jacob Gimrich
A W Kremer vs Abraham Brein
Charles Fisher vs William J May
John Matthias vs Dr A S Cummings
Mary Jenkins vs H G Tagert et al
Michl Rhodenmyer vs Saml Moser
Shields & Miller vs Henry High
Christian Herman vs John Hummel
Addict, Vend'n & Smith vs Hoffman & Messinger
John Mathias vs Jos Mitman
Dr A S Cummings vs Hester & Stewart
W H Bleckner vs Church, Rocks & Co
H H Margaritz vs John Treasler
R B Carey vs Mark Halfpenny
E Moatz vs Alex Ammons
Bastian Tief-l vs John Fisher
Middleswarth, Kerns & Co vs Michl Spotts
Maria E Trutt vs John Trutt
Benj Kurtz vs U Weirick and M Weirick
Saml Kyle vs Catharine Wolfe
John Bassler vs Christian Schroyer
Henry C Myer vs G Gundrum's Admr
Charles Craig jr. vs Samuel Baker
Benjamin Shoemaker vs Wm. Forster
J. W. Thatcher & J. H. App vs John Kantz's adm.
M. Chapel for D. W. Hays vs John Locke
Kitchen & Keidler vs John Kessler, et al
Daniel Ott's Exec'rs vs Elizabeth Ott
Margaretta Painte, &c. vs J.C. Wilson & wife
James Robb vs John Gross
David Schaser & wife vs J. Bowersox & G. Steininger
Wm F. Wagonseller vs John Hartman jr.
Franklin Fryer vs G. Leisenring, et al
Nathan Moyer vs George Rishel
Henry W. Shuman &c. vs W. Bitting with notice
Benjamin Houseworth vs Bassler & Fry
Jacob Steward vs Michael Fichthorn
North, Chase & North vs J. Bowersox & Chas. H. Shriner
Dr William Hayes vs John Lock
John Bilger vs Jacob Fryer
Benjamin Hummel vs John Kantz's Administr.
Esq. V. & White Deer T. C. vs White Deer township
Trishmuth & Brother vs J. Hartman jr. with notice
Charles J. Knoedler vs same
Peter Hummel vs Hannah Hummel

COURT Proclamation—Whereas the Hon. ABM S WILSON, President Judge for the 20th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Union and Mifflin, and JACOB WITTENMYER and JAMES MARSHALL, Esquires, Associate Judges in Union county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 30th day of Dec. 1854, and to me directed, for the holding of an Orphans' Court, Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general quarter Sessions, at NEW BERLIN, for the county of Union, on the *second Monday of FEB. Next*, [being the 12th day] then, 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 there and there attending, and not depart without leave at their peril. Justices are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the appointed time aforesaid to notice.

Given under my hand and seal at the Sheriff's Office in New Berlin, the 6th day of Jan'y, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and in the seventy seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America. *God save the Commonwealth.*

JOHN KESSLER, *Sheriff.*

Register's Notices.

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 3d Friday of February next, being the 16th day of said month, viz:

The final account of David Myers, Administrator of the estate of *Lewis Spatz*, late of Kelly township, deceased.

The account of John G. Graybill, Administrator of the estate of *Abraham Graybill*, late of Perry township, deceased.

The account of Daniel P. Hilbish, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of *George Glahs*, late of Washington township, deceased.

The account of John D. Smith and Moses Specht, Administrators of the estate of *Adam Smith*, late of Beaver township, deceased.

The final account of George Adams, Administrator of the estate of *Christianna Keely*, late of Penns township, deceased, filed by Jacob Ott and Mary Adams, Executors of said George Adams, deceased.

The account of Reuben Smith, Administrator of the estate of *Isaac Mattern*, late of West Beaver township, deceased.

The only and final account of Sem Kuhns and Daniel Kuhns, Administrators of the estate of *Christian Kuhns*, late of Centre township, deceased.

The final account of Nicholas Groover, Executor of the last will and testament of *Lewis Richmire*, late of White Deer township deceased.

The account of Henry C. Eyer, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of *John Snyder*, late of Chapman township, deceased.

The account of Michael Kleckner, Guardian of *Catharine Aumiller*, late a minor daughter of George Aumiller, late of Middlecreek township, deceased.

J. W. PENNINGTON, Register.

Register's Office, Jan. 16, 1855.

Jury List—Feb. Term, 1855.

GRAND JURORS.

Selinsgrove—J. H. App, Henry Reiser.
Perry—John Bailey, Peter Troup.
Mifflinburg—George Gutsellus.
East Buffalo—Gideon Bubb.
Beaver—Henry Bender, Jacob Greenhoe, Jr.
Jackson—George Wehr, Philip Gross, Henry Mowrer.
Hartley—John Church, John Leiber, Jas Reed.
Lewisburg—Samuel J. Maus, John Wallis.
West Buffalo—Andrew Liddings, Joseph G. Kleckner.
Penns—John Boone.
New Berlin—Andrew J. Boalich.
Du Valo—William Stamm.
West Beaver—William Barth.
Kelly—George Leiber.
Union—Samuel Gotts, Sr.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Buffington—John Gundrum, Peter Lenig, Frederick Richter.
Hartley—Daniel Long, John Seckler, Joseph Sampsell, John Smith, Daniel Weidensaul.
Kelly—Jacob Meyer.
Perry—John S. Graybill, Amos Shadle, Samuel H. Shawers, William Briggs, Nathan Forry, Jacob Minium.
White Deer—Daniel Reber, Henry Noll, William L. Ritter.
Selinsgrove—Franklin J. Schoch, Elijah Osborn.
West Beaver—Michael Gearhard, George Kojley.
Penns—Jacob Weis, Joseph H. Lenig.
B. Hettrick, George J. Ulrich.
West Buffalo—Franklin Jordon.
Beaver—Philip Markley.
East Buffalo—Nathan Spear.
Buffalo—Jacob Baker, John Biddle.
Franklin—Amos B. Gift, Peter Fry, David Schoch, John S. Kern.
Centre—Christian Beechley, Jesse Bilger, David Mitchell, A. Jackson Sampsell.
Middleburg—James Chambers, Samuel Orwig, Joseph Eyhart.
Limestone—Joseph Sanders.
Lewisburg—Andrew Kennedy.
Union—M. H. Taggart.
Jackson—James Barter.

PETIT JURORS.

New Berlin—David Kuhney, William Cornelius, J. T. Lemmon.
Buffalo—Jacob Kaufman, Jacob Derr, Samuel Baer, John Wise.
Washington—Jonathan Arbogast, Daniel S. Boyer, Thomas Fenton.
Kelly—Conrad Greiff, John Huntingdon.
Middlecreek—Samuel Hendricks, Adam Sauer.
East Buffalo—Henry Mertle.
Beaver—Daniel Zieber, Reuben Keller, Joseph Hassinger.
Limestone—Samuel Pellman, Benjamin Shively, Absolom Biller.
Penns—Edward A. Kinney, Simon Aurand, Jesse Yocum.
Jackson—John Leitzel.
Union—David Bodine.
Selinsgrove—Nahum Perkins, Jac. Miller.
Mifflinburg—Samuel Sitzer.
Chapman—Samuel Neitz, Jacob Berner.
Hartley—Daniel B. Kurst.
Lewisburg—James Aiken.
Franklin—David Bowersox, David Schwenk.
Centre—Daniel Shower.

Real Estate.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Union county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, 10th February, 1855,

all that messuage and tract of land situate in Kelly Tp, Union Co., Pa., adjoining lands of W. R. Wilson, Isaac Meyers and others, containing **119 Acres** and 30 perches neat measure, being the residue of the real estate of SAMUEL WILSON, dec'd. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A.M., when terms of sale will be made known by ROBT H. LAIRD, WM. WILSON, Jr.

Administrators of Samuel Wilson, dec'd.

By the Court—SAMUEL REESE, Clerk.

Jan. 22, 1855

Union County Woodlands for Sale.

4,000 ACRES will be sold in shares of 10 acres at $30 per share, or ten shares for $25 each, payable in instalments of one dollar per month. Location of lots to be determined by drawing; but any person may, by taking a tract of 400 acres, have the title made immediately on payment of the purchase money, and may select the tract most agreeable to their wishes.

This land is situated in the townships of White Deer and West Buffalo, and the new road from Lewisburg to Sugar Valley passes through it.

It is covered with timber, such as White Oak, Pine, Hemlock, Chestnut and Rock Oak, and Spruce Run and White Deer Creek furnish ample water powers for saw-mills, tanneries, &c., on a majority of the tracts. It is situated about 10 miles west from Milton and 12 miles from Lewisburg, and was formerly the property of Mr. Jos. Sims. Apply to

B. FRANKLIN CLARK.

No. 32 South Third St. *Philadelphia.*

FOR SALE.

That large and desirable property on the corner of Market and Water streets, well calculated for a residence, for business, or for a residence and place of business.

There is a large BRICK House containing 4 large rooms on the first floor, 6 bed-rooms on the second floor, and 2 large finished rooms on the third. A Kitchen and Washhouse adjoins. There are also a spacious Cellar, large Cement Cistern, a Pump, and Well of good water, a Stable, and all necessary Outbuildings.

For terms &c. apply to Geo. F. Miller, Esq. S. E. DAVIS.

Lewisburg, Sept 23 1850

GOOD BOOKS BY MAIL,

PUBLISHED BY

Fowlers & Wells, 308, Broadway.

IN order to accommodate "the People" residing in all parts of the United States, the Publishers will forward by return of the *first mail* any book named in the following list. The postage will be prepaid by them at the New York office. By this arrangement of paying postage in advance, fifty per cent. is saved to the purchaser. All letters containing orders should be post-paid, and directed as follows:

Constitution of Man: by George Coombe; the only authorized American edition, with 20 engravings and portrait of the author. Price, muslin, 81 cts.

Defence of Phrenology, containing an essay on the nature and value of phrenological evidence, also an able vindication of phrenology: by Boardman. Price 87 cts.

Domestic Life; thoughts on its concord and discord, with valuable hints and suggestions: by N. Sizer. 15 cts.

Education; its elementary principles founded on the nature of man: by J. G. Spurzheim, M. D. With an appendix, containing a description of the temperaments and an analysis of the phrenological faculties. 87 cts.—"We regard this volume as one of the most important that has been offered to the public for many years."—*Boston Med. & Surg. Journal.*

Lectures on Phrenology: by Geo. Coombe; with notes and an essay on the phrenological mode of investigation, and an historical sketch: by Dr. Boardman. Illustrated. $1 25.

Marriage, its history and philosophy; a phrenological and physiological exposition of the functions and qualifications necessary for happy marriages. Illustrated. 75 cts.

Memory and Intellectual Improvement, applied to self-education and juvenile instruction. 20th edition, illustrated. 87 cts.

Matrimony, or Phrenology and Physiology applied to the selection of congenial companions for life, including directions to the married for living together affectionately and happily. 30 cts.

Phrenology proved, illustrated and applied, accompanied by a chart embracing an analysis of the primary mental powers in their various degrees of development, the phenomena produced by their combined activity, and the location of the phrenological organs, together with a view of the moral and theological bearings of the science. $1 25.

Phrenological Almanac, with Portraits. 6 cts.

Phrenology and the Scriptures, an able though small work: by Rev. John Pierpont. 12 cts.

Phrenological Guide, designed for students of their own characters. 15 cts.

Self-Culture and Perfection of Character, including the education and management of youth. 87 cts.—"*Self made or Never made* is the motto." No individual can read a page of it without being improved thereby."—*Common School Adv.*

Self-Instructor in Phrenology and Physiology, illustrated with 100 engravings, including a chart for recording the various degrees of development: by O. S. & L. Fowler. In paper 50 cts., in muslin 80 cts.

Accidents and Emergencies, a Guide containing directions for treatment in Bleeding, Sprains, cuts, sprains, broken bones, dislocations, burns and steamboat accidents, fits and insensibility, poisons, bites of animals, choking, drowning, apoplexy, lightning, fire-arms, &c.; appendix by Dr. Trall. 15 cts.

Bulwer, Forbes and Houghton on the Water Treatment, a compilation of papers and lectures on the subject of hygeine and hydropathy, edited by Houghton. $1 25.

Consumption, its prevention and cure by the water treatment, with advice concerning bowels, face of the lungs, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, &c.: by Dr. Shew. 87 cts.

Domestic Practice of Hydropathy, with a form of a report for the assistance of those consulting their physicians by correspondence: by R. T. Johnson, M.D. $1 25.

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