

# UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1862.

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Published Semi-Weekly—

Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

## UNION STATE TICKET.

For Auditor General,  
**THOMAS E. COCHRAN**, of York Co.  
For Surveyor General,  
**WILLIAM S. ROSS**, of Luzerne.

For Congress,  
**JOHN J. PATTERSON**, of Juniata.  
For Assembly,  
**HENRY K. BITTLE**, of Snyder county.  
**GEORGE W. STROUSE**, of Juniata.

For Probationary—**JAMES W. SANDS**, Millburg.  
Commissioner—**ROBERT E. BOSTON**, Lewisburg.  
Deputy Surveyor—**OSWALD SHERMAN**, Forest Hill.  
Auditor—**J. P. BARNETT**, Lewisburg.

We shall endeavor to resume our regular issues, next week.

After the great battle of Wednesday last, along the Antietam Creek, near Sharpsburg, Gen. McClellan agreed to an armistice on Thursday, under which the Rebels retreated over the Potomac into Virginia, with everything of much value.

The Union men and the Rebels have each made attacks upon the opposite side of the river. By latest accounts, the Union army is pushing the Rebels back up the Shenandoah. Gen. Rosecrans defeated the Rebel Gen. Price at Ink. Gen. Bragg is threatening Louisville with a large Rebel army, while Buell is moving upon Bragg's rear.

RETURNING.—The Minute Men of Pennsylvania who responded so numerous and promptly to the Governor's call, to guard our State against invasion by traitors, are generally discharged, and are coming home. They left when real danger threatened—did their duty, patriotically—were successful in their object—had "a good time" in all respects—and in general will only have to regret that the "campaign" was so short.

The Lewisburg Companies, we are told, moved a few miles south of Hagerstown, while some of the members visited the battle field of Wednesday, and saw the famed Potomac. They are expected home, today, in a special train. Welcome! and may they hereafter be like "The Firemen"—ever ready, but never wanted!

Court closed last Friday. John McCall was foreman of the Grand Jury, which was discharged on Wednesday, after having returned four true bills, and presented two Democrats of Millburg for treasonable words spoken (we understand) before the passage of the law under which they might have been indicted.

Four persons were convicted of riot at the White Deer Furnace, and fined, two \$10 each, two \$5 each and costs. Com'th vs W. Anderson—guilty. Com'th vs Lineweaver, &c.—not guilty, prosecutor and Defts. to divide the costs. Daniel Daugherty admitted to the bar. David Leahy, naturalized. Miller vs Hersh, &c.—Verdict for Defts. Potts vs Walter—\$194 12 for Piff. Rosenberg vs Kleckners—D. H. takes non-suit.

Col. J. WILSON SHAFFER, now in service at New Orleans, sends to Freepress a leading editorial from the *New Orleans Delta*, in favor of arming slaves when practicable to fight for the Union. The *Delta* says: "This is a movement in the right direction. It is time this prejudice should be put to the test of experience: it has never existed in the South."

Col. Shafter says: "This was written by the editor, John Clark, heretofore a pro-slavery Democrat, recently editor of the conservative *Boston Courier*. He published two Yates' Chicago speech in this paper; it was endorsed by our entire army. *Entire and complete Emancipation*, is the watch-word of this army."

Dr. John A. Morris, and to the late brave Gen. Reno, returned their Lewisburg last Saturday, having accompanied the remains of his beloved General to their temporary interment, Boston. Reno was a Pennsylvanian, married in Virginia. At the close of the battle of South Mountain, near Middletown, Md., Sunday, the 14th inst., Reno was shot in the side by a sudden volley sent among his staff, and lived but a few hours.

Dr. Morris was repeatedly complimented for his services in the official reports of Gen. Reno.

The Hagerstown and Chambersburg Banks sent their specie northwards, and it is said securities were taken away from Harrisburg. In the latter city, some of the "antiferrified" began to get up speech flags, and hunt out old newspapers having their names in resolutions against "the Abolitionists," to give to the Rebels that they were "all right on the goose." Had the Rebels got into the interior of Pennsylvania, they would have found guides, and secret or open friends, who would not have been those staid "Abolitionists."

Postmasters are by law exempt from military service, but among the "Minute Men" we notice three Postmasters—Capt. Forest of Lewisburg, private Bergner of the Harrisburg Telegraph, and Dr. John of the Bloomburg Republican.

The 51st Pa. suffered severely in the late contests. J. GILBERT BRAVER, of Lewisburg, (Linn's Company,) was in his 22d year, and surrounded by everything to make life attractive—all offered on his country's altar. Lt. Col. Bell also fell in battle. Adj. George Shunkley was wounded in one hand or arm.

Wounded of Co. H. (Linn's)—  
Ord. Surg. Matthew Vanine, in hand.  
John Hine, in hip and teeth.  
Jas. L. Schouley, right shoulder.  
Henry R. Wetzel, in breast.  
Daniel M. Wetzel, left arm.  
Anthony Weisenbach, thigh.  
H. C. McCormick, left shoulder.  
Hugh McClure, side, slight.  
John Erdley, temple, scalp.

Wounded of Co. E. (Hassenpflug's).  
Serg. James L. Seibel, back.  
Serg. G. C. Gurelus, right arm and left hip.  
Corp. Levi Ammon, arm, slight.  
Wounded of Co. K. (Titus')  
Serg. Albert Snyder, leg.  
Joseph Snyder, side and arm.  
John Huber, chest.  
Paul M'Brade, wrist.

Yates, foot.  
Irving Richards, right hand.  
Joseph Sarba, side.  
Samuel Rizer, arm and leg.  
Daniel Eichenman, hip, heel and ankle.  
Samuel Crossgrove.

Of Ross's Co., 6th Reserves.  
Capt. Ross, (at home) wounded in ankle.  
David Seibel, (son of Dr.) killed.  
Henry Mowrey, wounded.

Joseph R. Zellers, and Jonathan Snyder, of Lewisburg, were in the Bloomburg company, near 124th Reg., and nearly five hours under fire at the Antietam or Sharpsburg battle, and escaped unhurt.

John M. Hassenpflug, late of Millburg, enlisted with a Dauphin company, and was recently killed.

## Elections of 1862!

MAINE.  
New Hampshire,  
Vermont,  
Massachusetts,  
Rhode Island,  
Connecticut,  
Wilmington, (Del.)  
Illinois,  
Oregon, and  
CALIFORNIA—

all the Loyal States that have voted this year, have voted in FAVOR OF SUSTAINING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, without a *pro* or *con*.

Shall patriotic Pennsylvania vote with the other loyal States? or shall our vote be against the Administration, as Jeff. Davis would have it?

Wm. H. Armstrong Esq. is nominated by the friends of the Administration in the Toga district, for Congress. After the California Election, it seems that the Democracy up there don't seem to think it will "pay" to run anybody, and—for the first time in history—make no nominations! They are trying to tempt Judge Hale—who is quite as "black" a Lincoln man as Armstrong—to run a third term as an independent candidate—so weak are the Breckinridgers in that district.

"My Maryland! my Maryland!" has been the "yuskee doo!" of the Rebels for months past. At Richmond, they had a grand parade, wherein a young woman came to Jeff Davis, bound in cords, which he cut loose, and she was free. Thus, the Rebel radicals came to "emancipate" Maryland—they came, but the Union came in the State seems to have been strengthened by the visit of their spindling-looking "deliverers!"

Our Senator, (Henry Johnson,)—one Assemblyman, (Henry K. Ritter,)—both candidates for Congress—Senator F. Bond, J. Woods Brown, Wm. A. Schreyer, &c., of Milton—Lt. John D. Wallace, Corp. John Vanderson, and a "pile" from Williamsport, Jersey Shore, &c.—Judge W. D. Kelly of Philadelphia—and hundreds of the wealthiest and most prominent men in Pennsylvania, are enrolled among her "Minute Men."

Dr. T. S. Christ writes, near Hagerstown, 16th inst., that Col. Welch's 45th Pa. Vol., in the Sunday afternoon's fight, was one of the most prominent in taking three Rebel batteries at Blue Ridge. He and the assistant surgeons were engaged that afternoon, all night, and until noon of the day following, without cessation, in waiting upon the wounded.

The Millburg Candidate Manufacturers are trying to force A. H. Hill Esq. into the field for District Attorney, altho' he has repeatedly and peremptorily declined. They also put up Capt. J. A. Etinger (without consulting him) for County Surveyor: he authorizes us to announce that he is not a candidate.

A "constitutional Democrat," named Fitzugh, from Franklin Co., Pa., was recently caught in the *Rebel* army over in Maryland. He is the man who betrayed John E. Cook to Gov. Wise. A traitor to Liberty and to Law alike, he should be made an example of. It is time a traitor notorious were hung.

PROMPT.—By this morning, three boxes of hospital supplies were forwarded to Harrisburg from the ladies of Millburg and vicinity.

The Draft is again postponed to the 16th Oct.

(Correspondence of the Star & Chronicle.)  
Co. C., 34 Reg. Minute Men Pa.  
CAMP McCLELLAN, Sept. 16, 1862.

A few particulars in reference to the whereabouts of the men who recently left Lewisburg under Captains Shunkley and Forrest, may be of interest to your readers. They constitute Companies B and C of the 34 Regiment of the Minute Men of Pennsylvania. Col. Dorris is a noble fellow: when first introduced to us, he made a telling speech—then took out his Bible, and after having read a chapter he offered prayer—and requested that every Captain have morning and evening worship. Lt. Col. Lawson and Maj. Frick also made patriotic addresses.

Camp McClellan is three miles south of Chambersburg and about twelve miles from the State Line. There are some 25,000 troops—Volunteers and Minute Men—travelling forward to this place and Hagerstown. Our boys are cheerful, and thoroughly in earnest, and but a little time will be required to render them good soldiers. We expect to go at least to the State Line, and farther if required.

The country here was almost deserted, but since the arrival of troops the people are returning. The passage of the trains through the Valley from Harrisburg with thousands of the sons of the old Keystone State, excited the wildest enthusiasm. We went the evening after the receipt of the recent glorious news of Rebels defeated, when the towns along the route were one blaze of illumination, and the whole population seemed to be in the streets to bid us welcome. Such ovations were well calculated to inspire the soldiers, and reconcile them to all the trials and dangers of the service.

One of the most interesting features in camp life to me thus far has been the ease with which men fall into the routine of camp duties. Let me give an illustration. A Rev. editor, formerly a pastor of one of our churches, visited the camp this morning—but imagine his surprise to find himself brought to a "halt" by the venerable President of the University at Lewisburg, out on guard!

Officers of Co. C, North Ward Lewisburg.  
Captain—Geo. W. FORREST.  
1st Lieut.—Andrew H. DILL.  
2d Lieut.—Wm. P. RILEY.

Orderly—David B. Nesbit.  
2 Wm H N-bit | 4 John P Miller  
3 S Harley Sifer | 5 Owen Murry.

CORPORALS.  
1 Edwin C Wolfe | 5 L. D Brewer  
2 John C Gandy | 6 Wm M Ginter  
3 James Corstie | 7 G W M Loughlin  
4 Levi B H ribst | 8 G A Kaufman.  
Drummer—Frank Bentley.  
Co. P.M.—Jus. M. Housh.

Staff of 3d Pa. Reg., at Belvidere—Col. Henry M. Corwin, acting Brigadier.

Colonel—Wm. Dorris Jr. of Huntington.  
Lieut. Col.—Wm. C. Lawson, Milton.  
Major—Wm. Frick, of Chester.  
Adjutant—Robert P. Allen, Wmport.  
Sergeant—E. W. Walton, Clarion Co.  
Assistant—Jacob S. Bender, Camb. Co.  
Quartermaster—Chas. A. Lane, Luzerne.  
Dr. Serg.—Jas. Stambaugh, Juniata.  
Chaplain—J. R. Lyons, Lewisburg.  
Serg. Major—John B. Linn, do.  
Postmaster—John M. Glenn, Huntington.

COMPANIES.  
A—Thad. G. Bigle, of Milton.  
B—Chas. W. Shorkley, Lewisburg.  
C—Geo. W. Forrest, do.  
D—Chas. J. Bruner, Sunbury.  
E—E. D. Crawford, Millertown.  
F—Geo. W. Garretson, do.  
G—Jos. Johnson, do.  
H—Stanley Woodward, Wilkes Barre.  
I—Agib Ricketts, do.  
K—John Trout, Williamsport.

HAGERSTOWN, Sept. 18, 1862.  
I joined my old regiment on Saturday last, with the intention of remaining with it some days.

The citizens of Frederick manifested the greatest joy at being again under the protection of the Stars and Stripes. Young girls carried miniature flags up and down the streets, large colors hung from almost every house, handkerchiefs were waved, the soldiers were supplied with water, cakes, and fruit; one old lady clasped McClellan around the knees, and hailed him as a deliverer, and a young lady kissed Barnside's horse. But one Rebel flag was exhibited when they were in the city, and where they got one recruit they lost three by desertion.

Sunday morning, we left our camp, and marched (myself riding the Adjutant's horse) fifteen miles through a hot sun to South Mountain Gap, where our artillery began feeling the enemy all day. We were fired off to the right with the rest of Hooker's corps, and drawn up in column of divisions under the mountain. The Backtails were then advanced up the mountain side as skirmishers, and the different regiments of the Reserves followed in column of divisions along a line of more than half a mile; but as soon as the Backtails became engaged, we deployed in line of battle, three regiments deep, and moved steadily up over rocks and brush, stumps and stone fences, in the face of a brisk fire of rifles, shells and grape, which brought down a great many gallant fellows of other regiments. We advanced to within a few hundred yards of the summit, when the first being thrown into

some confusion, our regiment passed through them, and in unbroken line planted our colors on the highest elevation of the mountain. But 8 men had straggled from the regiment in its long march, and the 5th had only 1 killed and 13 wounded. The Backtails, and the 1st, 6th, 10th and others suffered heavy losses. But we had gained the day.

Monday we descended the mountain on this side, and halted in line of battle near Cadysville, but no engagement that day.

Tuesday, we took the advance, drove in the enemy's pickets towards Sharpsburg, gained the woods, and rested on our arms. At night, were much annoyed in the dark by a party of Texan rangers who were concealed not twenty yards in front.

Wednesday morning, were engaged until our ammunition gave out, when we were ordered from the field, and fresh troops went forward. By four o'clock the entire battle field was ours.

This morning, the enemy were out of sight, and citizens report them recrossing the Potomac in confusion.

M'Fadden was not present. Col. Fisher this morning made Schell, Captain, and M'Call, 2d Lieut. T. B. Reed, H. S. Landis, and Deitsworth have been wounded, and yesterday Bonnell (Williamsport) was, I fear, mortally wounded. T. C.

## Visit to Hagerstown.

It was about 5 o'clock, Saturday morning last, that the troop train in which I had been thumped all night long, got to within about a mile of Hagerstown. Some one told us there was a line of out-posts in the fields near by. Sure enough—the Pennsylvania Militia were doing duty there. The railway was blocked with trains all the way to Hagerstown. I concluded to walk. Meeting some acquaintances, who told me the 34 Regiment was some two miles beyond the town, I moved on. Just near the centre of the town, I met Orderly Sergeant Moore, of Co. A—51st P. V., who said he had brought Capt. Bolton of that company, wounded, to town, from the battle field. He was lying in the entry of a tavern, shot through the jaw from one side to the other. I turned out the Williamsport trooper. The road was filled with straggling militia, the fields black-dotted with them, in bivouac; baggage wagons of every nondescript kind—they had pressed the farmers for them. About two and a half miles out, glancing to the left, there was a regiment of stacked arms, and on a rock, high up, I discovered the form of Lt. Col. Lawson. Before him lay spread a table cloth, simple bespiced with apples—breadst—six o'clock—jelly cake, pound cake, apples and doughnuts—sita sandwich, roll and butter—M. J. Frick with an apron on, Sergeant Maj. John B. Linn, and Adj. Robert Allen, officiating in various capacities. Judge Kelly grasped the feast—he a private in a Philadelphia company of Artillery—John B. Paeker, among other notable privates, hunting for a canteen of water. Coming down the hill was a great four horse load of baggage, and attendant as guard, with big, blue overcoat, great black hat, pants rolled to the top of the boots, and mucket over the shoulder, marched Prof. Randolph. It seemed comical, and at the same time, gave an earnest cast to one's thoughts, to see so many of our peaceful citizens thus engaged. The two companies from Lewisburg, and one from Milton, had been thrown out a mile beyond, toward Williamsport, on picket duty during the night. They were bivouaced in a wood, and when I got there were variously engaged in preparing breakfast. Col. Christ had a long yarn about totting a baggage train around all night, having lost their way, and arriving just then—but, withal, it seemed fun. Prof. Jones' party was engaged in cutting up a fine chicken, and from the drum-stick he held up triumphantly, it must have been a Shanghai. Mr. Dreisbach was frying eggs, and Eq. Ruck, prodding some fat looking sweet potatoes boiling in a pot. Truly, I thought, as I sat down on a stump, Uncle Sam must have improved his commissary, if they draw all these things in their rations. It was a fine grove they were in, and soft grassy beds to lie on, but never a rag to cover them.

It is a very beautiful valley—a rich grain country, and the Rebels made a good thing of their raid. Scarce a merchant, but sold them a thousand dollars' worth of goods—for confederate scrip, and one milder disposed of \$1000 worth of flour in the same manner!

There were a great many of our wounded brought in here, and the people were very kind. Surgeon General Smith said that all the subsistence for his sick and wounded, were furnished by the people without the asking.

I had to make my adieux short, still, I missed the train, but fortunately got on the Governor's special train. About a half mile from Chambersburg, we were stopped by the blocking of the road with trains. The train of wounded was just ahead, and going to it I found Sergeant Moore with Capt. Bolton. "Captain," the Sergeant said to me, "I forgot to tell you, your Lieutenant is killed." "Who?" "Lieut. Beaver." My heart almost broke. I questioned eagerly and anxiously to get a gleam of hope—that it might only be a battlefield rumor—perhaps only wounded, but when the Captain's servant told me that his body, with that of Lt. Col. Bell, were together in a barn, all hope left me. O, weary on the wars! many's the comely face they destroy. I could not realize it. The last year of intimate association with him flashed over me. Oftentimes death has passed close to us when together, but had left us unharmed, and as we thought of it, I never could bring into my mind the idea of his death. The possibility of my own and of others, has often crossed me, but his, never. I remember of but

once that we talked about it. It was late the night before the bombardment of Round-oke. We were walking the on the hurricane deck, the boat lying on the calm Sound, all around us, and we were talking of the morrow's battle. It was to be our first. He said he felt perfectly easy, come what might. I said that all that made me feel uneasy was, that if I were killed, I knew what distress it would cause at home, and if it were not for that, I would be perfectly satisfied. He said that did not trouble him, he did not leave home until he knew that his mother was satisfied that he should go, and that if he were killed, she would be resigned. I never knew one who was so firmly and consistently religious—at all times, and under all circumstances. I never knew of any relaxation. He was very brave. After Newbern, our company was enthusiastic over him, and after Camden, this admiration knew no bounds. Upright in private life, a gentleman in social relations, gallant and fearless in the hour of peril, sad as is his death, no braver record can any one leave behind him.

He was buried by the side of his father, at Millertown, Juniata county, on Sunday last.

## Proclamation of the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.  
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.  
A PROCLAMATION.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare, that heretofore, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted with the object practically, of restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed. That it is my purpose upon the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of practical measures tending pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted immediate or gradual abolition of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued; that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any state, or designated parts of a state, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval authority, thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any efforts they may make for actual freedom; that the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation designate the states, and parts of states, if any in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any state, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein the majority of the qualified voters of such state shall have participated, shall in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such state, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States. The attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled an act to make an additional article of war, approved, March 13, 1862, which act is in the word and figure following:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the army of the United States, and shall be observed as such article: "All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States, are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor be claimed to be due; and any officer, who shall be found guilty by a court martial, of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service."

Section Second, "And be it further enacted that this act shall take effect from and after its passage." Also to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes, approved July 17th, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

Section Ninth, "And be it further enacted, that all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, and captured from such persons and taken refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such

persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on or being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves.

Section Ten, "And be it further enacted that no slaves escaping into any state or territory or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty except for crime or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming such fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against us in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid or comfort thereto. No person engaged in the military or naval service in the United States, shall under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service."

And I do hereby enjoin upon, and order all persons engaged in the Military and Naval service of the United States to observe, obey and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited; and the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States, who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective states, and the people of that relation shall have been suspended or destituted, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord 1862, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
By the President  
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

## Thursday Morning's News.

Home Again!—Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Captains Shorkley and Forrest reached Lewisburg after twelve days' absence. They thanked their men for their honorable conduct, in a prompt response to the Governor's call—a rally to the Old Flag so numerous, so quickly, and with so bold a front, as doubtless to have had no small influence in saving our State from invasion and driving the Rebels back into Virginia.

The Captains and the privates seem to have been well pleased with each other. The Companies look bronzed and thin with unintermitted hard duties and occasional poor and scant fare, but have gained something of the soldier's erect and rapid tread, and are in good spirits. To their latest day, they will be justly proud of their armed visit to Maryland, Sep. 1862.

—More details, and complete lists of the Companies, in our next.

## Lewisburg Market.

Corrected Weekly  
Wheat \$112 to \$115 Eggs..... 8 10  
Rye..... 55 Tallow..... 8 10  
Corn..... 50 Lard..... 8  
Oats..... 30 Ham..... 12  
Flaxseed..... 125 Shool..... 6  
Dried Apples \$1.25 Wool..... 45 to 50  
Porkin Butter 8 Potatoes..... 30  
Fresh Butter..... 12 Country Soap 4 & 6

## MARRIED.

By Rev. P. E. HENNING, 11th St., by DAVID SPENCER, of P. F. FROST, and Miss TILLIE A. HELLINGS, of Philad.

By Rev. P. E. HENNING, 11th St., by DAVID SPENCER, of P. F. FROST, and Miss TILLIE A. HELLINGS, of Philad.

## NEW GOODS at WALT'S KEBBERS.

Triomphe De Gand Strawberry.  
Our stock of Plants of this unrivalled Strawberry is unequalled anywhere.

## GRAPE VINES.

WE HAVE 25,000 GRAPE VINES FOR SALE—of superior quality, of the

Delaware, Diana, Hartford Prolific, Concord, Elsingburg, Cuyahoga, Creveling, and also other new and valuable kinds. As we have every facility for keeping up our supply, we offer great inducements to Fall purchasers. Send for our Circular.

J. KNOX,  
Box 155, Pittsburg, Pa.

CARD.—The commencement of the Fall Session of the Lewisburg Academy is postponed until the FIRST OF OCTOBER. The forbearance of the Patrons of the Institution is respectfully solicited.  
Sept. 19 JNO. RANDOLPH.

## University at Lewisburg.

The next Session will open on Thursday morning, Sept. 25th, in the

COLLEGE, ACADEMY, and FEMALE INSTITUTE.  
J. R. LOOMIS, President.

The Union Standing Committee are requested to meet at the Riviere House in Lewisburg, Saturday the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, P. M. (The following are the Committee):  
D. F. Roseman, David Herbst, M. J. Brown, George E. Shroyer, James Glover, John M. Johnson, Paschal Glasgow, John Reish, Charles Perry, Johnson Wells, John Hamon, Fred. Smith, Michael Kinscher, Jesse Boyer, & others.

## NOW OPEN—

Mammoth Furniture Warehouse,

809 & 811, Chestnut St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Late Levy & Co.'s Dry Goods Store.

Geo. J. HENKELS.

Formerly 121, Walnut St.

Sept. 1862—21a

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE undersigned, having removed her Watch and Jewelry establishment to one of the rooms recently occupied by Thos. G. Greer, (adj. to Miss Amanda L. Zeller's Military 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.  
M. A. ZUBER.  
Lewisburg, May 25, 1862.

## PARTICULAR NOTICE.

A LITTLE the best place in town to get your Trimmings, Notions, Suspenders, Fancy and Black Sticks, with many other things too numerous to mention, is at C. MENCHES. So say the ladies.  
N. B.—Store removed to Reber's building, two doors west of the Bank.  
Lewisburg, May 7, 1862—21a

## Peace—Peace!

Don't think about kind patrons from country and town. We've new and fine goods all since prices are down. They give most attention and part of your care, and we've our dry goods and other line ware.

We've Regatta and Challies, and Satin Durbanes, and Chamois and Checkings for drawers and shirts, and a whole lot more, and for men and for boys. We've Shakers for ladies, but don't deal in silk.

We've Madras and Sheetings—from ten to twenty cents. We've Shakers for ladies and Hair How for Gentles. We've Shirts of all prices, for men and for boys. We've ready made Gaiting as cheap as 60 cents.

We've Brown and Buffs, all kinds of Quarters—no roll and no more, very boyish, and cheap. You'll find me at the Market street, center of town—At the corner of the 11th St. R. F. & ABB BROWN.  
Lewisburg, April 8, 1862

## ICE—ICE—ICE!

THE undersigned are putting up an ICE HOUSE, large 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. If you call on either of us on North 4th St. or at the Ice House below the River Bridge.

W. A. WEIDENFELD, H. A. ASSAULT.  
Lewisburg, Nov. 23, 1861

## 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 mode for you to care in. Amount of Premium Notes now in force, \$250,000.00. J. W. CRAWFORD, Secy.—G. C. HANVAY, Pres.  
Dec. 16, 1861 LARIBSON, PRORS, Agent, Lewisburg.

## Land Warrant for Forty Acres

FOR SALE.—Enquire at the Office of the Star & Chronicle, Lewisburg.

## COUNTY LAND WARRANT