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.—*Pottsville Miners' Journal.*

☞ Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 24.

November Elections.

NEW YORK—Reported Republican.

NEW JERSEY—Reported Opposition.

WISCONSIN re-elects Alexander W. Randall, Republican, for Governor, by a largely increased majority.

DETROIT elects a Republican Mayor.

CHICAGO is about 800 Republican.

MASSACHUSETTS re-elects Gov. Banks by about last year's vote.

LOUISIANA.—The State has gone Democratic, New Orleans elects one American to Congress, and most of the City officers are Americans.

BALTIMORE.—In nearly every ward in this city, there was a fight at the late election, and four or five persons were killed, some on each side. Each party accuses the other of the wrong. As it was, the Democrats (or Reformers) carried two wards, the 8th and 12th, and the Americans the 18 others, giving the latter over 10,000 majority in the city. In the 12th Ward, the vote stood: Dem., 1634; Am., 224—Dem. maj, 1410. In many of the other wards, the same evidence of fraud on the other side is evident in the one-sided returns. It is a serious matter to vote at all in that city.

MARYLAND.—For Congress, each party has three, as they had in last session. They are—

1—James A. Stewart, Adm., 458 maj.
2—Edwin H. Webster, Opp., 624 maj.
3—J. M. Harris, Opp., 5,391 maj.
4—H. Winter Davis, Opp., 7,000 maj.
5—J. M. Kunkel, Adm., 136 maj.
6—Geo. W. Hughes, Adm., 941 maj.

The Administration have gained the Legislature, 2 maj in Senate and 18 in House. The reason of this may be learned from the following notice of a

DEATH-BED CONVERSION.—Lemuel Showel, Esq., the wealthiest man in Worcester county, Maryland, and a lifetime Whig, died on the 4th ult. The *Eastern Star* says:

"On his death-bed, we understand, he called his relatives around him, and told them he had willed them a very large property; but, from recent observations, he became satisfied it would be of little value to them, unless the Democratic party is successful. His dying request was, that all his family and relatives should hereafter act with the Democratic party, which they promised to do, and are now with us. The Showell family, we learn, number near a hundred in Worcester."

☞ The above passing scrap, which we see in the Northern Democratic papers, shows the secret of Democratic gains at the South. Mr. Showell was right in his opinion that the Democratic party was the Pro-Slavery party; yet, that not one out of a hundred Whigs should hesitate to sell their principles for money, is a little singular. They were miserable poor Whigs. A fortune of One Million Dollars, leaves them an *average bribe* of Ten Thousand Dollars each. These hundred persons, each with $10,000, are quite an accession to the Democracy on the extreme South-Eastern Sho' of Maryland.

The Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2, 1859.—A special dispatch to the *Republican* gives the official vote of the recent election in Kansas, as follows:

For the Constitution	10,419
Against the Constitution	5,530
For the Homestead law	8,758
Against the Homestead law	4,772

Aye—and Gov. Medary has issued a Proclamation, declaring the Constitution adopted, *and* recommending the 24th inst. for Thanksgiving Day. [The Democrats, although greatly in the minority as appears by the vote on the Constitution, have nominated Medary for Governor under the Republican Constitution.]

The First---and Why?

It has been a proud boast of our Union, that, under the Constitution, no person has ever yet suffered the extreme penalty for treason. The Tories, even, when conquered, were forgiven. Shay's rebellion—Franklin's government—the Whiskey Insurrection—Fry's revolt—Burr's conspiracy—Hull's defection—the Georgia Cherokee-land rebellion—Nullificationism—the Texas incursions upon Mexico—the Patriot Canada wars—the Border Ruffian invasions of Kansas—and various Fillibustering Pro-Slavery expeditions, were virtually traitorous, caused the loss of thousands of lives, and made their leaders and abettors obnoxious to the penalty of death, under National laws. But all engaged in those rebellions and unconstitutional acts, were cleared, pardoned, or their crimes winked at, for ☞ *none of them were hostile to Slavery.*

But when one crazy man, at the head of a squad of twenty as demented as himself, *attacks slavery*, State and National authorities arrest him instantly, hurry him to a trial, and he is sentenced to death in hot haste. No mercy is to be shown him! His blood is demanded! He might have committed a thousand worse outrages in *favor* of Slavery, unmolested, and perhaps been rewarded by Government: but one overt act *against* that institution, seals his doom!!!

Is this just? equitable? or politic? Will not an intelligent, fair-dealing people, scan and scrutinize the CAUSE of this partiality? Will they not probe the MOTIVES to the bottom? Will not the blood of Brown arouse a thousand fold the hatred of Slavery, and hasten its downfall?

The devotees of the Slave Power would do well to pause and think before they execute their vengeance to the full!

Sentence of Brown---His Speech.

On Wednesday, Nov. 2, Brown was brought into Court, when the motion for a new trial was refused. The clerk then asked Brown whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, when Brown stood up, and, in a clear and distinct voice, said:

"I have may it please the Court a few words to say.

"In the first place, I deny everything but what I have all along admitted—the design on my part to free the slaves. I intended, certainly, to have made a clean thing of that matter, as I did last winter, when I went into Missouri and there took the slaves without the snapping of a gun on either side, moved them through the country, and finally left them in Canada. I designed doing the same thing again, on a larger scale. That was all I intended. I never did intend to commit murder or treason, or to destroy property, or to excite or incite the slaves to rebellion, and to make an insurrection.

"I have another objection, and that is, it is unjust that I should suffer such a penalty. Had I interfered in the manner which I admit—and which I admit has been fairly proved, (for I admire the truthfulness and candor of the greater portion of the witnesses who have testified in this case)—had I so interfered in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so called great, or, in behalf of their friends, either father, mother, brother, sister, wife or children, or any of that class, and suffered and sacrificed what I have in this interference, it would have been all right. Every man in this Court would have deemed it an act worthy of reward, rather than punishment. This Court acknowledges, as I suppose, the validity of the law of God. I see a book kissed here which I suppose to be the Bible, or, at least, the New Testament. That teaches me that 'all things whatsoever I would that men should do to me, I should do even so to them.' It teaches me further to 'remember those that are in bonds as bound with them.' I endeavored to act up to that instruction. I say I am yet too young to understand that God is any respecter of persons. I believe that to have interfered, as I have done, as I have always freely admitted I have done, in behalf of His despised poor, was no wrong, but right. Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children, and with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel, and unjust enactments, I submit—so let it be done. Let me say one word further. I feel entirely satisfied with the treatment I have received on my trial. Considering all the circumstances, it has been more generous than I expected; but I feel no consciousness of guilt. I have stated from the first, what was my intention, and what was not. I never had any design against the life of any person, nor any disposition to commit treason or excite the slaves to rebel, or make any general insurrection. I never encouraged any man to do so, but always discouraged any idea of that kind. Let me say, also, in regard to the statements of some of those connected with me—I hear it has been stated by some of them that I have induced them to join me, but the contrary is true. I do not say this to injure them, but as regretting their weakness. Not one joined me but of his own accord, and the greater part at their own expense. A number of them I never saw, and never had a word of conversation with, till the day they came to me; and that was for the purpose I have stated. Now I have done."

While Brown was speaking perfect quiet prevailed. When he had finished, the Judge proceeded to pronounce the sentence. After a few preliminary remarks, in which he said no reasonable doubt could exist as to the prisoner's guilt, he sentenced him to be hung in public, on Friday, the 2d of December.

COPELAND (the negro) was found guilty of conspiracy and murder, in double quick time.

COOK made the confession cooked up by and with Gov. Willard and his other Democratic friends.

STEVENS is remanded to Jail, to be tried by the U. S. Circuit Court, at Stanton, Va., which will not meet in some time. (Why "make fish of one and fowl of another?" What does it mean?)

☞ Gov. Wise is strongly importuned by men of all parties, North and South, to pardon old Brown. He says the Constitution prohibits pardons for treason, unless with the consent of the Legislature. (If Brown had labored for Slavery, there would have been ways enough to override the Constitution.) But he can, if he will, postpone the day set until the Legislature meets: tho' the spirit of Slavery is fierce for the blood of every one of the crazy, captive crew. Most at the South seem to be agonized with rage and fear, (ought not such a blessed "institution" to be allowed to spread everywhere????)

The Murder of Young Brown.

The *New York Herald*—which is far from being an Anti-Slavery paper—after noticing the destruction of old Brown's property, gives the following account of one of the most cruel and mean deeds recorded in history:

"John Brown had a son, E. P. Brown, who, near Easton that winter, (1855-6,) was taken prisoner by the Missouri ruffians, and confined in a store. An express visited Ft. Leavenworth, and begged that United States troops might go to the spot, and save Brown from being murdered. That was refused—and refused, too, in compliance with positive orders from Washington. What followed? Brown was helpless, and alone, in the power of the pro-slavery men; that band of ruffians struck him. He rose to his feet, and asked to be permitted to *fight the best man among them*—he would fight for his life—but the cowards dared not give him that chance. Brown then dared any *two or three of them to fight him*, but the cowards would not comply with that request. Then the fiends in human shape rushed upon the unarmed, defenceless Brown, and ACTUALLY HACKED HIM TO PIECES WITH THEIR HATCHETS. A slaveholder named Gibson dealt the fatal blow, burying a hatchet in the side of Brown's dead, splitting his skull for inches, and scattering his brains. Brown fell, and his enemies jumped upon him; while dying, he cried out, 'don't kill me, I am dying,' and one of the Pro-slavery wretches—since then rewared with a commission as U. S. Marshal—*stooped over the prostrate man and spit tobacco juice in his eyes.* Thus died Capt. E. P. Brown—a Free State martyr—the son of John Brown, known as Ossawatomie Brown."

His Brother's Cruel Death.

"Another of old Brown's sons, was elected to the Legislature in 1856, was seized and taken from Ossawatomie to Lecompton, a distance of thirty miles. His feet and hands were chained together with a large heavy chain, the size of that used upon ox teams. He was compelled to walk the whole distance beneath a burning sun. The iron wore the flesh from his ankles; *he was attacked with the brain fever*, was neglected, and died in two or three days. He was a companion of Gov. Robinson, Jenkins and some eight or ten others."

The Effect on the Father.

"After the death of his first son, *Brown swore vengeance upon the Pro Slavery party*, and it was frequently observed by the more prudent of the Free State men that he was evidently insane on the subject. He was always considered by them as a dangerous man, *was never taken into their Councils*, and never consulted by them with reference either to their policy or movements. He was a very strong believer in the doctrines of the Presbyterian church. He was fanatical on the subject of Slavery, and seemed to have the idea that he was especially deputed by the Almighty to liberate slaves and kill slaveholders. It was always conceded to him that he was a conscientious man, very modest in his demernor, apparently inoffensive until the subject of Slavery was introduced, when he would exhibit a feeling of indignation unparallelled. After matters subsided in Kansas, Brown intimated to some of his friends that he contemplated organizing an insurrection among st the slaves in Kentucky and Tennessee. They refused him means with which to go on, and discouraged his proposed undertaking. He spent a portion of the last summer in visiting different Northern cities and was tendered sums of money, with the understanding that he wished to secure a little farm upon which to settle in his old age."

Southern Testimony.

A Washington correspondent writes: "It would seem that many respectable people North gave Brown money, some supposing that it was to help him to a homestead, and others supposing him to be an agent on the famous "Underground Railroad," but I believe *none* to help him on in his worse than foolish attack on Harper's Ferry." That is the undoubted truth, as will fully appear in the end.—*Honesdale Democrat.*

Old Brown, it is admitted, we believe, on all sides, was never trusted by the Republicans, even in Kansas. "He was always considered by them as a dangerous man," says the New York *Herald*, one of the bitterest anti-Republican journals in the country, "was never taken into their councils, and never consulted by them with reference either to their policy or movements." This testimony would seem to be conclusive. It effectually clears the skirts of the Republicans from everything like fellowship or even sympathy with the murderous old zealot.—*Louisville Journal*

☞ *Next Union Court—Monday, Dec. 19.*

Issue List for Dec. Term, 1859.

Reuben Steninger vs Alfred Kneass
P O Campbell et al vs Teed & Marr
David Steninger vs Wm H Marr
L F Albright vs Adam Schreck &c
Daniel Rangler vs John Lapp
S& D Weidensaul fr Shirk vs Church& Forrey
Levi K Shoch, decd's admrs vs J Yearger
Palmer ind of Linn vs Wm Leiser
same vs 3 others
Christian Bartch vs Daniel Reimer
same same
John Kessler vs Geddes, Marsh & Co
Abram and John Aurand vs Chas F Schaffle
George Meixel vs Leib & Leib
John Moyer & wife same
Isaac K Dunkle vs Henry Ruhle
Daniel Rengler Jr vs Chamberlin & Stout
Reber & Musser vs corporation University
H M Whitmer vs Jacob Kloss
Samuel H Orwig vs Henry W Crotzer
S L Beck vs Deitrick & Sheckler
Chas S Critz vs Wm B Shriner
Saml L Beck vs Charles Stees
John Marty vs John Bartly
same vs 4 others
Thos G Orwig for S Orwig vs J M C Ranck
Scots Presby'n Church vs John M'Call
Jacob Swartz vs Conrad Blind and wife
M'Carty Tate vs R S Brebst
Thos Raser's Admr's vs Ammons & Rawn
Wm Frick & Co vs Wm Wolfe
Cyrus Eaton vs S F & W S Bogenreif
David Glick vs Saml S Barber
Daniel Gosh vs Ludwiy & Ranck and J R
Philip Ruhl vs Francis Wilson
Samuel B Pawling vs Samuel Showers et al
Middleswarth Kerns & Co vs Chs H Shriner
Frederick Worman vs Jacob Smith
John Wertz vs Peter Nevius et al
Samuel W Snodgrass vs Wm Young Jr
Ulsh for Gutelius' Admrs vs Geo Dreisbach
Abraham Black vs Andrew Spitler
George Barkdoll vs H W Crotzer
T Church & Co vs Wm H Kleckner
Samuel Long and wife vs Joseph Kleckner
Robt D Cummings vs Saml Henderson etal,
J & J Young vs Thos G Orwig
Charles Stees vs Saml L Beck
Scribner & Perkins vs Albert Wynn
Wm Price Jr vs Robt M Musser
North, Chase & North vs Joel Hursh
John Sankey vs Andrew Gutelius
Joseph Christine vs Beaver, Geddes M & Co
Dr Wm F Seebold vs Saml C Wilt
Lanson Burrows vs Chas D Mowrer
High for Dentler vs A Messinger with notice
Steninger & Rauch vs Black & Fisher
John Cawley vs Wm H Kleckner
Youngm. & Walter vs Noah Walter with no.
Mathias Singler vs A Nickel with no.
Reuben Keller vs Mathew Morton
R U Bowes for Stee. vs John Locke
Levi Cromley vs Wm Brown Jr et al
Ralph Ditty vs Henry Mason
Hart Cummings &c vs H W Crotzer
James S Keen vs J & C Kleckner
Matilda Krick vs Martin D Reed
S R Baum for Peacock et al vs Jno M Baum
Peacock et al ind. of S R B vs do
same vs do

GRAND JURORS.

Union—Charles Oldt, Henry Gibson
Lewisburg—Joel Dieffenderfer, Joseph Walker, Peter Nevius, Byers Ammons, Geo Reed, B Angstadt, Wm Brown, Josiah Girton
Hartley—Mark Halfpenny, James Auble, Michael Schure, Hyronimus Halfpenny
East Buffaloe—John G Brown, John Zellers, Samuel Dunkle
West Buffaloe—George Hauck, Chas Moll
New Berlin—Chas Heimbach, H E Baus
Mifflinburg—Benj W Thompson
Lewis—John Lucas
White Deer—Jonas Fisher

TRAVERSE JURORS

West Buffaloe—John Kleckner, Dav Kleckner, John Lawrence, Andrew Foster
Lewis—Isaac Reish, Jacob Spigelmyer, Adam Getz, George P Ruhl, John Reish
Lewisburg—Tho's Graham, Jno H Goodman, Jno P Miller, Adam Beaver, Joseph Glass, Jesse M Evans, Hy G Dentler, Levi Lawshe, Jos Gibson, Wm C Painter, Wm Wilson, John Sedam, Jos A Kreamer, Wm Moore, Charles Penny
Mifflinburg—Danl Mans, Joseph Forrey, Berryhill Bell, Joseph Eilert, S W Snodgrass, Saml Stitzer
Kelly—G A Stahl, Thos Clingan, David Leiby.
Buffaloe—Wm Hauck, Wm W Lindenmuth, Wm Steans, Josiah Kelly, Henry Hauck
New Berlin—David Horlacher, Michl Specht.
White Deer—Wesley Shannon, Jno F Richart.
Limestone—Henry K Sanders, Saml Pellman
Hartley—Joshua Knarr, Samuel Corl, Samuel [Hartman
Union—David Gross

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 shaving 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.

To the Heirs of William Tate.

{L.S.} Union county, to wit: *The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.* To Jane Tate, widow of said deceased; Hugh B. Tate, who resides in Centre county; William Tate, who resides in Williamsburg, Blair county; James L. Tate, who resides in Brookville, Jefferson county, Samuel C. Tate, who resides in Hartley township, Union county; Catharine Tate, who also resides in said Hartley township; Elizabeth, intermarried with Mahlon Breyman, who resides in Mifflinburg in said county; Jane, intermarried with Abraham Klingan, who resides in Nippenose Valley, Lycoming county; and Mary Ellen, intermarried with Levi Kline, who also resides in said Nippenose Valley—heirs and legal representatives of WILLIAM TATE late of Hartley township Union county dec'd. Greeting;

Whereas by an inquest for that purpose duly awarded by the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, the Real Estate of the said William Tate was appraised as follows, to wit:

The tract of improved land situate in Hartley township Union county containing one hundred and forty acres more or less, adjoining lands of John Reish on the north, lands of Jacob Spigelmyer and others on the west, lands of David Fillman and Abraham Moyer on the south and land of Samuel Houpt Esq. on the east at $15.00 per acre amounting to the sum of $2175.00.

The saw mill tract, situate in said township of Hartley and county of Union containing one hundred and forty acres, adjoining lands of the heirs of David Hayes Esq., dec'd, John Fillman, Isaac Bird, Samuel Arney, Elias Ketherman, John Ketherman and others, at the sum of $6.00 per acre, amounting to the sum of $840.00.

And whereas none of the heirs of the said deceased appeared in Court, on the return of the said inquisition, to take the premises therein mentioned, at the appraisement, you and every of you are hereby cited to be and appear at the next General Orphan's Court, to be held at Lewisburg for the county of Union on the 19th day of December next and accept the real estate at the valuation or show cause why the Court shall not decree the same to be sold. By the Court.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, at Lewisburg the 5th day of October A D 1859. SAMUEL ROUSH, Clerk.

Real Estate at Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Ex. and 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, on the dates and at the places following, to wit:

On Saturday the 19th day of November next, at the public house of Jonas Fisher in White Deer township in Union county, at 10 o'clock A M, a certain tract of land situate in the county and township aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: beginning at a plum tree on the West Branch of the river Susquehanna thence by land of Samuel and Hopewell Hepburn south 76 degrees west 195 perches to a post, thence north 2 degrees east 105 perches to a post, thence south 75 degrees west to a post, thence south 32 degrees east 51½ perches to a post, thence north 74½ degrees east 133½ perches to the said Susquehanna river, thence down the said river to the place of beginning, containing **155** acres and 106 perches more or less. By a decree of the Court, the above tract of land will be sold in two tracts—first:

No. 1 will be sold, bounded as follows: on the north by land of James Black and others, on the west and south by land claimed by Jacob Leiser, and on the east by other land of the above described tract now occupied by William Walter—containing **42** acres more or less, whereon are erected a one and a half storey log house, a frame barn, and other outbuildings, with the appurtenances.

No. 2 is the balance of the above whole described tract, containing **113** acres more or less, whereon are erected a two storey frame dwelling house, a bank barn, and other outbuildings, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of *Daniel Ludwick* now in the hands of Robert Candor and Joel Ranck, Executors. Notice is hereby given to William Walter, Jacob Leiser and Adam Schreck and all other terre tenants of the land bounded and described above.

Also, at the same time and place, a certain two storey brick dwelling house and store room, situate in White Deer township and county of Union, bounded on the east by the public road, south and west by lands of Robert Candor and Simonton, and north by land of Robert Candor, &c., with the appurtenances. As the property of *Samuel H. Tyson.*

Also on Monday the 5th day of December next, at the public house of William Wolfe, in the borough of Hartleton, at 10 o'clock A M, by virtue of an order from the Court, two other 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 Mortica 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 Strouse 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, Lewisbug, Oct. 25, 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

Auditor's Notice.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Union County, in the matter of the assigned estate of *John Houghton*—Account of Jonathan Wolfe, Assignee for the benefit of the creditors.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the balance in the hands of said accountant, will meet the parties interested, at his office in Lewisburg, on Thursday the 1st day of December, A.D., 1859, at 10 o'clock, AM.

JOHN B. LINN, Auditor.

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WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary,
NEW PICTORIAL EDITION.

WE HAVE JUST ISSUED a new edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, containing

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"Appears to be as complete as it is possible to be made."—*Boston Post.*

From Hon. J. M. Gregory, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Michigan.

Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lansing, June 30, 1859.

MESSRS. G. & C. MERRIAM,

Gentlemen: I know not how to express my gratification with the valuable and beautiful features added to the great national work, Webster's Quarto Dictionary. They render it if possible still more worthy of the proud place it occupies as the great standard Dictionary of our good English language. I say standard, for while a few scholars and others here and there, prefer other dictionaries, Webster's is beyond dispute the book of the people, the common standard of appeal among the great masses, learned and unlearned, of our land. Nor need this be regretted, so long as its publishers take such unwearied pains to keep it abreast with every improvement made in the language. I can only express my very sincere hope that you may be fully rewarded for the good work you are doing in the cause of sound learning.

With considerations of high respect,
I remain, gentlemen, Yours truly,
J. M. GREGORY.

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G. & C. MERRIAM,
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More Meat.

BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL, &c., will be supplied to the hungry people by the subscriber, at his shop on North Fifth street, where he carries on the Butchering business, and will supply all kinds of Meat in its season. On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, he will be found at Market in front of M'Faddin's Hardware Store ☞ at low rates for Cash exclusively. Calves wanted—Beeves and Sheep purchased as usual. Try the New Butcher.

CHRISTOPHER GEMBERLING.
Lewisburg, Aug. 18, 1859y

Real Estate.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Union county, will be sold at Public Outcry, on **Wednesday, 14th of December** next, the large and commodious two-storey brick

MANSION HOUSE

and LOT, with the appurtenances, property of the late Jonathan Nesbit, dec'd, situate in the Borough of Lewisburg, bounded on the east by property of Dr. Wm. Hayes, on the south by Pine alley, on the west by lot of Wm. Jones, Esq., and on the North by Market St., numbered in the general plan of the borough No. 47. The property is NEARLY NEW, *and built in a good, workmanlike manner, and of superior materials;* and if wanted for a Public House, can be made suitable with a few alterations.

Persons wishing to purchase can examine the premises by calling on the subscriber, or on William Jones, Esq., adjoining the premises.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day when conditions of sale will be made known.

HUGH P. SHELLER, Adm'r.
Lewisburg, Nov. 8, 1859

Adjourned Assignees' Sale.

ON **Tuesday 15th of November** next, will be exposed to public sale a certain Lot of Ground on which is erected a valuable

Steam Flouring Mill,

and the appurtenances, known as the property of Nesbit, Hayes & Fichthorn, situate on Water street, north of Market, in the borough of Lewisburg in Union county.

Said Mill is built of brick, four and a half storeys high, having an Engine of forty horse power attached, a fine brick stack, six run of stone, a double set of Bolting Cloths, two Smut Machines, and all other Gearing necessary to make (and has made) as good Flour as any other Mill in the State.

The location of this Mill, considering the productiveness of the country surrounding it, is not surpassed. Grain can be bought as cheap at this place, as any other point in the State; and there is more grain raised in this section of country than is necessary to supply all the Mills: and for Merchant Work this mill is especially recommended.

Any person desirous of engaging in said business will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Also, between 600 and 700 new Flour Barrels will be offered.

Sale to be at the public house of A. J. Weidensaul, in said borough, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M.

Conditions made known on day of sale.

R. H. LAIRD & WM. JONES,
Assignees of NESBIT, HAYES & FICHTHORN.
Lewisburg, Oct. 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 Wails.
Sept. 16, 1859 ELISHA STRAUB.

FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE **Building Lot**, 33 feet feet front by 167½ deep. Enquire of Beaver, Kremer & M'Clure.

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.

BRICK FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers to sell the large Brick Foundry at the west end of Market street, including the Warehouse, 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, safe 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,

THAT desirable property, corner of St. John and Water Sts., comprising **Three River Lots**, on which are erected a small House, Shed, and Wharf. This is an excellent location for a River residence or place of business.

For terms &c., apply to
JONATHAN WOLFE, Agent.
Lewisburg, June 16, 1859

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 17] A. B. VORSE

FOR SALE.

THE well-known **Tavern Stand** at the east end of the Lewisburg Bridge, in Chillisquaque township, North'd Co. It will be sold on reasonable terms.
Inquire of WILLIAM FRICK.
Lewisburg, Dec. 17, 1858.

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
678 Lewisburg, Pa.

☞ MARRIED! ☜

GET married when you wish, only so you call at M'FADDIN'S HARDWARE STORE, and get a first rate COOK STOVE at first cost, as I want to close out my stock of cook stoves. JOS. M'FADDIN.
Lewisburg, March 11, 1858.

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.

AMBROTYPES 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.

William VanGezer,

ATTORNEY at Law,
Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa.
☞ Office opposite Kline's Hotel 574

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.

TO all wanting farms—see advertisement of Hammonton Lands.

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

CHEAP FOR CASH!

NEW Stock of Boots and Shoes next door to J. & J. Walls 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 Gums from	50 to 75 cts
Men's do	87c to $1

and everything in our line cheaper than the cheapest.

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

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice, by the subscriber. WM. JOHNSON.
Lewisburg, Oct. 4, 1859.

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
763] 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