UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

At $1.50 per Year, always in Advance.

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

Union County Ticket.

For the Judge—JOHN B. LINN, of Buffalo.
For Sheriff—LAFAYETTE MARSHALL, of White Deer.
For Commissioner—JESSE M. WALTER, of Union.
For Treasurer—JOHN A. MARTZ, of Lewisburg.
For Auditor—BERTHER THOMPSON, of Mifflinburg.
For Coroner—MISHA STRAUB, of Lewisburg.

☞The rains of Monday and Tuesday were very refreshing, and are followed by cool, fine weather.

☞To-morrow the Democrats meet to elect Delegates to decide whether to make not a full Ticket, or leave some of the offices as stock in trade for their leaders to sell out or sell off at their pleasure.

☞Southern papers have a report, from a "private letter," of the capture of the U. S. *Crusader* by the Rebels. If so, we hope our correspondent "G." was not aboard just then.

☞Capt. J. D. Brown went down the West Branch with part of a Cavalry company...A number of Infantry recruits intend to leave Lewisburg, Saturday, 30th inst.

TREACHERY.—There is now no doubt but Beauregard knew all about M'Dowell's movements—just when and where he was to attack him. Thus does treason, base and malignant, meet our Government at almost every step.

☞There will be a *second* Democratic State Convention held in Iowa, the first having been spoiled by Breckinridgers, so that the Douglas men will not touch it. There are tens of thousands of Democrats who will never again show any favor to Slavery.

☞Judge Conyngham, of Luzerne, will have no opposition for re-election. Judge Maynard is talked of as the Union candidate for Lycoming, Montour and Northumberland. Judge Jordan has been proposed by some of the Democrats for the Union, Snyder and Mifflin District.

☞The Sunbury *American* reminds us that the "11th Penn'a Regiment, when their three months were up, at the request of Gen. Patterson, almost unanimously agreed to stay a week or ten days longer, and did so."—We stand corrected. "Honor to whom honor."

☞George W. Schoch, who left us last week "for the wars," has been sworn into service with the Slifer Guards, now at Hagerstown, D. C. Wm. H. Snyder is Captain—also Charley M'Gregor. Among the "Montour Rifles," Capt. Manley, now near Washington, appears "John Richard, Union county."

DAVID TODD, the old wheel-horse of Democracy, in Ohio, said in a recent speech at Cleveland, "I am frank to confess that I heartily endorse and approve every act of Mr. Lincoln since his inauguration. I would support him as soon as I would Andrew Jackson." How different from the bastard Democrats who are secretly and underhandedly trying to prejudice the people against the Administration!

☞Hon. John W. Killinger has sent us a copy of the Congressional Volunteer Bill, as it passed the Senate and House, and (we suppose) as approved by the President. We copy it in full, as a most important act, which will often be referred to, and therefore advise readers to lay this paper away carefully for future reference.

George Wilkes, an Englishman, editor of *Spirit of the Times*, who has written the most graphic account of the battle of Bull Run that has yet appeared, says:

"The superior powers of the Northern rank and file was the feature of the day, and in no portion of the field, and under no circumstance, could the rebels' exposed and unsupported infantry stand for five minutes against the dash and hardihood of the Northerners."

CHARACTERISTIC.—It is believed by many that the sympathizers with rebellion are forming *secret societies* throughout the North, and will act in concert at the coming election.

In Snyder county, last Monday, the "Democrats" of the Reuben Keller stripe met in *open convention* and agreed to make no nominations—yet, the *Tribune* says, "it is confidently stated that *the Delegates had met* IN PRIVATE *before the meeting*, AND AGREED ON CANDIDATES." The candidates (thus secretly arranged) will doubtless appear one by one, as "Independents" or "Volunteers." (But, "fool who?") They, however, appointed A. Kohler, H. C. Eyer, and C. L. Smith, to "dicker" for somebody, not named, for Assembly!

ARRESTED FOR TREASON.—Hon. Thomas A. R. Nelson, of East Tennessee, who has persistently opposed the action of his State, was arrested on the charge of treason in Lee Co., Va., on the 4th. He was on his way to Washington to claim a seat in Congress. He will probably be tried.

That is the way Union men are treated in the South, but *here in the North* traitors and secessionists preach disloyalty and treason with brazen impudence, and when the Government attempts to stop them in their treasonable work their sympathizers cry out that the liberty of the press, and freedom of speech is being violated! How much longer will these things be allowed?

☞We are informed that the recent Convention in Mifflin county appointed judicial Conferees who were unanimously instructed for Samuel S. Woods, Esq., for President Judge of this District, to meet at Middleburg, in Snyder county, Tuesday next, 20th inst.

P. S. We see by the Lewistown *Gazette* that the above Convention appointed Conferees, but made *no nominations*, and the following among other Resolutions:

"5. In order to give our fellow citizens who have heretofore differed with us on questions of policy, but who now with us look upon the preservation of the Union and the enforcement of the laws as paramount to all other considerations, an opportunity for meeting and consulting together with a view to the formation of a Union Ticket, that when this Convention adjourns it adjourn to meet on Monday, the 26th day of August, at 2 o'clock P. M."

In view of this fact, the Conferees from Union county, respectfully notify the Conferees from Snyder and Mifflin that they shall await the action of the matured Nominating Convention of the friends of the Government in Mifflin county, and can not meet in Conference until their voice is heard. We would suggest Wednesday, August 28th, at Middleburg, for the Conference.

☞We notice that a half-Tory paper in Bangor, Me., and another in Concord, N. H., have been suppressed by force. The *Tribune* truly argues that this policy is in the end injurious. We had better bear even grievous evils for which the law affords no remedy, than violate laws which in the long run are the safeguard of us all. It is true, no Union paper is tolerated where Secession prevails; but, it is our boast that "error may be tolerated where there is like freedom left to combat it." The right way to be rid of papers which—under the false colors of "Democracy"—are working hand-in-glove with the Rebels, is, to cease patronizing them; to frown down their treason by social contempt and the omnipotent voice of public opinion; and above all to SUPPORT FOR OFFICE NO MAN THAT THEY PROPOSE. Many of these papers are sickly concerns, sustained by funds outside of their honest resources, and court hostilities that they may gain notoriety or sympathy. *Let them alone severely*, and they will soon die out wherever the United States flag waves.

☞The burning of Hampton—a town about the size of Lewisburg—by the Rebels, for fear it might be of benefit to the Unionists, suggests what they would do in the Free States if they could get here. It will be recollected that they damaged Harpers Ferry in a similar manner, only stopping for fear of injuring their brother Rebels. Davis, Mason, and other wretches distinctly intimated, in the U. S. Senate, last winter, that conflagration could do more harm in the North than in the South, and their course now only proves anew that "Slavery is one of the twin-relics of Barbarism," and adds a chapter to Sumner's Speech on the "Barbarism of Slavery." If they can accomplish their boasts and threats, our Towns will be burned down, and our Farms robbed and pillaged, as the Rebels are now doing with the Unionists in Virginia.

☞The proposition of the Teachers State Association at Lewisburg to furnish a Cannon for the War, attracts great attention. They not only "teach the young ideas how to shoot," but also wish to "shoot the idiots" and knaves in rebellion. By the way, it is a singular fact that wherever Common Schools prevail by Law, the People are loyal—wherever there is no such means to enlighten the whole people, there is more or less treason.

Too much praise can not be given to the people of Lewisburg for the kind manner in which they received the Teachers. The visit to that town will ever be remembered with pleasure by all the members of the Association.—*Mifflinburg Press.*

☞Capt. J. Wesley Chamberlin has sailed for California, on business.

☞Shaw Loo was to Lecture in Huntingdon, last evening.

The Lycoming Republican Delegates, to be elected Saturday, 17th inst., meet in County Convention at the Court House on Wednesday evening, 21st Aug.

Juniata county Union Elections, Saturday, Aug. 31; Convention, Monday, Sept. 2.

Centre county Elections, Sat. Aug 24; Convention Tues. 27.

Democratic Elections, Lycoming, Sat. 24; Convention Tues. 27.

Clinton Elections, Tues. 27; Convention Thursday 29.

Centre Elections, Sat. 24; Convention Tues. 27.

Parson Brownlow's *Knoxville Whig* has been suppressed by the Secessionists of Tennessee. No diversity of sentiment is allowed among those who are engaged in breaking up the Union; but here, where we are fighting for the old flag, men can cheer for Jeff. Davis and we allow them to do as they please.

L. J. Stevens, late chairman of the Breckinridge National Committee, succeeds James Cameron as Colonel of the 79th N. Y. Regiment. We would all the Breckinridge men followed the Colonel's example in striking squarely, without equivocation or its or ands, for the Government.

At one time during the battle of Bull Run, Gen. Lee of the Rebels threw down his sword, and deplored the battle lost.

From Campbell's Flying Artillery.

[Correspondence of the Star & Chronicle.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 8.

We were mustered into Uncle Sam's service on Monday, received our pay up to 1st of August on Tuesday morning, and marched from Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, in the afternoon. Loading cannons, &c., delayed us some, and our train did not move off until after night. By a pleasant trip over the famous bridge-burnt road, our Regiment arrived at Baltimore yesterday forenoon. We were kindly welcomed, treated with coffee, and served with ice water. Peaches, pears, melons, pies, cakes, &c., were offered and bought at fair prices, and the boys were all merry and feasting. Our long train and numerous guns, attracted much attention along the way, and even seemed to astonish some of the Bloody Baltimoreans. The quietness and regular movement of citizens, soldiers and policemen, confirmed the reports we had heard of the efficiency of Military power in this nest of infamous "plug uglies" and "Secesh." In the afternoon we moved off from Baltimore amid much cheering, had a very pleasant journey, halting at the Relay House and various other stations, delaying our arrival here until late at night. On our way, we met a Philadelphia train carrying numerous Congressmen, among them the soldier's friend, Hon. Wm. D. Kelly. Both trains halted, and the Judge was soon among us, questioning the men about their outfits, and telling of the increase of pay, &c., provided by Congress. Here we are quartered in the "New White House," a building just finished, with bath house, cooking arrangements, &c., most admirably adapted to quarter one Regiment at a time. This reception place we had the honor to occupy first. But since we have been halted, fed, and enjoyed a good night's rest in it, we must make place for others arriving dusty and weary.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Aug. 9.

Yesterday, our Regiment marched from the quarters at the Depot, with our guns in battery, the boys "playing horse," through the city towards the Long Bridge, most of the men thinking they would thus cross the Potomac. To the honor of them it must be said, but a few complained or objected to moving upon the enemy's ground without horses. We halted near the Arsenal, below the Bridge, and have our batteries now on the bank of the river, commanding the Bridge and the Heights on the opposite shore, which are dotted, as far as the eye can see, with the white tents of our army. A more pleasant and interesting camping ground could not well be found. It is the spacious enclosure in front of the Arsenal, even and carpeted with a beautiful green sod. We have new tents, and feel proud, comfortable, and happy as can be in time of war, in our new quarters. But company A., Capt. Easton, has already received orders to march at 3 P. M., to morrow, and it is rumored that the different batteries of the Regiments will move, one at a time, daily, if horses &c. can be given in complete readiness. Our Company is Company E, since the permanent organization of the Regiment and the election of Capt. Barr, and we will be sure of remaining several days—a week, and probably months, depending upon the movements of the enemy.

T. G. O.

From the Missouri Osage Valley.

[Correspondence of the Star & Chronicle.]

IBERIA, July 29, 1861.

Supposing a few lines from Central Missouri would not be unacceptable to your readers, I venture to give you this account of our Pennsylvania settlement.

During last Spring, prominent Secessionists began to bestir themselves, even before the meeting of the State Legislature, taking it for granted that the State was already out of the Union. The object was, undoubtedly, preparation to join and fight for the Southern Confederacy. They organized "Home Guards," professedly for home protection, with the reservation of striking for the *South* when the time should come.

You have an account of the out-go of more than half of our number. Those who remained did so of their free will, under the conviction that the time for going had not yet arrived, (for the Seceders had got word from their head-quarters that they were moving too fast, and the State was still in the Union.) We have had reason to see we were right in staying, and are glad to find many of our neighbors returning. I am happy in believing that *all* our Pennsylvanians, without one exception, are Union men, and have been so from the first—not one traitor among them.

Busy rumor passes around her fearful say-sos; occasionally, several families have gathered at one house to have men with arms ready for attack. But things are assuming a more quiet aspect. Some of our families have yet to hear the first word of menace or of insult—others, undoubtedly, have been threatened. The Union Home Guards are in the ascendency, there being about 1,000 within a circle of 10 miles—400 United States troops are stationed for the present at Hickory Hill, about 24 miles north of us—while, 20 miles south, is the great south-western highway for the passage of the National forces. We feel quite safe—though we deem it necessary to be on the alert, lest outsiders should make some sudden dash at us. The Union men have always been uppermost in the State, giving 30,000 majority for the Union candidates to the Convention—and in our neighborhood the Secession company numbered 60 men, while the Union company numbers nearly 100. The former have either gone off to war, or taken the oath of allegiance.

Crops have been housed safely, though some of our friends have suffered loss in part of theirs by not being here and leaving the harvesting to others. Some of us are hoping for a larger prosperity for our noble State than it has ever known. During over five years' residence, I have learned to be at home, and to love Missouri as my adopted State. Though laid by for a time from the ministry, I desire no lovelier, no healthier, no richer location than our neighborhood in which to recruit. The approach by Jefferson city is discouraging, being like a journey through the Desert before arriving at Canaan, but by the "south-west branch" the approach is delightful.

Yours truly, W. BARNHURST.

The Volunteer Bill.

AN ACT to authorize the Employment of Volunteers to aid in Enforcing the Laws and protecting Public Property.

Whereas, certain of the forts, arsenals, custom houses, navy yards and other property of the United States, have been seized, and other violations of law have been committed, and are threatened, by organized bodies of men in several of the States, and a conspiracy has been entered into to overthrow the government of the United States; therefore—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept the services of volunteers, either as cavalry, infantry, or artillery, in such numbers, not exceeding five hundred thousand, as he may deem necessary, for the purpose of rebelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, enforcing the laws, and preserving and protecting the public property: *Provided*, That the services of the volunteers shall be for such time as the President may direct, not exceeding three years nor less than six months, and they shall be disbanded at the end of the war; and all provisions of law applicable to three years' volunteers shall apply to two years' volunteers, and to all volunteers who may have been or may be accepted into the service of the United States for a period not less than six months, in the same manner as if such volunteers were especially named. Before receiving into service any number of volunteers exceeding those now called for and accepted, the President shall, from time to time, issue his proclamation stating the number desired, either as cavalry, infantry, or artillery, and the States from which they are to be furnished, having reference, in any such requisition, to the number then in service from the several States and to the exigencies of the service at the time, and equalizing, as far as practicable, the number furnished by the several States according to federal population.

SEC. 2. That the said volunteers shall be subject to the rules and regulations governing the army of the United States, and that they shall be formed by the President into regiments of infantry, with the exception of such numbers for cavalry and artillery as he may direct, not to exceed the proportion of one company of each of those arms to every regiment of infantry, and to be organized as in the regular service. Each regiment of infantry shall have one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant, (a lieutenant,) one quartermaster, (a lieutenant,) one surgeon and one assistant surgeon, one sergeant major, one regimental quartermaster sergeant, one regimental commissary sergeant, one hospital steward, two principal musicians, and twenty-four musicians for a band; and shall be composed of ten companies, each company to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, one wagoner, and from sixty-four to eighty-two privates.

SEC. 3. That these forces, when accepted as herein authorized, shall be organized into divisions of three or more brigades each; and each division shall have a major general, three aides-de-camp, and one assistant adjutant general with the rank of major. Each brigade shall be composed of four or more regiments, and shall have one brigadier general, two aides-de-camp, one assistant adjutant general with the rank of captain, one surgeon, one assistant quartermaster, and one commissary of subsistence.

SEC. 4. That the President shall be authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the command of the forces provided for in this act, a number of major generals, not exceeding eighteen, and the other division and brigade officers required for the organization of these forces, except the aides-de-camp, who shall be selected by their respective generals from the officers of the army or volunteer corps: *Provided*, That the President may select the major generals and brigadier generals provided for in this act from the line or staff of the regular army, and the officers so selected shall be permitted to retain their rank therein. The governors of the States furnishing volunteers under this act, shall commission the field, staff, and company officers requisite for the said volunteers; but in cases where the State authorities refuse or omit to furnish volunteers at the call or on the proclamation of the President, and volunteers from such States offer their services under such call or proclamation, the President shall have power to accept such services, and to commission the proper field, staff, and company officers.

SEC. 5. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, organized as above set forth, shall, in all respects, be placed on the footing, as to pay and allowances, of similar corps of the regular army: *Provided*, That the allowances of non-commissioned officers and privates for clothing, when not furnished in kind, shall be three dollars and fifty cents per month, and that each company officer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer of cavalry, shall furnish his own horse and horse equipments, and shall receive forty cents per day for their use and risk, except that, in case the horse shall become disabled, or shall die, the allowance shall cease until the disability be removed, or another horse be supplied. Every volunteer non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer, who enters the service of the United States under this act, shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents in lieu of subsistence, and if a cavalry volunteer, twenty five cents additional, in lieu of forage, for every twenty miles of travel from his place of enrolment to the place of muster, the distance to be measured by the shortest usually traveled route; and when honorably discharged an allowance at the same rate, from the place of his discharge to his place of enrolment, and, in addition thereto, if he shall have served for a period of two years, or during the war, if sooner ended, the sum of one hundred dollars: *Provided*, That such of the companies of cavalry herein provided for as may require it, may be furnished with horse and horse equipments in the same manner as in the United States army.

SEC. 6. That any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States under this act, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service; and the widow, if there be one, and if not the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. That the bands of the regiments of infantry and cavalry shall be paid as follows: one-fourth of each will receive the pay and allowances of sergeants of engineer soldiers; one fourth those of corporals of engineer soldiers; and the remaining half those of privates of engineer soldiers of the first class; and the leaders of the band shall receive the same pay and emoluments as second lieutenants of infantry.

SEC. 8. That the wagoners and saddlers shall receive the pay and allowances of corporals of cavalry. The regimental commissary sergeant shall receive the pay and allowances of a regimental sergeant major, and the regimental quartermaster sergeant shall receive the pay and allowances of a sergeant of cavalry.

SEC. 9. That there shall be allowed to each regiment one chaplain, who shall be appointed by the regimental commander on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on duty with the regiment at the time the appointment shall be made. The chaplain so appointed must be a regular ordained minister of a Christian denomination, and shall receive the pay and allowances of a captain of cavalry, and shall be required to report to the colonel commanding the regiment to which he is attached, at the end of each quarter, the moral and religious condition of the regiment, and such suggestions as may conduce to the social happiness and moral improvement of the troops.

SEC. 10. That the general commanding a separate department, or a detached army, is hereby authorized to appoint a military board or commission, of not less than three nor more than five officers, whose duty it shall be to examine the capacity, qualifications, propriety of conduct, and efficiency of any commissioned officer of volunteers, within his department or army, who may be reported to the board or commission, and upon such report, if adverse to such officer, and if approved by the President of the United States, the commission of such officer shall be vacated: *Provided always*, That no officer shall be eligible to sit on such board or commission whose rank or promotion would in any way be effected by its proceedings, and two members at least, if practicable, shall be of equal rank of the officer being examined. And when vacancies occur in any of the companies of volunteers, an election shall be called by the colonel of the regiment to fill such vacancies, and the men of each company shall vote in their respective companies for all officers as high as captain, and vacancies above captain shall be filled by the votes of the commissioned officers of the regiment, and all officers so elected shall be commissioned by the respective governors of the States or by the President of the United States.

SEC. 11. That all letters written by soldiers in the service of the United States may be transmitted through the mails without pre-payment of postage, under such regulations as the Post Office Department may prescribe, the postage thereon to be paid by the recipients.

SEC. 12. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to introduce among the volunteer forces in the service of the United States, the system of allotment tickets, now used in the navy, or some equivalent system, by which the family of the volunteer may draw such portions of his pay as he may request.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—There is reliable information here to the effect that there were two thousand rebel soldier sick and wounded at Culpepper Court House, and one thousand wounded rebels at Warrenton, on Tuesday, aside from numerous others at private residences. The story of the rebel loss at Bull Run has never been half told.

To the Editors of the "Star & Chronicle."

Some time ago, I had occasion to touch up the Senior Editor of the Argus for his Defalcation as Canal Collector at Liverpool. I knew it would make him squirm like a boy with a dose of castor oil—still, it would do him good—and it has, for it worked off much foul matter, and his evacuations have since been much healthier. I learn that he has also paid $200 of that balance, leaving only $400 that he now owes the State. Very well done, John—now wipe out that little balance, show a clean sheet, and none of us will say anything more about your great speculations with the people's money.

Is there such a new sensation fortune-telling? If so, the Argusites missed it badly when they attempted to foretell who our party would nominate in primary election. From position and number of candidates, any ordinary observer must have supposed Beaver and Walter would take the lead, but on Judges, Senator, and Sheriff, their side-splits and prophecies were as true as the Book of Mormon—they only showed what they wanted done!

After guessing it so widely as they have, I hesitate to try my hand at prophesying—but I will tell you (in strict confidence—don't you tell anybody) a kind Democrat neighbor tells me is the programme of the editors and some stockholders of the spoil enterprise:

Mr. Sheidler for Judge—not as a Democrat, at all, but as the people's man. Robert Sanderson for Assemblyman, (or any other man that will pay for printing tickets.)

For Senate, it is allowed that Barton has the most claims, but then Judge Wallis has the most cash—and this last is omnipotent among the latter-Day Democracy. For Assembly, Joseph Gardner is to be shelved for Mr. Mayne of Hartley, late from the pasture fields of old White Chester.

For Sheriff, Cox of Lewisburg—Hess to be encouraged, however, so as to get sufficient Republican votes to secure Cox.

Eyerly for Commissioner, and Brown for Treasurer.

I only endorse this as a rumor—if it don't prove truer than the Argus, I'll never people fool again—that's a mistake in the printer.

When you try again to bet me, John, don't shoot so wide of the mark as you did before, or as you did about the nominations. So no more at present from NEW BEAUTY.

Great Battle, near Springfield, Mo.

Early on Saturday morning, 10th inst., Gen Lyon marched out of Springfield, and came up with the enemy on Davis' Creek, Green's Prairie, four miles southwest of Springfield, where they had taken a strong position.

A severe cannonading was kept up for two or three hours, when, the fire of Totten's artillery proving too severe for the enemy, they gradually fell back.

Lyon's cavalry on the left flank, and Siegel's artillery on the right, then began a terrific attack, and spread disaster and dismay in the ranks of the rebels. Their tents and baggage wagons were all destroyed.

Sometime in the afternoon, while Lyon was leading his column, his horse was shot from under him. He immediately mounted another, and as he turned to his men, waving his hat and cheering them on, was struck in the small of the back, and fell dead to the ground.

The command devolved on Siegel, and the pursuit was continued until nightfall, when our little army rested for the night in the enemy's encampment.

On Sunday morning, Siegel, fearing that the enemy might recover and attempt to cut his command from Springfield, fell back on that city, where the Home Guards were stationed. Then, fearing that the greater numbers of the enemy might induce them to get between him and Rolla, he concluded to fall back on Rolla.

Ninety rebels were captured, including a Colonel of distinction. The sword and horse of Ben. McCulloch were among the trophies of the field of battle, and it was reported that McCulloch was killed.

Reinforcements for Gen. Siegel were on the way to Rolla, and the army may be considered as safe. Siegel bore away $25,000 in specie from the Springfield Bank, and all his baggage trains; but spiked and abandoned one or two guns.

Our force was 8,000, including 2,000 Home Guards.

The muster-roll reported to have been taken from the enemy gives their force at 23,000, including regiments from Louisiana, Tennessee, and Mississippi, with the Texas Rangers and Cherokee half-breeds.

Our loss was 500 to 800 killed and wounded—the enemy's loss must have been much greater, as whole regiments were cut up by the gallant assaults and galling fire of our brave men.

—This was a brilliant Union victory, but sadly shaded by the death of NATHANIEL LYON. He was born at Ashford, Ct., in 1820, his mother being a descendant of Col. Knowlton, of Revolutionary fame, and his father a plain farmer. He graduated at West Point, and for 20 years has seen hard service in Indians wars, in Mexico, Florida, California, and Kansas. His experience in Kansas changed him from a Democrat to a cordial hater of Border Ruffians, and Slavery. His services in Missouri were invaluable. His name will adorn a page of our country's history. He leaves a family to mourn with a nation for his early loss.

The new Tariff Bill, as passed by the House, fixes the duty on brown sugar at 2½ cents per pound, on white refined sugar 4 cents, on candied and colored sugars 6 cents, on coffee 5 cents, on pepper and allspice 6 cents, on raisins, figs, dates, prunes, and currants 5 cents, on tea 15 cents, on cinnamon 20 cents, on nutmegs 25 cents, on oranges and lemons 20 per cent. We are pleased to find that the intended reduction of duty on iron has been abandoned. Pennsylvania's great interest has been cared for.

A letter was received in Washington on Wednesday, from a lady in Richmond, in which she says: "There is no rejoicing in Richmond. The number of killed and wounded brought into Richmond is fearful."

Judge Woodward, of Bloomsburg, is nominated for President Judge in the Bucks and Montgomery district. The habit of going outside of a district has advantages as well as evils.

Sharp shooters and Cavalry are being offered to Government, and accepted. They seem to be peculiarly necessary.

Charles J. Faulkner, late Minister to France, has been arrested at Washington, on the charge of Treason. This looks like the Government taking hold in earnest.

The great GARIBALDI, it is reported, is coming to America, to engage anew in the battle of Freedom. He will, it is said, be commissioned as Major General.

Several Union Surgeons have been released from Richmond. They bring news that many of our troops, reported "killed," are prisoners.

On Sunday night last, some villain broke into the house of Henry Sulouff, in Fermanagh twp., Juniata county, and stole $2,500, belonging to Jacob Heffman.

It is a little remarkable that the class of men who are finding fault with *President Lincoln* have so little fault to find with the traitor *Jeff. Davis.*

The bill providing for the increase in the number of the West Point cadets did not pass Congress.

Horace Greeley has been for some days dangerously ill with brain fever, but has begun to recover.

In parts of Texas and Virginia, an increase of Union feeling is evident.

J. W. Denver, of California, is appointed a Brigadier General.

The house of Henry Long, in Brush Valley was burned down, 27th ult.

The Hughesville Guards left Muncy for the seat of war, Monday evening.

The Tax authorized by Congress will not be levied until 1862.

Lock Haven, Milesburg, &c., are sending Cavalry to the war.

"He remembered the Forgotten" was beautifully said of Howard the philanthropist. It also applies to every man who brings the ameliorations, comforts and enjoyments of life within the reach of persons and classes who are otherwise deprived of their advantages. Especially may it be said of him who laboriously seeks and finds new means of preserving health, "the poor man's capital and the rich man's power." We think this eulogium properly applied to J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, the renowned chemist of New England who, spurning the trodden paths to fame, devotes his entire abilities and acquirements to the discovery of Nature's most effectual remedies for disease. When the hidden blessing has been revealed, he proceeds to supply it to all mankind alike, through our druggists, at such low prices that poor and rich may alike enjoy its benefits.—*Journal and Enquirer, Portland, Maine.*

AGENTS WANTED to sell the Erie Sewing Machine. We will give a commission or pay wages at from $75 to $90 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 Howe 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. 6m883

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, Burean-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 work 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

MARRIED.

By E. C. Moore, Esq., 25th ult., ANDREW HYRONIMUS and Miss LUCY A. BURNS, all of Hartley Tp.

By the same, 25th ult., SAMUEL P. SMITH of Penn and Miss JULIA ANN BAKER of Washington Tp. Also JOHN RITTER of Muncy Crk and Miss MATILDA MOCK of Pleasant Crk.

By Rev. S. W. Penn, 7th inst., SAMUEL ROBABACH of Troy and Miss JENNY HAALAND of Jersey Shore.

On the 8th inst., by Rev. David Kline, JOHN WALTER, and Miss HARRIETTA HASTINGER.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. Creamer, JOHN C. FRAIN, of Middleburg, and Miss LIZZIE FARNSWORTH, of Centre township.

By Rev. Daniel Klose—4th inst., JOHN HOFFMAN and Miss HANNAH GARRETT, both of Hartleton.

On the 15th ult., by Rev. J. W. Langley, of Milton, Mr. G. A. KAUFMAN and Miss ANNA BENSON.

In Beaver township, 25th ult., by A. T. Ludwig, Esq., ALEXANDER SMITH of Lewis and Mrs. MARY HILL of the former.

Died.

At his father's (Col. Jacob Derr) in Buffalo township, 14th inst., JOHN H. DERR, aged 21 years—late of the Lewisburg Infantry, Penn'a Volunteers. Mr. Derr returned home ill with fever, from Virginia, with the Company. He is the first of the Infantry who has expired, and was followed to his grave, in the Lewisburg Cemetery, by members of his late comrades, who buried him (aided by the Lewisburg Grays, &c.) with military honors, to-day.

On the 4th inst., in New Berlin, ISABELLA, daughter of Rev. Harriet Reader, aged about 11 years.

In St. Louis, Missouri, 21st ult., JOHN H. LOWREY, in the 50th year of his age. He was one of the early settlers of Bellefonte, and spent the greater part of his long life in it.

In Milton, Monday Morning, THOMAS POLLOCK, one of our oldest and most respectable citizens, in the 83d year of his age.

In M'Ewensville, 10th ult., ELIZA, widow of George Blain, deceased, aged about 70 years.

In East Buffalo, 12th inst., DAVID son of Jacob and Mary Jane Shirk, aged about 4 years.

In Clinton Valley, 13th ult., JOHN ADAM HAINES, in his 59th year.

STATEMENT of the **Lewisburg Bank**, as required by the second section of the Act of General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the 13th Oct. A.D. 1857.

Assets.

Specie in Bank and specie funds in Philada.	$65,788 09
Due from other Banks	23,245 85
Bills discounted	273,454 14
	362,488 08

Liabilities.

Circulation	179,797 00
Due other Banks and Commonwealth	29,047 77
Due Depositors	72,043 74
	281,790 51

Personally appeared before me, Andrew Kennedy, N. P., David Reber, Cashier of the above named Bank, who being duly sworn according to law, says the above is correct to the best of his knowledge.—Aug. 7, 1861

DAVID REBER, Cashier.

A. KENNEDY, N. P.

Lewisburg Market.

Corrected Weekly

Wheat	$ 95 to 100	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.....	50
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	4:38 P M
Night Express	do	1:02 A M

MOVING SOUTH.

Mail train	passes Lewisburg	9:41 A M
Freight & Accommodation	do	5:02 P M
Night Express	do	9:51 P M