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, JAN. 14, 1862.

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

☞ Benj. C. Taylor, of Dayton, O., in renewing his subscription to the "Star & Chronicle," says that he has failed to receive but one paper in seven years. Considering that postal as well other sublunary machinery is subject to derangements, we think this isn't so bad.

☞ Lieut. George Corman, of the Flying Artillery now quartered in Lewisburg, desires us to acknowledge, in behalf of his Company, the kindness and generosity of the ladies of this place in furnishing socks and gloves to the members of his company. Being much needed, they were gratefully received. This is another evidence of the patriotism of our ladies, and shows that their hearts feel and their hands work for the soldier, from whatever quarter he may come; and that, while they have been bountiful to their friends who have gone from their midst to sustain the flag of their country, they do not forget "the strangers within their gates."

READY!—Any one who has been watching the vast military machinery which the fall of Fort Sumpter set in motion, requires no prophetic ken to convince him that the time for its perfection and application is near. The army of six hundred thousand as brave and hardy men as ever drew a sword or discharged a musket is disciplined to such a degree that it can work together as harmoniously as the parts of a steam engine. The fleet of seventy iron-cased vessels at St. Louis and Cairo is about being completed, and is receiving its armament of ponderous guns and mortars. The Burnsides fleet has already sailed for its rendezvous at Old Point Comfort. The army from the Kansas border to Fortress Monroe is constantly in expectation of the word from the young General-in-Chief, which they are so eager to obey—"Forward!"

When we consider that these tremendous legions of freemen, in addition to having enlisted their brave hearts in the cause, are armed and equipped with the best and most powerful weapons which the most ingenious and enlightened people on the globe can invent, we may well shudder when the telegraph announces a forward movement. That this storm of sulphurous lightning, iron thunder, leaden hail and crimson flood shall crash through the iron gates of Columbus, Bowling Green, Manassas, &c., and beard the lion of treason in his den, we have but little room to doubt.

Meanwhile the Southerners vainly endeavor to conceal their trepidation. They clamor for more men; censure their rulers for failing to fortify their weak points of defense; boast of their strength and prowess at one place, and at another place, at the same time, quail at the idea of a Federal advance.

A general move along the whole line of this immense battle-field—a thousand miles in extent—may occur before this week closes; possibly before this article shall have been perused by our more distant readers. The anxiety on both sides of the line, who can portray? Who has not a relative, a friend or a valued neighbor in this array? There is scarcely one. Yet all on the North side are willing to hazard a trial, having abiding faith in officers and men, and feeling strong in the justice of the cause.

[Correspondence of the Star & Chronicle.]

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8, 1862.

A couple of days, in part, around this city went to show that Secessionism has cursed it in part, by its one week's carnival in April, as it has Virginia, &c., by its overpowering force. A general stagnation is apparant—some of the best stores, four or five together, are unused—and sadness prevails. The blue-coated Union soldiers are conspicuous, and I am told are not insulted as formerly. Barnum's Hotel I found in its usual quiet state—except that one man was violently ejected (drunk) from its hall—and there is not the former flood of travel. There is no opposition to Mr. Dennison, the Union candidate for State Senator, in place of Yellott, who has fled to the Secesh. Baltimoreans, generally—the middling classes, by far the best portion of them—would be very glad to see Rebellion crushed out completely, this day, and never known more, except in history.

It is stated that a whole Regiment of our Volunteers, from York county, are guarding the Railroad from the Penn'a State Line to Baltimore. What a cost! and what a flood of produce and of cash is the Free North yet pouring through Baltimore into Washington! Baltimore is happily situated for trade, but has lost years of prosperity by the pride of its aristocrats and the insanity of its mobocrats. It has cost something to some men to be Union men there, but the Inaugural of their new Governor, Bradford, promises a better day for the State. W.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Treasury notes are 4 per cent discount. This depreciation which has also been observed in Philadelphia and New York, is owing to the failure of Congress to mature a financial plan for the country.

ARMY LETTERS.

[Correspondence of the Star & Chronicle.]

From the Linn Rifles.

"STEAMSHIP "COSSACK," opposite Annapolis, Jan. 7, 1862.

On Sunday week I wrote to you stating that we were then preparing for departure. Things remained in *statu quo* last week, and the next Sunday was spent in the same way. This time our orders were positive. All Saturday night and Sunday you would have heard the sound of the hammer and saw. It snowed slightly on Saturday night, and on Sunday it was pretty cold. In the forenoon of Sunday we were out practicing loading and firing until our cartridges were exhausted. We were then ordered to draw ball cartridges and see that every man had 40 rounds. Then about 4 o'clock came orders to sign our pay rolls, and by 9 o'clock our regiment was paid off, each man receiving two months wages, $26. Late in the afternoon we drew three days rations, and the cooks were nearly all night, Sunday, cooking them. It was a wild looking night—snowing and sleeting—camp fires burning, pots boiling, cooks with the wierd look the fire light gave them, men in the best spirits, officers busy nearly all night making up express packages for the man to send their money; so that you see our Sunday was crowded full.

Monday morning saw us up briskly. Our camp looked very beautiful. It was very beautiful before the snow, but this morning it looked lovely, and we looked over it with affectionate eyes. It was our home for six happy weeks. We had made friends even with the ground moles that burrowed under our tents. Tents were struck—down went our shrubbery. It was wonderful what amount of rubbish had collected in the short time we were there at housekeeping. Boxes, barrels, tin cans, indications of the kindness of our friends, all went into the bonfires. The *general* beat, the Band played Dixie, and we marched, casting a look over the desolated camp ground as we passed. The scavengers were there—white and black, picking up the odd ends of things left. Nothwithstanding we threw a good many things away, forty rounds of cartridges, and your whole stock of valuables on your back, made a heavy load; every man looked like a wandering tin-shop or a Jew clothing store. It was so cold that the head of the band drum burst across the middle. When we got to the centre square, four companies filed off to the right, down to the city wharf to embark on the "Scout," a sailing vessel, under command of Lt.Col. Bell, carrying with them the flags of the old Pennsylvania Fourth. The new flag went with our six companies. I must mention we carry three flags, two of the old Fourth, one, new, presented at Harrisburg by Gov. Curtin. You may infer what we mean to do, when we dare to carry that old flag. I consider it a happiness, that in line of battle those flags float directly over my own head. Six companies were embarked on board the "Cossack" without delay. We had not one drunken man in the regiment, and but one man unaccounted for. We are now ready, except embarking the horses of the staff. We are ahead of any other regiment in the brigade, though third in starting. Last week we had a brigade drill and did admirably. As we came to the field, we were closed in mass, and wheeled in magnificent style. Closed in mass, the whole regiment moves at once. Gen. Reno complimented our regiment as having executed the firing better than any on the field. Our steamer, the "Cossack," was formerly the "Eastern Queen," an Ocean Steamer, about 300 feet long, and 60 wide. It is very finely fitted up with berths. The ladies' parlor, as it was when ladies used it, is occupied by the officers. It is a beautiful sight on deck to-night—moon-lit, the dark waves dancing gaily—the harbor full of black hulled steamers and ships—the signal lights aloft—the bright light of the light-house above its white shaft, the shores picturesque—the town—opposite the light house the British ship Imolite, 51 Armstrong guns—I can't paint or picture the scene.

To-morrow we sail—I may be able to tell you where, some weeks hence. Conjectures are useless. We are all making what we consider shrewd guesses. We rendezvous at Old Point Comfort, where the naval part of the expedition is now lying. The idea that we stop short of some far southern port seems to me absurd. Our own Company sent home over $1500. I should have liked to describe the scene in Annapolis on Monday, but it beggars description. The poor shopkeepers were utterly demented. Money floated around loosely—15 or 20 regiments paid two months wages. But I have not time to write more. J. M. L.

From Port Royal, S. C.

FORT SEWARD, S. C., Jan. 2, 1862.

We have just had another battle here, or rather at Beaufort Ferry about 19 miles from here, and it has been quite a victory for us. On last Tuesday Gen. Sherman sent two of the new gun boats up to Beaufort and also Gen. Viele's Brigade. Gen. Stevens was there with his Brigade and had charge of Beaufort. The object of the expedition was to prevent, if possible, the fortifying of the Ferry seven miles above Beaufort on the main land, and to capture and destroy what was already erected there. So yesterday (1st) the troops marched towards the Ferry at an early hour and commenced fighting at 7 A. M. The gun boats pitched in sharp and it lasted nearly all day; our forces were left to march past one of their masked batteries of three guns—at least two regiments passed, the 100th Reg. Penn'a Round Heads and the 79th New York—and as the 8th Michigan was passing they opened upon them, wounding six and killing one, and wounding severely the Maj. of the 8th Maine, who had volunteered his services to the 47th New York, as they are without a Major. We lost no other men. In the afternoon the Rebels sent in a flag of truce asking time to bury their dead, the General told them he would grant it providing they would give up a prisoner of ours they had taken. They gave him up and they were then allowed to carry off their dead and wounded. We took two of their men prisoners, and killed over 140, besides wounding a great number. The principal credit is due the fleet—they drove them from this battery into the woods, our men then crossed and captured one of the three guns, (the other two they succeeded in carrying off with them when they retreated.) We also burned all their works and houses and then returned to Beaufort, having accomplished what we wished to do. The Rebels had cavalry and infantry in great numbers and all night were being reinforced from Charleston and Savannah; our men could hear the locomotives whistle and cars running on the Railroad all night.

Jan. 2.—This morning our men were taking it easy at Beaufort and watching the gunboats shelling the woods all day, which has done great execution. Gen. Viele's Brigade all returned to Hilton Head this, evening and the above is a correct account from an eye-witness. One of the Rebel prisoners is mortally wounded, having been struck with a piece of shell which cut his abdomen open and exposed his stomach and intestines. When they asked him how many men they had there, his reply was "you need not expect any information from me as regards our numbers." He admitted, however, that their loss was great and that the same shell that struck him killed 12 men by his side. It was a very active and destructive engagement, and was done to destroy the work we knew they were erecting and to keep our men in readiness for all emergencies. We could hear the cannonading quite plainly here all the time, and the more we heard the more we wanted to be there. It must have been a grand spectacle to see those shells flying in the air and doing so much good work.

On last Tuesday I was on another scouting expedition and was nearly up to Beaufort. We are having excellent times and but little to do. On New Year's day I was invited by Com. Dupont to dine with him abroad the man-of-war Wabash, but did not get there because our boat was away. If I don't soon get some letters and papers from home I will stop writing. I have not received anything of a later date than Dec. 6. We expect a steamer in every day and have been expecting one since the middle of December and none yet. Horrible without news! Doc C.

Latest News

GOOD NEWS FROM KENTUCKY!—A despatch received from Cincinnati, 11th inst., states that Humphrey Marshall's command, being threatened by Col. Garfield sent a flag of truce, and wished to know if things could not be arranged without fighting. Col. Garfield said, "Fight or surrender!" Marshall then made a speech to his command, and said they must either disband or surrender. They disbanded in great haste. It is supposed that our cavalry captured all their guns.

Recent numbers of the New Orleans "True Delta" contains three different editorial attacks on the Jeff. Davis Government. The editor does not believe that the peculiar logic of Davis will convince France or England of the inefficiency of the federal blockade, or bring either of those powers to his assistance, but argues that European nations are not to be gained to the rebel cause by foolishly refusing them any cotton except thro' Confederate ports. In the next article on "The Prospect," he thinks that praying and fasting are not equal to the duty of coping with Enfield rifles and rifled cannon, for that Providence often takes the side of the heaviest artillery; that federal "formidable fleets" have carried a terrible panic throughout the south; that Fernandina, Brudswick, Savannah and other places on the southern coast, are in great danger of sharing the fate of Cape Hatteras, Port Royal and Ship Island; and that, in short, "the prospect" of an independent Southern Utopia within any reasonable period of time is exceedingly gloomy. The third article denounces the rebel administration as permitting swindling and injustice in various departments.

A TRAITOR AND LIAR.—On the occasion of the reception of Mr. Faulkner, in Richmond, a few days since, he made a speech in which he said:

"But he was not a free man yet. It devolved upon the Confederate Government to say whether he should or not. [Voices—"You shall be."] Whether he should be compelled to go back to imprisonment, or whether he should go free, and dedicate himself to the cause of liberty—or, as Seward expressed it, to the cause of 'treason.' He had pledged his life to the cause of the South, and was now here to seek an opportunity for its fulfillment."

Mr. Faulkner was Minister to France during Buchanan's Administration. When he returned, he was arrested, (or, rather, retained as a hostage to offer in exchange for Mr. Ely, then a prisoner in the hands of the Rebels,) but he denied being a traitor in word, deed, or sympathy. The above extract exhibits the tiger's claws of this polished traitor.

REBEL NANTIPPES.—If you want to make an angel, select a good woman for the material; and if you want to make a real devil, just pick out a bad one, especially if a secessionist.

The other day, a fine cake was sent to Mrs. Greenhow, a rebel lady confined in Washington. Lieut. Sheldon stuck a penknife into it in several places, and striking a hard substance, opened it, and found Treasury notes, fives and tens, to a considerable amount; also, a letter, stating that arrangements had been made to effect her escape and conveyance to Richmond, and naming the day and hour of deliverance. When the lady found out the discovery obtained from her cake, her anger was uncontrolable. The Lieutenant bought her a nice new cake and sent it to her, but she threw it down stairs!

A Baltimore widow, Mrs. Boxley, was brought in to share the prison of Mrs. Greenhow and Mrs. Poole. She was three days from Richmond with a valuable "cargo." She had among many little documents of value about parts of her clothes and person, thin papers hid in her hair. One of the papers was a commission in the rebel army for a young Baltimorean. She refused to sleep under a blanket marked "U. S."! After being confined, she sent to an officer for a different one. She soon received notice to sleep under it, or go without.

Some anxiety has been expressed lest a new mishap shall have befallen Mason and Slidell, on their way to Halifax, from which the reclamation of no human power will redeem them. The gunboat Rinaldo, on which they took passage, has been nine days at sea, and it is said she was bound to Halifax. Either this common understanding was a mistake, or the vessel has gone to that other place which is sometimes mentioned in connection with Halifax. The orders, however, we believe, were that the Rinaldo should be governed by the wishes of her passengers, but that they should be landed at Halifax unless they insisted upon being taken directly to England There is an old proverb which forbids the fear that either of these Southern emissaries will be drowned, and it would, besides, be quite in accordance with Mason's character to insist upon holding on as long as possible to the distinction of being on a British man-of-war. For both these reasons our anxiety is not overwhelming.—N. Y. TRIBUNE.

Hon. Charles Sumner, in a speech delivered in the Senate on the 9th instant, on the Trent affair, fully sustained the action of the Administration in giving up Mason and Slidell, and went even further than Mr. Seward. The points he made and decided are three: First, that the seizure of the men without taking the ship, was wrong; because a navy officer has no right to substitute himself for a judicial tribunal; second, that the ship, even if taken, would not have been held liable on account of the rebel emissaries, inasmuch as neutral ships are free to carry all persons not apparently in the military or naval service of the enemy; and, third, that dispatches are not contraband of war.

A special despatch from Cairo to the St. Louis True Democrat says that 25,000 troops are now on their way there from different points, and as soon as they arrive a column from 60,000 to 75,000 strong will march from there to Paducah under Gen. Grant. The destination of this force is said to be Nashville, whence, if a junction can be made with Gen. Buell's command, the entire army will proceed to New Orleans.

One thing that has been learned during the progress of Gen. Dix's expedition is, that the rebels are badly in want of ammunition. In lieu of cannon balls, chunks of bar iron were put in bags for canister. At one battery, a mixed collection was found, including cobble-stones, iron candlesticks, broken bits of machinery, and a general museum of varieties, sewed up in canvas.

Over two thousand stand of arms have been distributed by Governor Curtin among the border counties of Pennsylvania. The Governor has also addressed a letter to the commissioners of the counties bordering on Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, informing them that when volunteer companies are organized, arms will be promptly furnished.

MISSOURI.—A letter from Fort Scott, (Kansas), published in the *N.Y. World*, contains some interesting statements respecting the negroes liberated by Gen. Lane's Brigade on its recent march in Missouri. The negroes, pretended to be about 2,000 in number, were fugitives from their masters, or their masters fugitives from them, and were protected by the Kansas troops without questioning about the political status of their owners, when they came into camp. The able men were put to work immediately driving teams, cooking, grooming the horses, and doing all the extra work of the brigade, and serving the officers. A part of the negroes which could not be employed in the camp, was sent to Kansas and hired out as farm hands. The fugitives are said to be generally shrewd and industrious, and the farmers of Kansas avail themselves gladly of this supply of laborers. In slavery, one can hardly imagine a more shiftless, indolent being than a Missouri negro. But the moment which changes Slavery to Freedom, effects an instantaneous and complete revolution in his character, and the slave, who worked carelessly and as little as he could, rises, when a free man, equal to the emergency.

LANE'S EXPEDITION.—The President has authorized Gen. James H. Lane to gather about him an army of 30,000 men, making Leavenworth his headquarters, and to march to the field of operation with all the speed possible. Jim Lane's army will go forth animated with the idea that makes heros—love of freedom. His expedition will be a western enterprize conducted on western principles. Economy, bravery and celerity are the implements. Lane's force will be chiefly mounted. He expects to start with 15,000 cavalry, 10,000 infantry, 1,000 flying artillery, 1,200 fusileers, 4,000 loyal Indians, and about 1,000 Contrabands, now in Kansas, on the start; but the latter force is expected to increase as he proceeds South. He can employ 8,000 to 10,000 able-bodied Contrabands to great advantage, to lighten the toil of the soldiers. Gen. Lane claims that with the help of 8,000 or 10,000 robust loyal blacks, as men of all work, he can double the efficiency and striking power of his troops, and prevent more than the half of all the sickness and death that is wasting the ranks of the other divisions of the army, where pro-slavery generals subject their soldiers to all kinds of drudgery and hardship, rather than hurt the "divine institution" of the Secesh. He does not intend to depend on Washington for bread, or Secretary Chase for money. He proposes to make the traitors furnish the rations and bear the expenses of the march. The field of operations assigned to Lane by the President, is Kansas, Southwestern Missouri, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory, and as much farther south as he chooses to go.—*Chicago Tribune.*

MISSOURI.—Brigadier Gen. Schofield, who now commands the forces in the State service, returned from North Missouri after a very successful campaign among the bridge-burners. Many have been killed in the field, and he has captured more than 80, including some of the leading spirits among them. They are all safely under guard, and will have summary trials before a military commissioner. They claim to have acted under direct orders from Gen. Price, and expected to be treated as prisoners of war, and liberated upon parole, and were greatly surprised to find themselve regarded as outlaws from the human race, to receive the punishment of death. Gen. Schofield found the bridge-burners singly or in little squads, often secreted in houses or hidden in the bushes; and it is a fact, that in nearly every case the information that led to their discovery, was obtained from the negroes.

Donation.—The friends of S. W. M'DANIEL, Pastor of the Christian Church, will pay him a Donation Visit, on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, the 16th inst. A general invitation is extended to all to attend

MARRIED.

In Kelly township, 9th inst., by Rev. Henry Weigand, ISAAC SOWERS and Miss SARAH J., daughter of Daniel Noll. [Thanks and kindest regards to this sensible couple for one of the finest cakes that Kelly township can afford, and that is saying considerable—and the Senior not to blame!]

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. Geo. Warren, JOHN R. GILBERT, of Owosso, Mich., and Miss REBECCA A. FIEDLER, of New Columbia, Union Co., Pa.

In Northumberland, on the 31 inst., by Rev. J. A. Peck, THOMAS STEWART to Miss REBECCA WENCK, both of Northumberland.

Died,

Of Diphtheria, on the 8th inst., ANNE, daughter of J. R. and Mary G. Iorwin, of Lewisburg.

On the 11th inst., in Lewisburg, Mrs. CATHARINE WALTER, aged about 88 years.

Lewisburg Market.

Corrected Weekly

Wheat	$112	Eggs	$ 15
Rye	50	Tallow	8
Corn	50	Lard	8
Oats	28	Ham	12
Flaxseed	1,50	Shou.&Side	8 & 9
Dried Apples	$1,25	Cloverseed	$5,75
Fresh Butter	10	Potatoes	50
Fresh Butter	14	Country Soap	4 & 6
Hogs	4,00		

IN THE ORPHAN'S COURT OF UNION COUNTY:

THE Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of Philip Stahl administrator of Joseph Kelly, late of Kelly Tp. Union county, dec'd, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant to and among the creditors and heirs of said decedent, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment at the office of Orwig & Hayes, in the borough of Lewisburg on SATURDAY, February 8, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day.

SAMUEL H. ORWIG, Auditor.

Lewisburg, Jan. 10, 1862

A NEW TOP BUGGEY

FOR SALE LOW, or exchange for a good Horse, by KREMER, M'CLURE & CO.

January 9, 1862.

INSURANCE.

WEST BRANCH Insurance Company, of Lock Haven, Pa.

Insures Property in both Town and Country on as reasonable Terms as any other good Company.

The large increase of Premium Notes makes it a reliable Company to insure in.

Amount of Premium Notes now in force, $250,000,00

J. W. CHAPMAN, Sec.——G. C. HARVEY, Pres

LARISON PROSS, Agent,

Dec 16, 1861] Lewisburg

J. M. MOYER,
Attorney at Law,
LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA.

CONSULTATIONS had in the English and German languages.

Office at the Law Office of Wm. Jones, Esq.

Lewisburg, Jan. 4, 1862.

NOTICE.—The annual Election of Officers of the Lewisburg Literary Association will be held at the office of Wm. Jones, Esq., on Tuesday evening, January 14, at seven o'clock. A full attendance of members is requested. [Jan. 4] J. A. KREAMER, Sec.

FOR SALE!

A NEW TOP BUGGY, latest style, cheap for Cash or upon time. Apply to JOHN B. LINN, Lewisburg

H. GERHART, DENTIST, has removed to South 3d street, four doors from the Town Clock, LEWISBURG, PA

New Stand---New Goods!

JOSEPH L. HAWN having taken the rooms under the Telegraph and Chronicle offices, rented them, and filled in an extensive variety of

Hats, Caps, Gentlemen's Clothing, &c.

Also a large and splendid stock of CLOTHS CASSIMERES, &c, which he will *make up to order*, as he still continues the Tailoring Business. He is prepared to execute all work entrusted to his care, to the satisfaction of the customer.

N. B. Cutting and Repairing done to order. [Lewisburg, April 10, 1861

NOTICE!

THE Books and Accounts of Dr. T. S. CHRIST have been placed in my hands for collection—of which all interested will please take notice. JOHN B. LINN

Lewisburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

TIMES BRIGHTENING!!

NEW STORE IN A NEW PLACE!

AND A

NEW HAND AT THE YARD-STICK.

B. FRANK. HURSH, having opened a

DRY GOODS STORE,

in CRISWELL'S NEW BUILDING, Market street, (nearly opposite the old Hayes stand,) will be happy to attend to the wants of all his friends who may be pleased to favor him with their custom.

He has now on hand a well-selected stock of everything which may classed under the general head of Dry Goods.

Lewisburg, Sept. 16, '61 B. F. HURSH.

'Variety the Spice of Life.'

A NEW STOCK of Woolen Goods, Head Dresses—Nets—Head Collars—Fancy Stationery, &c. just received at

B. W. CROZIER'S VARIETY STORE.

Something New!

GROCERY, FLOUR & FEED STORE on Lower Market street, Lewisburg, two doors above the old Hayes' stand, where I will sell everything as

Cheap as the Cheapest!

☞ OYSTERS by the can, fresh every day—*SWEET POTATOES*, and other Vegetables in their season.

☞ CASH paid for all kinds Produce.

☞ Call—see—satisfy yourselves.

Oct. 18, 1861 W. M. ELLIS

Nota Bena!

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

WINTER 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, Nov. 3, 1861

☞ FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, ☜ on Market Square, Lewisburg.

A good supply of Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Stands, &c., on hand or made to order by [829] DAVID GUTER

Important, via Phila!

John H. Goodman, *Lewisburg*,

HAS received and opened a CHOICE assortment of all the latest styles of Fall and Winter Goods, at the Old HAYES' stand. The particular attention of the Ladies is called to his stock of

Brilliants
Dress Silks Prints
Delaines Shawls
Fig.Fr.Merinos Collars
Ducals Sleeves
Ginghams Insertings
Foulards Edgings
Chintzes Gloves, &c

ALSO Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres Jeans, Tweeds, Vestings, Muslins, Drillings, Tickings, Flannels, Hats, Caps, together with a complete assortment of

Groceries, Hardware,
Cedarware, Queensware, &c.

all of which will be disposed of on as favorable terms as the same articles can be purchased anywhere. *Give us a call!*

☞ All kinds of *GRAIN* bought for Cash.

10,000 BUSH. of OATS wanted by JNO H GOODMAN

200 BBLS. LAKE SALT for sale by J H GOODMAN

100 SACKS G. ALUM SALT for sale by J H GOODMAN

100 SACKS ASHTON (fine) for sale by J H GOODMAN

25 BBLS. MACKEREL, Nos. 1 and 3, for sale by J H GOODMAN

BLUE and WHITE PLASTER for sale by J H GOODMAN

Executors' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of HENRY FROCK, late of Limestone township, Union county, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Union county, in due form of law; all persons having claims against said estate will present them, and those owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

MICHAEL FROCK, } Exec.
JACOB FROCK, } utors

DO YOU WANT good Coffee, Tea, Sugar or Molasses? Go to EVANS & COOPER'S

DO YOU WANT pure, unadulterated Spices, or an excellent article of genuine Cider Vinegar? Go to EVANS & COOPER'S

DO YOU WANT prime late caught No. 1 and No. 2 fat Mackerel, Herring or Shad? They can be had at greatly reduced prices this season, in barrels, half barrels, and quarter barrels, or by the single pound, at EVANS & COOPER'S

DO YOU WANT Extra Family Flour or good Feed? Go to EVANS & COOPER'S

DO YOU WANT to select your groceries from the largest and choicest stock in Lewisburg? Go to EVANS & COOPER'S

DO YOU WANT good Hardware, Tools or Cutlery? Go to EVANS & COOPER'S

DO YOU WANT fine China, Glass, or Earthenware? Go to EVANS & COOPER'S

DO YOU WANT Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, or other Housekeeping articles? They can be had in great variety at EVANS & COOPER'S

DO YOU WANT good Coal Oil, or Burning Fluid? Go to EVANS & COOPER'S

WE ARE NOW OPENING our Fall Stock, selected with great care, consisting of Groceries, equal in quality to those kept in first class city stores. Our stock of Hardware, China Ware, Wooden Ware, Brushes, etc., etc., is also very complete. Please call and examine. EVANS & COOPER.

Lewisburg, October 15, 1861.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

COOKING STOVES,
PARLOR STOVES,
OFFICE STOVES.

The best assortment of Stoves ever offered to the citizens of Lewisburg, among which is the celebrated "Continental," the handsomest and best Cooking Stove now before the public.

CENTRAL FOUNDRY.

SELFIER, WALLS, SHRINER & CO.

NEW CLOTHING STORE

Just opened, opposite the Riviere House, in the Room lately occupied by A. Singer.

A FULL and complete assortment of FALL & WINTER CLOTHING, such as Overcoats, Dress Coats, Business Coats, and Coats of every style and pattern; and Pantaloons and Vests to suit. Also, a large variety of Under Clothing, such as Drawers, Shirts, &c. Also, a fine assortment of Boys' Clothing of the latest styles. Also, *HATS* and *CAPS* equal to any offered in this country. In fact, I have everything necessary in the shape of Clothing, which I offer at a very small advance for cash.

PHILIP GOODMAN, Ag't.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. [Lewisburg, Oct. 22.]

The HOWARD and HOPE Express Companies

EXPRESSES Daily to and from any portion of the United States or Canadas. Office at DUNCAN & HARRIS' Drug Store, Lewisburg

DIVIDEND.

THE DIMES SAVING INSTITUTION OF LEWISBURG has this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the am't of Capital Stock paid in—payable in ten days from date. H. P. SHELLER,

Lewisburg, Nov. 7, 1861. Treasurer

Estate of John Wilson, late of Brady.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John Wilson, deceased, late of Brady Twp, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Union county in due form of law—all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having any just claims against the same may present them duly authenticated for settlement to

S. T. M'CORMICK, Adm'r.
ELIZAB C. WILSON, Adm'x

Brady Tp, Nov. 25, 1861

Pocket Books and other goods of that kind on hand or to order by the Lewisburg Bookbinder, CH: STAHL

NEW WORK. MASON & CO. S.S. STAGE

ENGRAVERS and STATIONERS,
907 Chestnut St. *Philadelphia.*

Wedding Cards of the newest styles. Visiting and Business Cards engraved and printed at the shortest notice. A very full assortment of FINE stationery always on hand. Initials in Color, and every variety of Embossing, artistically executed. Any style of Paper and Envelopes made to Order June 26, 1860

A $35 Iron City College Scholarship

FOR sale at the *Star & Chronicle* Office, Lewisburg.

RARE CHANCE.—An excellent Silver LEVER WATCH for sale at a bargain—cost $85. Inquire of A. E. DENORMANDIE, Lewisburg