UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN AND J. R. CORNELIUS.

At $1.50 per Year, always in Advance.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1861.

"THE UNION," established in 1811---Whole No., 2,469.

"CHRONICLE," established in 1843---Whole No., 890.

[illegible]

Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

C. M. Allen [illegible] Beer Mills, has [illegible]

Evans & Cooper have commenced and [illegible] Estables.

John Hayes, O.S. of the Cavalry, notice [illegible] will be in Lewisburg [illegible]

T. G. Grier has a silver plated patronite [illegible] quarter.

H. M. Crotzer, at the new Post Office [illegible] New York Times, Pitted, [illegible] attention after the morning [illegible] calls for Papers, Magazines, &c.

Sheriff Crosscrove advertises a Sale.

Major Simonton calls the Battalion [illegible]

A. S. Kling [illegible] something fanciful [illegible]

Wash. Hutchison [illegible] a License.

G. W. Forrest's [illegible] from the Presidency Post Office at Lewisburg, was [illegible] and mailed [illegible] probably, [illegible] by the secession [illegible] the Post [illegible] and well [illegible] the Revere House, [illegible] depopulated [illegible] changes, [illegible] sweeps from [illegible] remember the [illegible] makes perfect." [illegible] "Capital" can't equal "the [illegible] get his hand in. He is [illegible] J. D. Schweiter.

Lieut. Linn [illegible] a few hours' visit [illegible] at 8 A. M. [illegible] Annapolis [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] happy and [illegible]

☞ TABLE of G. [illegible] Sts. Philad. [illegible] Reg. Pa. Volunteers.

☞ Companies be reported as well [illegible] rapidly in military [illegible] and with [illegible] by their [illegible] CLARENCE G. FRYER.

☞ The "Slifer Guards" are reported to be accepted, (being the last Company under the three months' requisition.)

ATTENTION! A general muster of the Militia is requested at the Armory [illegible] this evening for drill [illegible] and drill. By order of the Captain.

☞ Friday evening of last week, a handsome American Flag made by the Misses of Lourdon, Hartley township, was raised aloft near the Hotel, amid the acclamations of 300 or 400 people. Patriotic speeches were made by Messrs. D. C. Moore, F. Bolger and D. Antram.

We notice a splendid banner suspended between M'Creight's and W. Thompson's at the Buffalo X Roads.

Never was the Flag enthusiasm so jubilant as now.

☞ The Mifflinburg Press says the Star and Stripes wave from more than a dozen buildings in that Borough....S. P. Mize advertises a Dong Store....H. G. Wolf is erecting a brick store-room on Market st.

☞ John Brown and his men were hung a year ago, for taking Harper's Ferry by force. Why not hang Henry A. Wise, John Letcher, and their conspirators, for the same illegal game? "Sauce for the goose" &c.

☞ A meeting to raise a Volunteer Company for Snyder county was called at Middleburg, 24 inst. Too late, neighbors, we guess.

☞ Dr. I. Brugger will give $10 to detect the rogue who threw stones into Mr. Squires' shoe store window, Tuesday night.

☞ The latest advices from the Border States all seems to indicate a growth of the Union feeling. Government appears to be giving support to that feeling. Gen. Patterson, it was reported yesterday afternoon, intends to reach Washington soon from Baltimore.

CAIRO, in Illinois, at the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi, it is conjectured, will be the point where the Western soldiers will assemble. It commands both rivers, and from thence our forces can take down the Mississippi, up the Missouri, or wherever desirable.

The occupation of Alexandria by 5,000 Federal troops, and the clearing out of the obstructions of the military ways through Baltimore and Harper's Ferry, are the supposed immediate objects of Government. After that, the possession of the U. S. property at Norfolk and Richmond.

INDEED!—Gov. Letcher, of Va., says there is no intention to invade Washington—Virginia is only on the *defensive!* When? that army of Freemen has some "moral suasion!" But who passed the Secession act? who attacked Harper's Ferry? Norfolk? Wheeling? who plotted the capture of Washington? who drive out peaceable, unoffending families? who are inviting Jeff. Davis and his hordes of pirates?

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs recently announced to Mr. Faulkner (of Va.) the American Minister, that France would not now acknowledge the Southern Confederacy.

A portion of the Volunteers called out will probably be accepted for three years, and a portion for five, and a large number of officers will be enrolled for permanent service.

The following Appointments for Baltimore were made on the 20th ult., to take effect the 1st of May:

Collector—Henry W. Hoffman.
Naval Officer—F. S. Corkran.
Deputy Officer—F. S. Evans.
Postmaster—W. H. Purnell.
Navy Agent—W. Pinckney Ewing.
Surveyor—W. L. Marshall.
Appraisers—F. Schley, John F. Meredith, C. P. Mayhew.
Marshal—Washington Bonifant.
District Attorney—A. W. Machen.

Half these were Bell-Everett men—now Unionists—the others, true Republicans.

☞ The Maryland Legislature not only voted down Secession, 13 ayes to 53 nays, in the House, but refused to call a Convention to consider the subject, and declared the right of the General Government to take troops through her territory for the defence of the National Capital. Strange how the "moral suasion" of the Yankee, York State and Penn'a soldiers operated on that State! As says the Philad. *Bulletin*—

"What foot on our country's soil was seen,
How insult was dismissed,
And Maryland, by vote decision,
Was shown to be true to the Union,
The Keystone [illegible] together
Hand in hand [illegible]
And [illegible] for the Union
Both Pennsylvania and Maryland."

In that City, a public meeting of 2,000 Unionists was held on Monday—the Secessionists no longer paraded and overawed with arms—trade and travel were in a measure resumed—and on Wednesday the Collector, Post-Master, and other National officers took possession of those places—under the Stars and Stripes—and thus put all the power of the Offices on the right side. We don't trust Maryland yet, but keep the upper hand of her and she'll be all right!

☞ The Legislature have thus far exhibited entire unanimity—no party feeling whatever. The points of action will be the further arming, and providing the money consequent, of the State—the granting to County Commissioners power to levy taxes to supply the wants of the needy families of volunteers, so that the burden may rest equally upon all equally concerned—and a stay law to prevent the undue sacrifice of property. A short session is in all respects advisable.

Special Message of Gov. Curtin.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, April 29, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: The present unparalleled exigency in the affairs of our country, has induced me to call you together at this time. With an actual and armed rebellion in some of the States of the Union, momentous questions have been thrust upon us which call for your deliberation, and that you should devise means by legislation for the maintenance of the authority of the General Government, the honor and dignity of our State, the protection of our citizens, and the early establishment of peace and order throughout the land.

On the day of my induction into the Executive office, I took occasion to utter the following sentiments:

"No one can know the history of Pennsylvania and understands her opinions and feelings but proper to plead charge as with honesty to our brethren of other States. We regard them as friends and fellow-countrymen, in whose welfare we feel a kindred interest, and we recognize, in Gen. be silent expect, all our constitutional obligations to them. These we are ready and willing to observe, generously and unanimously, in their letter and spirit, with unswerving fidelity. Ours is a National Government. It has within the sphere of its action all the attributes of sovereignty, and among these are the right and duty of self-preservation. It is based upon a compact to which all the people of the United States are parties. It is the result of mutual concessions which were made for the purpose of securing reciprocal benefits. It acts directly on the people, and they owe it a personal allegiance. No part of the people, no State nor combinations of States, can voluntarily secede from the Union, nor absolve themselves from their obligations to it. To permit a State to withdraw at pleasure from the Union, without the consent of the rest, is to confess that our Government is a failure. Pennsylvania can never acquiesce in such a conspiracy, nor assent to a doctrine which involves the destruction of the Government. If the Government is to exist, all the requirements of the Constitution must be obeyed; and it must have power adequate to the enforcement of the supreme law of the land in every State. It is the first duty of the national authorities to stay the progress of anarchy, and enforce the laws; and Pennsylvania, with a united people, will give them an honest, faithful and active support. The people mean to preserve the integrity of the national Union at every hazard."

It could scarcely have been anticipated at that time, that we should so soon be called upon for the practical application of these truths in connection with their support and defence by the strong arm of military power.

The unexampled promptness and enthusiasm with which Pennsylvania and the other loyal States have responded to the call of the President, and the entire unanimity with which our people demand that the integrity of the Government shall be preserved, illustrate the duty of the several State and National Governments with a distinctness that can not be disregarded. The slaughter of northern troops in the city of Baltimore, for the pretended offence of marching, at the call of the Federal Government, peaceably, over soil admittedly in the Union, and with the ultimate object of defending our common Capitol against an armed and rebellious invasion, together with the obstruction of our Pennsylvania troops when despatched on the same patriotic mission, impose new duties and responsibilities upon our State administration.

At last advices, the General Government had military possession of the route to Washington through Annapolis; but the transit of troops had been greatly endangered and delayed, and the safety of Washington itself imminently threatened. This can not be submitted to. Whether Maryland may profess to be loyal to the Union or otherwise, there can be permitted no hostile soil, no obstructed thoroughfare, between the States that undoubtedly are loyal and their national seat of government. There is reason to hope that the route through Baltimore may be no longer closed against the peaceable passage of our people armed and in the service of the Federal Government. But we must be fully assured of this, and have the uninterrupted enjoyment of a passage to the Capital by any and every route essential to the purposes of the Government. This must be attained, peacably if possible, but by force of arms if not accorded.

The time is past for temporizing or forbearing with this rebellion, the most causeless in history. The North has not invaded, nor has she sought to invade, a single guaranteed right of the South. On the contrary, all political parties and all administrations have fully recognized the binding force of every provision of the great compact between the States, and, regardless of our views of State policy, our people have respected them. To predicate a rebellion, therefore, upon any alleged wrong inflicted or sought to be inflicted upon the South, is to offer falsehood as an apology for treason. So will the civilized world and history judge this mad effort to overthrow the most beneficent structure of human government ever devised by man.

The leaders of the rebellion in the cotton States which has resulted in the establishment of a provisional organization assuming to discharge all the functions of governmental power, have mistaken the forbearance of the General Government; they have accepted a fraternal indulgence as an evidence of weakness, and have insanely looked to a united South and a divided North, to give success to the wild ambition that has led to the seizure of our national arsenals and arms, the investment and bombardment of our forts, the plundering of our mints, has invited piracy upon our commerce, and now aims at the possession of the National Capitol. The insurrection must now be met by force of arms; and to re-establish the government upon an enduring basis by asserting its entire supremacy, to repossess the forts and other government property so unlawfully seized and held, to ensure personal freedom and safety to the people and commerce of the Union in every section, the people of the loyal States demand, as with one voice, and will contend for, as with one heart. A quarter of a million of Pennsylvania's sons will answer to the call, if need be, to wrest us from a reign of anarchy and plunder, and secure for themselves and their children, for ages to come, the perpetuity of this government and its beneficent institutions.

Entertaining these views, and anticipating that more troops would be required than the number originally called for, I continued to receive companies, until we had raised twenty-three regiments in Pennsylvania, all of which have been mustered into the service of the United States. In this anticipation I was not mistaken. On Saturday last, an additional requisition was made upon me for twenty-five regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry; and there have been already more companies tendered than will make up the entire complement.

Before the regiments could be clothed, three of them were ordered by the national Government to proceed from this point to Philadelphia. I can not too highly commend the patriotism and devotion of the men who, at a moment's warning, and without any preparation, obeyed the order. Three of the regiments, under similar circumstances, by direction of, and accompanied by officers of the United States army, were transported to Cockeysville, near Baltimore, at which point they remained for two days, and until, by directions of the General Government, they were ordered back and went into camp at York, where there are now five regiments. Three regiments mustered into service are now encamped at Chambersburg, under orders from the General Government; five regiments are now in camp at this place; and seven have been organized and mustered into service at Philadelphia. I have established a camp at Pittsburg, at which the troops from Western Philadelphia will be mustered into service, and organized and disciplined by skillful and experienced officers.

The regiments at this place are still supplied by the Commissary Department of the State. Their quarters are as comfortable as could be expected, their supply of provisions abundant, and under the instruction of competent officers, they are rapidly improving in military knowledge and skill. I have made arrangements to clothe all our regiments with the utmost dispatch consistent with a proper economy, and am most happy to say that before the close of the present week all our people now under arms will be abundantly supplied with good and appropriate uniforms, blankets and other clothing.

I communicate to you with great satisfaction, the fact that the Banks of the Commonwealth have voluntarily tendered any amount of money that may be necessary for the common defence and general welfare of the State and the nation, in this emergency; and the temporary loan of five hundred thousand dollars authorized by the Act of the General Assembly of the 17th April, 1861, was promptly taken at par. The money is not yet exhausted. As it has been impossible to have the accounts properly audited and settled with the accounting and paying officers of the government as required by law, an account of this expenditure can not now be furnished. The Auditor General and State Treasurer have established a system of settlement and payment, of which I entirely approve, that provides amply for the protection of the State, and to which all parties having claims will be obliged to conform.

A much larger sum will be required than has been distinctively appropriated; but I could not receive nor make engagements for money without authority of law, and I have called you together, not only to provide for a complete reorganization of the militia of the State, but also that you may give me authority to pledge the faith of the Commonwealth to borrow such sums of money as you may, in your discretion, deem necessary for these extraordinary requirements.

It is impossible to predict the lengths to which the madness that rules the hour in the rebellious States shall lead us, or when the calamities which threaten our hitherto happy country shall terminate. We know that many of our people have already left the State in the service of the General Government, and that many more must follow. We have a long line of border on States seriously disaffected which should be protected. To furnish ready support to those who have gone out, and to protect our borders, we should have a well regulated military force.

I, therefore, recommend the immediate organization, disciplining and arming of at least fifteen regiments of cavalry and infantry, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States, as we have already ample warning of the necessity of being prepared for any sudden exigency that may arise. I can not too much impress this upon you.

I can not refrain from alluding to the generous manner in which the people of all parts of the State have, from their private means, provided for the families of those of our citizens who are now under arms. In many parts of the Commonwealth, grand juries, courts, and municipal corporations have recommended the appropriation of moneys from their public funds, for the same commendable purpose. I would recommend the passage of an act legalizing and authorizing such appropriations and expenditures.

It may be expected, that in the present derangement of trade and commerce, and the withdrawal of so much industry from its ordinary and productive channels, the selling value of property generally will be depreciated, and a large portion of our citizens deprived of the ordinary means of meeting engagements. Although much forbearance may be expected from a generous and magnanimous people, yet I feel it my duty to recommend the passage of a judicious law to prevent the sacrifice of property by forced sales in the collection of debts.

You meet together at this special session, surrounded by circumstances involving the most solemn responsibilities. The recollections of the glories of the past, the reflections of the gloomy present, and the uncertainty of the future, all alike call upon you to discharge your duty in a spirit of patriotic courage, comprehensive wisdom, and firm resolution. Never, in the history of our peace-loving Commonwealth, have the hearts of our people been so stirred in their depths as at the present moment. And I feel that I need hardly say to you, that in the performance of your duties on this occasion, and in providing the ways and means for the maintenance of our country's glory and our integrity as a nation, you should be inspired by feelings of self sacrifice, kindred to those which animate the brave men who have devoted their lives to the perils of the battle field, in defence of our nation's flag.

Gentlemen, I place the honor of the State in your hands. And I pray that the Almighty God, who protected our fathers in their efforts to establish this our great constitutional liberty, who has controlled the growth of Civilization and Christianity in our midst, may not now forsake us; that He may watch over your counsels, and may, in His providence, lead those who have left the path of duty, and are acting in open rebellion to the Government, back again to perfect loyalty, and restore peace, harmony, and fraternity to our distracted country.

A. G. CURTIN.

Gen. Wynkoop commands "Fort Scott," at York.

Near Chambersburg is "Camp Slifer," the 2d Brigade, comprising the 7th and 8th Regiments, P. V., under Gen. E. C. Williams. Col. John J. Patterson is serving as Aid-de-camp, which accounts for his absence from the Legislature, at Harrisburg.

Gov. Packer has addressed the people on several occasions, within the past few days, advising them to go *on music* and meet the rebels of the South.

Two Companies passed down to-day, through Danville.

There are more Volunteers in Harrisburg than called for—and orders to stop and turn back are not in all cases obeyed. This State could turn out 100,000 fighting men.

A drunken squad of soldiers, searching for a deserter in Harrisburg, got into a quarrel, stabbed a citizen in a tavern somewhat badly, and were put under arrest for their outrages. An early example should be made of lawless soldiers, both for their own good and for the good of the community.

Three companies from Tioga Co., Pa., came down the West Branch on Tuesday and report "plenty more where they come from." Bradford can furnish a regiment. On Wednesday, 560 soldiers went down the same river—one, a "Sinnemahoning Rangers" Company, dead shots and full of grit, each man with a deer's tail flaming on his cap.

Jesse Merrill Esq. is Second Lieutenant and Josiah Candor a member of Capt. C. A. Lyman's Lock Haven Rifles.

At a War Meeting held in Rebersburg, Dr. S. Strohecker contributed $5, and *two* volunteers were raised! It seems that the Berichter *piken* works yet in that region.

Schuylkill county has sent 22 companies and 2000 men towards Washington—including 15 or 20 common people such as editors, lawyers &c.

J. Russell Wingate (late Tel. Op. at Milton) is Commissary for the 2d Reg., Pa. Vol.

Effective Sympathy.

In pursuance of a call, a meeting was held in the Woodside school house, Cass township, 24th of April, 1861. On motion of Judge Beaver, the meeting was called to order, when John Yoe Sowers, Esq., was called Chairman, and Charles Cawley, Secretary.

On motion of Dr. L. Rooke, Hon. Jesse Beaver was called on to state the object of the meeting, which was to make arrangements to provide means to support the families of persons who have volunteered their services in support of the Government.

On motion, Jesse Beaver and J. M. Walter were appointed a Committee to collect Contributions, and Henry Gibson, Charles Cawley, and William R. Hartman, a Financial Distributing Committee.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the newspapers of Union county. [Signed by the Officers.]

(Correspondence of the Star & Chronicle.)

From the "Lewisburg Infantry."

Camp Jo Reg. Penn. Vol.
Annapolis, April 29, 1861.

With a cash of thirty-six pounds cabbage to serve me as a writing desk, I will transmit a short report of operations since my last.

The evening before we left Perryville, one of the guards of our Regiment was shot by a comrade of the same Company! It was said, under the following circumstances: as the captain of the guard was inspecting the latter, one of the sentinels challenged a suspicious object, which was approaching; giving the guard, protested against its presence, and immediately fired at the captain, who (perhaps the latter commanded the other guards to fire, when they put three bullets into him, killing him on the spot. The Regiment, supposing the firing was a signal of the approach of the enemy, were immediately under arms, but were soon apprised of the cause of the alarm. The morning following, one of the same company committed suicide by cutting his throat. He was found lying dead in the road. Whiskey, it is supposed, was the cause.

Last Thursday afternoon, we embarked on board of two steamers of the Philadelphia and New York Express Line, and reached this place at 1 o'clock, A M. As we were sailing down the Bay, a most terrific thunder storm burst upon us. The vivid lightnings played athwart the heavens, and thunders rolled and reverberated in tones as were supposed the destruction. It continued for nearly one hour, after which it cleared, and the sunlight shed forth the western horizon with golden beauty.

Early the next morning, we marched into camp on the eastern green belonging the United States Naval Academy. The scenery surrounding this place, is grand. The green comprises about ten acres, and is situated sufficiently high to command a view of the Bay for a great distance. The Naval School has been suspended, for the time being, to give place for the volunteers shipped to this place. It will be assumed as a military depot. Yesterday, over one hundred of the students were shipped to New York, where they will be instructed on Newport, R.I., as is surmised, until peace is restored and this place vacated by the troops. Some twenty of the students resigned, and are going in the volunteers of the "Confederate States."

Over 10,000 troops have been here since our arrival. There is the New York Regiments arrived yesterday. There are also three Regiments of Massachusetts volunteers here, and we have on the field four Artillery Companies. In the Massachusetts Regiments are men worth from two hundred thousand up to two millions of dollars. A captain of one of the companies told me that, in the place where he came from, men offered fifty dollars for an opportunity to join companies. The New England boys are daring heroes, their fortitude is not to be shaken. They severally offer any amount of money for the privilege of marching through Baltimore.

The mail and communication between this point and Washington City is nearly reconstructed, and by this evening I think we will be able to travel by railway to the Federal Capital.

Great excitement prevails in this part of Maryland. The feeling in this city—the Capital of the State, and the home of Gov. Hicks—is decidedly for the Union. There are Secessionists here, but, "alas the angel's visits, they are few and far between." The State Legislature met at Frederick city yesterday. It may adjourn to Baltimore, and I fear if it gets into the control of the Baltimoreans, the Union men of this State like those of Virginia and other Seceded States, will be betrayed into the hands of Treason and Secession.

At Perryville, one of our company just from Union county, deserted the ranks and left for quarters unknown—search was made for him, but he could not be found. Yesterday, R. B., a German of our company attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, but before he had time to complete the tragedy, he was arrested, placed in the hands of the officers of the hospital, and will probably recover; he had suffered somewhat under an attack of insanity—the cause, I think, of the act. Good order prevails among the rest of our Company. Every evening before retiring, the entire Regiment engages in the solemn act of prayer to Almighty God for the preservation of our lives, and the immediate restoration of peace to our country. We feel as though we were engaging in a common cause, and defending a common interest.

As I write, 2,000 New York volunteers are leaving for Washington city. They are without mistake the strongest regiment, physically speaking, that has yet passed this point, and I doubt whether the North can send any stronger force, comparing numbers, than the 69th regiment. It numbers 1,000 men, and is said to consist of "really" fighting men from New York City. With an army of such men, I want to see Jeff. Davis marching against the city of Washington. They will be a Gibraltar against his advance. If he and his horde of "gentlemen" soldiers come in contact with those fellows, they will discover to their sorrow what the mercenaries and venal hirelings of the North" are made of. The German and Irish soldiers of New York swear they will not return home till they have hung Davis's carcass in the air for the vultures to prey upon.

The Union men here denounce the revolutionary movement in the strongest terms. They are feeling its effects. Flour is now selling for twenty dollars per barrel, and other provisions according. Starvation in its hideous forms is stalking through the entire South, the pressure of which may incite their people to throw off the yoke of oppression forced upon them by a few leaders. J.M.M.

"DEAD AGAIN" is the Daily *National Argus* of Philadelphia. There is not now an avowed Democratic paper in said city—loss of "government pap" having weakened, and foul Secession sympathies finished them. There are some country journals which have the same disease, not broken out, but *lying* in their systems. If not purged by true Union medicine, they too may "peg out" some of these days.

Poisoned Liquor was sold and given to some Eastern Volunteers, and it came very near killing several. The surest way is to avoid all intoxicating liquors, and get medicine from a safe, known source.

"Strike till the last armed foe expires."

INDIANAPOLIS, April 24.—The extra session of the Legislature convened to-day. The old officers re-organized and new officers were elected without regard to party lines. C. M. Allen (Republican) was elected Speaker of the House; H. Crawford, (Democrat,) chief Clerk. Indiana recognizes no party. She is on unit for the Union. After the organization, the Star Spangled Banner, Red, White and Blue, and the Union Forever, were sung. The House then adjourned, and marched, headed by a band of music, to Camp Morton, to listen to an address to the soldiers. A sufficient number of companies have been offered to form ten additional regiments. Indiana can send to the field within one month fifty thousand volunteers. The Assembly will place the State upon a war footing for the present, and establish a reserve guard of ten thousand men.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Dr. Robert Sabo was arrested to-day for high treason. The charge preferred against him is enlisting troops for the C. S. A. Daniel Fish, alias Philip Fahey, was also arrested for the same offence, for furnishing firearms and munitions of war to the Southern Confederacy. Both have been committed for examination. Capt. Berry, late of the steamer *Columbia*, having been threatened by his Irish fellow countrymen with Lynch law, on account of his well-known Secession proclivities, has left for parts unknown.

The Virginia Secession Ordinance (but not the vote) is at last published. It was passed in secret session, some say 50 members protesting to the last against the deed of darkness that dooms that State to be a battle field for South Carolina. It declares the state independent, then joins the Confederates, and orders an election the 4th Thursday (23d) May, to decide the point—and yet, in the mean time, the military power of the State to be under the control of Jeff. Davis! In parts of the State, there can be no more a true election than when Napoleon was "elected" Supreme Dictator for France by the bayonets of the army!

The Ohio and other Western States troops, it is said, will enter Western Virginia, aiding the Union people there, and perhaps press on with the army from Washington to put down insurrection at Richmond or wherever it rears its head. Men from Western Virginia say all is right beyond the Blue Ridge, if they can only get arms.

Soldiers who got away from Charleston, say that one to three hundred persons were killed and wounded by Anderson's guns. The killed were boxed up and buried in the negro quarters, and when their friends (if they had any) inquired where they were, they were said to be sick on the island, or dead of fever, &c. Thus the Secessionists keep their loss secret as possible.

John Levering was found guilty of the murder of the old man, Henry Ankers, in Juniata county—sentence deferred to make him a witness against an accessory named Zimmerman. Harden, for the same offence in the second degree, was sent twelve years to the Penitentiary.

Most of the shipping houses, in the West India trade, are sending their vessels to sea now well provided with "swivels" and "pieces," in order to pay their respects to any piratical gentleman that may be tempted to "try it on" with Jeff. Davis' letters of marque and reprisal.

There are rumors that Lord Lyons says England and France will assist in blockading the Seceding States, and putting down the Slave Trade rebellion in any way we may desire. Canada offers the same friendly services against the would-be Pirate Government.

Court was called in Bellefonte last week, but such was the excitement, and so many lawyers, jurors, &c. gone to war that Judge Linn adjourned the affair on Wednesday. No time to quarrel, at home, now! (The same in Lycoming.)

Virginia has legalized the issue of small bank bills—and in other parts, the shinplasters have appeared again! Their currency is becoming as vile as their credit is bad.

BOSTON, April 10.—It is stated that five hundred men from Quebec and Montreal are coming here to enlist in the United States army.

A man in Washington City, under arrest on suspicion for Secessionism, fired a pistol, when he was shot down by an officer of the American corps. He will be tried.

Robert Parlee, Esq., of Williamsport, released his tenants from paying rent while they are serving in the army. Let all who have buildings to rent do likewise.

Beware! Several "red mouthed" Secession apologists have been taken up in this State for their treasonable declaration and proceedings.

The President has ordered the blockade of the ports of North Carolina and Virginia, since the Governors of those States have begun to wage war upon the Nation.

It is generally believed that the reinforcements at Fort Pickens have saved it from any attack. The Rebels, however, may soon have to fight or run.

A man was arrested at Perryville, being mistaken for Mason of Virginia, but was afterwards released when he was found to be not that traitor.

Rev. Mr. Roer, of the Lutheran church in Sunbury, has been foremost in arousing the people, and we believe has a son enlisted with the Volunteers.

The North Carolina Secessionists have taken all the U. S. property of any value in that State.

Hon. Wm. Millward, of Philadelphia, is the new Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

The President has sent an official letter to Maj. Anderson, fully appreciating his long defence of Fort Sumter.

George A. Snyder, of Penna. Tp., Snyder Co., has lost his barn by fire.

The Rev. J. C. Fletcher gave on last evening, a brilliant lecture respecting the customs and people of Brazil. Seldom have we relished anything more than the picture he laid before his audience of that exuberant garden of the tropics, laden with its strange variety of fruits and flowers, teeming with perpetual harvests for the hand of man. Surely that country must be the garden of the world, and if its people had the enterprise which moves this Yankee nation, imagination could not set a bound to the results they would produce there. As relevant to this comparison, the Reverend gentleman stated that the best Remedies employed there for the diseases to which they are subject, are invented and supplied to them by our own well known countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, Mass., and that not the people only but the priesthood and the court of the Emperor down, have constant recourse in sickness to the Remedies of this widely celebrated American Chemist—*Ledger, Boston.*

Samuel R. Yearick is appointed Post Master at Kratzerville—Daniel Weidensaul at Penns Creek (or Centreville)—and Moses Spicht at Beavertown, in Snyder county.

STATEMENT of the **Lewisburg Bank**, as reported by the second section of the Act of General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the 10th Oct. A.D. 1857.

Assets.

Specie in Bank and specie funds in Philada.	$43,366 13
Due from other Banks	26,112 24
Other securities	328,744 39
	$398,222 76

Liabilities.

Circulation	203,770 00
Due to other Banks and Commonwealth	37,027 91
Due to depositors	157,424 85
	$398,222 76

Personally appeared before me, J. A. Mertz, J. P., David Reder, Cashier of the above named Bank, who being duly sworn according to law, says the above is correct to the best of his knowledge.—May 3, 1861.

DAVID REDER, Cashier.

J. A. MERTZ, J. P.

☞ The regular monthly meeting of the Society for Moral and Religious Inquiry, will be held in the Baptist Church, on Sunday, May 5th, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. A report will be read by Mr. A. J. Rowland. Subject: A Missionary Spirit the Demand of the Age.

AGENTS WANTED for the Eclipse Sewing Machine. We will give a commission or pay wages at from $20 to $60 per month and expenses, or a salary and expenses. The Eclipse is a new machine and only one dollar in retraction. A diploma was awarded our Machine by the Industrial Association of Philadelphia and Northumberland at Chambersburg, Pa., at the Fair held in that town, over Grover & Baker and the best of Machines. It is equal to any machine in use—and sells for less than half them. Address B. JAKES, General Agent U. S. M. Co., Xenia, Ohio. 6m18

CONFIDENCE GRADUALLY RESTORED.—This is a common sentiment among those who, within a few days, were afflicted with the cough, or with the first stage of Consumption, procured a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam to stop the progress of the disease, and found immediate relief. It promotes expectoration, loosens the cough, allays the irritation, and makes the system feel as if a cure had been effected. When the patient has used one bottle, he feels so much better, that he is encouraged to persevere; and, as our word for it, he will be pleasantly surprised at the result. Forthwith the cough becomes loose, the expectoration comes more easily, the night sweats cease, the appetite improves, the patient gains flesh, and, in a few weeks, is declared by his friends to be cured. This may be said to be accomplished by

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

This invaluable remedy never need be without; it is within the reach of all, and costs but a trifle. Prepared only by Dr. SAMUEL AYER, and sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Agents, who have also a number of other valuable remedies, will sell this article only when the purchaser asks for it, that all may have the benefit of a good medicine.

COUGHS, COLDS AND LUNG DISEASES.

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and Asthma, however long standing or severe in character, are quickly cured by the use of

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

This medicine has been in use for many years, and has become so well known to many people, that it does not need more than a passing word. Many of our ablest ministers have recommended it to their congregations, and many physicians have prescribed it in their practice, in preference to any other medicine, when they have known what they could get. Many of our most eminent citizens have borne testimony to its wonderful cures, when all other remedies have failed, and have given their names to the public, that others may be benefited by their experience. Many of our most reliable clergymen have published the fact that they were cured of Consumption by it, when they were given up by their friends and physicians, and expected to die. Many of our most eminent physicians have given their testimony in favor of its superior virtues, and have made it their habit to prescribe it in their practice, in preference to any other medicine, when they have known what they could get. Many of our most reliable citizens