Star & Chronicle

O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.

To Business Men.—The LEWISBURG CHRONICLE, published on the Cash System, has the largest and best circulation of any Newspaper in Union County.

Freedom, national; Slavery, sectional!

ADEQUATE PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY, AND

Not another Inch of Slave Territory by Extension, Purchase, or Conquest.

The above are, and will be the two leading Principles before the country, until they are victorious; and we nail them to our mast-head, there to float until they wave in triumph above the National Capitol at Washington.—*Pittsville Miners' Journal.*

☞ **The Opposition State Convention**, to nominate a candidate for Governor, &c., is appointed to assemble at HARRISBURG on WEDNESDAY the 22d FEBRUARY, 1860.

☞ DEMOCRATIC STATE CONV., HARRISB., FEB. 29.

☞ CHARLESTON DEM. CONVENTION, MONDAY, APRIL 23.

☞ NATIONAL REP. CONV., CHICAGO, WED., JUNE 13.

Thirty-Sixth Congress...1st Session.

In the Senate, ANOTHER Slavery question has been introduced by Mr. Slidell, (Democrat of Louisiana) who has revived the plan to buy or steal Cuba.

In the House, the dead-lock continues. The Democracy wanted to adjourn over the Holidays, but the Republicans would not consent, whereupon the colored gentlemen were again discussed, from day to day. The Clerk still refuses to put to vote the motion to choose by plurality, and thus the minority thwart all action, and proceed with most outrageously insulting and stale speeches, falsifying the views of the non-slaveholders North, and fanning the flames of sectionalism to the utmost. Not a Democrat in Congress (as we recollect) has yet breathed a word against the traitorous cry of Disunion, which is well met by some of the South Americans, and by all the Opposition who have spoken. Plots and counterplots are formed constantly to effect an organization. We hope the majority will stand firm to their rights, decline all speeches—refuse all "pairing off," and not be dragooned by the Slave Oligarchy. Better never organize, than to be degraded and frowned into public slaves of a minority who represent only 400,000 out of 30,000,000 people!....Mr. Sherman still lacks 4 votes of an election, at last accounts.

On Tuesday last, President Buchanan sent in his Annual Message, which was read in Senate but not in the House. The following summary we copy from the Philad. LEDGER, (a warm friend of the President,) and will offer our views of it next week.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MESSAGE.

"The opening of the Message compares the excitement arising out of the Harper's Ferry business to the volcanic fires which burn themselves out by their own violence, and the ashes of which help to enrich the fertility of the land. The slavery agitation will have its day, and will then die out, like the thousand issues which preceded it. The events at Harper's Ferry will cause the people to pause and reflect upon the perils to our institutions arising from such acts, and with reflection will come the cure of the mischief.—The true principle of control over slavery having been established by the Supreme Court, Kansas has settled down into peace, and new territories will hereafter come into the Union without all the political agitation which attended the admission of that Territory.—All lawful means are actively employed against the African slave trade, and the evils of re-opening it are pointed out.—Mr. Ward's conduct in China in respecting the customs of the government and people, meets with the approbation of the President.—Paraguay, in a friendly spirit, acceded to the demands of the United State, and new treaties of friendship and commerce have been entered into.—Our relations with all the governments of Europe are friendly, except with Spain, which government yet neglects to settle the just claims against her, and no reasonable prospect of settling these claims exists in the President's opinion, unless the negotiations embrace the acquisition of Cuba.—The Clayton and Bulwer treaty difficulty, it is believed, will be settled in good time.—The San Juan dispute has been placed by General Scott in a position that both governments can continue their correspondence without any danger from the hasty action of subordinates.—The trouble we have with Mexico is referred to, and the recommendation renewed that authority be given to establish military posts across the Mexican line in Sonora and Chihuahua, as a protection to Americans and Mexicans against Indian incursions.—A treaty with Nicaragua, ratified by that government, will be laid before the United States Senate.—The recommendation that the President be authorized to employ the naval force for the protection of the Isthmus travel, is again earnestly urged, with the additional recommendation that the authority be extended to be used against Mexican and South American governments disposed to lawless seizure of American property. The peaceful termination of the Paraguayan expedition is cited as an illustration that the power would not be abused.—The necessity of providing for the claims of the contractors for carrying the mails is referred to, and the attention of Congress called to the danger of leaving the government without the necessary appropriations for carrying on the several departments.—In connection with this subject, he recommends the passage of a law requiring the Congressional representation to be filled before the 4th of March in each year of odd number, so that Congress can be summoned at any period when its services are required. Under the present arrangement, summoning Congress together at the close of one term would leave a number of the States unrepresented.—The Pacific Railroad is recommended and reasons given why it is required as a measure of public policy.—The attention of Congress is also called to the duty of reducing the expenditures of government to the lowest possible standard consistent with public interests.—From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is doubtful, if, for the present and succeeding year, the revenue will be sufficient to meet all the expenditures, and a duty on imports is recommended in preference to a resort to loans."

Union, Patriotism, and Peace.

SPEECH OF HON. E. JOY MORRIS,

Of Pennsylvania, in the U. S. House of Rep., Dec. 8, 1859, on the election of Speaker and in defence of the North.

Mr. Clerk: Occupying, as I do, a perfectly independent political position, I am at liberty, free from any particular party bias, to vote in the election of Speaker, and on all questions which shall come before the House, when it shall have been duly organized, according to my sense of duty to the country and my constituents. In such a position, I do not sympathize with extreme men and measures on either hand, and shall, as far as possible, avoid any countenance of, or participation in, the discussion of topics of an exclusively sectional character, introduced merely to stimulate party passions, and inflame local prejudices.

As a Representative of an eminently conservative constituency, I am surprised to see the question of slavery, the agitation of which has been so constantly deprecated as inflaming the public mind and disturbing the peace of the country, prematurely introduced here by gentlemen representing slaveholding constituencies. I am willing to meet it when it comes before us in the ordinary action of a legislative body. But I protest against its being thrust upon us, now, before the House is organized, to the obstruction of public business, and in order to confuse the election of Speaker.

There are many tests, Mr. Clerk, of the fidelity of men to the Constitution of the United States, and to the union and harmony of the country. Crises in our political history from time to time occur which put men's principles to a stern proof, when loyalty to the party and devotion to the country come in conflict; when the voice of patriotism or faction must be heeded; when the popular will or that of the Executive must be observed. In such a crisis stood my honorable friend from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] in the last Congress, during the memorable struggle on the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. Upon our action at that time depended not only the tranquility of the particular district of country about which we were legislating, but the peace of the whole nation. Under previous legislation, the people of Kansas were allowed to DETERMINE FOR THEMSELVES whether they would come into the Union as a free or slave State. While engaged in the solution of that important question, every act of fraud, violence, and ruffianism perpetrated against them, to prevent the free expression of opinion, was countenanced by this wicked Administration, and a Constitution was brought into this House which was not the act of the people of Kansas. It was fraudulent, from beginning to end; one which would not bear the test of investigation. When the House raised a committee for the purpose of investigating the frauds with which it was tainted, the Speaker violated the first principles of parliamentary law, and appointed a majority on the committee OPPOSED to the very object for which the House had created it, and thus defeated the exposure of the iniquitous proceedings by which the legal voice of the people of Kansas had been counterfeited!

Here we sat, sir, for months, debating whether the mandate of an arbitrary Executive should be obeyed, and that fraudulent Constitution be forced on Kansas by the Federal Government. We knew, that, if it were, it would lead to a bloody civil war—a war that might overspread the limits of Kansas, and embrace the whole nation in its flames. Where stood my honorable friend from Ohio? With his back firmly set against this despotic Administration, nobly maintaining the cause of law and order, and the rights of the people, yielding not an inch during all that glorious struggle of popular privilege against Executive usurpation; from first to last, true as steel to truth and justice, foremost among the most able champions of the people. For his gallant conduct during all that contest, he shall have my vote, as long as there is a possibility of electing him Speaker of the House.

I know, sir, that there is not in this House a member more obnoxious, politically, to the Administration, than the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. SHERMAN,] and whose election is more justly dreaded by it. To him, the country is indebted for the investigation in the last Congress which brought to light the abuses and corruptions of the Naval Department, and which led to reformatory legislation, by which the Treasury will be in future guarded against similar practices. If further investigation is necessary into the conduct of the Administration, (and if rumor and general suspicion are to be relied on it is absolutely necessary,) the Administration has just reason to fear, from the well known firmness and integrity of character of my friend, that he will so appoint the requisite committees, as to procure a thorough and unsparing scrutiny into all the malpractices of the Government. The fact that his resoluteness of purpose and fearless energy in the exposure of corruption, has provoked the fierce and malignant hate of the ruling dynasty and its servile minions, should commend him to the support of all who wish to see the purity of the Government vindicated, and venality and political profligacy chastised with the scorpion lash of public indignation.

My constituents, Mr. Clerk, have too great interests at stake in the organization of this House to permit me to hesitate as to my choice of Speaker. I will vote for no candidate for that office who is not a true and proved friend of the cause of Protection. I know Mr. SHERMAN to be such, and I know that he will so organize the Committee of Ways and Means as to give that question a fair hearing, when a proposition for a revision of the Tariff shall come before it. We have a right to expect that the business wants of the country shall be taken into consideration; that remedial measures shall be applied to existing evils, and that the voice of the great productive masses shall at least be heard and respected in the committee specially charged with the protection of their interests. The election of my friend from Ohio will be the surest guarantee of the realization of such a hope.

But, sir, apart from all this, I know the gentleman to be a man of just and equable temper, of a fair and honorable nature, and incapable of perverting parliamentary law into an instrument of partisan despotism. If I knew him to be otherwise, or if I had the slightest doubt on the subject, I would not give him my vote at any time; as I will never aid in placing in that chair any man who will not administer the rules of the House with equal and exact justice to all parties.

But, we are told that Mr. SHERMAN is one of those who signed the recommendation in favor of HELPER'S Book. Very well, sir; I did not sign it, and I claim no particular credit for not doing so. I have read but little of the book. So far as I do know anything about it, I understand that it is a work written by a native of a Southern State; a book peculiarly and almost exclusively addressed to Southern men, reciting the experiences of a Southern man, and drawing a comparison between the productiveness and the utility of Free and Slave labor. The book, sir, must fail or stand upon its own merits. And what is done here? Why, gentlemen magnify this book into a tremendous engine of mischief. They proclaim that this book, and all who indorse it, are capable of producing infinite mischief to the peace of this country. They proclaim that all who indorse it, indorse treason! Has not my honorable friend said that, in so far as that book expresses anything contrary to the Constitution of the United States, so far he condemns it? Could any declaration be more unreserved, more candid, and, I may add, more acceptable, if gentlemen are willing to believe in the veracity of their peers upon the floor? What have we to do with Mr. Helper's book, more than with any other book? Are we to sit here, as a college of Jesuit censors, to expurgate the literature of the country? Are we to convert ourselves from a congressional and legislative body into a literary tribunal, and pass in review the merits of every publication which may be thrown out in the country, and hold gentlemen responsible for the sentiments of that publication in so far as they have read and indorsed it, directly or indirectly? Why, sir, this is a most extraordinary proceeding. It lifts Mr. Helper into a consequence he never dreamed of attaining. It makes him an enemy of the South, more formidable than he ever aimed to be, if, indeed, he aims to be an enemy of the South at all. This book, so full of mischief, which has been occupying the attention of Congress now nearly for an entire week, you have asked the whole people of the United States to read and ponder upon. You have been dwelling and dwelling upon its inflammatory text, so that if it ever had any mischief in it, you have increased the power of that mischief to an incalculable extent.

And, sir, what has been done upon this floor, is in perfect consonance with the action of the Democratic party. Who repealed the Missouri compromise? who broke the bonds of peace which had been signed thirty years before by the wise men of the North and of the South? The Democratic party. Who framed the Kansas-Nebraska bill? The Democratic party. Who refused to carry out the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska bill? who deluded the people of Kansas into the idea that they were to have a free expression of their will on their organic form of government, and then denied it them? The Democratic party. Who bring the question of slavery first into this Hall? who delay the organization of this House by factious expedients, and keep the country in a state of dangerous excitement by the violent discussion of the slavery question, when it is totally uncalled for? The Representatives of the Democratic party. For all the sectional bitterness now prevailing, and which grows out of the slavery agitation, the Democratic party is responsible. By that it lives, and by that it will perish.

Notwithstanding these facts, we are daily told that the North is the disturber of the peace of the country; that it is implicated in acts of conspiracy and outrage against the people of the Southern States; and that it is responsible for the acts of John Brown, and the sentiments of a few radical and fanatical orators. The North needs no apology and has none to give. It is loyal to the Constitution; it is loyal to the Union; and they who seek to misguide and impress the people of the South with the idea that the people of the North, as a body, are hostile to them, do it for the purpose of factious mischief—a mischief that will have a wider range, and be attended by far more pernicious consequences, than they, in their short-sighted folly, imagine.

Mr. Clerk, God forbid that I, as the Representative of a conservative constituency, should have any part in embroiling different sections of the country, or in misrepresenting one section of the country to the other, for mere political purposes and partisan aims. It is impossible for the people of the North and of the South to live together in amity and concord so long as the actions of individuals, or the actions of small bodies, are taken as indices of dominant sentiment in those sections. Sir, the constituency I in part represent has no sympathy with John Brown, or for those who incited him, directly or indirectly, to his mad crusade in Virginia. The people of the city of Philadelphia, where the Hall of Independence still remains, cherish deeply the feelings and motives that led our ancestors to the Declaration of Independence, and the Union which sprang from it. They are animated by the sacred associations of that Hall, and they know that that Union can exist only so long as North and South and all sections respect their respective reserved rights. We of the North insist that we are not to be made a PARTICEPS CRIMINIS in these transactions. We insist that it is a false and unwarranted charge. Yes, sir; it is a libel, it is unjust, and it is a calumny, to hold the whole body of the Northern people responsible for the acts of the leader of a band of madmen. Was the whole South, Mr. Clerk, held responsible when the Legislature of South Carolina passed an ordinance deliberately nullifying the laws of the United States? Did we identify the whole South with the people of South Carolina, or with the nullifying party in South Carolina, which was in favor of armed resistance to the laws of the United States? No, sir; we heard from the loyal States of North Carolina, Tennessee, and others, indignant protestations against the South being criminated in the action of South Carolina.

When the President of the United States issued his celebrated Proclamation against the nullifying resolutions of South Carolina, he met with a response, not from the North alone, but from the East and West, and all the loyal men of the South. And the secession recommendations of the Nashville Convention of 1850, fell powerless upon the hearts of the loyal people of the South. We never believed that the whole people of the South were ripe for these sectional schemes of aggrandizement and separation of the Union. Nor do I believe that any considerable portion of them now, through the agency of secret societies, can be wedded together to form a deliberate plan for the establishment of a southern slaveholding confederacy, and a dissolution of the Union for that purpose. You might as well expect the people of the North to identify the whole people of the South with the re-opening of the slave trade. You might as well expect us to believe that everybody there is in favor of the revival of that accursed traffic, because certain leading public men and presses advocate it. On the contrary, we know that one, at least, of the members of the present Cabinet, and that some of the chief statesmen of the South are arrayed against it, and we know that all truly humane and Christian men there abhor this infamous scheme.

Then why, gentlemen of the South, why, when we refuse to involve you in these general charges and odious suspicions as an entire people, do you persist in this war of crimination and misrepresentation against the North, when you can not really believe in your hearts that the whole people of that part of the country entertain unconstitutional designs against the South? No, sir; for one I am for the Union; I am for peace; I am for law; and never until the last moment shall I despair of making this glorious Union, and the Constitution dependent upon it, perpetual. I hope we may be able to live together like a band of brothers; but, sir, we never can, so long as gentlemen come into this Hall and insist upon a course of misrepresentation, and upon involving innocent people in the acts of a criminal few.

In the name of my constituents of Philadelphia, at least, and of the patriotic State of Pennsylvania, I protest against the assaults upon our character as a law-observing and constitutionally loyal people. There is not a city or State that is more ready to resist aggression in every shape and form in which it may be made against the people of any portion of the Union. We will defend the constitutional rights of others, with the same zeal that we assert and maintain our own.

WE ARE FOR THE UNION AND CONSTITUTION IN THEIR FULL SUPREMACY, AND AGAINST ALL WHO WOULD IMPAIR THE EXISTENCE OF THE ONE OR OBSTRUCT THE OPERATION OF THE OTHER.

FIZZLED.—A "Union" meeting was called in Washington city, when 400 or 500 attended. Resolutions were offered, denouncing alike the Northern Abolitionists and Southern Nullifiers. Several leading men declared there was no need for a Union meeting there, for the Union was in no danger, and there were no disunionists among their people. The floor of the building showing signs of yielding, the Band struck up a hymn, and that Union dissolved peaceably into several hundred fragments.

Burdick, the publisher of Helper's book, has sold 40,000 copies since the Southerners and the Democracy began to advertise it in Congress. He was the only New York publisher who dared to undertake the work, and now his steam presses can not supply the demand.

A young girl in Cincinnati, one of rare beauty, has been so shockingly disfigured by bursting of a camphene lamp that she is scarcely recognizable to her friends.

To the Tax Collectors of Union Co.

AS my time will soon expire, I wish Collectors to bear in mind that my account with the State and County must be settled by the 1st of Jan. 1860, and I hope all Collectors will have their accounts settled by Dec. Court. By reference to my books, I have not yet received quite $2000 of the County Tax, although some of my good friends insinuate that I have been sharing County Orders. On the contrary, I have advanced $1000 out of my own pocket to oblige friends that held Orders against the County. I hope every Collector will pay attention to this request, so that the Jurors may be paid in *cash* at Dec. Court. A word to the wise is sufficient.

H. P. SHELLER, Treas.

N. B. All taxes, (School, Road, Poor, &c.,) that can not be collected and are to entered against the property, must be done on or before the 1st day of Jan. 1860—as, after that time, the law prohibits it being a lien.

Real Estate.

House and Building Lot,

ON South Front street, FOR SALE. The House is a two-storey Frame, on a half lot with a Stable, and other outbuildings, and some Fruit. An unimproved half lot adjoins. Will be sold together, or separately, to suit purchasers. JOSEPH REED.

Lewisburg, Dec. 27, 1859. pd7w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Union county, I will expose to sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of JANUARY, 1860, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

All that **Half Lot of Ground**, situate on Market street, in the borough of Lewisburg, Union county, numbered on the Town Plot, No 33, bounded on the east by lot of Jas. F. Linn, south by Pine alley, west by Thos. Howard, and north by Market street aforesaid, contains 33 feet front, on which is erected a two-storey

Frame Dwelling House,

a Stable, Well, Cistern, Out Kitchen &c., with the appurtenances—now occupied by Joseph Green, opposite the new Presbyterian church.

Terms—Ten per cent to be paid on the day of sale; one half the balance on the 1st April, 1860; and the remainder on the 1st of April, 1861, with interest from 1st April, 1860—the purchase money to be secured to the satisfaction of the Executor, on taking possession of the property, on the 1st April, 1860.

JAMES C. M'CLURE, Executor.

Lewisburg, Dec. 29, 1859.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fla.Lev.Fa 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 George Kreisher in East Buffaloe Twp, Union Co, on *Wednesday*, the 18th day of January, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

All that certain three-storey Frame **Grist Mill** situate in East Buffaloe aforesaid, near the mouth of Turtle Creek, containing in front fifty feet and in depth forty feet, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant to said Mill, with the appurtenances—as the property of *Alfred Kurase.*

JOHN CROSSGROVE, Sheriff

Sheriffs Office, Lewisburg, Dec. 26, A D 1859

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

On MONDAY the 16th day of January next, at the public house of William Wolfe, in the borough of Hartleton, at 11 o'clock A M, by virtue of an order from the Court, two certain valuable tracts of TIMBER LAND will be exposed to public sale in lots to suit purchasers, situate in Hartley Tp. and county of Union, to wit:

One tract called "Ross's Fancy," containing **154** acres more or less, described as follows: adjoining Mortiza Linton on one side and Whitman's land and the mountain on the other sides.

No. 2 tract contains **211** acres more or less, described as follows: beginning at a stone heap on the line of land of Henry Miller and on the south side of William A Lloyd and north to a stone heap and thence to a pine and land of Patrick Hayes and land of Abraham Witmer, Wagner and Montelius—

Which two tracts are now bounded on the south by lands of Daniel Strause and Jacob Caldron, on the west by land now owned by John Hoffman, on the north by land of Patrick Hayes, and on the east by lands of Luke Bird, Jesse Zimmerman and others. A small portion of the above described land is cleared, whereon are erected a log house, a log barn and outbuildings, with the appurtenances. As the property of *John A. Loyd* and *Louisa H. House.*

The above land will be sold on reasonable terms. JOHN CROSSGROVE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Lewisburg, Dec. 14, 1859

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale on the premises on *Friday the 30th day of December* 1859, the following property, situated in the Borough of New Berlin: One lot and one-half of ground on which is erected a large two storey Frame Dwelling House and Office, together with all the necessary Out-buildings; bounded north by an alley, east by lands of Daniel Horlacher, south by New Market St., and west by lands of Dr. Joseph R. Lotz. The lot and half lot will be sold together or separate, as purchasers may desire.

Persons wishing to examine the property, can do so, by calling on Jos. C. Bucher, Esq., of New Berlin. If they wish any information in regard to it, they can obtain it by addressing me at Lock Haven, Pa., or George Merrill, Esq., at Lewisburg, Pa.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, when conditions will be made known.

Nov. 23, 1859. JESSE MERRILL.

PUBLIC SALE!

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Trustees will sell at public sale, in pursuance to and by virtue of an Act of Assembly approved the 18th day of April, A D 1857, on **Friday** the **30th** day of December, 1859, on the premises in the borough of New Berlin, the

Court-House, Jail,

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, called Snyder, 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 on the west, and an alley on the north, whereon the JAIL is erected. Said lot 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, JOHN V. BARBER.

Nov. 12, 1859.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber will either SELL or RENT his House and Lot, situated on South Third street, opposite the Lutheran church, Lewisburg. Possession given on the first of October. For particulars, inquire of Beaver, Kremer & M'Clure, or Johnson Wolfe.

Sept. 16, 1859 ELISHA STRAUB.

BRICK FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers to sell the large Brick Foundry at the west end of Market street, including the Warerooms, Office, and the Machinery attached—also a large amount of Patterns for Patent Rights for Agricultural Machinery, Stoves, &c. It is regarded as one of the best locations for a good sale business. The Proprietor's time is wholly engrossed in another employment, which is the reason he desires to dispose of this Foundry. For any further particulars, address

WILLIAM FRICK, Lewisburg.

Feb. 1858 Union Co. Pa

For Sale.

THE residence of the subscriber, on Market street in the Borough of Lewisburg. The house is of BRICK, well finished in every respect.

Terms—One half to be paid between this and the first day of April next; the balance to be paid in two, three or five years, as may suit the buyer. Possession given any time.

June 9, 1858 ISAAC WALTER.

FOR SALE OR RENT!

TWO DOUBLE FRAME HOUSES and Lots, each suitable for two families—one on North Fourth street and one on St. John street, for Sale. Half of each of the above Houses are for Rent.

☞ Also, for sale, four Building Lots on North Fifth street. JOHN HOUGHTON.

Lewisburg, Jan. 20, 1859. Agent

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale several BRICK HOUSES, and other Buildings, situate in the Borough of Lewisburg.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call on Mr. Jonathan Wolfe, who will give them such information as they may desire.

July 5, 1859 G. SCHNABLE.

FOR SALE.

ON South Fifth street, a property consisting of a good Frame House on a half lot of ground. Terms easy. Apply to [May 11] A. R. VORIS.

FOR SALE.

THE well known **Tavern Stand** at the east end of the Susquehanna Bridge, in Chillisquaque township, Northd Co. It will be sold on reasonable terms.

Inquire of WILLIAM FRICK.

Lewisburg, Dec. 17, 1858.

FOR RENT!

THE TWO ROOMS occupied at present by Washington Hutchinson as a Saloon. They are suitable for SHOPS. For Terms apply to

Jan 27, 1858. JOHN B. LINN.

FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE **Building Lot**, 33 feet feet front by 166½ deep. Enquire of Beaver, Kremer & M'Clure.

TO LET—The corner house, North Third street, occupied by Dr. Meylert

PERSONS wishing to establish Manufactories in a new and thriving place where business is good, see advertisement of the Hammonton Settlement.

RARE CHANCE.—An excellent Silver LEVER WATCH for sale at a bargain—must go. Inquire of

A. E. DENORMANDIE, Lewisburg

PIC-NIC.

"We'll jump into the Wagon, and all take a ride"

A LARGE, handsome and very comfortable **WAGON** has been fitted up for the especial accommodation of Pic-Nic and other similar excursions. Terms moderate. Apply to JOS. M. HOUSEL.

Lewisburg, June 3, 1859.

LAW OFFICE—REMOVED.

John B. Linn,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office at his house on N. Market St. bet. 1st & 2d

6'58 **Lewisburg, Pa.**

SAMUEL H. ORWIG,

Attorney at Law.

OFFICE on South Second near Market St. *LEWISBURG, PA.*

☞ All Professional Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully and promptly attended to Sept. 14, 1857

FIRST ARRIVAL!

JUST received a large and varied assortment of **GOODS** adapted to the season and wants of the community, which will be sold very low. Call and see.

BEAVER, KREMER & McCLURE.

Sept. 14, '59

Another Chance for Cheap Pictures.

AMEROTYPES will be taken at MOWRY'S Sky-Light Gallery, at reduced rates for a limited time. Prices ranging from 50 cents upwards. This reduction is made to prepare for the introduction of extensive improvements. The reduced prices will not be continued long, therefore all desiring cheap pictures should call immediately.

Lewisburg, Sept. 14, 1859.

THOS. G. GRIER

HAS just received a splendid assortment of the very best, cheapest and most fashionable **Jewelry** in the market. His Stock comprises

Breast Pins,
Chains,
Ear Rings,
Finger Rings,
Bracelets,
Sleeve Buttons,
Studs, &c. &c.,

which will be sold extremely low for CASH.

He respectfully asks the patronage of all his old customers; and also invites new ones to give him a call before making their purchases. Call at the sign of the Big Watch, Market street, east of Second. [Dec. 24, '58

FASHIONABLE Hats and Caps—
Good Hats and Caps—
Cheap Hats and Caps—
A very large stock of Hats and Caps—
Young Gent's styles Hats and Caps—
Boys' and Children's Hats and Caps—
Now ready and for sale by GIBSON, the only Hatter in Lewisburg

CAUTION.

I HEREBY notify all persons not to trust or harbor my wife *Elizabeth* or daughter *Mary Lydia*, as they have been making many debts that I know nothing of, which I will not pay unless compelled by law, and further I will proceed according to law against any person or persons who shall trust them without my knowledge or consent.

JOHN ULSH.

West Buffaloe, Oct. 12, 1859.

☞ DON'T FAIL to see SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT, and brilliant offers, in another column.

VARIETY STORE AND POST OFFICE.

A LARGE supply of Books, Stationery, Perfumery, Jewelry, Toys, Confectioneries, Teas, Spices, Fruit, Nuts, Baskets, Pictures, and a variety of NICK NACKS for sale **cheap** at the

7 63] LEWISBURG POST OFFICE.

FLUID AND PINE OIL can be had at the POST OFFICE

FINE Gold PENS for Ladies and Gents can be had at the POST OFFICE

SEVERAL sets of CAMEOS and other Breast Pins and Ear Rings can be had very cheap at the POST OFFICE

BUTTER, Eggs, Lard and Poultry taken in Exchange for Goods at the POST OFFICE

A FEW Boxes of Raisins, Figs, Dates and Prime Prunes for sale at the POST OFFICE

ORDERS for Books or Goods of any kind promptly attended to at the POST OFFICE

LADIES can find the largest and best assortment of Letter and Note PAPER, Envelopes &c. at the POST OFFICE

Another lot at Johnson's Cheap Boot & Shoe Store.

CHEAP FOR CASH!

NEW Stock of Boots and Shoes next door to J. & J. Wolfe's Store, Lewisburg, where may be found the cheapest stock ever offered in this place, no mistake. Call and examine for yourselves and save at least 25 per cent.

Men's Boots from $2 to $3
Children's, Youth & Boys' from $1 to $2
Women's Gaiters from 50 to 75 cts
Men's do 87c to $1

and everything in our line cheaper than the cheapest.

A variety of Boots, Shoes & Gaiters MADE TO ORDER, of the best material, and warranted. A large stock of home-made work ever always on hand, which will be sold very low.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice, by the subscriber. WM. JOHNSON.

Lewisburg, Oct. 4, 1859.

NOWRY'S SKY-LIGHT GALLERY,

OVER Jos. M'Farlen's Hardware Store, Opposite Houghton's Shoe Store, Market street, Lewisburg, Pa.

AMBROTYPES, MELAINOTYPES, &c., in the usual superior style. In addition to these pictures, I am now prepared to take **Photographs**, large or small, equal to the best made anywhere. Also, HALLOTYPES. These pictures are colored to represent life, and are superior to an oil painting, having that fidelity of expression and features that can be produced only by the Camera. These pictures are patented, and I have the exclusive right for Union county. Call and examine specimens. [April 21, 1859.

New Goods for the Million.

J. SCHREVER & SON

HAVE just received their general supply of Goods for the FALL AND WINTER of 1859. Their stock consists in part of the latest and most fashionable styles of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

such as Shawls, Mantles, Silks, Berages, Tissues, de Laines, Ginghams, Prints of all patterns, Ribbons, Laces, Bonnets, Bonnet Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN

they have a heavy assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottonets, Vestings, Half Hose, Cravats, and all other descriptions of "masculine toggery," which can not be beaten in this region.

☞ Call and take a look at our assortment, and you will be convinced that you can't do better anywhere else. ☞ Country Produce taken as usual. J. SCHREYER & SON.

Lewisburg, Oct 22, 1859.

LEWIS PALMER. JOS. B. ROSS. J. J. PALMER

L. PALMER & Co.,

Lewisburg Planing Mill,

Keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order **Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Mouldings** of all patterns, and all other descriptions of Wood Work used in Buildings.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ An extensive lot of **Lumber** of all descriptions on hand for sale.

Factory on North Second street, Lewisburg, Pa

April 22, 1859.

FOR SALE.

A **$40 Scholarship** of the "*Iron City Commercial College.*" Address Box 187, Lewisburg P. O. May 27, 1859.

NEW FIRM

IN THE OLD SHOP!—The subscriber respectfully announce to the citizens of Lewisburg and vicinity that they have formed a Partnership in the

Tailoring Business,

at the well-known stand of James Criswell, on Market street, where they are prepared to *CUT AND MAKE UP* to order in the very best style, Men's and Boys' **Clothing** of every description on short notice. We ask a share of the public patronage.

JAMES CRISWELL,
J. F. SCHAFFER.

Lewisburg, April 4, 1859

HOUSE BUILDERS,

TAKE NOTICE!—The undersigned are appointed Agents for the sale of

Doors, Blinds & Window Sash

of all sizes, made of the best material. All work warranted. ☞ Made by L. B. SPROUT, Hughesville, Pa. and for sale by

6'59 F. S. CALDWELL, Lewisburg

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A *Log Press and Trimming Knife*, a convenient article for Printers to trim pamphlets, &c.

May 27, '59. C. J. STAHL, Book Binder.

No Grindstones, Groceries, or Monkey Coats,

BUT hundreds of Hats and Caps of the latest styles, a little cheaper than can be found elsewhere. Call and see them at *Gibson's Hat Manufactory, Lewisburg, Pa*

J. SCHREYER & SON

HAVE received their SECOND ARRIVAL of Spring and Summer Goods, Ladies' Dress Goods, Mantillas, and a large lot of Ladies' Collars and Sleeves from agencies. Also a general assortment of Men's Wear, Trimmings, Cottonades, Cassimers & Cloths, which will be sold cheap.

May 15, 1859.

Pocket Books and other articles of that kind on hand or to order by the Lewisburg Bookbinder, CH. STAHL

H. GERHART, *DENTIST,* Market street, next door to Brown & Ritter's Store—LEWISBURG, PA.

PERSONS wishing to change their business to a rapidly increasing country, a new Settlement were hundreds are going, where the climate is mild and delightful, see advertisement of the Hammonton Settlement another column.