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 1, 1862.

"THE UNION," established in 1811---Whole No., 2,572.

"CHRONICLE," established in 1813---Whole No., 951.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY—
Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

☞We suppose the business places of Lewisburg will be closed, as usual, on the 4th—Friday next. Our country friends will please remember.

Private and family observances are all that we are informed of in our town.

The Memorable 4th of July.

We re-publish the glorious old Declaration of Independence, not only because of its inherent merits, but also to invite the attention of all to the fact that the crimes against Law and Liberty, committed by the usurping Rebels of the South, are far greater than were those of King George the Third. Read, compare, and reflect.

Fremont's varied Career.

There being obviously too many Major Generals—Fremont, Banks, Seigel, and M'Dowell, with several Brigadiers—in the Valley of Virginia, it became necessary to put a commander over them all. To have selected from among that number, would have been a delicate undertaking—and accordingly the President sent for his old friend, John Pope, who has done so well in the West, and put him in chief command. A subordinate position, Gen. Fremont rightly thought, would reduce his rank and consideration in the service, and he asked to be relieved. Gen. Rufus King, of Wis., was accordingly appointed in his place. Washington and our best Generals have pursued the same course under similar circumstances of being outranked.

Recalling the life of John C. Fremont, from his unfriended boyhood up, one is struck with the number of his reverses of this kind—and also with the fact that he has emerged stronger and more popular from every temporary loss.

No man in the present war has sacrificed so great pecuniary interests as Gen. Fremont, and none has given more heart and will to its prosecution. His foresight obtained us arms in Europe—he helped put forward the gunboat system in the Mississippi—and his famed mountain march saved part of the Virginia Valley. He has never had forces adequate to the demands upon him, but has handled those he had most creditably. The candid and impartial historian will award him honor for his services.

As the President has twice conferred marked confidence upon Fremont, it is manifest he has his entire personal approval, and that the two changes of commanders were required by considerations which would be satisfactory to the public if divulged, and are in no wise prejudicial to Fremont. The latter, in again suing uncomplainingly from a higher to a lesser place, and the former in taking the bold step he thought advisable, have both shown themselves, to the soldiers and to civilians, as true patriots, devoted supremely to the PUBLIC GOOD, which they hold subordinate to all personal or party considerations.

Disinfecting Agents.

The following, which we find in one of our exchanges, will suit this locality well enough to induce us to give it a place in this department of our paper. As the warm weather approaches, our citizens should thoroughly cleanse their premises, rendering them as pure and healthy as possible. There are a large number of disinfecting agents which will be found efficacious in removing offensive smells from damp, mouldy cellars, yards, pools of stagnant water, decaying vegetable matter, etc. *Either* of the following will answer the purpose, while they cost but a trifle: 1. One pint of the liquor of chloride of zinc, in one pailful of water. This is, perhaps, the most effective of any material that can be used, and when thrown upon decaying vegetable matter of any description will effectually destroy all offensive odors. 2. Three or four pounds of sulphate of iron, (copperas) dissolved in a pailful of water, will in many cases be sufficient to remove all offensive odors. 3. Chloride of lime is better to scatter about damp places, in yards, in damp cellars, and heaps of filth.

TRADE OF THE COUNTRY.—The exports of produce at the port of New York for the past week reached the very large amount of $3,301,894, being largely in excess of the same period last year, and one-third more than in 1860. And this, let it be borne in mind, without the shipment of Southern produce.

Lieut. M. T. Heintzelman, late of the Middleburg Tribune, has returned home from the army in South Carolina to recruit his health. He has been in the service ever since the Rebellion began.

☞There was a rumor in Philadelphia, on Saturday, of the killing of Col. Sam'l W. Black, and Lt. Col. Switzer, of Pittsburg, in skirmishes before Richmond.

☞MICHAEL SPECHT, of Capt. James Chamberlin's Company, who was wounded at Fair Oaks, has since died in the Hospital.

☞The Call for County Nominations did not at first include the Surveyor, who is to be voted for this fall.

Negrophobia.

Worse than old Nick hates holy water—with more aversion than an old toper or a mad dog regards any kind of water—is the mania of hatred which now afflicts certain people against those whom God in his providence has given a skin somewhat darker than their own. Now, if one could amend a black complexion, as he could a black heart or black character—or if it be a crime any more than dark eyes, dark hair, a black coat, or a coal-colored horse, then might human beings of the African persuasion be punished for—what they can't now help! But, as the Ethiopian can not change his skin, and as the Maker of us all especially requires us to exercise charity and good will to the poor and the lowly, the prevailing spirit of persecution against an unfortunate race is most inhuman and unchristian.

Naturally, a free man will earn more in the long run than the bond man, although he may not put as much in market, for he and his family enjoy more of his labors themselves. This contrast is marked on a broad scale by the figures of Wealth in the Free Labor and the Slave States.

The most curious thing in Negrophobia is this—that, so long as a black man is a Slave, he is of a *beautiful color*, and smells O how sweetly! But make a Freeman of him, and his color instantly becomes disgusting, and his odor is so strongly offensive that he can not be allowed to abide within a thousand miles! Both which facts only go to show that Liberty is the special detestation of aristocracy.

Notwithstanding slave holders harass the free blacks most unjustly and cruelly, there are as many of them in the South as in the North, and nearly all would go South, from choice, were they not especially hampered and punished there.

In Maryland, the Free blacks about equal the Slaves. A few years since, the negro haters in that State endeavored to re-enslave or banish all the Free blacks—but the People crushed the infamous partizan scheme in the bud, for as Freemen their labors were most valuable, and their loss would have been an immense damage to Maryland.

There are no better laborers—wealth-producers—in the world, than Americans of European descent in the Free States. They defy rivalry—and laugh at any idea of competition with any race or color. Yet the Irish are better at digging. And the few negroes may earn a good living without injuring fair workmen to any considerable extent, whatever demagogues may say to the contrary for party ends.

At the South, it has been alleged, only the blacks can labor in the fields, and are doubtless the *best* laborers there. But the negro-haters, in their blind zeal, would banish the very *wealth producers* of the entire South! What mad folly!

President Lincoln's policy is to provide an outlet for colored persons, and encourage their merging together as peoples—those remaining to be gradually fitted for enlarged freedom, and to be better producers under the impetus of wages.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

We some time since proposed to print—for general information, and as a lasting memorial of patriotism—the names of all present or former residents of Union Co., Pa., engaged in this War for the Union. To this date, only *four* names have been sent in, instead of hundreds. To remind all interested of our offer, we now *extend the time until the* 1st *of Sept.*, by which date we hope to have a full list, under the following heads:

Usual names, in full——Rank——Age on entering, or at death——Company——Regiment—State and County where enlisted——killed in battle (when and where) marked*——died of wounds or disease, from service (when and where) marked†——those in the 3 months' service and the whole war, marked‡——also the native State or Nation of each.

Honor the dead, and the living! Let every one who knows one entitled to place in the above list, see that his name is sent to us with as *many* of these particulars and as *correctly* as possible. We can not spend time to hunt them up, but we will arrange them as well as we can and insert them in our paper, all alike, without tax. Think what a precious record it will be, to them and their friends, in future years!

To make sure as to time, send in during the month of July.

☞The decease of Mr. BAUM, of the *Argus*, leaves a family bereft of their protector in the prime of his life. The sums due a publisher on the credit system are generally a trifle to each individual, but are considerable in the aggregate. It is therefore not only simple justice that all such dues be fully paid, without cost or lapse of time, but it would be doubly acceptable to those he has left behind in this their time of distress and need.

More of Gen. Whiskey.

In this War, Drunkenness has defeated the Union army, oftener than Rebels—Intoxicating Liquors have slain more of our men than Diseases have.

MANASSAS, June 27.—To-day, a party of drunken soldiers had a fight, resulting in the death of one and four others probably wounded mortally. A whiskey peddler has been put under guard.

The Declaration of Independence—JULY 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created *equal*; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain *inalienable rights*; that among these are *life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness*. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes *destructive of these ends*, it is the right of the people to *alter or to abolish* it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their safety and happiness. Prudence indeed will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations until his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the state remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes upon us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexion and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

From New Orleans.

The Marion, with New Orleans dates to 20th ult., reached New York, 28th.

Col Kimbal, with four companies of the Twelfth Massachusetts regiment, had broken up a rebel camp at Manchac, where there had been for some weeks eighteen hundred men with a number of heavy guns. They skedaddled on the approach of our forces, leaving their camp equipage, regimental colors, and some of their garments.

A citizen of New Orleans had been condemned to two years imprisonment in the Parish prison for kidnapping a negro in the employ of one of the U. S. officers.

Two soldiers, convicted of theft, have been drummed out of the 31st Massachusetts regiment.

A Check in the South.

The Union attack upon the Fort near Charleston, was partially successful, but failed on account of a misunderstanding. Gen. Benham is arrested. Our loss is 83 killed, 306 wounded, 124 missing. Our forces feel confident, and the Rebels are jubilant that they were not completely whipped and driven out. We believe the 100th Penn'a (from near Pittsburg) were the only Pennsylvanians engaged.

Headquarters, Department of the South, Stono River, June 10, 1862.

The General Commanding can not refrain from expressing his admiration of the noble conduct of the naval officers on duty in the Stono river in support of the recent military operations in that vicinity. Ever ready and prompt, they rendered invaluable services to the army. D. HUNTER.

CANADA THISTLE.—Our readers are probably not aware that a bill to prevent the spread of the Canada Thistle was passed by both branches of the Legislature last winter, and now is the law of the State. It provides that hereafter any individual or corporation allowing the Canada Thistle to ripen seed on their premises, shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars, upon each complaint that is properly established; and any one who may fear the spread of the Canada Thistle upon his premises from the lands of his careless neighbor, may, after five days' notice, enter upon any lands where the weed is found growing, cut it, and recover full costs for the labor and trouble.

We learn that DANIEL BOWER, Esq., of the Shamokin *Herald*, has been appointed Consul to San Blas, Mexico. Mr. Bower has always been an active worker in the Republican ranks, and it is no more than right that he should enjoy the fruits of his labors.—*Williamsport Democrat.*

GEN. CAMERON left Paris en route for St. Petersburg, on the 6th of June. Mr. Cameron had interviews with Napoleon's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other distinguished gentlemen, with whom an exchange of ideas took place upon the state of affairs in the United States. The health of Gen. Cameron, his family and suit was excellent.

M. Genin lately addressed the Academie des Sciences, Paris, on "the sex of eggs." He affirms that he is now able, after having studied the subject for upwards of three years, to state with assurance that all eggs containing the germ of the males have wrinkles on their smaller ends, while female eggs are smooth at the extremities.

LOW-HEADED TREES.—The Illinois Farmer says: "The system of low heads is bound to win, as one after another gives in his adhesion to it. It is certain that with high heads, the fruit crop is not only tardy, but uncertain; with low heads, we cannot be any worse off, and may be much better. Let us give it a thorough trial."

Some of the authorities, civil and military, on the other side of the Potomac, have been admonished, in the cases which recently arose, that there are no laws in operation in that part of Virginia under which fugitive slaves can be returned, and that the black laws which stand upon Gov. Letcher's statute book can not be enforced in Alexandria or Acquia Creek.

Generals Bragg and Pillow are reported at Vicksburg, with 30,000 men. That point is to be another Rebellious "last ditch"—always provided their cowardly legs do not get the better of their brains, and they don't think it best to "skedaddle."

The Act of Feb. 13, 1862, published in General Order No. 15, although prohibiting the discharge of minors from the service, does not authorize their enlistment or muster into the service excepting with the written consent of their parents, masters, or guardians.

MIDDLETOWN, Va., June 28.—Gen. Fremont has turned over his command to Gen. Schenck, and leaves to-morrow for New York, with many of his officers.

THE KIND OLD FRIENDLY FEELINGS.

The kind old friendly feelings!
We have them more or less,
Though we may not have passed, old friend,
Where the kind old feelings
And we may never have a chance
To meet in the old place,
To look through spectacles
Or the kind old friendly feelings
That ever brought us nigh?

The warm old friendly feelings!
Ah, where are they to-day?
Not that they have left the heart
Where they once made it glad?
The kind old friendly feelings,
What changed are they show,
Yet they're same true hearty things
As ever were, we know.
For those old friendly feelings
Were rough or rare to view,
The kind old friendly feelings!
Ah, such are they to you.

Remember we're the same
Though we're a year
The ugly looms
Of darkening clouds may appear,
Here and there, like morning dreams
Of sunshine cheered our way—
But we've had the best of feelings
That existed every day!

The Danville *Democrat* announces the escape from jail at that place, of Hiram Hale, sentenced for one year for threatening to kill some one.

The Republicans and Union Democrats of Indiana have united on one State Ticket.

Latest News

☞The following report from New York, via Elmira, was received Monday morning:

Greatest Victory ever won on this Continent—Four Days Hard Fighting—Richmond must soon fall—Rebels badly beaten.

A Philadelphia despatch, Monday noon:

Great battle on Friday. Enemy severely repulsed. M'Clellan's whole army marching south of the Chickahominy. Our loss about 1200. Frank Patterson reported killed.

Harrisburg, June 30, P. M.

Our Pennsylvania Reserves lost about 1200 [killed, wounded and missing, doubtless] but directed the Rebels soundly.

M'Clellan is marching on Richmond, and is likely to capture the whole army.

ED STUART.

A correspondent of the Balt. American says that on Wednesday and Thursday, Gen. M'Clellan caused the White House to be abandoned with its supplies.

At three o'clock Friday morning, the Rebels in great force under Jackson and Ewell, attacked the Pennsylvania Reserves (under Gen. M'Call) who were prepared to receive them, and had the first fire. The Rebels were defeated. Gen. Porter came to our aid, and mowed down the Rebels with unprecedented slaughter; they were repulsed four or five times, but fought desperately.

M'Clellan, according to his intention, abandoned the Peninsula line, and now makes the base on the James river, where, with the aid of the gun boats, he intends to "flog" the Rebels.

Gen. Cass is not a man, and we see no Union county man in the killed and wounded among the Reserves.

Died.

In Lewisburg, 24th ult., after several weeks' illness, JOHN M. BAUM, Publisher of the "Argus," aged about 39 years. In early life, Mr. Baum was connected with the "Union Times," and for nearly twenty years had been a prominent and influential part in the local and political contests of Union county, having been at one election a candidate for the Legislature. In all the time he was before the public as the editor of the Democratic party with his unconditional ardor and influence. He was buried, at his late home in New Berlin, yesterday.

In Milton, 17th ult., CHARLOTTE, wife of John Oldhouse, aged about 70 years.

In Lewisburg, 24th ult., CAROLINE, wife of William Loudon, aged 46 years.

In New Berlin, 26th ult., aged about 82 years, ANNA, relict of the late Hon. Joseph Russell.

At Buffalo N. Y., on 20th ult., JAMES MCKNIGHT, Merchant, for thirty years one of the most useful and respected citizens of Union county, in his — year. The funeral is to move, at 11 A. M.

Dr. Harlan, Dentist, may be found at his boarding house, opposite Chamberlin's Block, until his former Office (opposite the Bank) is refitted—that will be shortly.

Daily Morning News.

SAML SLIFER has commenced furnishing the **Harrisburg Telegraph** to subscribers, at one cent per copy—the very latest News, at cheapest rates. June 24

Estate of John Glover, dec'd.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JOHN GLOVER, Esq., late of Hartleton borough, Union county, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to either of us.

R. V. GLOVER, Hartleton
JAMES GLOVER, Hartley Tp
May 2, 1862 [pd] Executors

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

A LITTLE the best place in town to get your Trimmings, Notions, Skeletons, Fancy and Black Silks, with many other things too numerous to mention, is at C. MENSCH'S. So say the ladies.

N. B.—Store removed to Reber's building, two doors west of the Bank.

Lewisburg, May 7, 1862—m3

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE undersigned, having removed her Watch and Jewelry establishment to one of the rooms recently occupied by Thos. G. Grier, (adjoining Miss Amanda L. Zuber's Millinery Shop,) Market street, between Front and Second, she is prepared to

Repair Watches, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, &c.,

in the most approved and satisfactory manner. She keeps on hand an assortment of choice JEWELRY, for Ladies and Gentlemen, which she offers at prices to suit the times. Also, CLOCKS and WATCHES.

All work and wares warranted as represented. MARIA S. ZUBER.

Lewisburg, May 20, 1862

J. M. MOYER,

Attorney at Law,

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA.

CONSULTATIONS had in the English and German languages.

Office North Market St., near Third.

Lewisburg, Jan. 4, 1862

ATTENTION!

Several Hundred Persons

ARE yet owing the undersigned for POSTAGE and BOX RENT, as well as for Subscription and Book account. Immediate attention to said accounts is desired. Money can be saved by doing so.

H. W. CROTZER.

Lewisburg, May 16, 1862tf

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters testamentary on the estate and testament of Mrs. MARGARET SIMONTON, late of Lewisburg borough, 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 required to make immediate payment to

PETER BEAVER, Executor

Lewisburg, May 6, 1862

UNION BOOT STORE!

GREAT BARGAINS!

JUST received a fresh supply of Ladies' and Children's

Boots, Gaiters and Fancy Shoes,

which will be sold at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES FOR CASH! at the Lewisburg Union Boot and Shoe Store, opposite the Lewisburg Bank. The largest and best Home Made BOOTS and SHOES ever offered in town, at Wholesale and Retail, cheap for cash or country produce. Rips and Shoes made to order on short notice.

Don't forget the place—opposite the Bank.

April 29, 1862 JOHN SQUIRES.

NOTICE.

THE Directors, sitting in Session of Lewisburg Bank this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. for the last six months on the amount of Stock paid in. Payable to persons entitled, on and after the 15th inst. at the Bank.

May 6, 1862 H. P. SHELLER, Cashier

SAPONIFIER! SAPONIFIER!

To The FAMILY SOAPMAKER.

All Kitchen Grease can be made into good SOAP by using *SAPONIFIER*.

☞Directions accompanying each Box. SOAP is as easily made with it, as making a cup of Coffee.

Manufactured only by the Patentees—

Penn'a Salt Manufacturing Company,

No 127, Market St., PHILADELPHIA.

Feb 11, 1862tf

GEORGE MERRILL,

Attorney at Law . . . Lewisburg, Pa.

Office in the Recorder's Office.

Feb. 27, 1862

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA—Philadelphia.

(Incorporated, 1794)

Capital - - - - - $500,000.00
Assets, Jan. 1861 - - 1,254,719.81

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary

☞Buildings annually or perpetually. Merchandize, Grain, Furniture, &c., insured, at current rates of Premium.

JOHN B. LINN,
Agent for Union county, Pa

931m3

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North 9th Street, PHILADELPHIA, Manufacturer of

VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the City, at the lowest Prices. Blinds painted and trimmed, Carpet to sew. Store Shades made and lettered.

April 11, 1862 3m

BENEDICT ALBERT,

CLOCK Maker and Repairer,

AND DEALER AND WATCHES FOR SALE.

☞New Shop on South Fifth St., 2d

Lewisburg, April 22, 1862

Last and Best News!

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 to 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 it pays us best to buy of our neighboring towns for competition. We have also replenished our stock of **Groceries, Hardware, Queensware,** &c.

SALT, FISH, COAL, PLASTER, &c.

White Mesic Lime, Calcined Plaster, and Hydraulic Cement,

always kept on hand.

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

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

ENO WALLS & CO.

Lewisburg, April 22, 1862

BUFFALO HOUSE

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA.

LEWIS GEBHEL, Proprietor.

THIS new Hotel is situated opposite the Court House, in the most pleasant and beautiful part of the town, and for style and convenience can not be surpassed in Central Pennsylvania.

Those visiting the University, or attending Court, will find it the most convenient and central public house—charges will be the most reasonable—and no liberal expense will be spared to bestow every comfort upon those who may call. Persons in the County will be charged 25 cts per meal.

Lewisburg, April 1, 1862

ICE Cream Cans and Tubs for sale by G. W. FORREST, at the Post Office. 1m3

New Stand---New Goods!

JOSEPH L. HAWN having taken the rooms under the Telegraph and Chronicle offices, refitted 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 16, 1861.

CARTES DE VISITE at Mowry's Gallery
Photograph Albums at Mowry's Gallery
Photographs—large size at Mowry's Gallery
Photographs in Oil at Mowry's Gallery
Ivorytypes at Mowry's Gallery
Hallotypes at Mowry's Gallery
Ambrotypes, and
All kinds of types at Mowry's Gallery

MOWRY'S GALLERY, on Market street, next Fourth, south side, Lewisburg. [1m3]

Union County Convention.

The voters of Union county who support the National Administration in its efforts for suppressing the Rebellion and carrying on the Government in the spirit of our Revolutionary Fathers, are invited to meet at their usual places of holding Elections, the last SATURDAY (26th) of July, 1862, from 3 o'clock until 7, P. M., and after that choosing a Judge, Inspectors and a Clerk or Clerks if desired, then to vote by BALLOT for

One candidate for Congress,
One candidate for Assembly,
One candidate for Prothonotary
One candidate for Commissioner
One candidate for District Attorney,
One candidate for County Surveyor
One candidate for Auditor, and
One person for Return Judge of the district in which the voter resides.

The ballots to be opened as soon as the hour for closing has arrived, read aloud, certified by the Judge and Clerks, and handed to the Return Judge so chosen, with the list of persons who voted.

The Return Judges to meet in the Court House at Lewisburg, at 10, A. M. of MONDAY, 28th July, then and there to return, add up, and publish the number of votes cast for the candidates for the different offices, and those having the highest number of votes for each office to be declared the nominees of Union county for such office. The Judges also to preside for the necessary Conferees, and select a Standing Committee.——By order of the Republican Union Committee.

DAVID HEINING, Chairman.

John R. Fullmer	Thomas Penny
Geo. E. Shearly	Robert Reed
Joseph Sanders	Daniel Shaffer
T. G. Evans	Fred'k Rolender
John Noll	John Keesler
Sam'l Marshall	Fred'k Smith
Jesse Beaver	R. V. Glover, Sec.

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, Letters of Administration to the estate of BENJN H. BROUSE, deceased, late of East Buffalo Twp. Union county, have been granted to the subscriber, by the Register of said county, in due form; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

J. A. MERTZ, Administrator

Lewisburg, May 27, 1862

Peace—Peace!

DEAR friends and the patrons from country and town! While You hovels of pain and sore distress are down; Then give us your help—come and part of your care, And we our joy—come and share our wares.

While Bargains and Chatillon and Satin Toothpicks, And Chemises and Underpinnings and fine Wool Delaines We're ready for you all. Come and trade for your all. such as Splendid and Handkerchiefs—just give us a call.

While Muslins and Sheetings—from 10ct to 12½ cents, We're selling at all times, be the dealers and cents, We're selling more Gaiters so cheap as to Pinkers.

While Coat Blacks and Tweeds, and Cottonline shirts, And Drawers and Undershirts of Brown and shirts. While Overcoats and Coats for men and for boys, We're selling at prices to make you rejoice.

While Carpets and Oil Cloths to cover your floor, We've a Carpet for parlor and Rags for poor door; While Hats and Caps—for Children or Grown.

E. P. & A. E. BROWN.

Administrators' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of SARAH MILLER, late of Buffalo township, Union county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Union county, to the form of law. Therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having any just claims are requested to present them legally authenticated for settlement to

PETER MILLER, Buffalo,
GEORGE MILLER, East Buffalo
June 11, '62 (pd) Administrators

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, $350,000.00

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

LARISON PROSS, Agent,

Dec 16, 1861 Lewisburg

Administrators' Notice.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of JACOB LEISER, Senior, late of Kelly township, Union county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber in due form of law, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

GEORGE LEISER, Kelly Tp
JOHN LEISER, Jr., Lewis Tp

May 21, 1862 (Administrators

DESERTED

FROM the U. S. service, at Camp near Alexandria, Va., April 8, 1862, private JOSEPH BARNHART, Company D, 5th Regiment P. R. Age, 22 years; height, 5 feet 7½ inches; complexion, fair; eyes, gray; hair, sandy. A reward of ten dollars is offered for his apprehension and delivery at the nearest recruiting station. T. CHAMBERLIN.

May 6, '62 Capt. Co. D, 5th Reg't P. R.

Estate of Henry Welsh.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the estate of Henry Welsh, late of White Deer township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Union county in due form of law, therefore all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having just claims against the same may present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

JAMES MARSHALL, Adm'r

White Deer, June 14, 1862

ICE...ICE...ICE!

THE undersigned are putting up an **ICE HOUSE** here enough to supply all our people with Ice during the whole year. Ice will be delivered in town, daily, at a cheaper rate than private Ice Houses can be filled.

☞Call on either of us on North 5th St. or at the Ice House below the River Bridge.

H. W. CROTZER,
Lewisburg, Nov. 26, 1861 ISAAC ARNDT

DESERTED

FROM the U. S. service, at Camp near Alexandria, Va., April 8, 1862, private JOSEPH BARNHART, Company D, 5th Regiment P. R. Age, 22 years; height, 5 feet 7½ inches; complexion, fair; eyes, gray; hair, sandy. A reward of ten dollars is offered for his apprehension and delivery at the nearest recruiting station. T. CHAMBERLIN.

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JAMES MARSHALL, Adm'r

White Deer, June 14, 1862