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, JUNE 11, 1861.

"THE UNION," established in 1814---Whole No., 2,475.

"CHRONICLE," established in 1843---Whole No., 896.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY—
Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

☞Thomas Hayes, of Union county, has been appointed Register in the Surveyor's office, Philadelphia, at a salary of $1200 per year—a very pretty position, well bestowed.

The Sunbury *American* states that Charles M. Hall, of Lewisburg (formerly of Sunbury and Pottsville) is appointed Deputy Surveyor of the Port of Phila'd. As an old Typo, and an active and efficient Republican, Mr. Hall is deserving of the honor.

Dr. Robert B. M'Coy, one of the most accomplished citizens of Northumberland, has received a professional position in the army, which, it is said, will call him to Fortress Monroe.

Lewisburg Greys.

This Company is designed not simply to serve the purposes of a Home Guard, but to be a *permanent* organization, subject to the call of the Government either now or hereafter, and to be drilled, equipped, and fully uniformed for active service. They have made selection of the following Officers:

Captain—Jacob Neyhart.
1st Lieut—George Merrill.
2d Lieut.—S. W. Murray.
1st Sergeant—Josiah Kelly.
2d Sergt—Wm. H. Nesbit.
3d Sergt—Wm. P. Reilley.
4th Sergt—John. H. Barkdoll.
1st Corporal—Jos. B. Ross.
2d Corpl—J. Frank. Beale.
3d Corpl—Thos. Strickland.
4th Corpl—Peter N. Ginter.

The Company meet for drill, Tuesday and Saturday evenings, at 7½ o'clock—at the Armory in Chamberlin's Block. Persons desiring to join, for permanent drilling, are invited to apply.

☞Rashness, it is alleged, has already lost the U. S. forces three victories. Had Ellsworth at Alexandria, instead of halting to pull down a worthless and harmless rag, pushed on, he could have captured the armed Secession force just going out. The exploit of Capt. Tompkins, at Fairfax C. H., prevented the intended attack upon that point, next day. One branch of our forces at Phillippi, commencing firing a few moments too early, made an alarm by which the enemy mostly escaped the snare which had been laid for them all. Keep cool, boys! and be patient.

When Gen Scott was asked how long it would require to take Vera Cruz, he said, Only half a day, with the loss to us of a few thousand men; but give me a few weeks, it would require little if any sacrifice of blood on our side—and his last advice was practiced upon, successfully. And now, it is not wise to doubt the humanity and strength of his policy, which may seem "slow" to some of our "fast," war-worn veterans!

A "Big Job" Before Them!—The Charleston *Courier* thus lays down the War programme of the Rebels:

"But, in the meantime, we have much to do. We shall be necessitated to whip them, soundly—to burn a few of their towns—to capture Washington as a city, or enter it as a heap of ruins; we will have to cripple their commerce with privateers, burn their factories, and reduce them to the condition of begging for peace instead of graciously condescending to grant us a separate existence with peace as we have besought."

☞The Associate Judges and Commissioners for Union county met at the Commissioners' office on Friday last, under the Law for aiding the needy Families of absent Volunteers. Ten families were provided for, in sums ranging from seven to sixteen dollars per month. The Board of Relief meets again on the 25th of July, when those desiring aid should have their applications in readiness.

Variations.—Some of the Penn'a Volunteers' shoes were said to have pine shavings for bottoms, and would last but a day or two. But a correspondent of the Jersey Shore Vedette says *his* shoes weigh about ten pounds, have soles two inches thick, and are intended to last about three years! Probably "the truth lies between extremes."

Our Volunteers.—A business letter from Farmington, Massachusetts, says:

"We here look on the movements, the patriotism, and the patience, under privations, of *the Pennsylvania troops*, with the highest admiration. If the rebels visit your soil, (as reported) they will find their last *home* there, without doubt."

☞There were twelve bids for this year's Grass on the Union County Fair Grounds. The lowest sum was $56, and the highest, $50 15—at which latter bid it was awarded to J. & A. Frederick.

☞The Evangelical Association have opened a liberal subscription for building a house of worship in Lewisburg, the basement to be finished this season.

☞Graduation of the Ladies' Class, and Declamation of the Gentlemen's, of the Union Seminary at New Berlin, occur to-morrow.

☞"Our" strawberry bed has already yielded a beauty *three and a half* inches in circumference. That will do to begin with.

☞No change in the Lewisburg Market to-day.

Of all the Ex Presidents, John Tyler only is an enemy of the Union—and he was a "Traitor" from the beginning

[Correspondence of the Star & Chronicle]

From the "Lewisburg Infantry."

Camp Montgomery,
Washington City, June 6, 1861.

Ten of our Company have just returned from a trip a few miles down the valley, where we were guarding a road leading to the city, for twenty-four hours, without covering, in the rain. The whole Company came out at night. My feet were wet all the time, but the gum blanket kept my body dry. It is quite surprising to myself that I can stand such exposures. I feel as well and hearty this morning as ever in my life, although in the rain all day yesterday—no sleep at night—and for a few hours creeping through thickets, all wet, and supposed to be full of Secession rangers. We do not know why this close watch is kept, but are told to examine every passer-by. Every road four or five miles from the city is thus guarded by ten from a regiment during the day, and by a Company at night. The Rhode Island boys are next to us. But you know about the general war movements as soon as we, for we only know what we find in the papers.

On our return this morning, we were ordered at once to the Captain's quarters, and were agreeably surprised to find there a large box of good things "for the Mifflinburg boys." I am sure we all feel very grateful for the kindly interest our friends at home manifest toward us. It makes us feel happy, and helps keep us up in all our trials. We are getting along finely. These gifts from home came in good condition.

We are all anxious to go into Virginia, but our time is expiring so rapidly that we are beginning to fear we will not get a chance at the Rebels. Yet we should be loth to return without having had a brush, and the war unfinished. If we are fully equipped, I know we could do all that is expected of us and all we promised to do. None of our Regiment have yet enlisted for three years, and I do not know that any will—I know, however, that, badly as we have been used, it has not changed our determination to put out the rebellion. I am sorry to find that the Governor &c. are so severely censured. I do not think they ought to be.

Yours, &c, Joseph.

☞Our last letters from Washington say that the 4th Regiment is now re-uniformed, and that they look as well and feel as proud as any Regiment in service.

Chaplain M'Daniel is serving very acceptably and usefully as Postmaster to the Regiment.

They have a good deal of fun in camp reading the "sensation" news in the Phila. Inquirer and other papers—accounts of battles never fought and victories never won, except by pen and ink!

[Correspondence of the Star & Chronicle]

Mifflinburg, June 10, 1861.

Last Saturday our town looked quite warlike. The "Cameron Infantry," Capt. Chambers, paraded—stout and hardy fellows, looking bold as lions; but, as they have no arms, they are not considered dangerous. Your readers will remember that on the 19th of April last—the day of Lexington—their guns went off "to fight the way through Baltimore." I can but wish the Company were again supplied with arms. The "Driesbach Guards," Capt. Youngman, also paraded—they carried wooden guns, and made a fine appearance. The "Mrs. Lincoln Guards" also met for target practice; some of our ladies are becoming quite expert in the use of the rifle.

Rev. J. C. Bucher, Pastor of the German Reformed Church, yesterday handed in his resignation—to take effect on the 1st of July. Elmer.

The Division of U. S. troops under Gen. Thomas have advanced from Chambersburg to Greencastle, on the borders of Maryland, on their way for Hagerstown, probably. It is thought Gen M'Clellan has got as far east as Cumberland, in Maryland. The Rebels are destroying valuable Bridges as they abandon them on their way in to Harper's Ferry.

The monster "Union" gun, weighing 52,000 pounds, fell overboard in the Baltimore harbor, and is ten feet below water.

About 150 Zouaves, who had strayed away from Fort Monroe, it was thought were lost, but they returned with some trophies.

The rebels lost thirty killed at the Fairfax C. H. encounter.

The printers in the 5th Penn'a Reg't have started a U. S. newspaper at Alexandria.

Tennessee votes Secession as far as heard from, in the West and larger towns.

The death of Ex-Senator Joseph Lane, of Oregon, from the effects of a ball in his breast, is anticipated. How he received the wound, is not stated.

Gen. Harney at St. Louis, and Gen. Cadwallader at Baltimore, had so far lost the confidence of the most earnest friends of the Government, that they are superceded—the former by Gen. Nathaniel Lyon and the latter by Gen. James Co[illegible] late U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania.

Latest foreign advices look favorable to the Confederates. The *Times* of 20, has heard of the grand "Ministers &c., 000,000 freemen, and [illegible]pirit of our people. begin to show the [illegible] by Col. Kelly was

The ball rec[illegible] was virtually over, by fired after the[illegible] an assassin at heart.

a Secession

"Thou shalt not bear False Witness against thy Neighbor."

Is one of the Ten Commandments, given by God to Moses amid the thunders of Mount Sinai, and held by nearly all civilized men to be of binding force during all time. He who gave us this commandment, will one day be our Judge.

Unfortunately, while multitudes do regard the letter of this injunction, and would shudder to swear falsely before a legal tribunal, they ignore or forget the spirit of the divine requirement, and thus diametrically annul the Law in fact and in design. They may in so doing escape the punishment of human laws, but they can not evade the Eye of Him with whom we have to do, and whose judgments against falsehoods are recorded by inspiration for our example.

We are induced to touch upon the "exceeding broad" nature of the Divine prohibition, to show that all evil speaking with purpose to injure another falsely, or without sufficient proof of the truth of the allegation, is as truly a breach of the Commandment as to swear upon the Bible to a lie.

The heart—the motive of every person in every act—is the criterion with the Infallible Discerner.

Let us apply these general truths to some particular cases.

For some months past, it has been more or less alleged, without reservation, that every member of our last State Legislature who voted for the two Railroad grants, was guilty of being natsun—a foul crime, for which both tempter and tempted should suffer—but for which not a particle of proof is offered! There is not only no proof that any particular man was "bought," but there is not a shred of evidence that any one was attempted to be corruptly influenced.

The suspicion that there might be improper appliances, proves nothing. There were considerations of public policy urged—there was a previous selection of Legislators, and marshaling of forces for the end—by which the two Companies had a majority of each party in each branch from the outset. Nothing but the indignant protests of a sleeping people could have altered the result.

While therefore we as heartily disapprove the policy of the Acts in consideration as any of those who made no efforts to stop them, we can not as honest men join them in denouncing—without proof—such men as Andrew Gregg, W. Cook Duncan, Thomas Hayes, Franklin Bound, Gordon, Armstrong, &c., as covered with the moral guilt of perjury by selling their votes—the people's trust—for gold. These men's good reputations are as precious to them as life itself. "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor!" Punish them as you legally may for their errors of head, of which all may judge, but dare not to assume the Almighty's prerogative of judging men's motives!

Another gross violation of a righteous commandment is involved in the outcry against the individuals composing the State Administration. They are accused of imposing upon their own neighbors, friends and relatives—the volunteers—rotten meat, and clothing, and shaving soled shoes, at an enormous profit, in which they have corruptly shared. Without an iota of proof—refusing to wait for investigation to elicit the facts of the matter—such men as Gov. Curtin, Col. Slifer, Gen. Hale, &c., it is thus sought to blast in reputation. Is such a course consistent with the Golden Rule, or with the Command we have quoted? Is this the way professing Christians should treat one another?

Well is it said in the Good Book—"Jealousy is cruel as the grave!" Some, of course, parrot-like, scatter these slanders because they have been told them, but those who invent have some motive in their schemes. While the mass honestly detest and deprecate the wrong, the few seek to pervert a just sentiment to personal ends. We can readily detect the ill-will of disappointed contractors and office-seekers—of those envious of the elevation or prosperity of their fellows—rivals in business or politics—or (as in this case) secret enemies of the Government, who take this means to embarrass it, and sow distrust and alienation where all should be concord.

"But they might" do this and that, says a suspicious mortal—and so he hugs and nurses all the rascalities he can hold in his cold, repulsive bosom. His is an unhappy nature. We had better err on the side of a generous confidence, than to be constantly suspecting every one. A man may be jealous of his wife, family physician, or pastor, because they might compromise his honor, he may suspect his best friend, his lawyer, his merchant, his clerk, his employer, his workmen, his family, for they have chances to defraud or injure him. Of perhaps disposition—seeing everything through the green glass of suspicion—he is too apt (even tho' well enough disposed generally) to misjudge others or to listen too credulously to the evil surmises of designing men.

Such a sour, cynical man is he who traduces his own mother and hisses his own father by repeating the Devil's own creed, "There's no virtue in woman—no honesty in man." From his jealous surmises the honest may well pray, "Good Lord deliver us!"

Union County S. S. Convention.

The third annual meeting of this body, at New Berlin, 3d inst., opened with reading 2 Tim. 4th chap. by the President—Singing—and Prayer by Rev. F. C. Hoffman. Charles E. Hays was appointed Secretary. All friends of the cause present were invited to sit as members of the Convention.

Messrs. Hoffman, B. W. Thompson, T. Cronmiller, P. Hursh, and I. Sleaker, were appointed to nominate Officers for the ensuing year. Their Report was adopted, as follows:

President—Abs Swineford.
Rec'g Sec'y—James W. Sands.
Cor'g Sec'y—D. Hickenbone.
Vice Presidents—Ab. Schoch, Jn V. Barber, Jn Diffenderfer, Hy E Sanders, Sam Swengel.

District Secretaries.

Solomon Miller, Hartley—Christian Dale, Hartleton—George P. Rubio, Lewis—J. Edwin Gerr, Hollowbush—Lewis Stamger, Limestone—Lewis E. Reeder, New Berlin—John Youngman, Penn—John A. Gilbert, East Buffaloe—Conrad Shoemaker, West Buffaloe—Jos. Hardy, Buffaloe—Christian Y. Gundy, Lewisburg—James Lawson, Kelly—Robert Candor, White Deer.

In the afternoon session, the following topics were considered:

1. What is the best plan for establishing and keeping up good Sabbath schools where they are needed?
2. What means should be employed to bring new scholars into Sabbath schools?
3. By what means can the older scholars be retained?
4. Should private and members of churches generally become Sabbath scholars?
5. Should unconverted persons be appointed as teachers in Sabbath schools?
6. What other duties belong to a S. S. teacher, as such, besides that of giving instruction on Sabbath days?
7. What are the relations and duties of Pastors towards Sabbath Schools?
8. What is the best plan of charitable contributions in our Sabbath schools?
9. Should an effort be made to encourage the composing of catechisms to connect by the scholars?
10. Should towards be offered to the Sabbath School?
11. How can Sabbath Schools be made the most valuable blessing to their pupils?
12. How can we best accomplish the great object of Sabbath schools, viz: the early conversion of children?

On the 1st question, Conrad Mitchell (who has established and revived a large number of Schools by voluntary labors in his neighborhood) said that he usually visited all the families in a district, conversing with parents and children and interesting them in the work, just before the Sunday on which the School opened. Samuel Swengle and Prof. Sassaman made additional remarks, advising punctual attendance in new schools, for a time at least, of qualified teachers in older schools adjacent.

On the 2d topic, T. Cronmiller, O. N. Worden, J. Horlacher and J. V. Barber spoke. Systematic canvassing from house to house for scholars, and a deep and true love for the work in its relation to the best interests of unlaying souls, were urged as the means to increase the recipients of the benefits of S. S. instruction.

The 3d topic elicited remarks from Messrs. Heckendorn, Sleaker, Hoffman, Haas, Sassaman, Rev. A. B. Casper and Swineford. All confessed the practical difficulty of the retention of older scholars, as well as its desirableness. The aid of the Holy Spirit to make them love the study of the Scriptures, was the surest means. Advancing the grade and capacity of their teachers, diversifying and enlarging the range of the lessons, and inducing parents as well as children to join in the public study of God's Word, were also urged as means at times successful.

During the discussion, Hymns were sung by a large number of children in attendance, including an interesting infant class under the charge of Miss Mary Lotz. Interesting and impressive Addresses were delivered by Rev. C. H. Leinbach and Rev. P. B. Marr. The audience united in singing the National Anthem—

"My Country! 'Tis of thee,
Sweet land of Liberty" &c.

Mr. Heckendorn, the Corresponding Secretary, in making his Annual Report, stated that some of the District Secretaries had furnished him with no information whatever, and that some of their reports were imperfect or not complete. Such as they were, however, he submitted them, and a comparison with last year's Reports, viz:

	Number of Schools	Officers and Teachers	Scholars	Average Attendance	Average No. Teachers	Contributions	Missionary Societies
*Buffaloe Township, 1861	1	15	84	115			
do 1860	[illegible]						
East Buffaloe Tp. 1861	3	47	110	100			
No report in 1860							
West Buffaloe Tp. 1861	4	52	195		37		$10 00
do 1860	4	41	[illegible]	200	27		
*Lewisburg, 1861	4	[illegible]	[illegible]		47		
do 1860	5	51	462	400	43	109	117 05
Lewis Tp. 1861	5	69	255	225	12		
do 1860	2	24	84	200	10	12	
†Limestone Tp. 1861	3	3	48	110			
do 1860	2	25	101	200	4		
Mifflinburg, 1861	4	78	385	1750	17		
do 1860	4	76	397	1129	15	98	
New Berlin, 1861	3	47	245	250			25 00
do 1860	4	51	221			250	30 00
Kelly Tp. 1861	2	19	57				
do 1860	2	33	105	200	4		
‡Hartley Tp. 1861	2	42	105		9		
No Report in 1860							

*Not reported by the District Secretary.
†Baptist and Presbyterian Schools not rep. in Dis. Sec. Union schools in this Township not reported.
‡The Methodist Union School was closed last Fall.
‖About 2 more Schools in this Township not reported.

From Hartleton Boro', and Union and White Deer Tps. no information.

It was suggested that next year (in case his Dist. Sec. did not call for a Report in good season) each Superintendent or Secretary report direct to the Corresponding Secretary.

Hartleton was fixed upon as the place for the next meeting, at the call of the Pres. and Cor. Sec.—to continue in session two days—and renew the topics of consideration proposed for the present session.

Cecil county, Md, recently held an election for Delegates, when M'Intire, Union, received 2,230 votes, and O. G. Kidd, Secession, had only 172. Cecil county adjoins Lancaster and Chester, P.

The Beautiful City.

Beautiful Zion, built above,
Beautiful city that I love,
Beautiful gates of pearly white,
Beautiful temple—God its light.
He who was slain on Calvary
Opens those pearly gates to me.

Beautiful Saviour, whose all is light,
Beautiful angels clothed in white,
Beautiful crowns that never tire,
Beautiful harps—music all the choir.
There shall I join the chorus sweet,
Worshiping at the Saviour's feet.

Beautiful crowns on every brow,
Beautiful palms the conquerors show,
Beautiful robes the ransomed wear,
Beautiful all who enter there.
Tho' for I press with weary feet,
There shall my rest be long and sweet.

Beautiful throne for Christ our King,
Beautiful songs the angels sing,
Beautiful rest, all wandrings cease,
Beautiful home of perfect peace.
There shall my eyes the Saviour see—
Praise to this heavenly home with me.

Valuable Service and Sad Reward.

[A passenger on the *Parkman*, near Pensacola, 23d ult., gives the *N. Y. Tribune* the following account of a very brilliant exploit on the part of a faithful U. S. sailor—Lieut. John H. Worden, of N. Y., we believe—and his misfortune in trusting to the magnanimity of a Seceder. The deed was before the U. S. Government had commenced defensive operations:]

Silently awaiting his doom, in the prison of Montgomery, is an Officer of the Navy, whose existence seems to be forgotten by his country and his friends. A sad, brief note about him, was placed in my hands ten minutes since, and I can not resist the impulse to put the statement of his case at the head of my letter. "The poor fellow," writes an Alabama Secessionist, "has no money, and no friends, here. The little capital he had, has been paid, from time to time, for food and trivial comforts, to the family of his jailer." The subject of this paragraph is one of the most efficient officers in the service, and came to be imprisoned in this way: The Government at Washington—which never mentions him in its despatches—sent Mr. Worden from the National Capital *expressly* to order the re-enforcement of Fort Pickens. His despatches were addressed to Capt. Adams, of the Sabine. He arrived safely at Pensacola—at Warrington—at the quarters of Gen. Bragg, who, with Com. Ingraham of the Confederate Navy, and Capt. Adams of the Sabine, had dined together. Worden, fearing trouble, *read his orders two or three times, committed them to memory, and tore them up.* He told Bragg he was a courier from the United States Government to the Commander-in-chief of the U. S. naval forces in Florida, and wanted to go on board the Sabine. "You can go on one condition, Sir," said the General. "I can not observe any condition, Gen. Bragg," replied the officer; "my position in the U. S. service forbids it." "But I have an understanding with Capt. Adams," said the General. "I can not help it," interrupted the Lieutenant, "I merely ask to go on board that vessel, and if you can allow me I would deem it a great favor." After some consultation, Mr. Worden was permitted to go on board. He delivered his instructions, verbally, on a certain morning. *At ten o'clock that night, they were obeyed. Pickens was re-enforced.* A miscellaneous collection of army soldiers, marines, and sailors, augmented Lieut. Slemmer's command. Worden did his duty. He thought that Bragg would, on his return, let him outside the Southern line, unmolested. He proposed to go on shore. Capt. Adams at first objected, but finally acquiesced. The brave Worden shoved off in his little boat, and landed. A complete change had taken place in the spirit of the chivalrous Bragg. The re-enforcement enraged him. Just while a spy was narrating the circumstances of the midnight adventure, (swelling our hundreds into thousands,) the Lieutenant appeared. He was secured, imprisoned, sent to Montgomery, and there he is. No one has spoken or written anything about him; and no one seems to care whether he lives or dies.

[This is a poor recompense for a very thoughtfully executed and valuable deed. It is to be hoped our Government has at least *tried* to do something to release that officer. The trouble is in recognizing the rebels as a nation. Yet we must say that the "Capt. Adams," who "has an *understanding* and dines with Gen. Bragg," is a very doubtful character to command a U. S. vessel in such a port, in such a time, while Lieut. Worden pines in prison for a prompt and safe discharge of a duty which saved Fort Pickens to the Union.]

Howell Cobb recommends the Southern planters of rice, cotton, and wheat to give their crops to the Southern Confederacy, taking in payment their bonds. The Confederacy will then send their crops to Europe and receive payment in cash. He does not say, however, how he intends to evade the blockade.

It is stated that Mr. Purviance's resignation was on account of certain appointments by the Governor, and his pardon of Byerly. As the latter could not read or write, it is alleged that he was not the guilty party in the transfer of the election return papers.

Gov. Letcher has issued a proclamation, prohibiting, on account of the blockade, the exportation of provisions of any description.

Carl Schurz has been ordered to his post as Minister to Spain—to his regret, as he desired to lead the force he had raised, into service.

In many of the counties of Virginia, not a single man dared to vote against the Ordinance of Secession.

Col. Lander, second of Potter in the Pryor do-ill, is in the army with Col. Kelly.

☞When Benedict Arnold's treason was developed, it was not thought wrong to show "the sins of his youth" as proof that "the child is father of the man." When Judah P. Benjamin advocated theft on a large scale as U. S. Senator from Louisiana, the author of the following did not think it wrong to show that he exhibited the same crime when a pupil in Yale College. A respectable citizen of New Haven (or New York) gives in the *New York Mercury* the following telling account of the previous career of the head rebel—

Jefferson Davis.

There are some facts, in the history of this person, which have not yet been made known to the American public, and which seem to me to be worth communicating through the newspaper press. They are instructive, especially at the present time, as illustrating and demonstrating his character, and consequently, to some extent, the character of those who, well knowing him, selected him as the Nena Sahib of the Southern Sepoy mutiny.

I do not think it worth while to go into the details of his threatened duel with Col. Bissell, of Illinois (since deceased in the Governorship of that State,) though a general reference to it is proper to show the undisputed fact, that—having appeared, in *public*, to *provoke* and seek a mortal combat—in *private* correspondence he was availing himself of every paltry quibble to evade the impending consequences of his rash repetition of the very stale trick of a Southerner bullying a Northerner in Congress, on the presumption that the man of the North will not fight a duel, knowing that a duellist is more infamous here than a coward is in the South.

It has been announced that Davis will command in person in the campaign now commencing. I hope he will. But I doubt whether Mr. Davis has the courage to expose himself to the peculiar risks—not of immediate death, but of capture—which he would incur in that position. Some of "our boys" are "bound" to "have his carcass" *alive*, if it cost a thousand of their lives.

If he *should* lead the Secession army, it is to be hoped that his memory (or courage) won't fail him, as it did at the battle of Buena Vista, when he *omitted* to give the third and essential command to throw his regiment into solid square: "By the right and left of flank battalions—to the order—March!" The consequence of this was, that his regiment were left spread in the form of a V, to receive the charge of 4,000 Mexican cavalry, coming down upon them in full career, on the slopes of Buena Vista. The survivors of that regiment know that nothing saved them from annihilation, but their long-practiced, deadly marksmanship with rifles.

Perhaps it was well for Davis that Zachary Taylor was his father-in-law, though *unwillingly* so. A sterner and more Brutus-like commander might have ordered a court-martial on the spot, that would have condemned him to be shot for cowardice or other moral incompetency. When Davis came under the immediate command of his father-in-law in the Mexican war, Gen. Taylor *refused to recognize* him in any way, except *officially*, as in giving orders, and in other matters of purely military form and duty.

A friend, to whom I read the foregoing a short time since, gave me the following sketch of Davis' relations to an old Mississippian, renowned for desperate courage:

"I happened to be in constant communication with Col. Alexander K. M'Clung, of Mississippi, in 1849 and 1850, and had almost daily conversations with him in relation to prominent Mississippians. He said Jeff. Davis was not a man of true courage—that he wished to be regarded as a duellist, but, in giving a challenge, would always cast about for a non-combatant, and would exercise enough prudence to creep out of accepting one from an antagonist over whom he had not a great advantage. M'Clung said, on one occasion:

"I am sorry I ever fought a duel. It is not a pleasant business; and yet I would like to fight one more, with *one man*, and that man is *Jefferson Davis*, because I think the United States will be better off without him. But he will not fight me; he is too great a coward. In fact, he is not now, never was, and never will be, a brave man, in the true sense of the word. He is a *dangerous and willy politician*, loaded down with vanity and self-conceit, wishing only for his own aggrandizement, and he cares not at what expense, or over how many desolate households. He thinks of himself, and himself only; and I should not be surprised to find him, one of these days, *taking such a step in public as will place his neck in a halter*; for he is a bad man, and a scoundrel; and I have frequently denounced him as such, before the people of Mississippi, and the dirty poltroon and artful villain never had the courage to resent it."

These conversations occurred on board the ship Levine, B. Gardiner, Master, on our passage from New York to Valparaiso. M'Clung was on his way to Bolivia, as Charge d' Affaires from the United States.

I affix my name to these statements, not merely on the general principle that anonymous charges are entitled to no respect or belief, but because I am particularly desirous to furnish my proofs and authorities to the immediate "parties in interest," whenever they dare apply to me for them. Of no other person will I take any notice in this connection.

D. Francis Bacon, M. D.

UNION MARBLE WORKS,

AT RITTER'S OLD STAND, Market St., between 5th and 6th, **Lewisburg.**

Constantly on hand a general assortment of Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, Mantels, Bureau-Tops and all other MARBLE WORK. We are prepared to sell a handsome Tablet and ornamental Work in the neatest 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 higher satisfaction to be done at any other establishment, and at better rates.

April 15, 1861 RITTER & LINDIG

AGENTS WANTED to sell the Erie Sewing Machine. We will give a commission or pay wages at from $20 to $40 per month, and expenses paid. The Machine is new machine and very simple in its construction. A Diploma was awarded our Machine by the Industrial Association of Farmers and Mechanics, held at Chambersburg, Pa., at its Exhibition, in 1860, over the Grover & Baker and the Wheeler Machines. It is equal to any machine in use—and the price but Fifteen Dollars. Address R. JAMES, General Agent E. S. M. Co., Meadville, Penna. 6m613

THOSE MARVELLOUS and almost surpassing belief, are the cures performed by that justly popular remedy the Kickapoo Indian Cure, prepared by Dr. O. Phelps Brown. In Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Nervous Complaints, Colds, Coughs, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, etc., its use is attended by the most astonishing results, a like gratifying to friends and their friends. The invigorating properties possessed by the Kickapoo Bitters are peculiar to itself alone. In the cases of invalids suffering from that class of complaints known under the head of General Debility and dyspepsia it is good beyond all parallel, strengthening the nervous system, and imparting vigor and elasticity to the whole frame. It relieves the sufferer at a glance, and begins life and vigor into him at every stroke. It purifies the blood, restores the complexion, and in a short time renovates the entire body, that disease can no longer find a foothold in the system. A little experience of this remarkable remedy will convince the most incredulous, and we can give to those who apply for the proofs of its cures. The Kickapoo Bitters is sold at 50 per bottle or six bottles for $2.50, delivered free to any address on receipt of the money. Six bottles will be sent to any address on receipt of $2.50. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. BARER & CO., Proprietors, 165 Ann St., New York. Those who object purchasing a large quantity of the Bitters, a small quantity of Kickapoo Bitters, price 25 cents, each will be sent, so that all may have the opportunity of trial.

Died,

In Chillisquaque, 25th ult., JOHN B. FETZER, aged 21 years and 3 months.

New Berlin, 31st ult., WILLIE H. son of B. F. and Sarah Reed, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Pay up in Season!

PERSONS desiring to SAVE FIVE PER CENT. on their *STATE TAXES*, can do so by paying the same by Monday the 15th of of July, 1861. After that, they can not have the benefit of that reduction—and INTEREST will be charged on sums due from that date.

ROBERT H. LAIRD, Treas.

Fellow Citizens—I take this method to offer myself as a candidate for the office of *Sheriff*, at the next election—subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. If I am nominated and elected, I pledge myself to fulfil the duties of the office faithfully and to the best of my ability. WEIDLER ROLAND.

Buffaloe Tp. June 8, 1861

Fellow Citizens of Union county—I am a candidate for re-election to the office of Associate Judge—subject to the decision of the Union Convention of Aug. 31. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to serve with impartiality and fidelity.

JOHN W. SIMONTON

Hear Chronicle—Many voters of our districts would gladly hail Mr. JOHN NOLL as a candidate in the field for County Commissioner. He is a good man for the office.

East Buffaloe

To the Independent Voters of Union county: At the solicitation of a number of my friends, irrespective of party, I offer myself as an *Independent Candidate* for the office of Sheriff of Union county; promising, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, and to the best of my ability.

Lewisburg, June 11, 1861. CHARLES F. RESS.

Messrs. Editors—The time is approaching when we are to make choice of a person to fill the office of Associate Judge. I know of no one better qualified for that position than the Hon. JAMES MARSHALL, of White Deer. He served us in that capacity one term to his credit and to the honor of the county. I would therefore cheerfully recommend him to the consideration of the voters.

June 5, 1861. A VOTER OF WEST BUFFALO.

Voters and Fellow Citizens of Union County: I offer myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, for re-election, subject to the Republican Convention. If you nominate and elect me, I shall try to attend to the office with credit to myself and Constituents.

Kelly Tp. May 22, '61. JAMES FROST.

Messrs. Editors: As I see the name of one of your citizens, Elias Strauch, published as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the Republican nomination; and as I feel satisfied that it will give satisfaction to a good many voters of East Buffaloe, I would therefore recommend him.

May 25. A VOTER OF EAST BUFFALOE.

To the People of Union County. I am a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this county, subject to the decision of the Republican Union nominations on the 3d of August next.

Kelly Tp. May 24, 1861. J. W. KAUFMAN.

Fellow Citizens—I offer myself as a Union candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the Union County Convention. If I am nominated and elected I will discharge the duties of the office faithfully and with the best of my ability. Yours truly, G. J. ROHLAND.

Fellow Citizens! At the request of many of my friends, I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff—subject to the decision of the Republican convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge my honor to discharge the duties of said office with credit to myself and the public in general.

New Berlin, May 27, 1861. CHAS. R. ANTES.

Messrs. Editors—Permit us to recommend JESSE M. WALTER of Dry Valley as a man eminently qualified for County Commissioner. Mr. W. is a man of strict integrity, an excellent business man, and of the right "stripe." For the noble vote given by Union township last fall, let us give her the Commissioner in the person of her worthy son, J. M. Walter.

March, 1861. MANY VOTERS.

Fellow Citizens of Union County.—I am a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the selection of the people on the 3d of August—and if elected will perform the duties of the Office to the best of my ability, and with fidelity.

May 25, 1861. GEORGE SCHOCH.

Messrs. Editors—Permit me, without disparagement to any of the other worthy persons named, to bring before the public JOHN NESBIT, of Lewisburg, for the office of County Commissioner. His well-established business habits, and general character, is a sufficient guarantee for the faithful performance of the duties of the office.

June 3, 1861. MANY FRIENDS.

Voters of Union county.—I offer myself as a candidate for the Office of Associate Judge at the coming Election in October—subject to the decision of a majority of the votes polled at the Republican conventions on 3d August next. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office to the extent of my abilities.

Buffaloe Tp. May 25, 1861. JAMES SHIELDS.

Fellow Citizens! I am a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Union county, (subject to the vote at the election of 3d August) and if elected will try to serve you acceptably.

May 27, 1861 ARCHIBALD THOMAS.