less seasons—and the manner in which it was aided and relieved. Jupiter symbolizes the firmament, "the genial source of life and light." Juno, the atmosphere, with its stormy and capricious changes. Early agriculture suffers from these changes, which impede more or less the fostering influence of the pure firmament that lies beyond, and hence man has to watch with incessant and sleepless care over the labors of primitive husbandry. This ever watchful superintendence is typified by the Argus, with his wakeful eyes. His four eyes are the types of the four seasons. He is slain by Mercury and then Io is left free to wander over the whole world. Mercury, who slew the Argus, is the God of language, of invention, and the inventor of letters, and hence represents that when the rules and precepts of Agriculture were introduced, first orally and then by writing, mankind was released from the ever watching care which early agriculture requires, and agriculture, now reduced to a system, went forth in freedom and spread itself among the nations. It has received a further interpretation in our day, by the many inventions which abound in our land, lightening labor and rendering crops more secure. No nation has shown the fertility of invention, in this regard, like ours. It was estimated that in the year 1850, $151,000,000 were invested in agricultural machines in this country, and of this amount, Pennsylvania had the substantial sum of $14,000,000 invested.

Further of this fable, before I leave it: we are told that the eyes of the Argus were transferred by Juno to the plumage of her favorite bird, the peacock, which, it is well known, gives sure indications by its cry, of changes about to take place in the atmosphere, and in this respect, therefore, intimately connected with the operations of husbandry.

This suggests to me a subject of much importance to the farmer, to which I shall briefly allude, and have done: and that is the study of Climatology. Climatology is the investigation of the causes on which the climate of any country depends. It is now receiving the attention of our ablest philosophers; and the Government of the United States is every year expending large sums of money upon the investigation. In fact, it may be said, the whole science of Agriculture depends upon this study. "The hopes of the future of Agriculture principally rest on the advance of abstract science—not upon the accumulation of facts, of which the connection or dependence are unknown, but upon a definite conception of the general principles of which these facts are the result." The manual labor on a farm is the least part of the farmer's work—unless labor is guided by an intelligent mind, it will be what we call in law a *brutum fulmen*—a blind and senseless effort. The importance of this study may be illustrated by a fact very near us. In some parts of our country, wheat has done best when planted late in Autumn, and we find farmers of those parts acting upon it. In others, it has done better by being planted early in the season. The reason of this is obvious from this explanation. The temperature of the ground is affected by the manner in which the rays of the sun act upon it and by its powers of radiation and absorption. The healthy and timely germination of seed can only take place when the ground is of the right temperature to receive it; otherwise, it might be subjected to premature decay, or lose the necessary influence of the summer by too long an exposure in the ground. Different fields on the same farm may have different temperatures, and a different time of planting be necessary for every field. On this subject, Prof. Henry observes: "The labor bestowed upon investigations of this kind, is not, as the narrow sighted advocate of immediate utilitarian results, would affirm, without practical importance; on the contrary, it is the basis of the highest improvement of which the art of agriculture is susceptible. On every acre of ground, a definite amount of solar force is projected, which may be employed, under proper conditions, in developing organization; and the great object of the husbandman, is to so manage the conditions that the last possible amount of this be lost in uneconomical results." It requires no book learning to make these observations. Every farmer can observe his fields—to note how long it takes his seed to germinate; and under what conditions of the atmosphere—or even to try the temperature of the ground by burying bottles at different depths. The result is a general principle which is to guide him in his farming operations.

This subject of Climatology is too full to be compressed here. There are, however, some general facts ascertained, which may serve to show its value, and may give an useful hint.

1st. The prevailing wind of the North American continent is westerly, and blows over a large surface of dry ground.

2d. As we recede from the sea, westerly and inland, the annual fall of snow and rain is less.

From these facts, apparently far-fetched, we determine what the farmer can bring forth with most profit. They show that all the country east of the Rocky Mountains is divided into the dairy and feeding stock regions; that the dairy region—that is, the region in which butter and cheese can be most profitably produced—is comprised of the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. A healthy mountain air, pure water, and sweet rich pasture, such as is to be found only in the States I have named, is necessary for the production of good butter and cheese. The quantity and quality of the milk of a cow depends on the varying circumstances of her condition, age, and, *above all*, upon the manner in which, and substance of which, she is fed. The wide prairie of the west, with its rank grass and scarcity of water, can not afford the sweet rich pasture of our mountain vallies. The annual amount of butter and cheese produced in the States I have named, was, in 1850, 230,000,000 pounds, while all outside of that, amounted to but 98,000,000 pounds.

There has been comparatively little attention paid to the Dairy in Pennsylvania, yet its annual value has netted $7,000,000. The whole annual value of her wheat, rye, corn and oats, put together amounted to but $34,000,000, only five times more than her dairy product. Yet here we go on raising grain and paying our whole attention to it, when our dairy, almost without effort, amounts to one-fifth as much as her principal crops. The dairy has been considered incidental, and its profits accidental. Scarcely any attention has been paid to the procuring good stock, and the offals of the farm have been given to the cattle without regard to its nature as a food. Surely this fact gives an intimation of what its value might be if properly pursued.

Cato, when asked the best rule for farming, replied, "bene pascere"—to graze well. The meaning I take from this, is, that the animal product of the farm must be equal to or exceed the vegetable. The annual deterioration of land in the United States, has been estimated at ten cents per acre. This is fearful in the aggregate, and has been caused by a disregard of this rule; and so long as farmers disregard another old Latin maxim they must violate this rule. "Laudato ingentia rura, exiguum colito," saith Virgil—"You may admire a large farm, but cultivate a small one." I do not mean to say that we should not plant at all, but that the greater part of the surplus production of the farm should be fed upon it. From the statistics of our State, from the nature of its soil, from its external conformation, and the disposition of its climate, I am led to believe that the most profitable productions are butter, cheese, pork and beef. Every bushel sold off your farm, is a deterioration of the soil, and must in the end render it worthless unless a different course is pursued, or else you must resort to manures procured from a distance. You must bring back what you take away.

I can not dwell any longer. The world is wide, and this subject just as wide; but I have no right to indulge myself any longer at the expense of your patience. Your gathering here shows the interest you feel in this subject, and what you have brought displays the fruit of your skill, your care, and your labor. It is from the bosom of our mighty mother, the Earth, we draw our sustenance. If homage be due, it were meet that we bring the *best* fruits as an offering. Since the earth's resurrection morn, when, flood-greened, she laughed around Ararat, she has kept her promise of yielding many-fold to the laborious and careful.

The advantages of County and State Fairs, are too many, and too apparent to all, to be descanted on. The highest, however, I think, is the rank they have given, and the general interest they have created, in Agriculture. In fact, the profession has been demoralized—I use the word in the sense Napoleon used it, when his army broke down amid the snows of Russia. Agriculture can only gain a position, when the world respects it, and farmers respect themselves, and attain the intelligent energy worthy of their calling. I may here mention that in addition to the moral effect which our State Fair has had upon the farmers of Pennsylvania, it has amassed a handsome sum for the building and endowment of the Agricultural College, which, you are aware, has been chartered, located and donated with a beautiful farm in Centre county. In 1853, the proceeds of the State fair amounted to $14,000 over and above expenses. This College is the result of the seen necessity of education. There can be no success where everything is left to blind chance. All the sciences are aids and helps to the *science* of agriculture—all the material sciences lead to the high cultivation of the *Art* of agriculture. The experience of one man is limited, and inadequate to its perfection. It requires the added knowledge of successive ages. All learning has been successfully accumulated only by concentrated effort. A college is a focus, and becomes, as it were, a sun, whence the rays of learning are diffused throughout the nation.

Our country is but in its infancy. We have few commemorative days. The associations that hallow the gala days of other nations, do not cluster around our hearts. The harvest moon of merrie England does not broaden for us at the right time. The first of May is saddened to us by the late, lingering spring. In the fierce struggle of life and death—in the isolation of their forest homes—our fathers had not time for festive days, and were soon weaned of their old ways. Their children grew up knowing nothing of them. Now that the struggle is past, we have time, and, in fact, our health and happiness require a cessation of unremitting toil—require social gatherings for the interchange of thought.

Each nation makes her own gala days—originated by accident, or by the happening of some signal good, they are carried down the stream of time, living in the hearts of the people, gathered there with a crowd of pleasant memories. You have set apart these Fair days, in the browning month of October—originating perhaps in some chance suggestion of the good they might do—and they have already got to be gala days amongst us—days, not to commemorate some idle circumstance, but to honor the earth's autumnal round, when the fullness of the year is poured into the lap of plenty. These Fair days are taking a place amongst us which will no doubt be time honored. And may they go down with time, until time be moss-grown! Aye—we know they will be honored and cherished so long as the Earth is covered with its gay green web—so long as that web is decked with a flower—so long as "the orchard yields its ruddy flush and the fields the rich gleam of the harvest."

## The New Relief Law.

*AN ACT providing for the resumption of Specie Payments by the Banks, and for the Relief of Debtors.*

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the provisions of every act of Assembly or of incorporation or re-incorporation, heretofore passed, declaring or authorizing the forfeiture of the charter of any bank, saving, trust and insurance company, or corporation having banking privileges, or inflicting any penalties or authorizing any compulsory assignment for or by reason of the non-payment of any of its liabilities, or the issuing or the paying out the notes of other banks incorporated under the laws of this commonwealth, tho' not specie paying, or the loaning or discounting without the requisite amount of specie or specie funds, since the 21st day of Sept. A.D. 1857, be and the same are hereby suspended until the second Monday of April, A.D. 1858; and all forfeitures and penalties, or liability thereto, heretofore incurred, or that may hereafter be incurred before the said second Monday of April, under such acts of Assembly or of incorporation or re-incorporation, for or by reason of the causes aforesaid, or any of them, are hereby remitted; and so much thereof as prohibits any bank from making loans and discounts, issuing its own notes or notes of other banks incorporated under the laws of this commonwealth, tho' not specie paying or declaring dividends, during the suspension of specie payments, or from loaning or discounting without the requisite amount of specie or specie funds, as aforesaid, be and the same is hereby suspended until the day and year aforesaid; and any such bank during such suspension of specie payments may declare dividends to an amount not exceeding six per cent. per annum on its capital; and this act shall extend also to all banks, saving, trust and insurance companies, and corporations with banking privileges, chartered or re-chartered under any law for periods hereafter to commence, and to the payment of stock to all banks incorporated by the legislature at its last session: *Provided*, That all proceedings or suits now pending or brought in the several courts of this commonwealth for forfeitures or penalties under the provisions hereby suspended, shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 2. That in addition to all statements and returns now required by law, each and every bank in the cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Allegheny shall, on the first discount day in November next, and weekly thereafter, and every other bank in this commonwealth on the same day and monthly thereafter, make up a statement, to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the president or cashier thereof, showing first, the amount of its loans and discounts; second, the amount of specie in the possession of and owned by such bank, and the balance due from other banks, in distinct items; third, the amount of its notes outstanding; fourth, the amount of deposits, including individual deposits, and balances due to other banks; which statement shall be published in the next succeeding issue of a newspaper of the county in which the bank is located, or if there be no newspaper in such county, then in a newspaper of some neighboring county; and any violation of this law, or failure to comply with its provisions by any President or Cashier of any bank, shall be a misdemeanor; and each of the said officers shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the Court, one-half to be given to the prosecutor, and one-half to the county in which such bank is located.

SEC. 3. That the said banks are hereby required to receive at par in payment of all debts due or to become due to them respectively, the notes of all the solvent banks of the Commonwealth, which paid specie for all their liabilities on and immediately prior to the twenty-first day of September last, and which shall continue solvent; and the said banks are also hereby authorized to pay out in all their business transactions and discounts the said notes so long as the banks issuing the same shall remain solvent; but in case any President of any of the said banks shall certify to the Governor under oath or affirmation, his apprehension and belief, that any bank by him named is in an unsafe condition, the Governor shall thereupon appoint three judicious persons, not interested in said bank, as commissioners, to investigate the condition of such bank, and the said commissioners shall, after taking an oath or affirmation to perform the duties of their appointment with fidelity, forthwith proceed to make the said investivation, and report the result thereof within ten days to the Governor; and if the officers of the said bank shall refuse to permit the said commissioners to make such investigation, or to produce any books or documents necessary for that purpose, or if said commissioners shall report that the said bank is in an insolvent condition, or conducting its affairs in violation of law, the Governor shall thereupon issue his proclamation, declaring the charter of the said bank to be forfeited, and the said bank shall be deprived of all the benefits of this act; and the directors thereof shall forthwith make and execute an assignment in the manner provided by the act, entitled "An Act regulating banks," approved the 16th day of April, A. D. 1850; the expenses of such commission, including the compensation of the commissioners at six dollars per day each, shall be paid by the bank against which it is issued, unless the report shall be favorable to its condition, in which case, they shall be paid by the applicants: *Provided*, That no bank shall be required to receive the notes of any bank against which a certificate may be made as aforesaid, at any time after the delivery of the same to the Governor, until the commissioners shall report in favor of such bank after which the notes of such bank sha'l again be received as required by the provisions of this section.

SEC. 4. That the several collectors of taxes, tolls and other revenues of the Commonwealth, and also county treasurers are hereby authorized to receive for State purposes, the notes of the solvent banks of this Commonwealth, though not specie paying Banks, in payment of the said taxes, tolls and revenues; and the State Treasurer is hereby authorized to receive and receipt for the same, in the same manner as though said banks were specie paying.

SEC. 5. That the deposits by the State Treasurer to the credit of the Com'th in the several banks and other corporations, and all bank notes which are now or may hereafter be in the Treasury during the period of suspension aforesaid, shall from time to time, on demand of the said Treasurer, be paid by the said banks or other corporations respectively, in specie: *Provided*, That the said Treasurer shall, if required by the cashier or president of any such bank upon which demand is made for specie on its notes, present his oath or affirmation to the said cashier or president, that said notes were received by him as revenue paid into the Treasury of the Commonwealth, and that he does not intend to use the specie to be obtained thereon for any other purpose than the legitimate purposes and uses of the Treasury of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 6. That upon all judgments heretofore entered, in suits commenced by writ or otherwise, or which may be entered during the period hereinbefore mentioned in actions instituted by writ or otherwise in any court in this commonwealth or before any alderman or justice of the peace, on judgments obtained before said officers, if the defendant shall be possessed of any estate in fee simple within the respective county, worth in the opinion of the court or alderman or justice of the peace, the amount of the said judgment, over and above all incumbrances, and the amount exempted from levy and sale on execution, he shall be entitled to a stay of execution thereon, on judgment now obtained or to be obtained, on suits now brought, for the term of one year from the date of the passage of this act, and on all others for one year, to be computed from the first day of the term to which the action was commenced; and every defendant in said judgment may have the same stay of execution thereon, if within thirty days from the passage of this act, or within thirty days from the rendition of any future judgment he shall give security to be approved of by the court or by a judge thereof, or by such alderman or justice of the peace, before whom such judgment was obtained, for the sum recovered, together with the interest and costs: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to the wages of labor, nor debts upon which stay of execution is expressly waived by the debtors, nor to judgments upon which stay of execution has already been taken under existing laws: *And provided*, That the provisions of this section shall extend to judgments entered or to be entered, as well upon bond and warrant of attorney as upon mortgages to secure the same, and to any subsequent grantee or owners of the premises so bound, as well as to the original obligor or mortgager: *Provided further*, That said stay of execution shall not apply to judgments or mortgages, or on bonds secured by mortgage, unless the interest thereon shall be paid within sixty days after the accruing of the same, in such funds as the banks are authorised by this act to use.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect immediately, but no bank or other corporation shall be embraced within its provisions more than thirty days after the passage hereof, or after any bank shall have suspended specie payments upon its notes or obligations, unless the stock holders of such bank or other corporation shall before the expiration of the said thirty days, or within thirty days after any bank shall have suspended specie payments upon its notes of obligations, at a meeting to be called by the directors thereof for that purpose, on ten days public notice, in one or more newspapers, accept the provisions of this act by a majority of votes of said stockholders, to be voted and counted according to the provisions in the charter of such accepting bank or other corporation regulating the election of directors, but to make such acceptance valid there shall be filed in the office of the Auditor General of this Commonwealth a certificate that this act has been duly accepted, under the common seal of such bank or other corporation, attested by the signature of its President or Cashier; and each of the said banks accepting the provisions of this act, shall also pay into the Treasury of the Commonwealth, on or before the first day of January, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, a sum equal to one half of one per centum upon the capital stock of said bank in addition to any amounts they are now by law required to pay.

SEC. 8. That section forty-seven of the act, approved April 16, 1850, entitled, "An Act regulating banks," be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. That the Legislature hereby reserves the right and power to alter, revoke or annul the charters of any bank or banks, corporation or corporations accepting the provisions of this act, whenever in their opinion the same may prove injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth, in such a manner, however, as to do no injustice to the corporators.

SEC. 10. That no bank, savings fund, insurance or trust company, shall directly or indirectly purchase, or be concerned in the purchase of notes of any of the incorporated banks of this State at less than their par value, and any and every of the officers of said institutions violating the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor punishable upon conviction by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, one half to be paid to the informer, and the other half to the use of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 11. That no stocks, bonds, promissory notes, personal property, or other valuable securities, hypothecated or sold in pledge, either with power of Attorney attached or otherwise, for credit or money loaned, shall not be sold for the period of six months from the passage of this act, without the consent of the debtor, debtors or party hypothecating or pledging the same, being first hereafter had and obtained in writing.

DARWIN E. FINNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.
J. LAWRENCE GETZ,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Approved—October 13, 1857.
JAMES POLLOCK, Governor.

TOMATO WINE.—Select and mash the well ripened fruit, press out the juice, add a pint of water and a pound of sugar to each quart of juice. Set away in a partially filled vessel to ferment, similarly to grape juice! After fermenting sufficiently, put in close kegs and keep in a cool dry cellar. In Spring, draw off and bottle, adding a small piece of ginger root to each. When opened, effervescence ensues, and a good resemblance to grape juice is had.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 12.—The Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company has assigned. Their assets are estimated at $100,000 over their liabilities. Two hundred men have been thrown out of employment by the consequent stoppage of the works.

☞ Wheat is offered in Iowa at 50 cts. a bushel. Every description of produce must come down to hard times prices.

# Real Estate.

### SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of WILLIAM DALE, late of Liberty township, Montour county, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, at the late residence of said deceased, on **Friday, the 27th day of November next**, all that messuage and **TRACT OF LAND** situate in said township, bounded by lands of Samuel Bennage, James Cameron, Thomas Vangant and Robert Mack, containing about **Sixty Acres**, good quality of land, Railroad running past it. The Improvements are a Frame House and Barn, Spring at the door—nearly all clear and in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO.—A Tract of **16 Acres**, adjoining lands of Mrs. Morehead, Rading Harring and others—all clear but about four acres which is well timbered.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A M, when terms of sale will be made known by
ROBERT A. GIFFEN,
FRANGIS WILSON.
Executors of WILLIAM DALE, deceased.

Oct. 16, 1857

Miltonian and Danville Intelligencer please copy and send bills to this Office.

### FOR SALE.

MY Residence, on North Third street, Lewisburg, 31 ft. front, and including back building 52 ft. deep. Basement, and Attick finished. Every convenience in the way of out-buildings.

**Also**, a Half Lot on Market st., opposite S. Ritter's residence, with a good Well of Water and new Stable; very desirable for a business stand, or residence, (or both combined.)

**Also**, other Lots, some with and some without Buildings. JOHN LOCKE.

Lewisburg, Oct. 8, 1857.

### ORPHANS' COURT SALE!

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Union county, will be offered for sale, at the Columbia House, in MIFFLINBURG, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of

*Saturday, October 24, 1857,*

the following Real Estate, viz.: A TRACT of LAND, situated in Limestone township, county aforesaid, containing

**68 ACRES AND 37 PERCHES,**

more or less, adjoining lands of Samuel Shoemaker, Charles Royer, George Kleckner, Benj. Chambers, William Foster and others, all Limestone Land, about half WOODLAND, and the remainder under good cultivation.

The above property will be offered as a whole, or in tracts to suit purchasers.

Terms made known at sale, by
HENRY NOLL.
Sept. 24, 1857. Adm'r of Benj. Shoemaker, dec'd.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Lavari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Union county and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale or outcry, at the Public house of Henry Gibson, at Winfield, in the township of Union, and county aforesaid, on FRIDAY, the 23d day of October next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, A. D., 1857, a certain tract of Land situate in the township of Union and county of Union, to wit: Beginning at a stone, the south-west corner of the tract and also a corner of Isaac Eyer's land; thence' by lands of Isaac Eyer, N. 72 E. 44.1 perches to a stone; thence, by the same, N. 89¼ E. 106—2 perches, to a pine stump; thence, by the same, N. 72 E. 167.8 perches, to a stone; thence, by lands of Samuel Walter, N. 17¼ W. 39.1 perches, to a stone; thence, by the same, N. 42¾ E. 39 perches, to stones; thence, by lands of John Philips, N. 12¾ W. 63—6 perches, to a pine knot; thence, by lands of the heirs of John Hayes, dec'd, of Thomas Perry and Peter Page, S. 73¾ W. 242—6 perches, to a black oak stump; thence, by lands of Isaac Eyer, S. 13 E. 99—2 perches, to the place of beginning, containing TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE ACRES AND FORTY-NINE AND SIX-TENTHS PERCHES, strict measure, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Whereon are erected a Dwelling House, Spring House, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, &c. There is valuable **Iron Ore** in the land.

To be sold as the property of *Horatio G. Taggart, Josiah H. Furman, and Elisha C. Barton.*
DANIEL D. GULDIN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Lewisburg, Sept. 24, 1857.

### Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will expose to Public Sale on the premises, in Kelly Tp, Union Co, Pa, at 10 o'clock A.M. on

**Thursday, 22d October next,**

a TRACT OF LAND containing

**130 ACRES**

or thereabouts, on which are erected TWO Log Dwelling Houses and a BARN, Spring House and other buildings, and two Wells of Water on the Farm.

About one hundred acres of the said tract are cleared and under a good state of cultivation. The balance of the tract is well Timbered.

This land is situated in a good neighborhood and is about half a mile north of the public road leading from Milton to Brush Valley and 3½ from Lewisburg, and adjoins lands of John Bennage, Laird Howard, Daniel Kaufman and David Kelly.

Said Land will be sold as the property of ALEXANDER M'LESTER, deceased. Terms of sale made known on day of sale by
JOHN BENNAGE,
Administrator with the Will annexed
Kelly Tp, Sept. 14, 1857

# Adjourned Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Trustees, will sell at auction, in pursuance to and by virtue of an Act of Assembly approved the 18th day of April, A. D. 1857, on MONDAY the 19th day of October, A.D. 1857, at the premises in the Borough of New Berlin, the Jail, Court House and all other Public Buildings and Lands, situate in said Borough, belonging to the County of Union prior to the erection of the new county out of part of Union, bounded and described as follows, viz:

Five lots adjoining each other, and bounded on the west by Vine street, north by Market street, east by Plumb street and south by an Alley, whereon the **Court House and County Offices** are erected.

Also a certain lot adjoining Plumb street on the east, Market street on the south, lot of John Seebold's on the west and an Alley on the north, whereon the **Jail** is erected.

Said lots will be sold separate, together with the appurtenances.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where the terms and conditions of sale will be made known by the undersigned, duly appointed by said Act for that purpose.
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
HENRY C. EYER,
July 22, 1857 JOHN V. BARBER.

### DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE.—One lot on South Third street, a square and a half from Market. Also

**THREE LOTS**

on South Fourth street only two squares from Market.

☞ The above are level Lots, well located and adapted to building purposes.
W. H. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Ex'r of Wm. Armstrong, dec'd
Lewisburg, March 12, 1857

### Ho! Farmers—Chance for a Bargain!

FOR SALE, near Lewisburg, a Tract of almost **100 Acres** of good Farming Land, limestone soil. It will be sold on reasonable terms at private sale for Cash. Inquire at the Office of the *Chronicle*.—June 10, '57

### PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of JOHN BAKER, late of Buffalo township, Union county, deceased, will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, on

**Wednesday, October 28, 1857,**

all that messuage and *TRACT OF LAND* situate in Buffalo township, on the road leading from Lewisburg to Mifflinburg, adjoining lands of Adam Young, Samuel Baker, John Hauck and others, containing about

**EIGHTY-SIX ACRES,**

nearly all cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. The Improvements are, a two-storey BRICK HOUSE, FRAME HOUSE and KITCHEN, WASH HOUSE, good BARN and WAGON SHED, and other Out-Buildings; two WELLS and two CISTERNS with Pumps in.

**Also.**—A tract of **WOODLAND** adjoining lands of John Hauck, Wm Baker, William Irwin's heirs, and others, containing about **32 Acres.**

**Also.**—At the same time, by order of the Orphans' Court of Union county, a TRACT of **Land** adjoining the above-described 86 acre tract, lands of Jacob Baker's heirs, John Hauck, Buffalo creek, and others, containing about *THIRTY-TWO ACRES*, part cleared.

—The above lands lay in the heart of Buffalo Valley, one mile west of Buffalo Cross Roads, and consist of the *best quality of lands in the valley*. That which is not cleared is covered with the BEST OF TIMBER.

Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, by DAVID H. KELLY,
Adm'r, cum testamento annexo, of John Baker, dec'd, and Adm'r of Catharine Baker, dec'd.
*Buffalo Valley, Oct. 1, 1857w4*

### ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Orphans' Court of Union county, will be exposed to public sale, at the House of Jas. M'Creight, at Buffalo Cross Roads, in Buffalo township, on

**Saturday, the 7th of November next,**

all that messuage and tract of **LAND** situate in Buffalo township, Union county, adjoining lands of Andrew Magee's heirs, lands formerly of Jacob Venada, and of Thomas Robison, dec'd, containing

*Eight Acres and Forty Perches.*

The Improvements are, a Two-Storey Frame Dwelling House, a small Frame House, one and a half storey, and the land under good cultivation.

*ALSO.*—Another small **Lot** or piece of Ground adjoining lands of Thos. Robison, dec'd, Paul Dieffenderfer and Daniel Hassler, containing **Two Acres** and Fifty-Two Perches; also under cultivation.

*ALSO.*—A piece of **Timber Land**, situate in said township, adjoining lands of John Stahl, Jacob Hartman and Daniel Rangler, Sr., containing Sixteen Acres and Forty-One Perches.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when Terms of Sale will be made known by
MARY E ROBINSON,
Administratrix of Thomas Robinson, dec'd
per WM. JONES, Att'y for Mary E Robinson
By the Court: SAM'L RUPER, Clerk.
Sept. 29, 1857

### VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Residence on the west side of South Second street in the Borough of Lewisburg, between Market and St. Louis streets, consisting of near a lot and a half of ground, making a front of 99 feet on said Second street, and in length 157 feet, 6 inches. The improvements are a commodious three storey BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, of pressed brick, 47 feet front by 36 feet deep—well finished—with a marble base, marble sills and lintels in front—a fire-proof roof—with a Wing attached of 23 by 19 feet—an Out Kitchen—a well of excellent water, with a Pump in, under roof—a large Cistern also under roof—a large new Stable—an Ice House—and other necessary out-buildings. There are also on said Lot choice Fruit Trees and Shrubbery.

The location is a desirable one either for a private residence or public business. It is on the most elevated part of the Borough, near the Court House, and but a short distance from Market street.—Terms will be made easy.
June 9, 1857. G. F. MILLER.

### A VALUABLE FARM for sale.

THE subscriber offers the Farm on which he now resides, situate in Buffalo Valley, Union county, 4 miles from Mifflinburg and 2 miles from Hartleton, containing about

**175 ACRES,**

of which about 135 are cleared, and the remainder is well timbered. It is Limestone gravel land, in a good state of cultivation, the most of it having been limed once, and some of it the second time.

The Farm is well watered, a running stream passing through it, and a never failing spring of limestone water at the door, and a pump in the barn-yard. There is a fine ORCHARD of good Fruit.

The buildings are new—a large double Plank House, well finished, a large BANK BARN, a Waggon House, and all other necessary Outbuildings. CHRISTIAN REIF.
Aug. 12, 1857

### Still Another Opportunity!

**M'Carty, the Cheap Picture Man,**
*BACK AGAIN!*

WE take this method of informing the citizens of Lewisburg and surrounding country, that we are again with them for a short time, and now offer them a better article and at lower prices than ever heretofore. We have taken the old stand above Christ & Caldwell's Drug Store, and having much better light than we had in our old rooms, and more convenient rooms in every respect, we shall be better able to accommodate. Persons having pictures of deceased friends or relatives which they would like to have copied or transferred to paper on a much larger scale, can have it done on short notice, and the copies will be warranted to be equally as good, and sometimes better than those which they are taken from. Persons wanting Photographs can have them for prices ranging from $5 to $20. Pictures of persons confined to their rooms through sickness, and of deceased persons taken at the shortest notice, at their residences; pictures of young children taken in one second in a bright light. Outdoor Views of buildings, &c., taken to order. Ambrotype pictures taken on dark and rainy days quicker than Daguerreotypes on the clearest and brightest. Pictures from 50 cts. to $20, to suit the purchaser. We extend a cordial invitation to all to call and see us and examine our specimens, whether they want pictures or not. Remember the place, rooms over Christ & Caldwell's Mammoth Drug Store. We study to please.
M'CARTY, Artist.

N. B.—Instructions given in the art, and apparatus furnished at the lowest prices. Persons wishing to learn the business can now have an opportunity not often met with. [Lewisburg, Oct. 2, 1857.]

### Broke Out in a New Place!

**JESSE H. WAGNER**, having taken the establishment recently occupied by Mrs. DeNormandie, adjoining the "Chronicle" and Telegraph offices, he is prepared to see his old and new friends, and furnish them with all kinds of *CONFECTIONERIES* of the choicest varieties. He has refitted the establishment, and is certain of giving satisfaction to all. Ice Cream served up every evening. [Aug. 14, 1857

### Jet Goods! Black Diamonds!! &c.

*Buy Early, and Save your Money!!*

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish at all times the very best COAL of every description, from the Wilkes-Barre and Shamokin mines. He has on hand an article of very superior quality, such as is seldom bro't to this market, which he will dispose of at the lowest cash prices—Coal weighed, and good measure warranted. ☞ Coal exchanged for merchantable Country Produce of most kinds as well as for cash.

Coal Yard at Tho's Nesbit's Lumber Yard on South Water street.
Nov. 19, 1856 tf R. I. NESBIT.

### THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER

HAS LONG UNSUCCESSFULLY SOUGHT,

**FOUND AT LAST!**

FOR IT RESTORES PERMANENTLY GRAY HAIR TO its original color, converts luxuriantly the bald head; removes all dandruff, itching and all scrofula, scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy, and glossy; and will preserve it to any imaginable age, removes, as if by magic, all blotches &c. from the face, and cures all neuralgia and nervous head ache. See circular and the following.

Dover, N. H., Feb. 2, 1857.

PROF. J. WOOD & Co.—Gents: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to-day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity, three dozen you have sended all being sold; while we might order a quantity from you. *Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three or four new customers*, and the approbation and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convinces us that it is a most valuable preparation.

Send us as soon as may be one gross of $1 size; and one dozen $2 size; and believe us yours very truly,
(Signed) DANIEL LATHROP & Co.

Hickory Grove, St. Charles Co., Mo., Nov. 19, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted to report it.

Your little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but, to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy, a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can therefore, and do heartily recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair.

We are, yours respectfully,
GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM.
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Gardiner, Maine, June 22, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind. Yours Respectfully,
DANIEL N. MURPHY.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., (in the great N. Y. Wire Building Establishment) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists.

*Sold in Lewisburg by CHRIST & CALDWELL.*

### Great Excitement!

**MONEY LOST!**

IT is now universally conceded that the purchasing of any article of Goods for private or family use, and the paying thereon more than a fair profit, is "money lost;" the undersigned, therefore, has just opened, in his *NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE*, on the corner of Fourth and Market Streets, Lewisburg, a splendid assortment of

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**

for Ladies as well Gentlemen, consisting, in part, of the various styles of Dress Silks, Bereze De Laines, Bereges, Poplins, Lawns, Brilliants, Tissues, Embroideries, Collars, Undersleeves, Handkerchiefs, Trimmings, Gloves, Mitts, together with

**A Fine Lot of Domestic Goods,**

Prints, Muslins, &c. Also, Ready-Made Clothing,

**CLOTHS, CASIMERES,**

Vestings, Hats, Cravats, Linens, and a fine fresh selection of

*SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES,*

Teas, Cocoa, Cheese, in large or small quantities. FISH by the quarter, half, or whole barrel. SALT by the sack or bushel,

and, in short, almost everything usually kept in our stores, can be found at this corner, and all of which will be sold at the

**LOWEST CASH PRICE**

or exchanged for Country Produce. All he asks, is a Fair Trial; Quick Sales—Small Profits and Prompt Payment.

**FLOUR,**

of a superior quality, from the Hartley Mills, not ground any closer than the mills furnish in this region, and quite as good, if not superior, which can be tested by ONE TRIAL, sold in large or small quantities.

ALEX. AMMONS.
Lewisburg, Pa., May 2, '57.

### DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR or Liver Remedy.

THIS is one of the greatest scientific medical discoveries ever made, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver Complaint*, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common head ache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver*.

The liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for a proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy whereby to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

A compound has been formed by dissolving gums, and extracting that part which is soluble for the active virtues of the medicine. These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure without any of the disagreeable after effects, felt by using Calomel or Mineral Poison, that are usually resorted to.

To all who will follow these directions a cure is positively guaranteed. Sick Headache can be cured by the use of two teaspoonsful taken as soon as the attack is felt.

The Invigorator never fails to cure our stomach or the bad effects experienced after eating.

Bilious attacks yield readily to one bottle, and Chronic Diarrhœa, difficult as it is to cure, is never troublesome to those who take the Invigorator.

For Dyspepsia or Jaundice, nothing in the known world acts so fully or cures so quickly as the Invigorator. It removes all yellowness and unnatural color from the skin.

For Night Mare, take a dose before retiring, and it is a sure preventative.

For Female Obstructions it is a safe