PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

In Washington City, Monday, March 4, 1861.

Fellow Citizens of the United States!

In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you, to address you briefly, and to take in your presence the oath to be taken by the President "before he enters on the execution of his office."

I do not consider it necessary, at present, for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, that, by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary, has all the while existed, and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches, when I declare, that "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." Those who nominated and elected me, did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them. And more than this, they placed in the Platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

"*Resolved*, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

I now reiterate these sentiments; and, in doing so, I only press upon the public attention, the most conclusive evidence, of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace, and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the now incoming Administration. I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions:

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended, by those who made it, for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves; and the intention of the law-giver, is the law. All Members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution, to this provision as much as any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves, whose cases come within the terms of this clause, "shall be delivered up," their oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not, with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by National or by State authority; but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him, or to others, by which authority it is done. And should any one, in any case, be content that his oath shall go unkept, on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept?

Again, in any law upon this subject, ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a free man be not, in any case, surrendered as a slave? And might it not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guaranties that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States?"

I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules. And while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy two years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution. During that period, fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have, in succession, administered the Executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet, with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task, for the brief constitutional term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted.

I hold that, in contemplation of universal law, and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all National Governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution and the Union will endure for ever: it being impossible to destroy it, except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again, if the United States be not a Government proper, but an association of States in the nature of contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it, or break it, so to speak; but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that, in legal contemplation, the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed in fact by the Articles of Association, in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence, in 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the Articles of Confederation in 1778. And, finally, in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was "to form a more perfect union."

But if destruction of the Union, by one, or by a part only, of the States, be lawfully possible, the Union is less perfect than before, the Constitution having lost the vital element of perpetuity.

It follows, from these views, that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void; and that acts of violence, within any State or States, against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

I, therefore, consider that, in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and, to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this, I deem it to be only a simple duty on my part; and I shall perform it, so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or, in some authoritative manner, direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself.

In doing this, there need be no bloodshed or violence; and there shall be none, unless it be forced upon the National authority. The power confided to me, will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but, beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. Where hostility to the United States, in any interior locality, shall be so great and universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object. While the strict legal right may exist in the Government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating, and so nearly impracticable withal, I deem it better to forego, for the time, the uses of such offices.

The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union.

So far as possible, the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised, according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles, and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm nor deny; but if there be such I need address no word to them. To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak?

Before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, with all its benefits, its memories, and its hopes, would it not be wise to ascertain precisely why we do it? Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from, will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake?

All profess to be content in the Union, if all Constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right, plainly written in the Constitution, has been denied? I think not. Happily, the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If, by the mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written Constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify revolution, certainly would if such right were a vital one. But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negations, guarantees and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them. But no organic law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for, all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by National or by State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress prohibit slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say.

From questions of this class, spring all our constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the Government must cease. There is no other alternative; for continuing the Government is acquiescence on one side or the other. If a minority in such case will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which, in turn, will divide and ruin them; for a minority of their own will secede from them, whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new Confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish Disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this.

Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union, as to produce harmony only, and prevent renewed secession?

Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and, always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovreign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does, of necessity, fly to anarchy or despotism. Unanimity is impossible; the rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible; so that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some, that Constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court; nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding, in any case, upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the Government. And while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled, and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time, the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the Government upon vital questions, affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal.

Nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the Judges. It is a duty, from which they may not shrink, to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes. One section of our country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the laws for the suppression of the foreign slave-trade, are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think, can not be perfectly cured; and it would be worse, in both cases, after the separation of the sections, than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived, without restriction, in one section; while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all, by the other.

Physically speaking, we can not separate. We can not remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country can not do this. They can not but remain face to face; and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you can not fight always; and when after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old question, as to terms of intercourse, are again upon you.

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise their Constitutional right of amending it, or their Revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I can not be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the National Constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself; and I should, under existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it. I will venture to add that to me the convention mode seems preferable, in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take or reject propositions originated by others, not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or refuse. I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment, however, I have not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments so far as to say, that, holding such a provision now to be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.

The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this, also, if they choose; but the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present Government, as it came to his hands, and transmit it, unimpaired by him, to his successor.

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences, is either party without fault of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with his eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail, by the judgment of this great tribunal of the American people.

By the frame of the Government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief; and have, with equal wisdom, provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no Administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you, in hot haste, to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied, still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and, on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing, under it; while the new Administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, Patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust, in the best way, all our present difficulty.

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect, and defend it."

I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break, our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearth-stone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

CABINET.—The following are understood to be the new Cabinet—all, strong and able men, representing every wing of Mr. Lincoln's supporters:

Wm. H. Seward, N.Y., Secretary State.
Simon Cameron, Pa., Secretary War.
Gideon Welles, Ct., Secretary Navy.
Salmon P. Chase, O., Secre'y Treasury.
Caleb B. Smith, Ind., Secre'y Interior.
Edward Bates, Mo., Attorney General.
Montgomery Blair, Md., Post M. General.

Our Democratic friends who have so long and ardently praised Messrs Seward and Cameron as true, national, conservative statesmen, must, on seeing their prominent position in the new Cabinet, for their sakes, renounce Secessionism and sustain Mr. Lincoln and the Union!

Chief Justice TANEY, now over eighty years of age, has administered the oath of office to Presidents Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, and Lincoln. Nine will do for one man.

Feb'y Adjourned Court Proclamation.

Whereas, the Hon. Abraham S Wilson, President Judge for the 20th Judicial District of Penn'sylvania, composed of the counties of Union, Mifflin and Snyder, and John Wallis and John W Simonton, Esq's, Associate Judges for Union county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 20th day of Feb. 1861, and to me directed, for the holding of a Court of Common Pleas at Lewisburg for the county of Union on the *fourth Monday of March next*, (being the 25th day) 1861, and to continue one week, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to Witnesses and all persons interested in the Issue List, to be then and there present and not depart without leave. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the time appointed, agreeable to notice.

Given under my hand and seal at the Sheriff's Office in Lewisburg this 20th day of Feb'y A.D. 1861, and in the eighty-fourth year of the Independence of the U.S. of America.

God save the Commonwealth!

JOHN CROSSGROVE, Sheriff

Jury List, February Adjourned Court.

Lewisburg—Larrson Press, Curtis M'Neal, Johnson Wells, David Ginter, James S Marsh, Solomon Reiter.

Kelly—Pavel Clingan, John A Kiser, Wm Clingan, Lewis Gemberling, Laird Howard.

Limestone—Samuel S Barber, George W Chambers, Henry Moyer, Philip Gross.

Buffalo—David Henning, Fred'k Renner, Jr J F Pontius

West Buffalo—Charles Moll, John C Watson, Elias Kamp.

East Buffalo—John A Gundy, Jacob Slifer, John Gundy, Nathan Shear.

White Deer—Robert Candor, Daniel Bennage, Chas F Duffenderfer, Jacob Barnhart.

Lewis—Joseph Sanders, Geo Rahl, Christian Mench.

Hartley—James Auble, Samuel Corl.

Mifflinburg—R T Barber, Harrison Weizel.

Union—Jesse M Walter.

New Berlin—Daniel Horlacher, Milton Cornelius.

Hartleton—Philip Wismer.

10,000 JERSEY PEACH TREES.

Having located myself in Lewisburg, I am selling the best varieties of good inoculated PEACH TREES, from New Jersey, at $12 per hundred. Send your orders or call on

E.P. ROMINE, Box 437, Lewisburg, Pa

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Black Oak Bark Wanted.

THE subscriber, wishing to purchase a large quantity of Black Oak Bark, would ask the attention of persons having the article to this notice. They will find a reliable market from $4 to $5 per cord, in the spring, from the 1st of April until 1st of July, at his Tannery, at Lewisburg. Cash on delivery.

Jan. 2, 1861 E. J. BULL, Agt.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED

IN the TANNING TRADE. One that can come well recommended as to habits, morals, and a tolerable education, will be taken, and every advantage given to aid his instruction and advance his interest in the trade. One from the country would be preferred, from 14 to 17 years of age, but none need apply unless well recommended as to qualifications.

Lewisburg, Jan. 2, 1861. E. J. BULL.

For Sale.

FRICK, BILLMEYER & CO.

Are manufacturing and have constantly on hand a large quantity of 4 feet Palings and 3 and 4 feet Lath of the following prices:

Palings headed in a new style, from $8 to $10 per M

Lath 3 and 4 feet long, $1 to $1.62½ per M.

Palings and Lath made to order, any length parties may desire

Lewisburg Steam Sawmill, Dec. 26, 1860

Buckeye Reaper & Mower,

Manufactured by

SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & CO.,

Central Foundry, Lewisburg, Pa.

THE Buckeye Reaper & Mower was introduced in 1857, and so perfectly was it adapted to the work designed that at the Greatest Practical Field Trial ever held in this country, in July of the same year, at Syracuse, it triumphantly carried off the

Grand Gold Medal and Diploma!

At the Indiana State Trial, held at Laporte, in 1858, nearly as many machines were represented and as thoroughly tested as at Syracuse, and the

Buckeye was again the Victor!

And so also at nearly all the field trials and exhibitions in 1858, '59 and '60, when it was a competitor. At a number of exhibitions it received the First Premium as a Mower, First Premium as a Reaper and First Premium as a Combined Machine. These numerous awards prove conclusively the correctness of the decision at Syracuse.

The combined opposition of the manufacturers of Mowing and Reaping Machines and their efforts to crush and to bring into disrepute the Buckeye, only served to prove its SUPERIORITY; and the fears they entertained of its final success and triumph were evidences of the real worth and merit of the machine.

The Machine has now passed through four harvests; and during the last three over Nine Thousand have been built and sold—and the former may judge of its reputation by the numerous awards made by committees both at field trials and at State and County Exhibitions, as well as from the numerous demands, which the manufacturers have never yet been able to supply.

Slifer, Walls, Shriner & Co,

Manufacturers of Bullock's Patent Mower and Reaper, Buckeye Reaper & Mower, Darling's Patent Horse Power, Willson's Patent Fodder Cutter, Rich's Patent Iron Plow, and Michigan Double Plow; also, Stoves and Castings of all kinds.

Central Foundry and Machine Shop, Corner Sixth and Market streets, Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa.

Nov. 9, 1860

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

[661] LEWISBURG POST OFFICE.

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

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

IF you want a supply of fine STATIONERY, to the POST OFFICE.

A. H. DILL---Attorney at Law.

OFFICE on South Second street, formerly occupied by J. B. Hamlin, dec'd.

Lewisburg, June 1, 1860

William Jones,

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

590 LEWISBURG, PA.

BLANKS at the "Chronicle" Office

Real Estate.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Union county, directed to Wm. H. Chamberlin, Guardian of Sarah E. and Caroline H. Chamberlin, minor children of John Chamberlin, dec'd, will be exposed to sale, at the RIVIERE HOUSE, LEWISBURG, Saturday, the 30th day of March, '61, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all the said wards' interest (being the two-seventhis parts thereof) in the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A certain Tract of **Woodland** situate in Buffaloe township, containing **23 Acres,** 17 perches, neat measure, adjoining lands of Jacob Ziebach and John Stahl's heirs—well timbered with Oak, Pine, Chesnut, &c., and well watered.

Also, on the same day, at 2 o'clock P M, *on the premises*, all the said wards' interest (being two-seventh parts thereof) in the following described **LOTS** situate in what is known as Chamberlin's Addition to the Borough of Lewisburg, to wit: The front parts of FIVE LOTS, fronting on Eighth St., on the east side, numbered 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35, in the plan of Smith's Addition to the Borough of Lewisburg.

Also, TIER OF LOTS on Eight street, west side, north of Market, numbered in the plan of Chamberlin's Addition with the Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

Also, Lots in said last mentioned plan, numbered 1, 2, 3, 50 and 51, on the south side and fronting on Market street.

Also, lots in said last mentioned plans, numbered 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, fronting on Eighth street, west side, south of Market.

Also, at the same times and places above mentioned, ALL THE ESTATE RATE OF JOHN CHAMBERLIN, dec'd, in all the premises above described, clear of dower, and all encumberances whatsoever.

—Terms of sale made known on day of sale, or upon enquiry the undersigned, at the store of Chamberlin Bro's, where a plan of said lots will be for for inspection until day of sale.

WM H CHAMBERLIN,
Guardian for Sarah E. and Caroline H. Chamberlin, and Att'y in fact for the Heirs.

Lewisburg, March 4 '61.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Union county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on

Wednesday, March 20, 1861,

a certain LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Borough of Lewisburg, Union county, and the State of Pennsylvania, marked on the ground plan of said town of Lewisburg, number one hundred and twenty-two (122), bounded on the north by St. Louis street, on the east by Third street, on the south by Lot No. 124, and on the west by Black-arc alley—on which are erected a two-story Frame DWELLING HOUSE and other improvements. Said lot being, according to the town plan, sixty-six feet in breadth, and one hundred and fifty-seven feet six inches in length, being a corner lot, and a desirable situation for a private residence or Public building.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when terms and conditions of sale will be made known by D. L. BRAND,
Guardian of M. E. Jackson.

By order of the Court. SAM'L ROCKEY, Cl'k.

Lewisburg, Jan. 8, 1861.

FOR RENT.

THE large Double Brick House and large Stable on upper Market St. now occupied by Mr. Guelich as a public house. It will be rented as a public house, or may be occupied by two private families. Inquire of BENJ. CAWLEY, Agent, or JOHN OTT, near Milton.

Feb. 4 1861.

FOR SALE—OR RENT,

THAT valuable **Brick Yard** property situate in Buffalo township, adjoining lands of Jacob Derr and William Cameron, with everything complete for the manufacture of Brick &c. *Also BUILDING LOTS.* Terms Easy. Apply to

JOHN D. MUSSER, Pittsburg,
or this Att'y. WM. CAMERON Jr. Lewisburg.

Oct 17, 1860

Good House and Store Room on Market Street, &c.

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 Weiler, who will give them such information as they may desire.

July 5, 1859 G. SCHNABLE

NOTICE.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm of Brown & Dunkle are hereby notified to call and settle immediately, and thereby save costs. The Books are at the store of Brown, Dunkle & Co.,

WILLIAM BROWN, Jr.

Jan. 25, 1861. CHAS. C. DUNKLE.

THE ONLY DISCOVERY

WORTHY OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR RESTORING

THE BALD AND GRAY.

MANY since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted to imitate his Restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results similar; but they have not come and gone, leaving gray heads as they found them. Prof. Wood's preparation and have been forced to cease the field to its rightful owner. Read the following:

BATH, Maine, April 18, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Sirs:—the bottle I received from in 1856 restoring your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you then warranted to restore my gray locks, has given me to understand experience touching the facts in the case. The result was all, and more than I expected. It restored my hair to its natural color, and it is also, to my communication, second, it restored all the hair in consequence of which, does my hair still continue to be in good color and of natural color? To all I can and do answer invariably yes. My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for forty years past, more soft, silky, and better colored. The second fact is the reason why it is not gray still, time is that the substance is marked off by frequent additions of the hair, which if care were used by wiping the hair in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the first. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good. As there is so much found in the manufacture and sale of articles compounded as well as this, it has, no doubt, been heavily imitated and been used, but only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old, and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two years before last summer, for which you were grateful. I gave it to my friends, and to many induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and lived it with universal success. I will back as a favor, that you send me a fact by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will in sure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the invention of the good. I deem it my duty, as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who are acquainted need my unshaken opinion of its valuable properties. I remain, dear sir, yours,

A. C. HAYNARD.

ADDISON RUN, Ky., Nov. 20, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD:—Dear Sir—I would cheerfully do anything you great to justify me in its make known to the world. The wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restorative extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, reader, as my justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to all who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S. This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine you are aware of is unsolicited—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish; if not, destroy, and say nothing.

Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

SUPERIOR COAL OIL LAMPS for sale at J. Baker & Co's Drug Store—also the **Portland Coal Oil.**

New Store---New Goods!

PHILAD'A TRIMMING STORE,

TWO Doors above the Bank,

LEWISBURG, Pa.

The subscriber, having a person in the City buying constantly at Auction, is prepared to sell all his Goods at City Prices—Hosiery, Gloves, Crochet Cotton, Tatting Needle, Collars, Buttons, Tape, and all goods needed by the Ladies.

Also Books and Stationery, School and College Books, &c.—Paper, Window Curtains at Sets.—French Fire Board Screens.—Stencil Work done to order—Country Produce taken in exchange—Cash paid for Rags.

April 18, 1860. H. L. M'MAHON.

"Industry must Thrive!"

TIN and SHEETIRON Establishment. Removed to Houghton's former shop on Market street near Fourth, where I will have at all times a full assortment of

Tin Ware, Stove Pipe,

COAL BUCKETS, Sheet Zinc &c. &c. I will also make to order, on short notice, Tin Coolers, Spouting or any kind of work in my line of business.

☞ Mending and Jobbing generally, promptly attended to. JOS. A. KREAMER

Lewisburg, Oct 20, 1859

FRENCH TIN-WARE

LAW OFFICE—REMOVED.

John B. Linn,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in his house on N. Second st. 2d door from Market st.

678 Lewisburg, Pa.

Family Grocery Store.

T. G. EVANS & Co.,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Embracing every article usually kept in a first class store, viz:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED
TEA, COFFEE, MOLASSES,
SUGAR, CHEESE, FISH,
FRUITS, &c. &c. &c.,

Market street, opposite the Post Office,

Lewisburg, Pa.

T. G. E. & Co. have just received from the Philadelphia and New York markets their Spring supply of every article usually kept in a first class store, which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash or country produce.

Peaches and Tomatoes,

put up in Cans and warranted to keep in any climate.

Dried Apples, Peaches, Prunes, Currants, Preserving Citrons, Figs, Dates, Raisins from 10 to 18 cts. per lb., Pickles of all descriptions,

Pure Java COFFEE, ground,

and put up in packages of one pound each.

A large lot of superior MACKEREL, SHAD, COD FISH, HERRING, HAM, BACON, &c.

A General Assortment of

Willow and Cedar Ware, Glassware, Queensware, Earthenware, Rope, Twine, &c.

Fish Oil, Fluid, Pure Oil, Candles, Candle and Lamp Wicks, Tallow, Lard, &c.

Soaps of all kinds, Wheel Grease, &c.

Cigars and Segars, a choice variety.

Flour, Corn Meal, Potatoes, Corn, Rye, Oats, &c., always on hand.

Goods delivered free of charge to customers residing within the Borough.

—To attempt to enumerate all the articles which we have for sale would be impossible. We would respectfully invite customers and strangers to call and examine our assortment of Groceries. We are confident of being able to show as they can be bought this side of Philadelphia. We would particularly solicit our country friends to give us a call.

We purchase all manner of Produce, and pay as high as any body else.

Lewisburg, April 25, 1860. T. G. EVANS & Co.

NEW LAMPS at DENORMANDIE'S
NEW LAMPS at DENORMANDIE'S

VERY BEST OIL ALWAYS ON HAND
VERY BEST OIL ALWAYS ON HAND
Lewisburg, Aug. 7, 1860.

PIC-NIC.

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

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.

COAL.—COAL.—COAL.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of the very best Shamokin and Wilkes-Barre COAL, for lime and stove purposes, which he will sell at the very lowest prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, *Blacksmiths' Coal, Plaster and Salt.*

Wish it distinctly understood, that I will not be undersold by any man—Having good weigh-scales, full weight will be given.

Coal Yard near Weidensaul's hotel.

GEORGE HOLSTEIN.

Lewisburg, May 27, 59.

HAY by the Bale for sale by

[615] GEO. HOLSTEIN.

DR. I. BRUGGER,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE in his new Brick Block, Market street, south side, between 4th and 5th—(up stairs.) Lewisburg, May, 1860 [708]

NEW FIRM

IN THE OLD SHOP!—The subscribers 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, Market street, where they are prepared to *CUT AND MAKE UP* to order in the very best style, Men's and Boys' **Clothing** every description on short notice. We ask a share of the public patronage.

JAMES CRISWELL,
J. F. SCHAFFER.

Lewisburg, April 4, 1859

ATTENTION!

THE finest coats made on twelve hours' notice by JOHN B. MILLER, N. 2d St.—the oldest and best Tailor in Lewisburg

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.

H. GERHART, *DENTIST,* has removed to South 2d street, four doors from the Town Clock, LEWISBURG, PA