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, JULY 9, 1861.

"THE UNION," established in 1814---Whole No., 2,479.

"CHRONICLE," established in 1843---Whole No., 900.

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

☞Three Letters from the Army and Navy are on file for next Friday's issue.

☞The following gentlemen are before the people of Union county for office at the Nominating Election—Saturday, 3d August:

President Judge—George F Miller

Associate Judge—John W Simonton, James Marshall, James Shields, Robert Candor.

Senator—Richard V Lincoln, Johnson Walls, Philip Ruhl

Assembly—Daniel Witmer, Jacob M Moyer, Charles C Shorkley, George W Chambers, Richard V B Lincoln

Sheriff—L F Albright, Elisha Straub, A M Lawshe, Thomas Church, Geo J Rohland, J Wm Kaufman, Michael Kleckner, Archibald Thomas, Mahlon Breyman, D D Guldin, Ch's R Antes, Weidler Roland

Commissioner—John Nesbit, James Pross, George Schoch, Michael Brown, Jesse M Walter

Treasurer—John A Mertz, Peter Hursh

Independent Candidates for Sheriff—Charles F Hess, C D Cox

☞James Shields, candidate for Associate Judge, requests us to state that he subscribes to the Platform of "FRANK HONEST."

☞Daniel Follmer Esq. (formerly a Commissioner of Lycoming county) is appointed to conduct the election in Brady township.

ALL HAIL, THE DAY!—Perhaps never, in the loyal States, has the 4th of July received so general notice and honor as it did A. D. 1861. In our large cities, the greatest orators and acutest thinkers were chosen to address the people, and the military and other parades were of almost unparalleled splendor and unrivalled in numbers.

The observance in Lewisburg we have never known to be equalled in attendance, spirit, or the general satisfaction expressed. We need not repeat the Programme, which was carried out almost to the letter—but several interesting incidents, not promised, we add.

About 50 of the University Guards, uniformed and drilled in a most praiseworthy style, had an elegant Flag presented them in the morning, at Joseph Meixell's, Prof. Bliss and Pres. Loomis speaking on the occasion.

In the procession, were about 80 horsemen, in light over-shirts—a good company of the Greys, under Capt. Forrest—about two dozen Zouaves, led by Capt. Neuer, in white shirts and red caps, and a juvenile corps of half that number, in red shirts, marshalled by Master Danehower. The brass field-piece, from Harrisburg, was well and carefully handled by Messrs. M'Mahan, Squires, and others, and was heard with such distinctness as to help call out hundreds of patriotic farmers, some from several miles' distance, who left their uncured hay, under a hot sun, to join in homage to the Day.

Charles Gudykunst Esq. of Brady Tp, presided at the Grove meeting. The Reader closed with a fervent appeal to all to renew the Pledge our Fathers gave. The Oration was a masterly defence of the Government, and argument against Secession, and has been requested for publication.

In the afternoon, Maj. Simonton assisted the military parade, in a field near town, where Mr. Ward, of the University Guards, drilled a company in the Zouave form.

The Fantastics also paraded in Market street, with indescribable costume and disorder—looking for all the world like a squad of Jeff. Davis' "shiverly" moving back to Secesh with "nary dollar" of the pay promised them for robbing Banks in Chestnut and Wall streets!

About 6½ P.M., the space in front of the Court House was blocked up by a crowd of ladies and gentlemen ("Pap Kelly" presiding) to hear from Jacob M. Moyer, one of "our boys" in the 4th Reg., P. V., (who reached home, on a furlough, Wednesday, and returned Friday.) Mr. Moyer appeared in his soldiers' cap, coat and belt, and made a short but effective speech. In behalf of the Company, he thanked those before him and all who had so often and so well remembered the Lewisburg Infantry in their toils—vindicated the Administration for defending the Rights of Man and Free Government—and expressed the earnest wish and determination of all the Volunteers to put down, now and for ever, without compromise, this most miserable of all Rebellions. In closing, he was greeted with three cheers for himself and three to take back to the "Infantry."

At 8 o'clock, another crowd collected at the corner of Second and Market Sts.—Sheriff Crossgrove "bossing it"—when A. H. Dill, Esq., pronounced a beautiful and timely eulogy upon WASHINGTON and the Yankees! Maj. Cha's H. Shriner (altho' well-worn with three hours' speaking and twelve miles' ride during the day) next enlisted attention by a racy discussion of the "Secession" agitation, proving himself "sound" against any "compromise" except absolute submission to the laws—"sound" as to the aristocracy of these king-loving insurrectionists—and especially "sound" on that staunch Unionist, Andrew Johnson. James Aiken closed by a pertinent anecdote and exhortation for all parties to unite in this struggle of the best government the world has ever seen against the meanest of all rebellions.

There were splendid displays of fireworks (some of them let off too soon, as they distracted attention from the speakers, and annoyed them) on the upper part of Market Square—and squibs of powder and fire-arm discharges were some times quite dangerous. The few disgraceful exposures in public of maudlin, drunken young men and boys, were mostly persons from a distance.—But no accidents, and nothing else to disturb the enjoyment of the day. May we all see many like it!

At Mifflinburg and Farmersville, in this county, as we are informed, there were many more attendants than usual. The same is reported of the celebrations at Sunbury and at Harrisburg. At the latter place, unfortunately, one man had his arms and one side torn in pieces by a cannon discharge.

☞On Friday morning, 28th ult., the watch and jewelry shop of A. E. Bower, in Lewisburg, was found to have been broken open, and about seventy dollars' worth of articles stolen—a heavy loss to Mr. B...The corner store of Sam'l Hursh, also on Market St., was entered the same night, and a small sum of money, and probably some goods, taken away...About the same time, a house on S. First St., and another on S. Water St., were entered burglariously. No clue has yet been revealed of the villainy, but a sharp watch is out for them, and citizens will do well to set extra guards upon their doors and windows. Inside bolts and buttons, with shutters, are superior to locks for buildings in which people sleep. Those who leave rooms without living defence, should pay especial attention to the strength of doors and windows, secure superior locks, and see that their fastenings to the walls are (like Davy Crockett's dancing) "not so very pretty, but jo-fired strong."

SMELL POWDER!—On Sunday morning last, three pickets belonging to a Norristown company, in the 4th Reg. P. V., were on duty about four miles from Alexandria, when they were attacked by fourteen rebel scouts, whose fire killed Thomas Murray and badly wounded Lewellyn Runion, both of Norristown. Our pickets returned the fire, and, being reinforced, pursued the rebels, of whom four were killed (one a Sergeant) and several of their valuable weapons taken. The Pennsylvanians, in this first fatal encounter, behaved with the courage and vigor of veterans...One night last week, while on guard, Wm. H. H. Haus, of Mifflinburg, (Lewisburg Infantry) heard a bullet whiz past his head in dangerous proximity, but the sneaking assailants did not venture to come nearer.

U. S. TRIUMPH AT FALLING WATERS IN VIRGINIA.—Early Tuesday morning, 2d inst., Gen. Patterson ordered an advance from the Maryland side of the Potomac, between Williamsport, Md., and Martinsburg, Va. M'Mullin's Philad. Rangers, the 11th Penn'a, and 1st Wisconsin Regiments, led the van, the water being from 2 to 3 feet high. Six other Penn'a Regiments, and some from other States, followed. Col. Jarrett, (Lock Haven) of the 11th, first attacked the enemy, who were in waiting on the Virginia side; our men received a fire from howitzers, next poured back a deadly volley as soon as they got in range, then closed up and charged with the bayonet. The enemy broke and run, our men pursuing. On the north of the town, the enemy tried to charge with their cavalry, but the 6th Penn'a Regiment, with a well directed volley, drove them back in disorder. A third stand was taken near Martinsburg, and some sharp work, but the rebels soon retreated, leaving us the whole field and four guns. Gen. Patterson says the enemy under Gen. Jackson, numbered 10,000, and it is thought lost 40 or 50 killed, besides the wounded, and several prisoners.

Our loss was 2 killed and 3 wounded of the Wisconsin Reg., and 1 feared to be mortally wounded, and 5 others wounded in the 11th Penn'a. John DeHaas, John Green, James Morgan, W. F. Hamaker and two others of the 11th, are in the Hospital at Hagerstown.—The 11th comprises a Sunbury, Danville, Pittston, Muncy, Lock Haven, two Williamsport, and two Westmoreland companies, and the Keystone Infantry, Capt. Bowersmith, whose residence we know not.

☞On the 4th inst., Abram Young (a 76-er, 26th inst.) in making his customary call to pay for his paper, stated that Peter Getz of East Buffaloe had one field of Rye already stacked. John Diehl of Hartley says he never had better Wheat—heads plump, and full to the last kernel. Several others assured us that they had not known a better crop in Union county—and that some would commence harvesting last Friday and Saturday.

☞Mark Halfpenny is appointed Post Master for Laurelton, Union county, and has made arrangements with Wm. B. Shriner for the Stage to pass his door—thus gaining for the neighborhood a daily mail and chance for passengers and express goods to and from. The stage from Lewisburg west reaches Laurelton about 9, A. M., of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and returns about 3, P. M., of Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

☞The Comet lately so brilliant is said to have first been seen some time in the 9th century, and to appear every 300 years. Some at first called it Charles V's Comet.

☞Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Susquehanna Telegraph Company at 1½ o'clock P.M. of Tuesday, July 16, at the Montour House, Danville.

Col. Biddle of the Wild Cat Regiment, is elected to Congress from Philadelphia by 200 maj. over O'Neil in a half vote. Both are true Unionists. Biddle is a son of the late Nicholas Biddle.

The first of September is fixed by Judge Lowrie for the trial of Fronenfields and Neal for conspiracy to defraud Pennsylvania in the matter of the uniforms for the volunteers.

The Encampment on Gundy's Hill.

[Reported for the Star & Chronicle.]

Sabbath in Bedford.

The Lewisburg "University Guards," under command of Capt. Hutton, left their barracks about 5½ o'clock in the afternoon of the 3d of July, to encamp in a field belonging to Maj. Gundy, in East Buffaloe, Union Co., Pa. We reached the place of duty and of discipline about 6 o'clock, and proceeded at once to pitch our sixteen home-made tents, and raise the American Flag. Next, attended to the wants of the inner man, and our appetites (sharpened by previous labor) induced us to do justice to our evening meal. After supper, the drum called for parade. The Company, being having fallen into ranks, it was unanimously resolved that we should name the spot, "CAMP GUNDY," in honor of the gentleman who so kindly allowed us to use his grounds for this purpose. The remembrance of Mr. Gundy's generosity will ever be cherished by the Guards with feelings of deepest gratitude. The reading of the following letter, received from him during the evening, was greeted with three hearty cheers:

FOUNTAIN HILL, July 3, 1861

Mr. J. B. HUTTON, Captain "University Guards:"

Dear Sir—As you have encamped with your men on my farm, I desire to inform you that anything that I can furnish you or your men, that would add to their comfort and pleasure, will be cheerfully given, by making it known either to myself or any of my family.

It affords me great pleasure to see so many young men—young men of talent and education, too—preparing themselves to defend our beloved country from every insult, whether from a foreign foe or an *intestine traitor*. It is not the time to quarrel about the origin of the present troubles—whether this political party or that political party have been the cause of the troubles which now distract our beloved country—but it is the duty of every one *first*, last and for ever, to stand by the Government in defending the "Stars and Stripes" from every indignity, and in having the *rights of every loyal citizen most sacredly respected* EVERYWHERE.

I am, sir, with much respect,
Your friend, JOHN GUNDY.

The parade being over, time was given for recreation. Before sundown, the camp was favored with the presence of many visitors, from town and country, who were all welcomed. Our Chaplain (Wm R. M'Neil) announced the hymn commencing—

"Lord! while for all mankind we pray,"

and the voices of over one hundred persons united in singing this song of praise and prayer to God. An appropriate portion of Scripture was then read, and prayer offered, when the soldiers retired to their respective tents, the visitors to their homes, and the first guard for the night to their respective posts. The guards, seven in number, were relieved every hour, thus allowing every member an opportunity to engage in this duty.

The morning broke o'er the eastern hills with a bright and beauteous welcome to the 85th Anniversary of our Nation's Independence. The reveillé called us together at 4 o'clock, and we were immediately marched out on parade, during which a salute of 34 guns was fired. We were then called to the morning service, at which we were favored with the attendance of a detachment from the Female Institute. Breakfast followed, after which we proceeded to strike our tents, and about 6½ o'clock made a return march to the "Hill," where we soon arrived, without any casualty, with ranks unbroken, and much pleased with our brief campaign.

We can not sufficiently express our thanks to those who were so lavish in their attentions to our physical comforts and necessities while in camp. The liberal donations from Mrs. Gundy, Mrs. Deck, and the young ladies of the Institute, as well as the kindness of Mr D B Miller, who provided for the conveyance of our baggage to and from the encampment grounds, are all gratefully remembered. Our own musicians were aided by Messrs. I. D Pross, J M Pross Jr, and Geo Reed, whose efficient services demand especial praise.

College Hill, July 5, 1861 REP.

[Correspondence of the Star & Chronicle.]

BROOKLYN, N.Y., June 26.

What do you along the West Branch Valley think of *compromise?* Is there enough music in it to lure you from your fealty, or emasculate your loyalty? Perhaps it has some of its old power with pro slavery partizans, and will wilt our national manhood yet.

On the Fourth of July will meet an extraordinary Congress. Does any one propose to dishonor that day and stultify that Congress with Peace Propositions? Who is the political skulker who will ride such a Trojan horse into our Legislative Halls? Let the servants of the people proceed with all despatch to make needful provision for a great and ultimate war, and then go home to await the plaudits of a country they have contributed to redeem.

This mighty popular up-rising is not a vain show. Let the leaders regard its portent, or stand aside for better men. We will hearken to no compromise till the last Secession rag has been hauled down; there is no room for peace projects till the rebel chiefs have expiated their monstrous crime.

What is there for us but to sweep on? Western Virginia and Nor. Carolina, Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, and Northern Alabama, await us with loyal hands. Any cost of blood and treasure for national purification and perpetuity! Humanitarian problems of centuries are being solved now. Let us hurry these glorious issues. Shame on the temporizer in a day like this! Fraternally, R.L.

David Swab and his son John were out hunting recently, on the Black Moshanon in Center county, when John saw coming toward him a form which he took to be that of a deer, when he fired—advancing still, the form proved to be that of a man, who exclaimed, "You have shot me—I am dying!" and fell dead! It is thought the dead man is Isaac Keller, who escaped from Court at Williamsport while being tried for robbing a mail in Sullivan county.

The detective police of Philadelphia have placed the likenesses of Jeff. Davis and other leading rebels in the rogues' gallery of that city.

B. Rush Petriken, it is stated, has declined the appointment of Lieut. Colonel.

[Correspondence of the Star & Chronicle.]

Sabbath in Bedford.

The chances of war very much despoiled my calculations of last week. Instead of being at Cumberland, in the midst of the Rebels, and the stirring scenes occurring there, I find myself in the peaceful quiet of Bedford, enjoying the luxuries and comforts, and the hospitable society of one of the kindest and best families of the place—stage-coach acquaintance of former travels. This morning, however, the rumbling of a long train of Col. Wallace's army wagons through town, broke upon the silence of the sweet day of rest and interrupted the morning meditations of many. A squad of his daring, dashing Zouaves, accompanied the train, and attracted much attention. Several of them were on the battle-ground where the gallant thirteen slew double their number and lost but one of their own. They say the scene presented the following morning, (ten horses lying dead, &c) beggars description. They report Col. Simmons and Col. Biddle's regiments encamped on the State line, in camp "Mason & Dixon," hesitating to invade Maryland, awaiting orders. They have our two 12 pounders, and a sufficient number of our best drilled artillerists, and have thus far refused Capt. Campbell's orders to return them. The Zouaves also report that some of the Pennsylvania boys committed sundry depredations, slaughtered an ox, &c, without license, subjecting their commanders to footing extra bills and tarnishing their own good names.

This forenoon, Campbell's Artillerists appeared in their new neat uniforms of light blue pants and dark blue coats, in the Presbyterian church, and listened to a boyish-looking preacher who is officiating as a supply, and to a brief discourse on the subject of peace. Some of the boys interpreted his sayings to advocate a compromise with the traitors, became very indignant, and blessed him in a manner quite different from the way of blessing taught in the Good Book. A pleasant evening walk through town, revealed an abundance of beautiful shade trees, and shrubbery, refreshed and sparkling with the pendant rain-drops, giving many a home a delightful outside appearance, and undoubtedly inwardly adorned by the graces of virtue and intelligence—each a little paradise. A beautiful brick Parsonage by the Presbyterians is the only building in progress of erection.

HOPEWELL, Tuesday Morning, July 2.—Gov. Curtin ordered Campbell back, his services not being needed at Cumberland, and his presence necessary at Harrisburg for the further organization of the Artillery Regiment. We left our camp near Bedford, yesterday noon, arrived here last night, and expect to reach camp Curtin to night. T.G.O.

Correspondence.

LEWISBURG, Penn'a, March 16, 1861

GEORGE F. MILLER, Esq., Lewisburg.

Dear Sir: It is well known, that since the organization of Union county, (a period of nearly half a century,) our Courts, although at all times composed of able Judges, have at no time been presided over by a Law Judge resident in our midst. No persons better than members of the Bar understand the inconvenience sometimes consequent upon our President Judge not residing among us, and the facilities for the transaction of business always afforded to the members of the Bar and the public of the county by the residence of the Law Judge in that county.

Under these circumstances, we, as members of the Bar of Union county, consider it not only our privilege, but also our duty to the business interests of the county, to urge the selection of some member of the Union county Bar for the office of President Judge of the Twentieth Judicial District. Your ability to fill the position indicated, is conceded upon all sides. The decision, firmness and fidelity to the interests of your clients, in all trusts ever committed you throughout your professional career, are satisfactory earnest of decision, firmness and integrity in the administration of public justice. The prompt and sagacious action, and the legal acumen, which you will bring to this office, will, we are sure, vindicate the integrity of the laws, and be of mutual benefit to lawyer and client.

We therefore request your consent to the use of your name in connection with this important position. A reply at your earliest convenience will oblige

Yours, with respect,
JAMES F. LINN,
WM. VAN GEZER,
WM. JONES,
GEORGE A. FRICK,
JOHN B. LINN,
SAM'L H. ORWIG,
JA'S CHAMBERLIN,
WILLIAM CAMERON, Jn.
JAMES MERRILL LINN,
ALFRED HAYES,
J. M. C. RANCK,
A. H. DILL.

LEWISBURG, July 4, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Your kind letter of the 16th of March was handed me, in which you ask the use of my name in connection with the President Judgship of this Judicial District. As you are well aware, I never have been an aspirant for office, nor have I any such aspirations now. But a request coming from a large majority of the members of the Bar of this county, without distinction of party, embracing every member residing in the county seat, (the eminent senior of whom having been my legal preceptor,) is well worthy of a serious consideration.

On consultation with some of my friends, and at their solicitation, I have come to the conclusion, though reluctantly, to yield to your request; and have only to add, that if placed in nomination, and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my abilities, and with despatch and impartiality.

Very respectfully, yours,
G. F. MILLER.

To James F. Linn, Geo. A. Frick, Wm. Van Gezer, Wm. Jones, A. H. Dill, Sam'l H. Orwig, John B. Linn, Ja's Chamberlin, Wm. Cameron Jr., J. M. C. Ranck, J. Merrill Linn and Alfred Hayes, Members of the Bar of Union County.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 4.—Wm. Summis and wife were burned to death last night by the explosion of a lamp. They leave seven helpless children.

Men are wanted at Harrisburg to enlist for five years in the U.S. Artillery.

Gen. John C. Fremont is assigned to command the Western Department.

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, Bureau-Tops** and all other *MARBLE WORK*. We are prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Ornamental Work in the finest 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 15, 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 Erie is a 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 Bost or Machines. It is equal to any machine in use—and the price but Fifteen Dollars. Address R. JAMES, General Agent E. S. M. Co., MIAMI, OHIO. 6m482

HOW TO REGAIN LOST HEALTH.—The blood is a fluid, which diffusing itself throughout the entire animal organization, gives life and action to the thousands of minute fibres composing the body. The arterial system penetrates to every organ, and these in turn, give to the matter thus received their peculiar character. The vital principle is that mysterious power within, which acting through the blood, exterminates disease, and repairs the ravages of time, so long as its vigor and activity continue superior to the assaults of time and the excesses in which we indulge, we are secure in the enjoyment of health. From causes which are too fruitful to be mentioned here, diseases gain a lodgment in the system, and all the varied symptoms attendant upon Consumption, fasten their deadly fangs upon the sufferer. It is cheering to know that a remedy has at last been found to cure the worst forms of pulmonary complaints, if applied in season. Dr. O. Phelps Brown's Acacian Balsam is prepared with a direct eye to its effect upon the blood and secretions. This incomparable medicine has already cured thousands of grateful beings from death by Consumption, and its wonderous efficacy in this terrible disorder as well as in all cases of serious inroads upon health, attended with extreme debility, is acknowledged by all. When from any cause, the vital force becomes enfeebled, the Acacian Balsam puts forth its properties, the organs are stimulated into activity, and healthy blood is furnished in abundance. Its happy influence is felt upon all the secretions, and every particle of disease is made to vanish before the healthful, life giving promptings, thus called forth. The ACACIAN BALSAM is sold at $1 per large bottle, and may be obtained of J. BAKER & CO., Lewisburg, Sole Agents, who has also a small number of specimen bottles, price 25 cents, thus placing it within the reach of every person to give this remedy a trial.

MARRIED,

By Rev. Henry Aurand, 4th ult., Dr. ROBERT F. HAYES, of Buena Vista, Ill., and Miss ANNIE C. AURAND, of Columbia, N. Y.

By Rev J. G. Anspach—30th ult., MARTIN BROWARD and Miss ELIZA DIEFFENDERFER, both of West Deer Tp. Also FRANKLIN SPATZ and Miss MARY ELIZ'H MORRISON, both of Buffaloe Tp.

Died,

In West Buffaloe Tp. 25th ult., aged abt 11 yrs, CLARA daughter of Edward and Amelia Smith.

In White Deer Tp. 27th ult., CATHARINE relict of Jacob Meckley, aged 77 years and 16 days.

In Mifflinburg, 1st inst., MAGDALENA, wife of Elias Derr, aged 68 years and 24 days.

FOUND—A bunch of KEYS—left for the owner at the Chronicle Office, Lewisburg

Attention, Musicians!

A large assortment of Violins, Guitars, &c., of all kinds—also Violin, Guitar, and Banjo Strings, Bridges, Pegs, &c. and the best Violin Rosin—call at the Post Office and examine. G W FORREST

Auditor's Notice.

IN the Orphans' Court of Union county. In the matter of the account of Charles P. Emery, Administrator of *Henry Hunsicker*, late of Hartley Twp, dec'd—the subscriber, appointed to audit said account and make distribution of the fund, will attend to that duty at his residence in Hartley Twp, on Saturday, the 10th day of August, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A M—of which all concerned will please take notice.

pd JOHN SMITH, Auditor

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at LEWISBURG, Pa., July 4, 1861

Beyer Leonhart	Morris Rev J R
Butler Mr	Nagle Aaron
Bressman Minerva	Noll Miss A J
Brown John M	Nash J
Bickel Samuel	Rockafellow J
Crothers Mrs Wm	Ranck Miss Frances
Church A M Michael	Ranck Jacob
Delong John	Riley Mathew
Dale Miss Sallie	Slyder J C
Dietz Jacob	Silkworth D H
Derr Thompson	Small P A & S
Eilert John	Sharpless W W
Funstate N R	Sipley H H
Gibson Joseph	Straup G L
Hound Margaret	Troxel Miss Maggie
Hommel Henry	Trulmer P H
Harris B B	Tanis Thomas
Hayes Josiah	Waters Thos & Co
Hartman Joseph	Washington H
Jackson Miss Jane	Walter Samuel
Knowlton Charles	Walter William
Kelley J B	Wood Robert
Kleckner Joseph	Wood S
Kerr Lewis B	Wheeler Mary Ellen
Kistler John Jr	Wire Miss L C
Leighon Mrs Mary (2)	Watson Wm Henry
Laney Dr	Wolfe Elizabeth
Long Margaret	Weirick R
Mathews Thomas	Yarnell George
M Rodey J A	

Persons calling for the above Letters, will please say they are "advertised."

GEO W FORREST, P M

Nota Bena!

WE have just received from Philadelphia and New York, a very large and well selected stock of

SUMMER GOODS,

which we offer at very reduced prices. We have paid particular attention in the selection of this stock of Goods—a very large assortment of **DRY GOODS** of every description. Purchasers will find it their advantage to give us a call—as in prices we defy any of our neighboring towns for competition. We have also replenished our stock of **Groceries, Hardware, Queensware,** &c.

SALT, FISH, COAL, PLASTER, &c.

always kept on hand.

☞*COUNTRY PRODUCE* taken in Exchange for Goods as usual.

N. B. Cash paid for all kinds of **Grain.**

JNO WALLS & CO.

Lewisburg, July 3, 1861

Lewisburg Market.

Corrected Weekly

Wheat	$100 to 105	Eggs	$ 10
Rye	45	Tallow	10
Corn new	40	Lard	10
Oats	22	Ham	12
Flaxseed	1,12	Shou. & Side	8 & 9
Dried Apples	1,50	Cloverseed	$4,00
Firkin Butter	10	Potatoes	75
Fresh Butter	10	Country Soap	4 & 6

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

Thirty-Seventh Congress, *Special Ses.*

July 4.—In Senate, all the Free States, with Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky, and Polk of Missouri and Johnson of Tennessee, were represented—43 in all.

Mr. Chandler, Mich., gave notice of a bill to confiscate the property of the leading Rebels, to compensate the Unionists for their losses.

Mr. Wilson, Mass., offered several bills for the support of the Government.

In the House, GALUSHA A. GROW, of Penn'a, was elected Speaker, receiving 99, Blair of Mo. 11, Crittenden of Ky. 12, and 36 scattering—159 votes in all.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tenn., was chosen Clerk, having 92 votes, Forney 41, and 24 scattering.

Edward Ball, of O., Sergeant-at-Arms; Ira Goodenow, of N.Y., Doorkeeper; Rev. Mr. Stockton, Chaplain.

Mr. Vallandigham, *Secession Democrat*, of Ohio, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to *repeal the Tariff Act of 1861* and revise that of 1857.

—On Friday, the President's Message was delivered: but, not reaching us until Saturday evening, we can print only part of it to day.

President's Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion, as authorized by the Constitution, your attention is not called to any ordinary subject of legislation.

At the beginning of the present Presidential term, four months ago, the functions of the Federal Government were found to be generally suspended within the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, excepting only of the Post-Office Department.

Within these States, all the forts, arsenals, dockyards, custom-houses, and the like, including the moveable and stationary property in and about them, had been seized, and were held in open hostility to this Government, excepting only Forts Pickens, Taylor, and Jefferson, on and near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, South Carolina. The forts thus seized had been put in improved condition, new ones had been built, and armed forces had been organized, and were organizing, all avowedly with the same hostile purpose. The forts remaining in the possession of the Federal Government in and near these States, were either besieged or menaced by warlike preparations. Especially, Fort Sumter was nearly surrounded by well-protected hostile batteries, with guns equal in quality to the best of its own, and outnumbering the latter as perhaps ten to one. A disproportionate share of the Federal muskets and rifles, had, somehow, found their way into these States, and had been seized to be used against the Government. Accumulations of the public revenue, lying within them, had been seized for the same object. The Navy was scattered in distant seas, leaving but a very small part of it within the immediate reach of the Government. Officers of the Federal army had resigned in great numbers, and of those resigning a large proportion had taken up arms against the Government.

Simultaneously, and in common with all this, the purpose to sever the Federal Union was openly avowed. In accordance with this purpose, an Ordinance had been adopted in each of these States, declaring the States respectively to be separated from the National Union. A formula for instituting a combined Government of those States had been promulgated, and this illegal organization, in the character of "Confederate States," was already invoking recognition, aid, and intervention from foreign Powers.

Finding this condition of things, and believing it to be an imperative duty upon the incoming Executive to prevent, if possible, the consummation of such attempt to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of means to that end became indispensable. This choice was made, and was declared, in the Inaugural Address. The policy chosen, looked to the exhaustion of all peaceful measures before a resort to any stronger ones. It sought only to hold the public places and property not already wrested from the Government, and to collect the revenue, relying, for the rest, on time, discussion, and the ballot-box; it promised a continuance of the mails, at Government expense, to the very people who were resisting the Government; and it gave repeated pledges against any disturbances to any of the people or any of their rights, of all that which a President might constitutionally and justifiably do in such a case. Everything was forborne, without which it was believed possible to keep the Government on foot.

On the 5th of March, the present incumbent's first full day in office, a letter from Major Anderson, commanding at Fort Sumter, written on the 28th of Feb., and received at the War Department on the 4th of March, was by that Department placed in his hands. This letter expresses the professional opinion of the writer, that re-enforcements could not be thrown into that fort within the time for his relief, rendered necessary by the limited supply of provisions, and with a view of holding possession of the same, with a force of less than twenty thousand good and well disciplined men. This opinion was concurred in by all the officers of his command, and their memoranda on the subject were made inclosures of Major Anderson's letter.

The whole was immediately laid before Lieutenant-General Scott, who at once concurred with Major Anderson in his opinion. On reflection, however, he took full time, consulting with other officers, both of the Army and the Navy, and at the end of four days came reluctantly but decidedly to the same conclusion as before. He also stated, at the same time, that no such sufficient force was then at the control of the Government, or could be raised and brought to the ground within the time when provisions in the fort would be exhausted. In a purely military point of view, this reduced the duty of the Administration in the case to the mere matter of getting the garrison safely out of the fort.

It was believed, however, that, to so abandon that position, under the circumstances, would be utterly ruinous; that the necessity under which it was to be done, would not be fully understood; that, by many, it would be construed as a part of a voluntary policy; that, at home, it would discourage the friends of the Union, embolden its adversaries, and go far to insure the latter a recognition abroad; that, in fact, it would be our national destruction consummated.

This could not be allowed. Starvation was not yet upon the garrison, and, ere it would be reached, Fort Pickens might be re-enforced. This last would be a clear indication of policy, and would enable the country to accept the evacuation of Fort Sumter as a military necessity. An order was at once directed to be sent for the landing of the troops from the steamship Brooklyn into Fort Pickens. This order could not go by land, but must take the longer and surer route by sea. The first return news from the order was received just one week before the fall of Sumter. The news itself was that the officer commanding the Sabine, to which vessel the troops had been transferred from the Brooklyn, acting upon some quasi armistice of the late Administration, and of the existence of which the present Administration, up to the time the order was dispatched, had only too vague and uncertain rumors to fix attention, had refused to land the troops. To now re-enforce Fort Pickens, before a crisis would be reached at Fort Sumter, was impossible, rendered so by the near exhaustion of provisions in the latter-named fort.

In precaution against such a conjuncture, the Government had, a few days before, commenced preparing an expedition, as well adapted as might be to relieve Fort Sumter, which expedition was intended to be ultimately used or not, according to current circumstances. The strongest anticipated case for using it was now presented, and it was resolved to send it forward, as had been intended.

In this contingency, it was also resolved to notify the Governor of South Carolina that he might expect an attempt would be made to provision the fort, and if the attempt should not be resisted, there would be no attempt to throw in men, arms, or ammunition, without further notice, or in case of an attack upon the fort. This notice was accordingly given, whereupon the fort was attacked and bombarded to its fall, without even awaiting the arrival of the provisioning expedition.

It is thus seen that the assaults and reduction of Fort Sumter was in no sense a matter of self-defence on the part of the assailants. They well knew that the garrison in the fort could by no possibility commit aggression upon them. They knew they were expressly notified that the giving of bread to the few brave and hungry men of the garrison was all that would on that occasion be attempted, unless themselves, by resisting so much, should provoke more. They knew that this Government desired to keep the garrison in the fort, not to assail them, but merely to maintain visible possession, and thus to preserve the Union from actual and immediate dissolution, trusting, as heretofore stated, to time, discussion, and the ballot-box, for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and thus force it into immediate dissolution.

That this was their object the Executive well understood. And having said to them, in an Inaugural Address, "you can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors," he took pains not only to keep that declaration good, but also to keep the case so free from the power of sophistry, as that the world should not be able to misunderstand it. By the affair at Fort Sumter, with the surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then, and thereby, the assailants of the Government began the conflict of arms, without a gun in sight or in expectancy to return their fire, save only the few in the fort, sent to that harbor years before for their own protection, and still ready to give that protection in whatever was lawful.

In this act, demanding all else, they have forced upon the country the distinct issue—immediate dissolution, or blood. And this issue embraces more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question whether a constitutional republic or democracy, a government of the people by the same people, can or can not maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes. It presents the question whether discontented individuals, too few in number to control the administration according to organic law in any case, can always, upon the pretences made in this case, or on other pretences, or arbitrarily without any pretence, break up their government, and thus practically put an end to free government upon the earth. It forces us to ask, Is there in all Republics this inherent and fatal weakness? Must a government of necessity be too strong for the liberties of its own people, or too weak to maintain its own existence?

So viewing the issue, no choice was left but to call out the war power of the government, and so to resist force employed for its destruction by force for its preservation. This call was made, and the response of the country was most gratifying, surpassing in unanimity and spirit the most sanguine expectations.

Yet none of the States commonly called Slave States, except Delaware, gave a regiment through regular State organization. A few regiments have been organized within some others of these States by individual enterprise, and received into the Government service. Of course the seces-