

UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN AND J. R. CORNELIUS. LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 14, 1862. "THE UNION," established in 1814--Whole No. 2,591. "CHRONICLE," established in 1848--Whole No. 970.

At \$1.50 per Year, always in Advance.

Published Semi-Weekly-- Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

House for Rent. See Real Estate Ad.

Surgeon William Hayes, U. S. Vols., has been placed in charge of Island Hall Hospital, Washington, D. C.

In Capt. Roush's absence, Lieut. Epler commands his company. Lt. Harding is promoted to be Chief of Ordnance.

Henry Stetler, of Owens (originally Merrill's) Company, died in Hospital at Washington, 12th of October. He was from Union township.

Being about to change his business, Mr. Ellis will dispose of his stock of Groceries, &c., at public sale, to-morrow, (Saturday 15th Nov.)

Mr. Hammer sold about half his trees. The remainder are deposited in the old Nursery on W. I. Lind's lot, west of town.

SAVE PAPER RAGS.—Take care of cotton, linen, silk, old paper, and everything that enters into the composition of paper. The war causes cotton to be scarce, and that makes paper advance. Unless a supply of rags is kept up, every newspaper will have to advance its price.

Abraham Lion, of Capt. Crozier's Company, died in camp at Washington, of brain fever. He was from Hightown, Union Co., where his body was taken this week. Age, 18 years.

NEXT CONGRESS.—Of the House members elected, the Administration has a decided but small majority. Four New England States, California, and the border Slave States (except Delaware and Missouri) have yet to elect.

John B. Stoll, heretofore employed in the *Vindicator* office of Middletown, is about taking charge of the *Shamokin Herald* during the absence of its editor, Daniel Bower, who, we understand, has command of a company in the 147th regiment P. V.

WELL KNOWN.—Union township, Toga Co., Pa., gave Cochrane and Ross each 124 votes—Cochrane 62, Ross 62—*Lewisburg Star.* Yes, and to show you that she can manifest her patriotism in more ways than one, we will state on the authority of an intelligent citizen of that township that of the one hundred and four voters in her service, only two are democrats.—*Willsborough Advertiser.*

"The country demands a change of men and of measures," said the Democracy. Accordingly, the President has removed Buell and McClellan—has disgraced Calk and Moore—has ordered all absentees to be struck from the rolls. He has also taken measures to prosecute the war with more vigor, and with both hands instead of one. Amen! To that, say the people. Hope the Democrats will sustain "the change!"

Ohio gives the most singular instance of the power of small majorities. It elects only 5 Adm. to 14 Opp. Congressmen, and yet the aggregate Democracy in the Congressional tickets is only 1855! One Dem. has only 36 maj., another 131—272—370—797—783, &c. The surplus Adm. maj. in Giddings' district could have elected nine more Adm. members. Of course, the absence of Volunteers accounts for all this loss. Vallandigham is defeated by 1257!

MAJORITYS.—The following table exhibits the majorities for the successful candidates in the several Congressional districts in Pennsylvania:

District	Dem.	Opp.
1st	10,417	10,417
2d	11,417	11,417
3d	12,417	12,417
4th	13,417	13,417
5th	14,417	14,417
6th	15,417	15,417
7th	16,417	16,417
8th	17,417	17,417
9th	18,417	18,417
10th	19,417	19,417
11th	20,417	20,417
12th	21,417	21,417
13th	22,417	22,417
14th	23,417	23,417
15th	24,417	24,417
16th	25,417	25,417
17th	26,417	26,417
18th	27,417	27,417
19th	28,417	28,417
20th	29,417	29,417
21st	30,417	30,417
22nd	31,417	31,417
23rd	32,417	32,417
24th	33,417	33,417
25th	34,417	34,417
26th	35,417	35,417
27th	36,417	36,417
28th	37,417	37,417
29th	38,417	38,417
30th	39,417	39,417
31st	40,417	40,417
32nd	41,417	41,417
33rd	42,417	42,417
34th	43,417	43,417
35th	44,417	44,417
36th	45,417	45,417
37th	46,417	46,417
38th	47,417	47,417
39th	48,417	48,417
40th	49,417	49,417
41st	50,417	50,417
42nd	51,417	51,417
43rd	52,417	52,417
44th	53,417	53,417
45th	54,417	54,417
46th	55,417	55,417
47th	56,417	56,417
48th	57,417	57,417
49th	58,417	58,417
50th	59,417	59,417
51st	60,417	60,417
52nd	61,417	61,417
53rd	62,417	62,417
54th	63,417	63,417
55th	64,417	64,417
56th	65,417	65,417
57th	66,417	66,417
58th	67,417	67,417
59th	68,417	68,417
60th	69,417	69,417
61st	70,417	70,417
62nd	71,417	71,417
63rd	72,417	72,417
64th	73,417	73,417
65th	74,417	74,417
66th	75,417	75,417
67th	76,417	76,417
68th	77,417	77,417
69th	78,417	78,417
70th	79,417	79,417
71st	80,417	80,417
72nd	81,417	81,417
73rd	82,417	82,417
74th	83,417	83,417
75th	84,417	84,417
76th	85,417	85,417
77th	86,417	86,417
78th	87,417	87,417
79th	88,417	88,417
80th	89,417	89,417
81st	90,417	90,417
82nd	91,417	91,417
83rd	92,417	92,417
84th	93,417	93,417
85th	94,417	94,417
86th	95,417	95,417
87th	96,417	96,417
88th	97,417	97,417
89th	98,417	98,417
90th	99,417	99,417
91st	100,417	100,417
92nd	101,417	101,417
93rd	102,417	102,417
94th	103,417	103,417
95th	104,417	104,417
96th	105,417	105,417
97th	106,417	106,417
98th	107,417	107,417
99th	108,417	108,417
100th	109,417	109,417

Company of Snyder County Volunteers Voted. Camp near Sharpburg, Oct. 14.

Ma. Burton: It being election day, we felt as though we ought to vote. Therefore, while on dress parade, we took the expression of the company on the Congressional question, which resulted as follows:

John J. Patterson 84
William H. Miller 13

Majority for Patterson 71

Capt. Geo. W. Ryan,
Co. F, 13th Reg. P. V.

A fire engine was on exhibition in Middletown, with a view of selling it. A meeting of the citizens was held at Wolf's Hall. It was decided not to purchase an engine at present, on account of the heavy taxes the citizens already sustain.

We are informed the Court in Milford county has decided that "orders" &c. issued as currency, are illegal. They prolong and aggravate the evil, certainly.

The last Educational State Convention of Pennsylvania, requested that all pastors in the State preach a sermon, on popular education, the first Sunday in December, 1862.

Important Change of Officers.

Since his President Lincoln removed from a leading position, his personal and political friend, Gen. Fremont. This fact is proof sufficient, that—from his elevated stand-point, his most extensive knowledge of every fact relative to our condition as a nation—Abraham Lincoln independently and conscientiously acts for the public good.

Last Friday morning, Gen. George B. McClellan was informed that the chief command of the army of the Potomac had been transferred from him to Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside. He proceeded at once to turn over his command to his friend and successor, and continued in that work until Monday, when he bade farewell to his army corps, riding through the ranks, and receiving their cheers. The officers visited him in form, when he expressed his best wishes for the "Army of the Potomac."

Tuesday he was to leave for Trenton, N. J. where his family are, and where he can enjoy some rest. Burnside issued a short but modest address to his soldiers, and entered at once into harness.

Gen. Hooker—one of those soldiers love and confidence in, as much as they do in Burnside—probably succeeds the latter.

No man entered into an excited position with so much universal good will and hope, as Gen. McClellan. With every advantage of person, of birth, education, good character, friendships, and favors—added by the glory reflected upon him by his superiors (Barnsides and Lee) in Western Virginia—commanding immense armies of the bravest, noblest, best armed, and most enthusiastic American Volunteers—in the best of causes—with the unbounded confidence of the President, Cabinet, and people—surely never soldier had so grand a chance to win fame and accomplish a lasting good to his race.

His success in reorganizing the Army after the first Bull Run loss, increased the general confidence. But when he dallied long months before Manassas, idly watching the troops, while other Union and Rebel soldiers were moving—and when he put off for weeks the positive orders of the President to "advance," until the Rebels had flown and carried off everything but their wooden guns at Centerville—thousands were shocked with the conviction, that, with all his excellencies, he looked the prime gift of energy and military genius for the field.

His signs of Yorktown was in his line of superiority—engineering—and was well done. He failed of following up the Williamsburg victory as other men would—was criminally unjust, in exposing the advance guard of Pennsylvanians to the massacre at Fair Oaks—and, (fearing he had the wrong road to Richmond) again exhibited his cool, careful, cautious qualities, in making a comparatively safe retreat to James river, and to Washington again.

Gen. Pope and others complain, that had McClellan and his Brigadiers been more expedition and spirited, the whole Rebel army might have been turned back at Bull Run upon the second contest there, and thus changed the fortunes of the day, saving Maryland and Pennsylvania from invasion.

But the crowning proof of the lack of Gen. McClellan in executive energy, is contained in the late letter of H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, and of the Committee to investigate Harper's Ferry. It is evident that McClellan ought to have saved that point, and thus have made the bloody Antietam contest result in the capture or breaking up of that large force of Rebels. But he allowed it to be captured—gave the Rebels one day after their Antietam advantage to make good their retreat—and his subsequent failure to follow up the Rebels in the recent good weather has convinced President, Cabinet, General-in-Chief, eminent officers and Soldiers, and the country at large, that McClellan's turn of mind is not fitted for an aggressive contest against the master military minds of the Rebellion opposed to him. It was believed he was about to repeat his act of going into "winter quarters." He is too slow—too hesitating—too "fussing" in his preparations—too stereotyped in West Point routines and book fighting, to adapt himself to emergencies.

Fremont was taken from the midst of armies who almost idolized him, and has thousands of friends who still think him the best of Generals, and much wronged. So it is with McClellan. We hope the letter will exhibit as much proof of devotion to the cause, and of self-sacrifice, as the former. His last words to his soldiers were, "I wish you to stand by Burnside as you have stood by me, and all will be well. Good bye."

The fact that the Rebels praised McClellan's military operations, and that the worst, most notorious semi-Secessionists at the North are most loud and profuse in their adulations, is his misfortune; but it is not proof that he is wrong at heart. He has quite as decided friends, among undoubted Union men, and none more devoted than President Lincoln, who has only yielded to the repeated evidences, amounting to overwhelming conviction,

The Harper's Ferry Loss.

that a change was desirable and necessary. The masses of well-wishers—those who regard the Public Good paramount to everything else—will and do sustain "honorable Abraham Lincoln" in this act. We think Gen. McClellan a patriot, but constitutionally and by education better adapted to Engineering than to Generalship.

The greatest Disgrace of the War.

The surrender of Harper's Ferry in September, involved the loss of 12,000 Union Soldiers (equal to our gain at Fort Donelson), and also of vast amounts of the very arms and ammunition with which the Rebels helped slay our men at Antietam! More than that—it gave the Rebels the best open gate way from the trap in which they had got themselves by their invasion of Maryland. In every respect, then, it was the worst, most contemptible, and most ruinous disaster, to us, of the whole War. The Government so regarded it, and accordingly appointed a Commission of eminent military men, of both parties, to investigate the whole affair. This Court of Inquiry was composed as follows:

Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A. of Vols., President.
Maj. Gen. Geo. Callwisher, U. S. A. of Vols.
Brig. Gen. C. C. Auger, U. S. A. of Vols.
Maj. Gen. P. A. B. of Vols.
Capt. J. B. Hall, A. D. C. of Vols.
Capt. J. H. Hunt, Judge-Advocate Gen.

These gentlemen met, patiently and fearlessly probed the whole grievous wound, and have just made a lengthy report.

The material facts are as follows: Col. Miles was in command at Harper's Ferry. White was present from Sept. 12 till the surrender, but did not assume command. Col. Ford took command of Maryland Heights Sept. 5. Gen. McClellan left Washington for Rockville Sept. 7, most of his forces having preceded him. The enemy attacked Maryland Heights on the morning of Sept. 13. The 11th New York (being their Colonel) broke and fled, and the brasswork on the hill was lost. Col. Miles was on Maryland Heights that evening for some hours, consulting with Col. Ford. He left between 11 and 12 o'clock, without directly ordering Col. Ford to evacuate the Heights, but with instructions to spike his guns if compelled to abandon. At about 2 o'clock, Col. Ford abandoned the Heights. The enemy did not occupy them, and the next day Col. D'Ursay sent over four companies, who brought away four guns and a wagon-load of ammunition.

After the evacuation of Maryland Heights, Col. Miles sent word to Gen. McClellan, then at Frederick City, that unless reinforced, he could not hold out 48 hours. Gen. McClellan thereupon dispatched a messenger to Gen. Franklin, who was engaged with the enemy at Crumpton's Gap, wholly unable to give the needed assistance, or to give it in time. Gen. McClellan appears to have made no other effort to relieve the beleaguered stronghold.

The enemy attacked Harper's Ferry itself on the morning of the 13th, and at 8 A. M., the surrender was agreed on. Col. Miles representing to the brigade commanders whom he consulted that his ammunition was nearly exhausted, and they concurring in decision to surrender.

The Commission sought Gen. White, Col. D'Ursay, and Col. Trimble of all blame for the surrender, and praise the capacity and courage of the former. They find that Col. Ford was given, by Col. Miles, discretionary power to abandon Maryland Heights, but that the exercise of this discretion was premature; that he conducted the defense with no ability, and that his exhibition of lack of capacity was such as to disqualify him for a command.

Col. Miles is convicted of incapacity and criminal neglect especially, in neglecting to fortify and hold Maryland Heights, the key of the position, and the evidence stated in the report concerning his communications with the Rebels is such as to raise strong suspicions of treachery also.

Gen. Wool is gravely censured for keeping so incapable an officer as Col. Miles in command.

Concerning Gen. McClellan the evidence adduced in the report, and the opinion expressed by the Commission, are most direct and damaging. The General-in-Chief testifies that Gen. McClellan, after receiving orders to drive the enemy from Maryland, marched on an average of only six miles a day in pursuit, and that, in his opinion, he both could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry; and in this opinion the Commission fully concur.

There will be no complaint against this report of whitewashing. Its array of facts, and its logical conclusions upon them, are irrefragable. The country will gratefully recognize the courage and just severity with which the Commission, while awarding due censure to inferior officers, has declared that the shame of the surrender of Harper's Ferry rest chiefly on Gen. McClellan. For, if he had moved with decent swiftness, he would have raised the siege, or would have taken the enemy in detail, with the Potomac dividing his forces.

In compliance with the judgment of the Military Commission on the Harper's Ferry surrender, Col. Thomas H. Ford of the 52nd Ohio, and Major Wm. H. Baird of the 125th New-York have been formally dismissed from the service.

The feeling in general, throughout the army, toward Gen. Burnside is very warm and cordial.

Lewisburg Boys at Potomac Fight.

HARPER HEAD, S. C., Oct. 25, 1862. We are well and unharmed, although very much exhausted with fatigue, after fighting a hard battle on the Potomac River, driving the enemy over 4 miles of their own chosen ground, and compelling them to fly over the river Potomac and to burn or destroy their own bridge to prevent us from following them. We wrote to you just before starting, but could not give you any satisfaction in regard to the nature of the expedition, and now shall give you the particulars, as far as we know them.

We packed our baggage on the morning of the 21st, and got everything in readiness. The orders came about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when we got on board of the boat and lay in the Harbor till just before daylight. Then started along with a number of transports, with the different regiments, comprising in all 4,200 men, a battery of 4 guns, and a marine battery of 3 guns, which was worked by the marines, and was also drawn by hand by them; they are a very destructive and also very handsome battery. We had also one company of cavalry, although they did not arrive in time to make themselves useful. We landed on a place called Macky's Point, and took up our line of march; after marching about 7 1/2 miles, we encountered the enemy in strong force, with 12 pieces of artillery. We had a severe battle, lasting about 1 1/2 hours; at last we charged on them, and drove them; they managed to get their guns away, but we captured some of their shell and ammunition, and pursued them about 4 miles, fighting most of the time, when they crossed the bridge and destroyed it after them. We followed over the swamp and into the stream, but they made us pay dearly for our bravery; they cut us with grape and caustic, till we got under cover. We have a number of holes in our clothes—hat, castron, and haversack shot off—also 7 holes through the day, and one of the color guards shot, though not very serious. Our Captain was killed, and also Capt. Wayne, of company F, and 3 Lieutenants wounded; total loss in our regiment of 400 men, 17 killed, 75 wounded, 1 missing. The 47th Pa. lost almost as heavy; they had 600 men; their loss was 100 killed, wounded and missing. The total loss will reach 1 in every 8 men that was there, although we did not have over 2000 men engaged. The Rebel loss was supposed to be much larger; we saw quite a number of them lying round. The General made a speech to us last evening, and complimented us very highly. He told us that he had given us a single day's work to do, and we did it, and did it nobly, with 4000 men, driving him 4 1/2 miles out of their own chosen position; cut their telegraphic wires, tore up their railroad, and compelled them to destroy their bridge; also compelled them to move large bodies of troops, which all know is very exhausting. And what were the feelings of these two cities, Swansboro and Charleston? They were in the greatest terror; their women and children left the town; in fact, we have taught them that we can strike blows that will make them tremble in their boots. Our campaign is just begun for the winter.

We have had three expeditions, all of them proving successful, and we will not let them have one minute's rest as long as they are in arms. We expect to go in three or four days in another, but I hope it will not be quite as hot as this one. We are in good health and spirits, but our apple butter is all gone. We expect to be paid to-morrow, but can't tell whether for two months or four, as we have four months due us.

We saw some pretty hard sights on the 22d, we had to carry our wounded 12 miles on our backs, as we had no other remedy, but we brought them all off. We had to bury poor Capt. Hamilton, as brave a man as ever lived, on the field. I don't know who will be our Captain now. Colonel Strawbridge is our Colonel, he was Captain of Co. B, but got his commission just before we started. He led us nobly for his first fight, and if he continues to do so well he will be a Brigadier before long. I forget to tell you that we both lost our blankets. We are getting along fine, and have got good quarters although we sometimes see some pretty hard ones. No more at present.

DANIEL B. MCGREW,
Capt. Co. B, 125th Reg. P. V.
JAMES H. PAUSE.

GREAT FIRE.—About half-past 12 o'clock on Saturday night the immense saw-mill of Langdon, Irvon & Co., at the west end of Williamsport, commonly known as the "Big Water Mill," was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be checked it was burned to the water's edge, together with about four hundred thousand feet of sawed lumber. The night was excessively cold, and it was only by the utmost exertions that the firemen and citizens could prevent the flames from extending further into the mill. The property destroyed was estimated at \$50,000. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. The property destroyed was partly insured. All parties present agree that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Latest News

Our Reconnoissance is progressing satisfactorily, with his army, at the South West. On the Potomac, our generals are wonderful and busy, and many reports are sent.

It is believed that Lee with most of the Rebel Army, escaped southward to Culpeper two weeks ago, leaving a large force in the Shenandoah Valley, under Jackson, ready for any chance to perish.

Gen. Rosecrans and staff, on the 21st, at Nashville on Monday night. The Rebels are being obliged the greater portion of the route to Bowling Green, and many dwellings have been destroyed. The country looks painfully desolate. Inhabitants, forage, and stock nearly all gone. McCook has driven most of the Rebel guerrillas clear back from the city.

The U. S. steamer Montgomery arrived at Pensacola on the 23rd inst., with a fine side-wheel steamer as a prize, loaded with arms and munitions of war, which she brought about fifty miles from Mobile, after a chase of seven days.

Rear Admiral Farragut officially reports that the steamer, Corpus Christi, Sabine city and the adjacent waters, are all under the old flag.

Gen. Sigel recently made a dash with his cavalry into Fredericksburg, scattering a much larger force, and rivaling Stuart's "raids" northward.

Over 300 Indians have been convicted by the military Commission at the Lower North Agency as participants in the late horrible massacres, and are condemned to be hung. The people of Minnesota, to a man, are in favor of their immediate execution.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Nov. 9, 1862.—By order of Gov. Sprague, a salute of 100 guns is to be fired here to-morrow noon, in honor of the appointment of the Rhode Island General, Burnside, to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

The Richmond Examiner, Sat. inst., says, "The prospect of European intervention has dissipated like a snow-drift."

Another British vessel, supposed loaded with iron ship gear, has run into Charleston. The Yellow fever is raging in that city.

Hon. James M. Porter, of Easton, a brother of Ex Gov. Porter, is dead. He died on Tuesday.

The Rebels of Texas and probably other Southern States are shipping their slaves to Cuba, where they are readily sold to the planters.

Maj. Gen. Hunter has been again assigned to the command at Beaufort S. C. He will leave Washington for his post in a few days.

Philadelphia and Boston have filled up their quotas of soldiers without a draft.

First Fight—Negroes vs. Rebels. The Rebels have long boasted that one "Southern" was "good for" from two to ten Yankees, or for 50 to 100 darkeys. Gen. James Lane, U. S. Senator from Kansas, thought differently, and has raised some companies of colored men. The following is the first contest between the "chivalry" and the freedmen, showing that the colored men fought well, and were victorious. One having tasted the sweets of liberty, men are rarely if ever re-enslaved. It was the vain attempt to re-establish slavery, that caused the horrors of St. Domingo.

Lewisburg Market. Current Weekly. Wheat 1 1/2 Cts. \$ 20
Rye 65 Follow 8
Corn 60 Lard 8
Oats 85 Ham 10
Flour 1 50 Clover seed 50
Dried Apples \$1.00 Wool 45
Hick Nutter 12 Potatoes 40
Fresh Butter 18 Country Soap 4 & 6

MARRIED. On the 13th of Nov. 1862, HENRY WERTZ, of Middletown, and MAE RAY, of Lewisburg, were united in Holy Matrimony, by the Rev. James P. Matthews, of Middletown, and Hon. E. M. MERRILL, both of Middletown.

In Lewisburg, 22d inst., HENRY BERGERT, aged 20 years, and CHARLES, son of John H. and Susan Bergert, both of this place, were united in Holy Matrimony, by the Rev. James P. Matthews, of Middletown, and Hon. E. M. MERRILL, both of Middletown.

In Lewisburg, 22d inst., JOHN YOUNG, aged about 20 years, and MARY, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Young, both of this place, were united in Holy Matrimony, by the Rev. James P. Matthews, of Middletown, and Hon. E. M. MERRILL, both of Middletown.

In Lewisburg, 22d inst., MARY A. BRADLEY, daughter of John and Elizabeth Bradley, both of this place, were united in Holy Matrimony, by the Rev. James P. Matthews, of Middletown, and Hon. E. M. MERRILL, both of Middletown.

In Lewisburg, 22d inst., MARY BRADLEY, daughter of John and Elizabeth Bradley, both of this place, were united in Holy Matrimony, by the Rev. James P. Matthews, of Middletown, and Hon. E. M. MERRILL, both of Middletown.

Auction.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, at LEWISBURG, commencing at 10 A. M. of

Saturday, Nov. 15, 1862. (In quantities to suit purchasers, the subscribers' entire stock of) **GROCERIES,** comprising Sugar, Syrup, Raisins, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Creaming Tallow, Saffron, Salt, Pick, Color, Vinegar, &c. &c. &c. Also, a large quantity of Flour, Corn Meal, &c. &c. &c. Also, a quantity of Canned Goods, such as Corn, Beans, Peas, Tomatoes, &c. &c. &c. Also, a quantity of Pickled Goods, such as Pickled Cucumbers, Pickled Onions, &c. &c. &c. Also, a quantity of Pickled Apples, Pickled Peaches, &c. &c. &c. Also, a quantity of Pickled Potatoes, Pickled Turnips, &c. &c. &c. Also, a quantity of Pickled Carrots, Pickled Parsnips, &c. &c. &c. Also, a quantity of Pickled Beets, Pickled Cauliflower, &c. &c. &c. Also, a quantity of Pickled Egg-plant, Pickled Ok