the lower Southern States a most resolute and earnest spirit of resistance to the Republican party; that he perceives a sensible loss of that spirit of brotherhood and that feeling of loyalty, together with that love for a common country, which are at last the surest cement of the Union; so that, in the present unhappy condition of affairs, he is almost tempted to exclaim that we are dissolving week by week and month by month; that the threads are gradually fretting themselves asunder; and a stranger might suppose that the Executive of the United States was the President of two hostile Republics. It is not for me to raise a doubt upon the correctness of this dark picture, so far as the Southern groups upon the canvas are concerned, but I must be indulged in the opinion that I can pronounce as accurately concerning the Northern or Republican representatives here as any one. I know their public haunts and their private ways. We are not a hostile Republic, or representatives of one. We confer together, but only as the organs of every party do, and must do in a political system which obliges us to act sometimes as partisans, while it requires us always to be patriots and statesmen. Differences of opinion, even on the subject of slavery, with us are political, not social or personal, differences. There is not one disunionist or disloyalist among us all. We are altogether unconscious of any process of dissolution going on among us or around us. We have never been more patient, and never loved the representatives of other sections more than now. We bear the same testimony for the people around us here, who, though in the very center where the bolt of disunion must fall first and with most fearful effect, seemed never less disturbed than now. We bear the same testimony for all the districts and States we represent. The people of the North are not enemies, but friends and brethren of the South, faithful and true as in the days when Death has dealt his arrows promiscuously among them on common battle-fields of freedom.

We will not suffer ourselves here to dwell on any evidences of a different temper in the South; but we shall be content with expressing our belief that hostility that is not designedly provoked, and that can not provoke retaliation, is an anomaly that must be traced to casual excitements, which can not perpetuate alienation.

A canvass for a presidential election, in some respects more important, perhaps, than any since 1800, has recently begun. The House of Representatives was to be organized by a majority, while no party could cast more than a plurality of votes. The gloom of the late tragedy in Virginia rested on the Capitol from the day when Congress assembled. While the two great political parties were peacefully, lawfully, and constitutionally, though zealously, conducting the great national issue between free labor and capital labor for the Territories to its proper solution, through the trials of the ballot, operating directly or indirectly on the various departments of the Government, a band of exceptional men, contemptuous equally of that great question and of the parties to the controversy, and impatient of the constitutional system which confines the citizens of every State to political action by suffrage, in organized parties within their own borders, inspired by an enthusiasm peculiar to themselves, and exasperated by grievances and wrongs that some of them had suffered by inroads of armed propagandists of slavery in Kansas, unlawful as their own retaliation was, attempted to subvert slavery in Virginia by conspiracy, ambush, invasion, and force. The method we have adopted, of appealing to the reason and judgment of the people, to be pronounced by suffrage, is the only one by which free government can be maintained anywhere, and the only one as yet devised which is in marked harmony with the spirit of the Christian religion. While generous and charitable natures will probably concede that John Brown and his associates acted on earnest though fatally erroneous convictions, yet all good citizens will nevertheless agree, that this attempt to execute an unlawful purpose in Virginia by invasion, involving servile war, was an act of sedition and treason, and criminal in just the extent that it affected the public peace and was destructive of human happiness and human life. It is a painful reflection that, after so long an experience of the beneficent working of our system as we have enjoyed, we have had these new illustrations in Kansas and Virginia of the existence among us of a class of men so misguided and so desperate as to seek to enforce their peculiar principles by the sword, drawing after it a need for the further illustration by their punishment of that great moral truth, especially applicable in a Republic, that they who take up the sword as a weapon of controversy shall perish by the sword. In the latter case, the lamented deaths of so many citizens, slain from an ambush and by surprise—all the more lamentable because they were innocent victims of a frenzy kindled without their agency, in far distant fires—the deaths even of the offenders themselves, pitiable, although necessary and just, because they acted under delirium, which blinded their judgments to the real nature of their criminal enterprise; the alarm and consternation naturally awakened throughout the country, exciting, for the moment, the fear that our whole system, with all its securities for life and liberty, was coming to an end—a fear none the more endurable because continually aggravated by new chimeras to which the great leading event lent an air of probability; surely all these constituted a sum of public misery, which ought to have satisfied the most morbid appetite for social horrors. But, as in the case of the gunpowder plot, and the Salem witchcraft, and the New York colonial negro plot, so now; the original actors were swiftly followed by another and kindred class, who sought to prolong and widen the public distress by attempting to direct the indignation which it had excited against parties guiltless equally of complicity and of sympathy with the offenders.

Posterity will decide in all the recent cases where political responsibility for public disasters must fall; and posterity will give little heed to our interested instructions. It was not until the gloomy reign of Domitian had ended, and liberty and virtue had found assured refuge under the sway of the milder Nerva, that the historian arose whose narrative of that period of tyranny and terror has been accepted by mankind.

The Republican party being thus vindicated against the charge of hostility to the South, which has been offered in excuse for the menaces of unconstitutional resistance in the event of its success, I feel assured that it will sustain me in meeting them in the spirit of the defender of the English Commonwealth:

"Surely they that shall boast as we do to be a free nation, and having the power, shall not also have the courage to remove, constitutionally, every Governor, whether he be the supreme or subordinate, may please their fancy with a ridiculous and painted freedom, fit to cozen babies, but are, indeed, under tyranny and servitude, as wanting that power, which is the root and source of all liberty, to dispose of and economise in the land which God hath given them, as members of family in their own home and free inheritance. Without which natural and essential power of a free nation, though bearing high their heads, they can, in due esteem, be thought no better than slaves and vassals born in the tenure and occupation of another inheriting lord, whose government, though not illegal or intolerable, hangs on them as a lordly scourge, not as a free government."

The Republican party knows, as the whole country will ultimately come to understand, that the noblest objects of national life must perish, if that life itself shall be lost, and, therefore, it will accept the issue tendered. It will take up the word *Union*, which others are so willing to renounce, and, combining it with that other glorious thought, *Liberty*, which has been its inspiration so long, it will move firmly onward, with the motto inscribed on its banner, "UNION and LIBERTY, come what may, in victory as in defeat, in power as out of power, now and for ever."

If the Republican party maintain the Union, who and what party is to assail it? Only the Democratic party, for there is no other. Will the Democratic party take up the assault? The menaces of disunion are made, though not in its name, yet in its behalf. It must avow or disavow them. Its silence, thus far, is portentous, but is not alarming. The effect of the intimidation, if successful, would be to continue the rule of the Democratic party, though a minority, by terror. It certainly ought to need no more than this to secure the success of the Republican party. If, indeed, the time has come when the Democratic party must rule by terror, instead of ruling through conceded public confidence, then it is quite certain that it can not be dismissed from power too soon. Ruling on that odious principle, it could not long save either the Constitution or public liberty. But I shall not believe the Democratic party will consent to stand in this position, though it does, through the action of its representatives, seem to cover and sustain those who threaten disunion. I know the Democracy at the North. I know them now in their waning strength. I do not know a possible disunionist among them all. I believe they will be as faithful to the Union now as they were in the bygone days when their ranks were full, and their challenge to the combat was always the war-cry of victory. But, if it shall prove otherwise, then the world will all the sooner know that every party in this country must stand on Union ground; that the American people will sustain no party that is not capable of making a sacrifice of its ambition on the altar of the country; that although a party may have never so much of prestige, and never such traditional merit, yet, if it be lacking in the one virtue of loyalty to the Union, all its advantages will be unavailing; and then obnoxious as, through long cherished and obstinate prejudices, the Republican party is in the capital States, yet even there it will advance like an army with banners, winning the favor of the whole people, and it will be armed with the national confidence and support, when it shall be found the only party that defends and maintains the integrity of the Union.

Those who seek to awaken the terrors of disunion seem to me to have too hastily considered the conditions under which they are to make their attempt. Who believes that a Republican administration and Congress could practice tyranny under a Constitution which interposes so many checks as ours? Yet tyranny must not only be practised, but must be intolerable, and there must be no remaining hope for constitutional relief, before forcible resistance can find ground to stand on anywhere.

The people of the United States, acting in conformity with the Constitution, are the supreme tribunal to try and determine all political issues. They are as competent to decide the issues of to-day as they have been heretofore to decide the issues of other days. They can reconsider hereafter, and reverse, if need be, the judgment they shall pronounce to-day, as they have more than once reconsidered and reversed their judgments in former times. It needs no revolution to correct any error, or prevent any danger, under any circumstances.

Nor is any new or special cause for revolution likely to occur under a Republican administration. We are engaged in no new transaction, not even in a new dispute. Our fathers undertook a great work for themselves, for us, and for our successors—to erect a free and Federal empire, whose arches shall span the North American continent, and reflect the rays of the sun throughout his whole passage from the one to the other of the great oceans. They erected thirteen of its columns all at once. These are standing now, the admiration of mankind. Their successors added twenty more; even we who are here have shaped and elevated three of that twenty, and all these are as firm and steadfast as the first thirteen; and more will yet be necessary when we shall have rested from our labors. Some among us prefer for these columns a composite material; others the pure white marble. Our fathers and our predecessors differed in the same way, and on the same point. What execrations should we not all unite in pronouncing on any statesman who heretofore, from mere disappointment and disgust at being overruled in his choice of materials for any new column then to be quarried, should have laid violent hands on the imperfect structure, and brought it down to the earth, there to remain a wreck, instead of a citadel of a world's best hopes!

I remain now in the opinion I have uniformly expressed here and elsewhere, that these hasty threats of disunion are so unnatural that they will find no hand to execute them. We are of one race, language, liberty, and faith; engaged, indeed, in varied industry; but even that industry, so diversified, brings us into more intimate relations with each other than any other people, however homogeneous, and though living under a consolidated Government, ever maintained. We languish throughout, if one joint of our Federal frame is smitten; while it is certain that a part dissevered must perish. You may refine as you please about the structure of the Government, and say that it is a compact, and that a breach, by one of the States or by Congress, of any one article, absolves all the members from allegiance, and that the States may separate when they have, or fancy they have, cause for war. But once try to subvert it, and you will find that it is a Government of the whole people—as individuals, as well as a compact of States; that every individual member of the body-politic is conscious of his interest and power in it, and knows that he will be helpless, powerless, hopeless, when it shall have gone down. Mankind have a natural right, a natural instinct, and a natural capacity for self-government; and when, as here, they are sufficiently ripened by culture, they will and must have self-government, and no other. The framers of our Constitution, with a wisdom that surpassed all previous understanding among men, adapted it to these inherent elements of human nature. He strangely, blindly misunderstands the anatomy of the great system who thinks that its only bonds, or even its strongest ligaments, are the written compact or even the multiplied and thoroughly ramified roads and thoroughfares of trade, commerce, and social intercourse. These are strong indeed, but its chiefest instruments of cohesion—those which render it inseparable and indivisible—are the millions of fibres of millions of contented, happy human hearts, binding by their affections, their ambitions, and their best hopes, equally the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the wise and the unwise, the learned and the untutored, even the good and the bad, to a Government, the first, the last, and the only such one that has ever existed, which takes equal heed always of their wants, their wishes, and their opinions; and appeals to them all, individually, once in a year, or in two years, or at least in four years, for their expressed consent and renewal, without which it must cease. No; go where you will, and to what class you may, with commissions for your fatal service in one hand, and your bounty counted by the hundred or the thousand pieces of silver in the other, a thousand resisters will rise up for every recruit you can engage. On the banks equally of the St. Lawrence and of the Rio Grande, on the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts, on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and in the dells of the Rocky Mountains, among the fishermen on the Banks of Newfoundland, the weavers and spinners of Massachusetts, the stevedores of New York, the miners of Pennsylvania, Pike's Peak and California, the wheat-growers of Indiana, the cotton and the sugar planters on the Mississippi, among the voluntary citizens from every other land, not less than the native born, the Christian and the Jew, among the Indians on the prairies, the contumacious Mormons in Deseret, the Africans free, the Africans in bondage, the inmates of hospitals and almshouses, and even the criminals in the penitentiaries, rehearse the story of your wrongs and their own, never so eloquently and never so mournfully, and appeal to them to rise. They will ask you, "Is this all?" "Are you more just than Washington, wiser than Hamilton, more humane than Jefferson?" "What new form of government or of union have you the power to establish, or even the cunning to devise, that will be more just, more safe, more free, more gentle, more beneficent, or more glorious than this?" And by these simple interrogatories you will be silenced and confounded.

Mr. President, we are perpetually forgetting this subtle and complex, yet obvious and natural mechanism of our Constitution; and because we do forget it, we are continually wondering how it is that a confederacy of thirty and more States, covering regions so vast, and regulating interests so various of so many million of men, constituted and conditioned so diversely, works right on. We are continually looking to see it stop and stand still, or fall suddenly into pieces. But, in truth, it will not stop; it can not stop; it was made not to stop, but to keep in motion—in motion always, and without force. For my own part, as this wonderful machine, when it had newly come from the hands of its almost divine inventors, was the admiration of my earlier years, although it was then but imperfectly known abroad, so now, when it forms the central figure in the economy of the world's civilization, and the best sympathies of mankind favor its continuance, I expect that it will stand and work right on until men shall fear its failure no more than we now apprehend that the sun will cease to hold his eternal place in the heavens.

Nevertheless, I do not expect to see this purely popular though majestic system always working on unattended by the presence and exhibition of human temper and human passions. That would be to expect to enjoy rewards, benefits, and blessings, without labor, care, and watchfulness—an expectation contrary to divine appointment. These are the discipline of the American citizen, and he must inure himself to it. When, as now, a great policy, fastened upon the country through its doubts and fears, confirmed by its habits, and strengthened by personal interests and ambitions, is to be relaxed and changed, in order that the nation may have its just and natural, and free developements, then, indeed, all the winds of controversy are let loose upon us from all points of the political compass—we see objects and men only through mazes, mists, and doubtful and lurid lights. The earth seems to be heaving under our feet, and the pillars of the noble fabric that protects us to be trembling before our eyes. But the appointed end of all this agitation comes at last, and always seasonably; the tumults of the people subside; the country becomes calm once more; and then we find that only our senses have been disturbed, and that they have betrayed us. The earth is firm as always before, and the wonderful structure, for whose safety we have feared so anxiously, now more firmly fixed than ever, still stands unmoved, enduring, and immovable.

"STAR & CHRONICLE" CALENDAR.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS.

Jos. Middleton & Co.,

Nos. 156 and 158 North Fourth street, above Arch street, PHILADELPHIA.

BRANDIES, Wines and Gins imported direct and warranted PURE and sold to Druggists and Hotel Keepers at lowest wholesale prices.

☞ The assortment consists of Otard, Finet and Rochelle Brandies; Old Port, Sherry, Malveira, Lisbon and Champagne Wines; also, a large stock of Monongahela Whiskey, Holland Gin, Irish and Scotch Whiskey. [3m824

NOTICE.

THE Books and Accounts of the late firm of *Reber & Musser* have been left at the office of the undersigned, on South Second street, for settlement. All persons interested will please bear it in mind.

WM. CAMERON, Jn.

Lewisburg, Feb. 24, 1860w3

LAW OFFICE—REMOVED.

John B. Linn,

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

678 **Lewisburg, Pa.**

The HOWARD and HOPE Express Companies.

EXPRESSES Daily to and from any portion of the United States and Canadas. Office at CALDWELL'S Drug Store, Lewisburg.

1859—1860.

The Best Work and Latest Styles

TAILORING.

JOHN B. MILLER—thankful for past favors—would state that he has received the FALL & Winter Fashions, and is prepared to CUT, MAKE, and REPAIR garments as usual. He will endeavor, as heretofore, to execute his work satisfactorily to all.—Lewisburg, Oct 1859

DR. W. H. BACKHOUSE. DR. N. C. PURDY.

PURDY & BACKHOUSE,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

RESPECTFULLY offer their services to the citizens of Lewisburg and the surrounding country.

☞ Particular attention paid to SURGERY. Enquire in West Market street or at the residence of Mrs. Backhouse.—Jan. 1860.

BLANKS for Justices and Constables, for sale or printed to order, at the Chronicle Office

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

Wm. Brown Jr. & Chs. C. Dunkle,

Having formed a Partnership, at the old stand of Wm. & J. H. Brown, Market St. above 4th, Lewisburg,

ARE offering a large assortment of **Fall and WINTER Goods,** consisting of Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Casimeres, Coatings, Vestings, Carpetings, Bleached and Brown Linens, Drillings, Shirtings, &c.

Also a large variety of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS,* such as Calicoes, Challies, Lawns, Delains, Barages, Silks, Ginghams, Shawls, &c.

Also all kinds of Notions, Groceries, Hardware, Cedarware, Queens and Glassware Fish, Salt, Tobacco.

Also all kind of **Brick** for building purposes.

Call and examine for yourselves. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods.

BROWN & DUNKLE.

Lewisburg, Oct 20, 1859

RIVIERE HOUSE

LEWISBURG, PA.

R. G. HETZEL, Prop'r.

THIS Hotel is located in the center of the town, one square from the Court House. Persons attending Court, or having other business in the town, will find this a pleasant and comfortable home. Charges moderate.

Lewisburg, Pa., Sept. 6, 1859 m3

Josiah Baker & Co.,

HAVE made arrangements with E. E. Locke & Co. to furnish 95 per cent.

ALCOHOL

by the Bbl. and Half Bbl. as cheap as it can be bought in Philadelphia.

They have also just received a general assortment of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Paints and Oils, Glass and Putty,

COPAL VARNISHES,

BRUSHES AND PERFUMERY,

CONFECTIONERY, FANCY SOAPS,

CUTLERY, BURNING FLUID,

Pine Oil, all popular Patent Medicines, Liquors, Tobacco, Snuff, Inks, Soda Ash, Wheel Grease, &c. &c.

—All the above articles offered VERY CHEAP FOR CASH. Call before buying elsewhere. Our Motto is—

"Small Profits & Quick Sales."

Lewisburg, May 13, 1859.

New Arrangements---New Goods!

JOSEPH L. HAWN having taken the well known *SPYKER HAT STORE,* has refitted it, and filled in an extensive variety of *Hats, Caps, Gentlemen's Clothing, &c.*

Also a large and splendid stock of CLOTHS CASSIMERES, &c, which he will *make up to order,* as he still continues the Tailoring Business. He is prepared to execute all work entrusted to his care, to the satisfaction of the customer.

N. B. Cutting and Repairing ☞ done to order. [Lewisburg, April 10, 1857

NEW CLOTHING STORE

Just opened, opposite the Riviere House, in the Room lately occupied by A. Singer.

A FULL and complete assortment of FALL & WINTER CLOTHING, such as Overcoats, Dress Coats, Business Coats, and Coats of every style and pattern; and Pantaloons and Vests to suit. Also, a large variety of Under Clothing, such as Drawers, Shirts, &c. Also, a fine assortment of Boys' Clothing of the latest styles. Also, *HATS* and *CAPS* equal to any offered in this country. In fact, I have everything necessary in the shape of Clothing, which I offer at a very small advance for cash.

PHILIP GOODMAN, Ag't.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. [Lewisburg, Oct. 22.]

Taggart & Farr's Patent

Family Sewing Machine,

With Spaulding's Improvement!

PUBLIC attention is respectfully invited to the superior merits of these new and improved machines.

They will Hem, Fill, Gather and Embroider. Will sew every variety of fabric from the finest Swiss Muslin to the heaviest tailoring, without missing stitches.

They are very strong and durable.

We feel fully justified in warranting these machines to be in every respect equal to recommendations, as they have been thoroughly tested in competition with all the high priced ones, by persons competent to judge, who have given us the most satisfactory testimonials and certificates, which are published in our circular, to which we refer for a more full description.

Finishing and Sales Rooms, Market street, next door to the residence of John Walls, Esq.

Prices—$35, $45 and $50, according to size and finish, all complete and delivered, and thorough instructions given in all varieties of work.

All wishing a good Sewing Machine, will please call and examine, or address

H. S. Spaulding or J. W. Shriner,

Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa.

We respectfully refer to the following ladies, who are using these machines:

Mrs S Geddes, Mrs S W Duncan, Miss Louisa Morris, Mrs C A Lyndall, Miss Lidie Mackey, Miss Julia A Cornelius, Mrs Rev P B Mair, Mrs Johnson Walls, Mrs Dr Hayes, Mrs Francis Wilson, Mrs M Brown, Mrs Jas M'Creight, Mrs F Beerstecher, Mrs J A Kreamer, Lewisburg; Mrs J P Tustin, Northumberland; Mrs Rev John Guyer, Mrs M S Appleman, Mrs David Roberts, Mrs Sylvester Pursel, Mrs Alfred Creveling, Mrs S E Fowler, Mrs E H Hughes, Mrs A M Boon, Mrs Creasey, Miss M Derr, Columbia Co.

Lewisburg, Feb. 29, 1860

TAILORING.

CHARLES M'GREGOR carries on the above business in Frick's Brick Block, North Third street. Cutting and Making in good style according to the best Fashions. Give us a chance, and see if we can not "*suit*" you. C. MACG.

Lewisburg, Nov. 1, 85

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

SHRUBBERY and Flowering Plants.

The subscriber has on hand a splendid collection of both Fruit and Ornamental TREES, &c. &c.—embracing the very best varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Grapes, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries.

ALSO

Large Horse Chestnut, European Mountain Ash, American Mountain Ash, Sugar Maple for street planting. Ever-blooming Rose, and a splendid collection of Bulbous and other Flowering Plants.

☞ Nursery Grounds on the farm of Ja's F. Linn Esq. on the Turnpike, within half a mile of Lewisburg. All orders will receive strict attention. ☞ *Terms invariably CASH.*

WILSON L. LINN.

Lewisburg, July 7, 1858.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have associated themselves into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Lumbering, Planing, and Carpentering business in all their various branches, at the

Lewisburg Steam Planing Mills,

where they intend to keep a stock of Pine, Hemlock, Walnut, Cherry, Poplar, Ash, Maple, and all kinds of Lumber, Flooring Shelving, Siding, Shingles, Lath, Joists, Studding, Fencing, Pickets, Door and Window Frames, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Sash, Mouldings, Brackets, &c. Planing, Slitting, Scroll Sawing, &c., done at short notice and all work warranted to give satisfaction, both in price and workmanship.

J. D. DIEFFENDERFER,
MARTIN DREISBACH,
HIRAM DREISBACH

Lewisburg Planing Mills, April 1, 1858.

Auction and Commission House in Lewisburg.

AUCTION SALES Legal Auctioneer!

F. A. Donehower having been appointed sole Auctioneer for Lewisburg, is prepared to attend to all calls in his line in town and country.

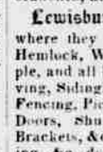
Commission Sales.

In April next, I intend to open on Market street a Room for the reception, and the sale at stated times of all kinds of Goods at Auction. Any one wishing to dispose of any article can deposit it with me and I will sell it at the best advantage I can and charge a percentage for the same

Feb. 26, 1859 F A DONEHOWER

WINFIELD FACTORY!

Near **Hartleton,** *Union Co., Pa.*



THE subscriber, thankful for past patronage, would inform his friends and the public in general, that he continues to manufacture all kinds of **Woolen Goods,** such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Jeans, Blankets and Flannels; also, Carpet and Stocking Yarns. His machinery being of the best kind in use, and having employed the best of workmen, he feels safe in saying that his work shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the country. A good supply of the above goods kept constantly on hand for sale or to exchange for wool, at prices that can not fail to please. WOOL will be Carded in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Terms for carding, cash on the delivery of the rolls. MARK HALFPENNY.

Winfield Mills, March 30, 1857.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the **Livery Business** at the Old Stand on South Third street, near Market, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally. CHARLES F. HESS.

Lewisburg, May 22, 1850

NOTARY PUBLIC.

William Jones,

ATTORNEY at Law.---Collections promptly attended to. Office on Market street, opposite the Presbyterian church.

590 *LEWISBURG, PA.*

CABINET WARE ROOM

NORTH 4th Street.---The subscriber most respectfully informs the citizens of Lewisburg and vicinity, that he has on hand and for sale a cheap lot of **FURNITURE,** for the Spring trade, comprising

Dressing and Common Bureaus, Secretaries and Book Cases, Center, Card and Pier Tables, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Cupboards, Cottage and other Bedsteads, Stands Sofas, and Chairs

of all kinds. **COFFINS** made to order on short notice.

The public are cordially invited to examine his work, as he is sure that they will be satisfied with his stock of Ware, and prices.

SOLOMON YOUNG

Lewisburg, Sept. 15, 1856

James F. Linn. J. Merrill Linn.

J. F. & J. M. LINN,

Attorneys at Law,

LEWISBURG,

574 Union County, Penn'a.

J. MERRILL LINN Commissioner for the State of Iowa, with power to take Depositions, acknowledge Deeds, &c.

$3,000 Wanted!

IN pursuance of an act of the last Legislature of Pennsylvania, the Commissioners of Union county desire to **Borrow** money to the above amount, in sums not less than $100, the interest to be paid annually, and the principal within three years. Inquire of

H. P. SHELLER, Treasurer.

Lewisburg, Pa., May 26, 1858.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

THE subscribers have for sale (in lots to suit purchasers) a large stock of *PINE BOARDS*—Panel Stuff Plank, &c. Also **5,000** *PINE RAILS.* 26 inch Sawed Shingles superior quality.

Also Square Timber for Buildings; Which are offered low for cash, at our Mills on South Branch of the White Deer Creek in Hartley township or delivered on the Brush Valley Narrows road at the end of our Road.

☞ A Diploma for a superior sample of Planks, and a Premium for Rails and Shingles, were awarded us at the last Union Co. Ag. Fair. JOHN M'CALL & BRO'S,

1y773 Forest Hill P O, Union Co, Pa

ABR'M E. BOWER,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

second door above Third, on Market street

LEWISBURG,

Would respectfully inform the public that he has on hand a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Lever and Lepine Watches—a good stock of Gold, Cameo and Masonic Breastpins of the latest style—Gold and Cameo Earrings &c, which he intends to sell very cheap—also a splendid assortment of Eight-Day and Thirty Hour *CLOCKS* and Time pieces. Every article warranted to be what it is sold for.

The greatest care will be taken in **Repairing** and Cleaning of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, and everything warranted to give satisfaction.—Please make him a call, and give him some trouble to show his Watches and Jewelry.—July 21, 1858

CHEAP EXPRESS---

Reduction of Rates.

MERCHANTS and all persons engaged in shipping Goods to and from Philadelphia—consult your own interests!

Goods shipped from 10 to 12 per cent. less per 100 lbs. than by any other Lines.

WALLOWER'S LINE

of DAILY CARS are carrying freight to and from that point at the following Greatly Reduced Rates:

1st Class	35 cts. per 100 pounds	
2 do	31	do
3 do	27	do
4 do	24	do
Special	19	do

☞ Depot in Philadelphia—*Peacock, Zell & Buchman,* 808 & 810 Market St

Persons should be careful to have their Goods marked in care of the above Line, to prevent imposition from other Lines

Nov 13 JNO WALLOWER & SON

Evans & Watson's

SALAMANDER SAFES,

No. 304 Chestnut St.

Philadelphia.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1859.

To the President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

Geo. W. Woodward,
John W. Geary,
J. P. Richardson,
Alfred S. Gillat.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill, and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The Lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and fired in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,

BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 17, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen:—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe, which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last. The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents were found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made. THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut Street, (late 24 South Fourth St.) Philadelphia.

CORRECTION.

Goods shipped from Philadelphia &c. by *WALLOWER'S* Line are NOT "reshipped at Harrisburg," (as would appear by Mr. Peipher's advertisement) but go through without delay to their destination on the Susquehanna or the West Branch.

July 20, 1859 C. G. FRICK, Agent

LOOK HERE!

Ladies and Gentlemen.

THERE is now ready for the spring trade of 1860, a fine and good variety of

Household Furniture,

comprising Bureaus of all kinds, Jenny Lind, Cottage and French Bedsteads—Centre, Card, Dining, Breakfast and Sofa Tables—Candles and Wash Stands—Hat and Towel Racks, and anything in the Cabinet line. If not on hand, will be made to order. Cane Seat and Hair Cloth Chairs of different sizes, and almost any pattern—Camp Stools, Reception Chairs, Horse Shoe, and all kinds of Windsor Chairs, for sale cheap for cash or short credit. All the above, can be had at the

Wareroom of D. Ginter on Market St.

four doors above the Bank, or at the old stand on 1st or Front Street, where the subscriber will be glad to see all his old customers, and all the new ones who may favor him with a call.

The subscriber also attends to the **Undertaking Business** in all its various branches. Being provided with Fisk's Patent Metalic Burial Cases, and Collins

of his own manufacturing always on hand, he is prepared at any time to wait upon any who may favor him with a call. Thankful for the past favors, he still asks for a continuance of the same.

Feb. 21, 1860 DAVID GINTER.

PEIPHER'S LINE

TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT.

1st Class	45 cents per 100 pounds.		
2d do	40	do	do
3d do	33	do	do
4th do	27	do	do
Special	22	do	do

Wheat, Rye and Corn, 15 cents per bushel.

Philad. Depot with

Freed, Ward & Freed, 811 Market St.

Thankful for the liberal patronage given us we hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

THO'S PEIPHER

For further information apply to

1y795] C R M'GINLY, *Agent,* Lewisburg

University at Lewisburg.

THE Spring Term begins on the 18th day of April next.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

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COLLEGE—Tuition per annum,	$30 00
Room rent, Library, &c.,	9 10
ACADEMY—Tuition per annum, $15. to 30	00
Care, Repairs, &c.,	1 60
FEM. INST.—Tuition per annum, $20. to 30	00
Repairs " "	85

The Academy building has been fitted up to receive boarders, and they are provided with board, furnished room, and lights at $2.25 per week.

CARPETS—a fine assortment by Hursh & Goodman

PHILAD'A PLATFORM SCALES.

SCALES SCALES SCALES

OF every description, suitable for Railroads, &c., for weighing hay, coal, ore and merchandize generally. Purchasers run no risk, every scale is guaranteed correct, and if, after trial, not found satisfactory, can be returned without charge.

☞ Factory at the old stand, established for more than thirty-five years.

ABBOTT & CO.,

833 Corner of Ninth and Melon sts., *PHILAD'A.*

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of JOHN REED, deceased, late of White Deer township, Union county, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Union county, in due form of law; all persons having claims against said estate will present them to John Datesman for settlement, and those owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to John Datesman.

JOHN DATSMAN, } Executors
PETER REED, }

March 27, 1860 pd

Iron City College

$10.00

PAYS for a full course in the Iron City College, most extensively patronized and best organized Commercial School in the United States.

Four Large Halls

For Writing, Commercial Calculations, Book Keeping and Lectures.

Usual time to complete a full course, from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed to be competent to manage the Books of any Business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000.

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Writing awarded this Institution. The best and greatest variety of Penmanship in any one Hall of the Union, is found here.

☞ Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circular and Specimens of Writing and Embellished View of the College, inclose five letter stamps, and address

782] F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GET INSURED!

West Branch Insurance Company,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

HON. C. G. HARVEY, *President,*
J. W. CHAPMAN, *Secretary.*

This company, on entering upon the fifth year of their business, submit the following statement of their assets and business to the public.

Number of Policies in force January 1, 1860,	1,139
Amount of Property insured do	$2,488,000 00
Am't of Premium Notes in force do	20,000 00
Number of Policies issued past year	1,203
Amount of Property insured	$919,722 00
Amount of Premium Notes received	7,779 97
Amount of Losses sustained	8,526 16

This Company continues to insure every description of property, such as buildings, goods, merchandize, &c., against loss or damage of Fire, and for any time limited or perpetual.

SAM'L H. ORWIG, Agent.

Lewisburg, Oct. 20, 1859

American Life Insurance & Trust Co.,