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, JUNE 28, 1861.

"THE UNION," established in 1811---Whole No., 2,477.

"CHRONICLE," established in 1843---Whole No., 898.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY—
Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

Jas S. Marsh & Co. report several direct and successful trials of their new Automatic Rake with Mower & Reaper.

Jacob H. Moyer is in good use for the Assembly.

D. Gutman (3d door above Lewisburg Bank) sells Clothing—Baltimore Prices rules.

Richard Y. Linton is proposed for Senator.

Geo. Dieffenderfer is an Agent for Rochester Nurseries.

Johnson Wells of Union county is proposed for Senator.

Vanderzer & Dill have formed a Law Partnership.

George W. Chambers is named for the Assembly.

James Scott will offer at Auction, to-morrow afternoon and succeeding days, his stock of Boots and Shoes, and his Wood Carpets.

John Noll is the candidate for Deputy Commissioner.

4th of July, 1861.

In Lewisburg, the Speakers chosen are Rev Dr. Dickson and James A. Beaver, John Randolph, Chaplain, Fred. Curtis. A cannon is to be provided—guards of military companies, &c. &c. The public performances will occur in the morning and forenoon, leaving the afternoon for minor celebrations. The places of business we suppose will be closed as usual.

☞We notice that the 4th of July is to be celebrated in Farmersville and Mifflinburg in this county, Middleburg in Snyder county, and Sunbury in Northumberland county.

☞All the Secession-sympathizers and Free Traders are laying their plans to get before Congress Tariff, Bank, Backing and other schemes to divide and to distract attention from the single object of the session—the vigorous suppression of the Rebellion—such a punishment as will answer for one generation at least, and not leave it to start up anew every year the Hotspurs of the Nova Scotia stripe choose to be offended. Every true friend of the Union should join in demanding Congress to let alone everything but the ONE GREAT DUTY.

☞The large numbers of the loyal and of the rebellious forces to the westward of Washington City, remain mostly in their own chosen positions—each, probably, willing to be attacked, but neither desirous of risking an assault without better knowledge of the other's position and resources. Almost every day, new Regiments pour in from the North....In Western Virginia and in Missouri, there is much activity, and we think a steady gain for the Union.

☞In Snyder county, Sam'l S. Woods, Geo. F. Miller, and A. C. Simpson, Esqrs., are recommended for President Judge—and Samuel Alleman, Dan'l Witmer, and Henry K. Ritter, for the Assembly, which is claimed in that county this year.

Frank. J. Schoch and Wm. F. Wagenseller have entered into a general Grain and Merchandizing business at Selinsgrove.

☞The most lively operations in our vicinity, just now, are the awful freaks of the week with the pulverized dirt on Market St. (and who will immortalize himself by a practical Street-Down Duster?)—haying, and Mowing Machines, pushed by the ubiquitous agents of our two large and flourishing Foundries—and Candidates, of whom we have over thirty, and plenty of good material for more if thought proper.

☞Hubley D. Albright, of the Muncy Company, having received an honorable discharge at Hagerstown, reached Lewisburg, yesterday. Mr. A. was one of the first to volunteer, and has evinced the best spirit in the cause, but his constitution was not equal to the severities of the service.

☞We are informed that the "Union Guards" in the first Regiment of Penn'a Reserves, is *not* the Company, of the *same name*, commanded by Capt. Roush. The latter, was only organized on Friday last, and was not among the happy crowd of veterans who have just been reposing on their laurels and rusticating from their exhausting labors at Bedford Springs!

☞The place of elections in Chillisquaque has been fixed at the house of Aaron Troxel, in Sodam, by a maj vote of 35 over Pottsgrove....A central Post office has been established on the Railroad, and named Cameronia....Gen. Kase is again on the track for Assembly.

☞An Adjourned Court was held in Lewisburg, Tuesday to Thursday of this week. Judge Wilson presided, and considerable business, not requiring a Jury, was transacted....Three families was added to the Relief list of Volunteers.

☞Union Furnace, Union county, has turned out 41 men to the ranks of the Penn'a Volunteers. The works have been stopped, there being no sure demand for much of their iron.

☞During the thunder storm on Wednesday afternoon last, the lightning struck the barn of James S. Marsh, rented by John Hawn, and killed the horse of Mr. Hawn.

☞Elder M'Daniel has been sick in Philadelphia but we learn is recovering.

To the Polls, O Brady!

☞To-morrow (29th) is the Brady township election. We can but briefly reply to three of the *arguments* of the Williamsport papers (which fail to refute any allegations we have made, but, instead, indulge in language in no respect necessary or becoming.)

1st, GLORY.—The allegation that it is a "big thing" for the Bradyites to say that they belong to the enormous, flourishing, extraordinary, "everlasting State," while Lewisburg is not known fifty miles away, is but a sorry plea for pride, and would avail more if Williamsport would *pay for her own* splendid Court House, the Jail which must soon come, the Poor House contemplated, and the continuous sessions of her Courts asked for. Some at least of the Bradyites think Lewisburg is more liberal, in putting her hands in *her own pockets*, instead of her *neighbors' pockets*, to pay for her own improvements. Let the State enlarge as much as she chooses, but not so entirely at the expense of the County, is the feeling of most of the Brady people. They think it more "glory" to be a part of the rich Buffalo Valley than a taxable suburb of Williamsport.

2d, DISTANCE.—The distances, by Railroad, after crossing the river, are, from Dewart—20 miles to Williamsport, 11 to Lewisburg. By their own conveyance (mostly farmers,) a mountain and two tolls to Williamsport; no such mountain and no tolls to Lewisburg. Much easier, nearer, and cheaper, to Lewisburg.

3d, EXPENSES.—Two of the Williamsport papers say, "the rate of taxation in Lycoming county is only $1.56 to each person—in Union county it is $3.05." We do not know the basis of these estimates. We give our statements from the State Treasurer's Report for 1861, and the Statements of the Commissioners of each county for 1861, which show as follows:

Population of Lycoming, 1860		37,699
do Union, do		18,049
More in Lycoming by		19,650
Lycoming has 2¼ to Union 1, population.		
State Tax of Lycoming, 1861		$11,482
do Union, do		6,462
Excess of Lycoming tax		$5,020
Lycoming 30¼ and Union 66 cts per head.		
COUNTY EXPENSES [illegible]		
[illegible]		[illegible]
Excess for Lycoming expenditures		$ [illegible]
COUNTY EXPENSES, Lycoming, Statement of 1861		$ [illegible]
Union do do		$ [illegible]
More in Lycoming by		[illegible]

Becoming almost $1 to Union $1 for County purposes. Lycoming 80, and Union 56, cents per head.

RECAPITULATION.

	Lycoming.	Union.
State Valuation—County	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
do do per head	122	73
County Tax	60	30
State Tax do	30½	66

Total Taxes—Lycoming $1.10½, Union $1.03 per head.

We think we are nearly exact in our figures. They show that every person in Union is rated as worth $265, and every person in Lycoming at $122. Every one in Union has $141, or *more than double* the wealth of every one in Lycoming. Yet, with all this difference in taxable *wealth*, such is the difference in County *expenses* that our *aggregate* of State and County Tax is but 11¼ cents per head greatest. Over double the proportionate wealth, but not one tenth more taxes! Taxation is always less burdensome in rich, small counties. The richer men are, the easier they can pay taxes. Our County Tax is 2 mills, and Lycoming 6, on the dollar. State tax the same on the dollar in cash, necessarily.

In Delaware county, 80 cents per head is paid in State Taxes, and in Cambria county only 13 cents per head. But *the rate* is the same in each. Moving from one county to another, with the same taxable property, can not alter the *State* Tax. The *County* tax, only, varies in different counties. The County tax of Lycoming is treble that of Union, and if it continues so Brady will save two thirds of that tax yearly in coming this way. The State Tax will remain as it is, varied from time to time only as the Assessors and Revenue Commissioners may change it. At any rate, the Bradyites will save taxes, save expenses, and save time—both present and prospective—by the proposed change. We think they are not the "ignoramuses" or the "blockheads" the Williamsport editors insinuate they are for looking at facts and promoting their own interests.

JEFF. DAVIS' OPINIONS.—On the occasion of Jeff. Davis' visit to Bunker Hill, in his tour through New England, he was made the guest of the Charlestown City Government—the City Guards being present. In some remarks made on that occasion Mr. Davis said, "He should never *feel safer* than when under the protection of the citizen soldiers of Massachusetts." If Jeff. Davis should fall into their hands he will be perfectly safe until the *gallows* claims him for its own.

About the same time Davis was invited to attend the celebration of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, at Salem, Mass. In his letter of reply the following occurs: "To make war upon the Government would be suicidal, and can not be anticipated until *madness and venality* have usurped the seat of reason and virtue." Let him be his own judge.

The Rebels of Tennessee are reported to be on their march through Arkansas, for Missouri, to help Gov. Jackson.

OUR CANDIDATES.
"Who do You go for?"

We are at times asked for an opinion of the chances for nomination of the Union friends of the Government in this county, or for a quiet word in favor of some one of the thirty men who have offered or been recommended to the people as candidates. It is true that we have the same interest and right that any others have in the selection of standard-bearers. Yet we desire it to be understood by all, that in our position as Editors, we do not deem it just or expedient to assume a partial position for or against any one, but to give all an equal chance in the first test of strength. Other Editors may have prostituted their semi-confidential relation to all, and sought to make money by multiplying candidates, professing (generally profound) friendship for each, and buying and selling the influence a dozen times during one campaign. But (whatever may be said by our opponents or the disaffected or the disappointed about "cliques," &c.) the man lives not who can truly accuse us of such depravity. We have sought to reduce rather than to increase the number of candidates, and to cultivate among them all that friendly feeling towards rivals which shall produce a cheerful acquiescence in the decision of the tribunal to which each submits his claims.

It is true, that, under the DELEGATE system, men had an honest belief that they were cheated out of nominations. Delegates may betray, bargain, or be coerced, over persuaded, or bribed to do violence to their promises and to the wishes of those who elected them. But under the DIRECT VOTING System the people keep the power in their own hands, and do not give it away. Combinations among candidates are less effective, because it is far easier to buy or persuade ONE man than the FIFTY men for whom he stands. One man's vote, under this system, is as good as another's—every vote counts, so that a minority in one box may help make out a majority in the county—and the masses can not be sold or betrayed by a tricky delegate. With such a direct and open system, no one should complain if—with his name before the people generally in good season—the Grand Jury of the party should not endorse him as the "True Bill" to stand a trial, that time, before the Traverse Jurors.

But we confess to you, reader! (in strict confidence) that we are in favor of the nomination and election of the good fellow who squarely plants himself before us in the following Card:

To the Independent Voters of Union county.

FRIENDS and Fellow Citizens:—Despite of the honors and emolument, from the Office of ——, and being encouraged by several judicious friends to make an effort to obtain it, I ask, if your free and unbiassed votes at the preliminary election of all who heartily sustain the National Administration, if nominated, I shall ask the support of all my honorable competitors, and also promise to act the same manly part towards any one who is more fortunate in this effort than myself. And if elected, I pledge myself to be content with the decision, fair proffer, to the my duty faithfully and punctually, and to me to confer credit to my party and to my county.

FRANK HONEST.

At Home, to-day, A.D. 1861. Ætat. 85

Now, we call that a true-blue man. FRANK HONEST is the chap for our votes, first and last. We can not admire those, who—like the Southern Secessionists—enter a contest with an idea of claiming the full party vote, IF THEY are the lucky men; but if they should FAIL in their hopes, are found fighting the successful ones, or sullkily abstaining from the canvass, or setting up a Confederate Montgomery Nomination. The people have had enough of such conduct. They honor those who follow the course of SEWARD, CAMERON, M'LEAN, CHASE, &c., in their magnanimous labors for their more fortunate rival, LINCOLN. Give us the honest, generous, respected, well-known citizen, who goes for sustaining the President's policy without equivocation or division, and who will rally as truly under some other Captain on the right side as he would wish others to sustain him if the same honor were to him accorded!

How many of the candidates will authorize us to announce (as we will do without extra charge) that they subscribe to the Platform of Principles and Practice adopted by FRANK HONEST? Come, gentlemen all! and follow the golden, neighborly, Christian, honorable rule, DO AS YOU WOULD BE DONE BY! Please let the voters know, by the close of another week, if you all adopt the language and will adhere to the same promises as Frank Honest. We trust there may be no exception—and then, when the contest comes, there will be a UNION OF THE PEOPLE ON ONE TICKET which shall render all Secessionary movements needless and hopeless.

We have no reference, of course, to those who from the outset discard all parties and are no stool-pigeons. It is the professed party-men who stand ready to betray if they can not control—who play "Heads, I win: tails, you lose"—of whose evil influence the party will be well delivered as soon as possible. We hope there are none such on our list this year.

It is announced for the benefit of applicants for positions in the army, that no more appointments will be made in that branch of the United States service until after the meeting of Congress.

From the "Lewisburg Infantry."

[Correspondence of the Star & Chronicle.]

CAMP HALE,
Alexandria, Va., June 24, '61.

We are "at long last" in "Virginia, the mother of Presidents," the very place for which we have been longing many weeks. We left Camp Montgomery, above Washington, last Tuesday afternoon, and arrived here at 7, P.M., a distance of 12 miles, in four hours' march. Our men stood the journey very well. We are now encamped about one mile from Alexandria, and are in advance of all other Regiments. Beside us is a noble fortification, erected by the Penn'a 5th, a Michigan Regiment, and Ellsworth's Zouaves. The fort is called after the brave and daring Ellsworth. It is well supplied with [illegible] and has command of the whole country around. We have breakfast [illegible] all well armed, drilled, and ready for any emergency. We are expecting an attack daily. Let the Rebels come! We are waiting, with all patience, to give them a warm reception. Our picket guards are sent into the country three miles from camp, and are within hearing of the enemy's guards—so you must know we are not very far from our opponents.

The country here is mountainous, and does not appear to me like an agricultural region, although it is considered so. Land. The scenery is beautiful. From our camp we can see Washington very plainly, (a distance of six miles;) look down the Potomac, and we notice Fort Washington.

I have often heard, at home, from minister and layman, that Slavery was a God-ordained relation, and that it could be substantiated by the Scriptures. In fact, I have heard passage after passage read in evidence of this by those who were better prepared for argument on this subject than myself, and I have been compelled to give it up, although against my feelings to do so. Now, if there that have talked to me on this subject could see what I have seen at this place, I know they would think differently. Yesterday, I heard there were slave pens in Alexandria. I hunted them up and found the article in question. I saw a large, two-story brick house; at each side, there was a wing or wall, about 20 feet high, white washed, and on the house, in front, in large, gilded letters, I read the sign of "Price, Bunett & Co., *Dealers in Slaves*." I went inside, turned to the right, and found a space, within this high wall, capable of holding about 200 men, nothing to cover them but the high heavens, and a brick floor to sleep upon. I then turned to the left, there found the same thing, with the addition of a little roof, or shed, which I suppose was to protect them in case of storm or rain. I also noticed what I supposed a cellar door. Upon inquiry, I found this was what they called a double-decker; what that means, I am unable to say: at all events, it is a dark vault, and I suppose the troublesome ones were put there when hard to manage. I next visited the little hovels connected with this establishment; each had one window, and those were secured with iron bars. In connection with this, was a yard for the sale of these persons and the block where many parents have been sold, and separated for ever from their children. At the same place, horses, mules, hogs, sheep, cows, &c., were disposed of in the same way the negroes were. Look around you in these quarters, and I defy any man to feel as if he was in a safe community. It was a fine looking establishment outside, but inside you could easily notice the cursed stained walls. Never do I want any man again to stand up and advocate to me that this manner of dealing in flesh and blood is a God-given institution! Neither do I want any to talk of "Southern Chivalry!" I never saw a more thievish or sneaking set of men, in all my travels. They will not even step out and attack a single sentinel, (although they have always bragged that to be an honorable way to settle a difficulty,) but they will crawl behind the trees and bushes, and when a favorable opportunity offers, will fire upon you. And they are never alone—always find two or three in a body. We are capturing some of them every day.

The health of our Regiment is excellent. We have but six in the Hospital, now. Our boys are all well, and in good spirits.

Yours, &c., THEO.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The schooner *Dove*, Townsend, which arrived here to-day, reports having been seized at Bayport, Florida, by the Secessionists, and run ashore, but the Captain managed to escape during the absence of his captors.

The advance guards of Gen. Patterson's and Col. Stone's commands have met each other at Monocacy, twenty-three miles south of Harper's Ferry. The Federal pickets now extend from the Heights of Georgetown to Harper's Ferry.

The last mail brings the intelligence that the British Government has chartered the *Great Eastern* to carry troops to the different military stations in Canada, and that the *Golden Fleece* is also to bring others from Dublin.

A son of Jacob Remley, of Bloomsburg, aged about 11 years, accidentally fell into the canal near Bloom Furnace, on Tuesday afternoon of last week, and was drowned. His body was not found until late in the evening of said day.

(Correspondence of the Star & Chronicle.)

FROM THE "SIXTH GUARDS."

HOPEWELL, Pol'd Co. P. 2
Orders given to various commands, last Friday afternoon, excited considerable commotion at Camp Curtin. Campbell's Flying Artillery, Col. Kane's Wild Cat Regiment, and Gregg's Regiment, were ready by night, but transportation facilities failed to be, and all were compelled to lie on the ground for the night. It was a grand moonlight, and to us truly an odd and interesting scene—an army larger than the American force at Bunker Hill, gathered from all parts of the State, and from every social position and grade of intellect and wealth, fired with enthusiasm and the hope of immediate action. We had very little sleep. Before day, the roll of the drum, the blast of the bugle, "first and second march" &c., told what was going on. The several commands above named, the Infantry in advance of the Artillery, were excellently escorted on several miles, except for this point. At Mill's Station, our Captains treated us to coffee. Several boys were about, offering "a cup of milk for three cents—a piece of bread only three cents"—when a penny each would have been a grand price. Threats of hanging the juvenile Shylocks, soon silenced them. At Huntingdon, we were quite differently welcomed—by the smiles of many fair faces, and not cheers; and from the busy hands of the ladies, we had coffee, tea, bread, butter, cakes, pies, &c., in plenty. Not having had a regular meal during the day, you can judge how these refreshments were relished. God Bless the ladies and good citizens of Huntingdon!...About 4, P. M., of Saturday, we left Huntingdon on the Broad Top R. R. Road. At Saltillo, we were met by the Home Guard, and at Coxes Junction by many citizens. At both places we got edibles in great variety and plenty—fresh garden vegetables among them. We filled our haversacks, and had a plenty with those extra things added to our rations. The scenery along the Broad Top is grand; the Bridges look more frightful than those on the Cattawissa. Thus far, all seem to have enjoyed the "campaign"....Hopewell is an old settlement, and a new town, on a south branch of the Juniata, about 30 miles south from Huntingdon and 120 miles east from Bedford. The two Regiments of Infantry march at dawn, under a Brigade for their next point. The Artillery is hoping horses, and will follow to-day as early as possible. From Bedford we expect to go to Cumberland, and from there into old Virginia if necessary. T. G. O.

[We learn from other sources that very early on Sunday morning the Regiments started on foot for Bedford, through the dust and heat, accomplishing their first day's soldierly march about 7, P. M., [illegible] and weary, some pretty well "fagged out," and others pronouncing it "the hardest days work" they ever accomplished. After resting a day or two, they were ordered on to Cumberland, 75 or 80 miles, where, as we were told yesterday, they have arrived. They are a portion of some thousands of men, under Gen. M'Clellan, some of whom may perhaps take an advance position into Virginia, but our Regiments (being new recruits) will doubtless remain for some time in Camp. For the present, letters to any of the Sixth Guards should be addressed to the care of Capt Thomas Chamberlin, Company D, 24 Reg. Penna. Reserves, *Cumberland, Maryland*.

One thousand Rebel troops have been posted at Onequan, Virginia, to guard against a flank movement by the Federal troops.

It is understood to be the policy of the Government to permit the Rebellious Legislature of Maryland to pass any disloyal acts it pleases; but if such acts conflict with the Constitution and the interests of the nation, to abolish the Legislature at the point of the sword.

Lieut. Tompkins learns with satisfaction that Col. Ewell, a former comrade of his, and more recently a Rebel leader, was dangerously shot by him through the head during the charge upon Fairfax Court House.

Some of the Southern cities are issuing an improved currency, in the shape of ship-masters, *for fine cents*. It takes a sheet of them to buy a glass of old rye.

J. Bailey, of Virginia, a Paymaster, has been stricken from the roll of the Army for deserting his post.

The new Lutheran church in Trevorton will be dedicated Sunday, 30th inst.

Charles O'Neal is the Republican or People's, and Charles J. Biddle the Democratic nominee for Congress in the 2d Philad. district, in place of E. Joy Morris. A third candidate is Wm. M. Meredith, Attorney General under Gov. Curtin. All able men, and professed Unionists.

Hendrie's R. Wright, Unionist, has 6000 or 8000 maj. over Randall, Breckinridge, for Congress.

The Muney Fire Insurance Company last year paid $90,637 for losses.

Jesse Fulmer and D. L. Montgomery of Williamsport, and Messrs. Greenough Scott and Piersants, of Sunbury, have received appointments in the Regular Army of the U. S.

A Lt. Col. Bowman, and one Chase, of Wilkes-Barre, while fooling near the enemy's line by Martinsburg, were captured and taken to Richmond.

Samuel G. Morrison, Esq., of Williamsport, has obtained two patents for improvements in millstones.

The Mayor of Apalachicola has an equal stretch to treason and to orthography. He has issued an official notice to Mr. Dean, a schoolmaster from Michigan, charging him with "treasonable language," and warning him to depart by the "first opportunity" for "some northern climbs."

☞In accordance with a recommendation of the Am. Bible Mass. Union, Friday the 28th inst. will be observed by the Baptist Church of Lewisburg as a day of prayer for our country. Meeting at 7 o'clock in evening, which citizens generally, interested in the cause, are invited to attend.

Monday, the 1st of July, was set apart for the same purpose by the General Assembly of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

☞Rev. J. G. Fenn, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will preach on Sunday next at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Services will be held in Chamberlin's Building. The public are respectfully invited.

UNION MARBLE WORKS,
AT RITTER'S OLD STAND, Market St., LEWISBURG.
April 19, 1861 RITTER & MINICH

MARRIED,

[illegible]

[illegible]

WM. VANDERZER A. H. DILL
VANDERZER & DILL,
Attorneys at Law,
Lewisburg, Union Co. Pa.
Office in [illegible] Street, formerly occupied by James Billmyer, Esq., deceased.
Lewisburg, April 5, 1861.

The undersigned hereby nominates JOHNSON WELLS of Lewisburg as a gentleman in all respects competent for the station of State Senator at the coming election, and respectfully solicits the support of the friends of the Union.
WHITE DEER

GEO. W. CHAMBERS, of Limestone Tp. is respectfully recommended to the people of this District, as one Member of the Assembly at the next election—subject to the decision of the 24 Conv.
EAST BUFFALO

KELLY TP., BUFFALO VALLEY, }
UNION CO. PA., June 24, 1861. }

WE the undersigned having tried or seen tried the Ball Ohio Mower, and also the Buckeye, especially testify that the *Combined Reaper & Mower* made by JAS S. MARSH & CO. has to-day, on the farm of Jacob Schindler, done better work, cut wider, and a lighter draft than those Machines gotten up more exclusively for Mowing.
CHRISTIAN STULSPUS,
CHRISTIAN KING,
JACOB STOLTZFUS,
SAML SWARTZLENDER

DRY VALLEY, UNION CO. }
June 25, 1861. }

MESSRS. JAS S. MARSH & CO.—I tried your *Combined Reaping & Mowing Machine* to-day in my grass, and am willing to give the use of my experience and opinions of the same to any one. I think it as good a Mowing Machine as I have seen, and do not think by your *Self Raking Attachment* it is made any the less perfect in grass than those made on purpose for mowing. The idea of the wheel running on the hay, I will not endorse, it doesn't go out of order, and I give you the following names of some of my neighbors who will cheerfully allow me to inform you can for these and other good mowing machines recommended by our Machines as superior to ours. (signed) SAMUEL MOYER.

☞We the undersigned fully endorse the above:
ISAAC EYER, Sr.,
JOHN YOUNGMAN,
ISAAC EYER, Jr.,
ALFRED KNEASS,
JNO. VAN BUSKIRK,
DAVID BETTELHEIM

Time-Table---Lewisburg R.R. Station.

MOVING NORTH.		
Freight & Accom'n passes Lewisbg		8:00 A M
Mail Train	do	4:15 P M
Night Express	do	11:30 P M
MOVING SOUTH.		
Night Express passes	Lewisburg	9:50 P M
Express (mail)	do	10:5 A M
Freight & Accommodation	do	4:55 P M

Lewisburg Market.

Corrected Weekly

Wheat	$110 to 115	Eggs	$ 10
Rye	50	Tallow	10
Corn new	40	Lard	10
Oats	22	Ham	12
Flaxseed	1,12	Shoulder & Side	8 & 9
Dried Apples	1,50	Clover seed	$4,00
Firkin Butter	10	Potatoes	75
Fresh Butter	10	Country Soap	4 & 6

Latest News

Yesterday morning, Gen. N. P. Banks arrested the notorious *Marshal Kane*, of the Baltimore Police, and committed him to Fort M'Henry. Col. Kenly of Maryland Reg't was appointed in his place, and took the direction of the Police, but against the "Protest" of the Commissioners. The Unionists are delighted, and the Secessionists indignant, at this effort to stop the insidious efforts of a secret Secessionist.

Col. Fremont arrived at Boston on Wednesday.

KANSAS CITY, June 24.—Five companies of Cavalry, six companies of Infantry, two companies of mounted Rifles and Dragoons, and two companies of Volunteers, in all about 1500 men, with one battery under command of Maj. J. D. Sturgess, left this city to day, at one o'clock, P. M., destined for Southwest Missouri.

LEAVENWORTH, June 24.—A detachment of regulars, from Kansas City, captured thirty five Secessionists and a small quantity of arms and ammunition, at Liberty, Mo., on the 19th. The three remaining companies of the First Kansas Regiment, with one company of regulars, marched to Kansas City yesterday. The force at that point now numbers about 1500 volunteers and regulars. They are provided with means of transportation and camp equipage for a march.

It is not thought that Gen. Lyon will proceed further up the river, but proceed to the South next; where, in conjunction with Col. Sigel's command at Springfield, he will invite battle with Ben. McCulloch or any one else in command of the Arkansas troops.

CAIRO, June 24.—The expedition under the command of Col. Morgan, sent to Little River, Missouri, to capture the Rebels reported to be encamped there, returned this evening, after a march of forty miles. The Rebels had departed, having, it is thought, been informed of the approach of the Federal troops.

HAGERSTOWN, June 24.—The agent of the Associated Press has just returned from Harper's Ferry. The town wears a look of desolation. Scarcely an inhabitant is visible. The Federal troops were there. The last of the Rebel scouts were seen on Thursday. On that day a skirmish occurred between the Confederate scouts and the Sharpsburg Home Guards. The latter were under the cover of the canal, and took deliberate aim.

The Government has assured Messrs. Johnson and Echeridge that the Union men in Tennessee shall be protected. The State is to be included in the district under command of Brigadier-General Robert Anderson.

The first shot from the rifled cannon, tried the other day at Fortress Monroe, struck the magazine at Sewall's Point; the immediate result was a rapid scattering of the Rebels; the next result was the removal of the battery to a more secure position.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—The *Democrat* has a special despatch from Booneville, which says that Gen. Lyon addressed the citizens of that place yesterday, and expressed a desire to be furnished with horses and wagons. This morning his request was responded to, and he procured all he wanted. This would seem to indicate an overland movement towards the border.

FREDERICK, June 25.—The Legislature of Maryland took another recess to-day, adjourning to the 30th of July, to meet again on that day at Frederick.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—The *Democrat* learns from citizens of Lexington arrived here, that the news of the defeat of the State forces at Booneville had greatly discouraged the Secessionists of Lafayette and the adjoining counties.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Prof. Lowe this morning made a stationary ascension from Arlington Heights. He was supposed to be reconnoitering the Rebel forces in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House and Manassas Junction. The Professor says if the Government will permit him to use the instruments in the Observatory here, he can take observations for a distance of two hundred miles. His telegraphic arrangements do not seem to be of much practical use; as the balloon is secured by cords, when an observation is made, messages can be written and sent down with more certainty than by any instrument.

The Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Martinsburg, reports great destruction of the property of the company there by the Rebels. Forty eight locomotives, and a large number of coal and other cars were surrounded by piles of wood and set on fire. All the perishable portions of this property has been consumed, and the iron damaged perhaps beyond repair.

William D. Gallagher, of Kentucky, late confidential clerk of the Secretary of the Treasury, is appointed Collector of New Orleans, and leaves Washington for Cairo to-day, to accompany our army in its progress down the Missouri, which will not probably start before the summer is over. The New Orleans Collection District embraces the valleys of the Mississippi and the Ohio, including their tributaries, and reaching as far east as Pittsburg. The Collectors of Louisville and other towns within the District, are only Surveyors' Agents of the New Orleans Collector.

WHEELING, June 25.—Parties who have come in to-night from the interior counties, represent them to be in a state of guerrilla war. Great anxiety is felt here. Effectual means should be taken to rid the State of the scoundrels who now disturb its peace.

SYRACUSE, (Mo.) June 21.—Capt. Totten returned from his pursuit of Ex-Gov. Jackson about three o'clock this afternoon, having gone as far as Florence, where Jackson was seen yesterday forenoon, dressed in woman's clothes and traveling in a carriage.