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., TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1861.

"THE UNION," established in 1814---Whole No., 2,472.

"CHRONICLE," established in 1843---Whole No., 893.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY---
Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

☞Mrs Helen C. Hayes is appointed Post-Mistress at Hartleton, Union Co.

☞Judge Wilson was able to hold the Court about two hours, yesterday. Judge Graham arrived last evening, to attend to causes ready for trial.

☞Sunday morning last, the Sermons preached in Lewisburg were upon the subject of Temperance—and a mass meeting in the evening in the Methodist house for the promotion of the cause.

☞'A good Union victory' is recorded in our tymonial record. Mr. Cooper voted against Secession at Winchester, where he resided, but such was the enmity shown for that lawful act that he returned North, losing many dues, and established himself here in business with Mr. Evans. Last month he returned and—altho' threatened with death, but protected by noble parental fribble—made new sacred vows, and then 'seceded' with his rich prize from a tyrant-ridden State which has lost to him its brightest attraction!

☞The number of interments in the Lewisburg Cemetery, year ending 1st inst., was as follows:

[illegible]	13	3	16
[illegible]	10	8	18
[illegible]	10	3	13
	33	14	47

The aged had reached about 60, 60, 61, 62, 62, 63, 65, 69, 70, 72, 74, and 78 years. In the Borough, the ratio of deaths to population was about 1 to 83—less than the average here, and less than the general average of the United States, where—even under the very imperfect general reports—the deaths in 1850 were 1 to every 72.

Clothing of the 4th Regiment.

There is still a mass of contradictory and ridiculous stories relative to the cost and quality of the outside garments of the Regiment to which the Lewisburg Infantry is attached. The common report is, that they cost the State $17 each, and are worth only $5 or $6 &c. &c. As our soldiers went in a hurry, and everything had to be started anew, it was not to be expected that as good or as cheap outfits could be provided as in States better prepared, where more time was given. The following letter from a well informed and respectable gentleman, in answer to an inquiry from us, we suppose explains the matter satisfactorily, so far as the State Administration is concerned:

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 16, '61

O. N. WORDEN, Esq.: The uniforms sent to our soldiers, I believe, cost the state about nine or ten dollars, and are good. I am told, simply for a shift, as the best material could not be got in market, and the men were represented as naked. There is now on order for woollen uniforms for the Regiment. They will have them as soon as they can be made, as rapidly as the material for them can be furnished. The under clothing is good, the coats and pants are rough. The clothing is all subject to the inspection of a United States officer, detailed for that purpose by the General Government. I do think the very best has been done that could be done under the circumstances. If you can not clothe thousands of men, in a week or two, in woollen goods, you must clothe them with what you can get.

The Legislature has published in pamphlet form a detailed statement of military expenses incurred—bills of materials, cost of articles furnished, &c., most of them sworn to—which may be more satisfactory to those who wish to examine the matter in detail. The people should be slow to believe stories, for political effect, got up by the reckless, designing enemies of the Administration. They should think a little about the matter, and have some confidence in the endeavors of those in trying positions doing the best they can, instead of gulping down every idle tale and irresponsible rumor.

—We have thus given both sides of a matter which we now dismiss. But we will now say, it is well that this early scrutiny has commenced, so that speculation and imposition may be nipped in the bud. Let both State and National Government, if possible, trace back all bad bargains in food or clothes, and if no redress is effected let them be at least on the guard for the future.

Chattels, Capitalists.

The *Mobile Advertiser* of Wednesday contains the following extraordinary letter:

"DEMOPOLIS, April 26.—Two negroes of Marengo have taken nine hundred dollars of the Confederate Loan. Peter, the property of Mrs. Tarbert, and a blacksmith at Spring Hill, took four hundred dollars, and the foreman of A. Hatch, Esq., on his plantation at Arcola, took five hundred dollars. Some of our most wealthy planters have not taken a dollar, and others that are able to take thousands, have only subscribed from $50 to $100. Comment on the patriotism of our wealthy men, that the negroes should be more patriotic than they."

So it seems that chattels, which dare not hold real estate, vote, testify in courts, or exercise any other rights of freemen in Alabama, can still give their little pecuniary earnings to the despotism that rules the South. Can any Southern political philosopher explain this anomoly?

From Fortress Monroe.

COL. DIMMICK DISPERSES THE REBELS.

On Monday morning last, a band of Secessionists, who had been for some time making Hampton their head-quarters, and who have had a sentinel stationed on the Hampton end of the Bridge that connects that place with the dyke leading from the Fortress grounds, sent a deputation to Col. Dimmick, (commanding at Fortress Monroe,) demanding sole possession of the road leading across the dyke, and which has for some time past been under the guard of the garrison. Col. Dimmick's reply was that he would give the rebels just ten minutes to disperse, and leave him in exclusive occupation of the dyke and bridge. Col. Dimmick immediately took steps to make good his word, and ordered forward two Companies of Massachusetts troops, and planted heavy guns so as to sweep the entire distance. The Col. with watch in hand, awaited the movements of the Rebels, who, seeing his determined attitude, fled, and when "time" was called not one was to be seen. Two hundred of the Massachusetts men then took possession of the dyke and bridge, and also a well at the extreme end of the latter. Col. Dimmick was determined to treat all demonstrations of the Rebels in the same manner. Thirty-nine women and sixty-one children came in the Bowman, under escort of Lieut. McLaughlin, and ten others from Governor's Island, who recently accompanied a transport to the Fortress. The Bandmaster of the Fortress was also a passenger, who has seven days leave of absence. The women and children will go to Fort Hamilton.

From the "Lewisburg Infantry."

[A friend in Lewisburg furnishes us the following extracts from a letter written by his brother, a member of the Infantry.]

WASHINGTON, May 15.

We fared pretty hard for a time here, not because there was not plenty to eat, for the Officers of course could not get things properly arranged, in a day, while so many Soldiers were coming in daily. No one, however, suffered, and now we get good fresh bread three times a day, coffee twice, fresh meat twice, salt meat, rice, or beans once. Any accounts you may hear of *suffering* here for want of food I think are unfounded unless themselves were in fault.

We rise in the morning at 5 o'clock, form into line at once, (before washing unless we happen to be awake and wash before 5,) and drill for one hour. Breakfast at 7—generally get a tin cup full of coffee, sweetened with brown sugar, one third of a loaf of bread, about the size of a Phila. 5 cent loaf, and a piece of fried or boiled beef, sometimes salt pork. At 9 o'clock, we drill again, sometimes for an hour, more or less. Dinner at 12—bean soup and beef, or rice and water. At 4, P. M., drill again for one hour, and at 5 have regimental drill. Supper at 6. At 9 we are all obliged to be in, and at 9½ the lights must be extinguished. Of course, you will know that the drilling exercises are very tiresome, and especially so when very warm. We are at liberty to go where we please between the hours of drilling time, but are generally glad to take rest. Our muskets, too, need cleaning often, our quarters swept, &c. We sleep on the floor, some in the pews: I prefer the floor, as there is no risking the chance for "falling out of bed." There are four companies quartered here. You can imagine many are the jokes and puns got off before they all go to sleep.

I think there is less excitement here than with you, because generally we don't know what is going on. All the letters sent to Philad. were received on Thursday—I got 7. The boys were almost crazed with joy. We had no idea that the enthusiasm was so great at home.

I have been all over the city. Of course, I need not describe the White House, Capitol, &c. &c. I saw President Lincoln and had the exquisite pleasure of shaking his hand. Haus and I passed through the yard of the White House, and we saw the President on the portico, fronting the river, and persons going up to see him; we just stepped in; I uncovered my head, bowed, and received his hand, said "God bless you!" he bowed and shook my hand right heartily, and then I gave place to others. I have not yet seen any members of the Cabinet. We have became accustomed to our blouses, and sport them on Pennsylvania Avenue as proudly as U. S. Congressmen in broad cloth, but for the sake of our State I hope we will soon be better uniformed. Mr. Charles M. Hall was here the other day—was very kind, and offered to do anything he could for us. JOSEPH.

Mrs. Lawrence, the widow of the hero who would not "give up the ship," resides in Newport. She was a few days ago called upon by a friend, who made some remarks favorable to the South. The old lady rose in wrath, and ordered him out of the house, in her own peculiar and emphatic style. He took leg bail without waiting for a second bidding.

INFANTS.—In one Maine volunteer company there are thirty-one over six feet in their stockings. They are called the "thirty-one infants."

The Boys have got those Boxes!

WASHINGTON, May 15, '61.

TO MRS. A. ANNIE WADE, on behalf of the Ladies of Lewisburg:

DEAR MADAM: To-day we received the box of clothing and good things which your invaluable letter informs us were contributed freely and cordially by the ladies of Lewisburg.

Allow me, on behalf of the Lewisburg Infantry, to return, through you, to the dear Ladies of Lewisburg, our sincere thanks for their noble present. Never was a present more opportunely made or more gratefully received. Rest assured, that we did not need this further incentive to remind us of the mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts, in whose behalf, as well as our country's, we left our homes, to battle and to die if need be. But we receive them gratefully and proudly—gratefully because we have the privilege of proving ourselves worthy to be remembered by such women—proudly, because, we fight for a country and a cause under whose fostering care such women are reared. Say to the ladies of Lewisburg, that all we ask is an opportunity to show them on the battle field, that we are not unworthy recipients of the fruits of the many toilsome hours their generous presents to us must have cost them. Once more requesting you to return to the Ladies of Lewisburg our heartfelt thanks, for their timely and acceptable gift, and invoking for you and for them God's choicest blessings, ever more, and hoping that we may live to thank them all in some future day, when our country shall no longer need our services, permit me to subscribe myself

Your grateful and obedient servant,
J. W. CHAMBERLIN, Capt.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

I have just returned from where our town boys are quartered, and such a glee as we were in can not be expressed by language, and the deep emotions of their throbbing hearts are only known to themselves. The occasion of all this, was the safe arrival and unpacking and receiving of all these gifts, given and sent to us by our friends and the Ladies in general, (God bless them) of our happy home. I wished you all could have seen and heard us, just before we opened the boxes. As we all stood around them, we gave three as hearty cheers as was ever given by as many men for the Ladies of Lewisburg, with our hats off our heads and a grand "tiger" to close. We then unpacked the eatables first, and as each received his box or bundle, they would steal away to see what it contained, and come back pleased all to pieces. Of course mine was opened in double quick time. I divided the cakes to those that were not so fortunate as myself, the apples also. The butter I gave to Capt. Chamberlin's mess. The cherries, tomatoes and beef, I packed up again and will use them when we get into camp service, which will be in a few days. We then unpacked the larger box, and distributed the private packages to their owners. Also the papers and letters. We then listened to the consoling and cheering letter of Mrs. Wade. Cheer after cheer was going up for you all, all the time, loud and strong, enough to make the old church burst. We did not distribute the under clothing, soap, &c. We will soon go to our camping ground, will then be by ourselves in masses; we will then give it to the men. I also received a very handsome needle case and pin cushion, with my name in. Who it is from I am unable to say; but am very much obliged to the giver, whoever it was. I needed just such an arrangement. We all had a good and hearty laugh when we had the "grandmother pin cushion" exhibited. It is decidedly a family affair, and holds about a bushel, more or less. I can assure you, that we appreciate the kindness the citizens have shown toward us; and if our wealthy State has served us meanly, our townspeople, who know us best, have used us well. Oh! it is cheering to us poor souls; and I hope and pray we will all meet you at our own firesides in due time. I am really kept busy. I see at least from 25 to 40 men a day—not that they are so sick, but they need advising, counselling, &c. Recollect, we have 782 men to oversee. I have been here one week to-day, and as yet I have not been to the Capitol, Patent Office, nor Smithsonian Institute, but will go to-morrow or next day. Our boys are all well and in excellent spirits, we have none in the Hospital now. THEO.

A GOOD ONE.—The Rev. A. Cameron, of Shelby county, Kentucky—a noted Presbyterian divine in his day—was an adroit disputant, and generally managed to parry a home thrust, no matter how well directed it was. On one occasion, the Synod was trying the Rev. Mr. Huber for having married the sister of his deceased wife, and Father C. was making an able speech against him. In the midst of his argument, the offending brother appealed to him to answer if he had not himself, in Shelby county, united in marriage a couple within the prohibited degrees which he was now condemning. "Yes," said he, "I did, and I will tell you why; she was an *old gal*, and I thought it *was her last chance*."

[ALFRED DIEHL, of Hartley Tp., Union Co., while on a visit in Centre county enlisted with the Curtin Guards of Bellefonte, and writes home from Chambersburg as follows:]

CAMP SLIFER, May 14, 1861.

DEAR FATHER: I am very happy to receive from you this morning a letter with such patriotic feelings and religious sentiments—especially as our eyes may never behold each other again—but, if we never meet again on earth, I hope to meet you all in glory. It may appear hard to you, sometimes, that I enlisted so suddenly: but it was for our glorious Union—for the Stars and Stripes that have waved over our Heads so long unmolested, and which Rebels have now torn down and trampled beneath their feet. Who would not fight for such a cause—for such majestic freedom as we enjoy?

The Eight Regiment was presented with a flag by the Ladies of Chambersburg, and when it was raised there came two Eagles, from no one knows where, which soared around the flag two or three times, and then flew towards the North. It appears to me that there is something lovely, in the Stars and Stripes, to the very birds.

I did not come here because I love to fight, but to defend the rights of our glorious country and the friends I leave behind me, and you may be proud that your son volunteers for such a cause. We hope to carry our flag safe through the campaign, and never lower it under the storms of Southern bullets. I would not under any circumstances return while the Union is in danger, but hope by the mercy of God I may yet see my home again. There is an effort by the Chambersburg people to keep the Tenth Regiment here for a Home Guard, but we don't want to stay.

Where the Strength Lies.

POPULATION OF THE THREE CLASSES OF STATES.

A correspondent has kindly furnished us the following highly suggestive and important statistics. He thinks they will show conclusively which way the cat is likely to jump.

The White population of the States which have responded to the call of the President, is as follows:

New York,	3,887,000
Pennsylvania,	2,906,000
Ohio,	2,339,000
Illinois,	1,711,000
Indiana,	1,350,000
Massachusetts,	1,231,000
Michigan,	749,000
Wisconsin,	775,000
New Jersey,	672,000
Iowa,	674,000
Maine,	628,000
Maryland,	599,000
Connecticut,	460,000
New Hampshire,	326,000
Vermont,	315,000
Rhode Island,	174,000
Minnesota,	162,000
Delaware,	110,000
Kansas,	107,000
Total,	19,175,000

White population in those States whose Governors have *declined* to respond to the President's call, are as follows:

Virginia,	1,105,000
Missouri,	1,058,000
Kentucky,	930,000
Tennessee,	834,000
North Carolina,	661,000
California,	380,000
Oregon,	52,000
Total,	5,344,000

The White population of the Confederate States, is as follows:

Georgia,	595,000
Alabama,	529,000
Texas,	420,000
Louisiana,	376,000
Mississippi,	354,000
South Carolina,	300,000
Florida,	78,000
Total,	2,652,000

If we divide these totals by seven, the proportion of voters to the population, it would show the relative war strength of the three divisions of States as follows:

Free State voters,	2,740,000
Border State voters,	763,000
Seceded State voters,	378,000

Thus, at a glance, will be seen where the advantage is, and what the chances of even a consolidated South are as against a consolidated North.

The four millions of Blacks at the South, will require more men to guard, than they will furnish of good and true soldiers. They are an element of weakness rather than of strength.

With all the outer world against it, what chance has slavery to triumph? "When God wills to destroy, He first makes mad," as history often shows.

AN OLD PATRIOT.—A man named Matthew Adams, who lives in Indiana, three or four miles from here, visited us yesterday. He informed us that he is upwards of a hundred years old, that he fought at Trenton and upon other battle-fields of the Revolution; that he has been a subscriber to the *Journal* for thirty years and can read it without spectacles; and that he would, now, even if he were in the vigor of youth, give his heart's blood to save the Union from dissolution. Worthy old patriot! may you live long enough to see every stain erased from your country's escutcheon, and the brightness of her glory restored.—*Louisville Journal.*

To the American People.

BY DAVID PAUL, OF NEW YORK (CONSERVATIVE).

That late, in hall despair, I said—
"The Nation's ancient life is dead;
Her arm is weak, her blood is cold;
She begs the peace that gives her gold—
The shameful peace, that sees expire
Each lesson taught of patriot fire,
And makes her coward's grave the sea"—
Forgive me this, my Countrymen!

Oh! in your long forbearance grand,
Slow to suspect the treason planned,
Enduring wrong, yet hoping good
For sake of olden brotherhood,
How grander, how sublimer far
At the roused Eagle's call ye are,
Leaping from slumber to the fight
For Freedom and for Charter'd Right!

Throughout the land there goes a cry;
A sudden splendor fills the sky;
From every hill the banners burst,
Like buds the April breezes nurse;
In every hamlet, home, and mart
The tread of a single heart
Keeping time to a stern, solemn pace
Our hands with that of Seventy-six!

The shot wherewith the old flag fell
From Sumter's tattered battlement
Struck down the lines of party creed
And made us one in word and deed—
One mighty People, earnest-souled,
To crush the conspiracy of gold.
In contrast with the wrath whose red
Smites as the sword of God is dread!

The cup is full! Then thunder-bolt!
The pride of State once undermined;
Abased your trust, your strength divided,
And sunder'd the National name of pride.
Now let in Heaven your vows be known,
Appeal ye more to your father's throne,
And call the God of Battles bear a track
To applied hands and tuneful lips!

Draw from your sires the valor ancient!
Complete the battle they began!
God strikes with you, and Vengeance
From the dear bosom of your land.
They, and the spirits of the Past,
The Future, drawing dim and vast,
And all the noblest hopes of Man,
Are beaming triumph in our van!

Slow to resolve, be resolute to do!
Teach to the false a truer fear than true!
How tempered Perfidy shall feel
In her base heart Honor's pitiless steel!
How sure the hit that Justice whets!
How weak the arm a traitor begets!
How mighty their who steadfast stand
For Freedom's Flag and Freedom's Land!

Havelocks.

This article of soldier's clothing is named after Gen. Havelock, from the circumstance that he introduced it into the English Army in India. When made of suitable materials, it is a protection to the head and neck against heat, cold, and rain. It can be furnished at so low a price that every one can be provided; it is of so little bulk that it can be carried in the pocket, when not wanted on the head, and when required can be adjusted upon the fatigue cap in less than a minute. As soon as it becomes known it will be universally adopted by soldiers, and we doubt not will be extensively worn by all classes of people, particularly farm laborers. The women, too, will adopt them to wear around the garden and about the house, and as a duster over their bonnets. All commanders of regiments going South should see that every man is provided with a Havelock, and that they are worn upon all necessary occasions.

Havelocks can be furnished in large quantities, by the aid of the sewing-machine, made of good twilled cotton, which will be almost impervious to rain, at 12½ cents each; made of stout white linen, at 25 cents each; and of good white flannel, for 30 cents each. For wet weather they may be made of water-proof fabrics, and for winter of gray flannel or thicker cloth, as they probably will be by the Seamless-Garment Company.

To enable any family to get up these valuable protectors of the head and neck for home use, or for those going from home to serve their country in the tented field, instead of the hay-field, we give the following dimensions and description:

There is a crown-piece five inches across. The head-piece is three and a half inches wide at each end, and five inches to the center, stitched to the crown, with the ends stitched together in front, with a visor two inches deep in the center and eleven inches in extreme length, where it is stitched to the head-piece. Then a cape six and a half inches deep, cut circular is stitched to the back of the head-piece extending from one point to the other of the visor. Over this seam, inside, is stitched a cape casing for a double drawstring to pucker it, to suit different sized heads. The visor is made double, and open inside, so that the leather visor of a common fatigue cap may be inserted, as the Havelock is thrown over it, which can be done while on the march almost instantly. The inner edge of the under part of the visor is hemmed, and the front edge stitched, and the outer edge of the cape hemmed. The whole work can be done by the sewing-machine, and the pieces cut by patterns or machinery, so that the articles can be furnished with immense rapidity.

PARSON BROWNLOW thus writes in a late number of his paper:

"Gen. Pillow, who is a clever gentleman in the private relation of life, and a very companionable man, sent us a message recently, which is explained in the following reply:

"*Gen. Gideon Pillow*—I have just received your message through Mr. Sale, requesting me to serve as chaplain to your brigade in the Southern army, and in the spirit of kindness in which this request is made, but in all candor, I return for answer, that when I shall have up my mind to go to hell, I will cut my throat and go *direct*, and not travel around by the Southern Confederacy.

I am very respectfully, &c.
"G. W. BROWNLOW."

Jeremiah Crouse is appointed Post Master at Selinsgrove, and Frederick C. Moyer at Freeburg, Snyder county.

The Campaign.

The rapid ordering of troops to Washington and other points at the South, naturally excites public expectation, and some important military movements are looked for, to take place in a very short time. Of course, there is much speculation as to the nature of such movements, and the military editors of New York, who undertook to plan the campaigns of the Crimea and Italy for the Emperor Napoleon, are busy as ever planning the campaign of General Scott. Some will have it that the ball will be opened at Fort Pickens; some say Cairo; some Harper's Ferry; some Wheeling; some Alexandria; some Norfolk. We are not sure that some do not imagine that Charleston or Savanah may witness the first attack of the Federal forces upon the rebels.

It is wise in the Government to keep its plans private; for the very diversity of opinions thus created helps to embarrass the rebels. There is no knowing whether the concentration of forces at Fortress Monroe may not be a feint, to divert the attention of Jeff Davis's generals from the real point of attack. While they hurry to defend Norfolk and are concentrated there, the Federal forces may suddenly be brought to some other point where United States property has been seized, and may receive it in a short time and with little bloodshed. We rejoice at the perplexity that prevails in the public mind; because it extends into Virginia and the other rebel States, and compels them either to be inactive, or to move blindly and ignorantly. We exhort our readers to be patient and confident, assuring them that the government knows what it is about, and that the right blows will be struck at the right time and in the right place.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

SOUR GRAPES.—"Where you gawen, Sawney?" asked a Scotch lad of a countryman who was caught crawling through the fence of his fruit garden. "Back again," (suiting the action to the word) was Sawney's prudent response.

Our reporter's Southern exchanges are full of exultations over the certain capture of Washington, which they all suppose to be just at hand. Alex. H. Stephens came up through North Carolina and Virginia, shouting "On to Washington!" at every station, and was cheered to the echo by thousands. To take Washington by a rush, seizing the President, the Cabinet, and Gen. Scott, is the daily topic and nightly dream of all the more distant rebels. But, up this way, they seem to have thought better of it since the New York and Massachusetts regiments opened the road by Annapolis to the Capitol. Gov. Letcher, now thinks it not best to seize Washington—at present; and so says the *Charleston Mercury*. It is a decidedly good idea of theirs, and they are likely to cherish it for some time.—*Tribune.*

We are informed that, on Tuesday the 30th ult., Augustus D. Rhue, who left his home at Mr. Dresher's near Centre Hall, on his way to Bellsburg, was seen, on the same day, seated on a stone not a yard from the dam of Meyer's mill, near the latter place. After that time the man was missing and not seen until found floating on the surface of water by a party of fishermen, nine days after the time he left his home. He was about 83 years of age at the time of his death, was a German by birth, and served in the French army under Napoleon. It is presumed that, while rising from his seat, having rested his limbs, to proceed further, he became giddy, and only a few feet from the brink of the pond, lost his balance and fell into the water. Mr. Rhue was formerly a resident of Harrison, Union Co., Pa.—*Bellefonte Press.*

J. R. Blumenberg was, on the 15th inst., convicted by the efforts of District Attorney E. D. Smith, of perjury, in swearing himself worth $12,000, in order to bail out a slaver and enable him to escape justice. He had been twice tried before by a verdict.

Lewis H. Funk of the *Miltonian*, Mr. Higgins of the Williamsport *Gazette*, and Jones of the Jersey Shore *Volksfreund*, are among the Volunteer Editors from the West Branch.

WITTICISM.—Mr. Sparrowgrass, recently joined the "Home Guard," at Yonkers, New York, and said in a speech that "it is understood that the Home Guards is not to go to the wars, and not to leave Yonkers except in the case of invasion."

CONSCRIPTION.—A virtual conscription is now common at New Orleans. A Yankee, who was driven into forcible retirement there, has written home: "Tell the boys we shall aim high and fire blank cartridge."

☞A few able-bodied men, of good habits, between 18 and 45, not less than 5½ feet in height, are wanted to make up the "Slifer Guards" under the accepted arrangement. Enquire at Chamberlin Bros. Drills Friday evening.

☞A Lecture will be delivered Wednesday evening, at Independent Hall, by H. G. ROBINS, Esq.

For Sheriff.

MR. EDITOR: Permit us thro' the columns of your paper to recommend A. M. LAWSHE of Lewisburg as a suitable candidate for Sheriff. Mr. Lawshe is one of the working men of the party, and if he should be fixed upon as our candidate he would undoubtedly be elected and would make a faithful Officer.

6w592 MANY REPUBLICANS.

UNION MARBLE WORKS,

AT RITTER'S OLD STAND, Market St., between 4th and 5th, **Lewisburg.**

Constantly on hand a general assortment of **Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, Mantels,** Marble Tops and all other **MARBLE WORK.** We are prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Ornamental Work in the latest and latest styles. Persons in want of any article in our line, would do well by calling at our establishment before purchasing elsewhere. We are confident that we can give better work than can be done at any other establishment, and at better rates.

April 16, 1861 RITTER & LINDIG

AGENTS WANTED to sell the Erie Sewing Machine. We will give a commission or pay wages at from $25 to $50 per month, and expenses paid. The Machine is now simple in its construction. A Diploma was awarded our Machine by the Industrial Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers, held at Chambersburg, Pa., at its Exhibition in 1859, over the Grover & Baker and the Wheeler Machines. It is equal to any machine in use—and the price but Fifteen Dollars. Address E. J. AMES, General Agent E. S. M. Co., Erie, Penn. 6m582

CONFIDENCE IS RESPECTFULLY BESTOWED. This is certain to be the case with those who, when requiring (under any complaint of the lungs, throat or chest) Dr. D. Phelps Brown's Arabian Balsam as the proper remedy, do not hesitate to give it that confidence which its extraordinary virtues demand. If the consumptive, Bronchitic, Asthmatic, Hoarse, Coughing or Wheezing person, would but resort to this Arabian Balsam, with perfect confidence that its virtues will restore to health the most severe invalid. When the patient is reduced by hectic fever, night perspirations, pain and soreness, cry for Balsam and mark the result. Forthwith the hectic fever is allayed, the night perspirations diminished, the pain and soreness subsided, and in the incipient stage of consumption, the cough soon loosening, expectoration increased, and in the confirmed stage, relief is realized, and a number of instances have occurred, where the most confirmed consumptive, pronounced incurable, that all may have the opportunity of trial.

This is a privilege remedy none could be without; it is within the reach of all. Price 50 cts. & $1 per bottle. For sale by the inventor of D. HAKES & CO., Lewisburg, Pa., and Agent, who can name a number of persons in Lewisburg, pronounced incurable, that all may have the opportunity of trial.

MARRIED,

On the 30th ult., at Winchester, Tenn., by Rev. Thos A. Morris, Bishop of Iowa (Uncle), Mr. ALBERT A. COOPER, of Lewisburg, Pa., and Miss MATTIE M. BROOK, of Mary sburg College, Westchester, formerly of Lewisburg, Ohio.

☞By request of many friends, **THOMAS CHURCH**, of Hartley township, will be a candidate for **SHERIFF** of Union county at the coming Election, subject to the decision of the Republican Union nominations. May 21

LIST OF VENDERS of MERCHANDIZE &c., in the county of UNION for the year 1861.

Chamberlin Brothers	Lewisburg	Class.	License.
Gutelius, Hayes & Co.	do	11	60 00
Wm. Wade & Co.	do	11	60 00
Wm. Wade, Jr. & Co.	do	11	60 00
Wm. Wade & Co.	do	11	60 00
Hayes & Chamberlin	do	11	60 00
Hayes & Wade	do	11	60 00
J. Baker & Co.	do	11	60 00
Abel Ammon	do	11	60 00
Chamberlin & Wade	do	11	60 00
Chamberlin & Wade	do	11	60 00
Hayes & Chamberlin, Agts.	do	14	7 00
C. W. Wade	do	14	7 00
C. W. Bottorf	do	14	7 00
J. H. Hayes	do	14	7 00
Samuel Hoffman	do	14	7 00
Wm. Bixler	do	14	7 00
Wm. Hoffman	do	14	7 00
Peter Schoch	do	14	7 00
Wm. L. Seebrecht	do	14	7 00
Wm. Wade & Co.	do	14	7 00
Thomas Hoffman	do	14	7 00
Wm. Wade & Co.	do	14	7 00
Wm. Wade & Co.	do	14	7 00
Thomas Hoffman	do	14	7 00
Thomas Arbuckle	do	14	7 00
J. L. Wade	do	14	7 00
J. Wade	do	14	7 00
P. S. Hunter	do	14	7 00
McKnight & Nauck	Buffalo & Kelly	14	7 00
Daniel Hoffman	Buffalo Township	14	7 00
Daniel Farber	Mifflinburg	14	7 00
J. C. Wade	do	14	7 00
J. C. Wade	do	14	7 00
Hartzell & Biddle	do	14	7 00
J. C. Wade	do	14	7 00
Lewis Schweyer	do	14	7 00
Young & Hoffer	do	14	7 00
S. P. Wagner	do	14	7 00
John W. Harris	do	14	7 00
Jacob Harris	do	14	7 00
Wm. Hoffmeyer	Hartleton	14	7 00
H. W. Whitmer	do	14	7 00
Mary Ann Gundy	Hartley Township	14	7 00
D. M. Reed	Laurelton	14	7 00
Daniel Wagner	do	14	7 00
Daniel Kleinhenz	Lewis Township	14	7 00
Benjamin Weaver	Lewis Township	14	7 00
J. H. Hoffer	New Berlin	13	10 00
Thomas Cooley	do	13	10 00
C. Reichard	do	14	7 00
Daniel Hoffer	do	14	7 00
Daniel Hoffer	do	14	7 00
Benjamin Reber	do	14	7 00
Charles Cooley	do	14	7 00
	Winfield	11	15 00
	BILLIARD TABLES.		
Reich & Bro.	West Buffalo	4	20 00
	SALOONS.		
S. G. Hoover	Lewisburg	4	20 00
John Shipman	do	4	20 00
Benjamin Speese	New Columbia		10 00
Peter Ege	do		10 00
Jno. King	New Berlin		10 00
Wm. Nauck	Millmont		10 00
	BILLIARD TABLES.		
S. S. Hotel, two Bed B., $10 additional			40 00

An APPEAL will be held at the Commissioners' office, in Lewisburg on Saturday the 8th day of June, 1861, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, when and where all those who feel themselves aggrieved by the above classification may attend if they think proper.

J. SCHNEYER, Mercantile Appraiser.

Lewisburg, May 17, 1861.

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Lewisburg GEO. W. FORREST