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, DEC. 23, 1862.

"THE UNION," established in 1814---Whole No., 2,597.

"CHRONICLE," established in 1843---Whole No., 976.

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

Public Reception—at the Lewisburg Academy, tomorrow (Wednesday, Dec. 24,) at 2 P. M. All are cordially invited.
J. RANDOLPH.

COURT adjourned Saturday noon, having finished its business.

The Grand Jury returned five true bills, ignored three, and were discharged Wednesday.

Wilson Anderson, convicted of larceny at Sept. Court, sentenced to $1 fine and costs, and 4 months in Jail.

JURY TRIALS.

Com'th vs. Thomas Arbuckle—not guilty: County for costs.

Com'th vs. Margaret Donachy, for keeping a disorderly house—guilty: to pay $1 fine, costs, and 3 months in Jail; 2 children to be bound out, and the other 4 to the House of Refuge.

Com'th vs S Miller Sr. and Jr. and J. Dunlap—Defts not guilty, but each "faction" to pay half the costs.

Sampsel &c. vs. Herrold—for Deft.

Hartman vs Marsh & Co.—for Deft.

Kleckner vs. Beelers—$999 75 for Plff.

Saturday Morning's News.

The Rebels confess the loss of 500 killed, and 2,500 wounded—3,000 in all, beside prisoners, including Gen. T. R. Cobb, killed. They confess that our men fought heroically—but that 500,000 men could not dislodge them. They report our Gen. Hooker killed.

Fra's Wilson, Jr., of Moyer's Company, says Emanuel Snyder, Henry Stees, and George Lashells, were killed.

Wm. Aikey, Wm. Burkholder, Lewis Burkholder, Wm Rossman, and one of the three Kline's, wounded.

Lieut. John B. Linn, slightly wounded in head.

Peter Collins, in hospital with rheumatism.

☞Persons inquiring for Pennsylvania soldiers in Washington hospitals, are directed to call at Penn'a Avenue, four doors west of Nineteenth St.

Samuel Brown writes that Steinmetz had one arm broken, but none of the other East Buffaloe boys are much injured.

G. Curry Kelly is in Washington, at a hospital.

G. W. Schoch, and Wm. Searles, have reached home, their wounds not in a dangerous condition. They report Messrs. M'Michael and Saylor of Co. D, 5th Reserves, missing.

In Capt. Bly's Company, mostly from Watsontown, Joseph Ledge, of White Deer, was slightly wounded in the foot.

☞Capt. T. Rockefellow Jones, had one man killed—Landis Sterner, (from the office of the Sunbury Gazette,) three missing, one of whom he thinks is killed, and 16 wounded—one of whom is — Hunt, of Chillisquaque. Capt. Jones received a ball through his pants, but was not harmed.

☞The Pottsville Journal has the following notice of the 129th Reg., commanded by Col. Jacob G. Frick, late of Northumberland, and Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Armstrong, late of Lewisburg:

"Our regiment was under a deadly fire nearly all the afternoon, and charged on a battery that the 126th and 124th refused to do. Both Gen. Humphreys and Gen. Tyler say they never witnessed such a charge. The colors were shot down five times, when Col. Frick seized them, and that too on horseback, and led on the charge. He is a brave and noble soldier. His men fairly worship him, and when he leads they are sure to follow. Lieut. Col. Armstrong's horse was shot under him," (four times.)

FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 14.

The battle began Thursday morning, but up to Saturday there was no engagement of infantry. Saturday morning, at about 7½ o'clock, our infantry advanced from the city on the enemy's works. The engagement soon became general, and an incessant firing was kept up until 7 o'clock in the evening. The fight was very terrific. The city of Fredericksburg is almost entirely ruined. A large number of houses being entirely demolished here, while others are shattered so badly that they are worthless.

At 2 o'clock, our division received orders to move over the river, and at 2½ o'clock entered the engagement, and till 7 o'clock in the evening they were in the hottest of it. The 131st Reg., P. V., was the last that left the field—and had the first brigade (Tyler's) not broken, our division would have stormed and taken the battery which forms the key to the enemy's stronghold. Gen. Humphrey remarked to me during the engagement, that the second brigade behaved with great bravery and coolness, and in particular referred to the 131st regiment. The loss of the regiment during the day was about 18 killed, and between 75 and 100 wounded. Company A [Capt. J. M. Moyer] lost as near as we could learn, as follows—Henry Stees, Mifflinburg, supposed killed. George Lashells, Hartleton, mortally wounded. Sergeant Treat, a slight wound in the head. Henry Kline, wound in the thigh. Wm. Aikey, the two Burkholders, and Wm. Rossman, were wounded, but not seriously.

Yesterday morning, our regiment was taken out in front to watch the enemy. The whole line was strongly guarded. Our men lay flat on the ground, in a bed of mud all day, about 200 yards from the enemy's works. It being Sunday, the two armies remained quiet during the day, except an occasional firing among the pickets. The advance force, during the day, was relieved after dark, and while coming off the field the enemy fired, killing several in the regiment. Among them was Emanuel Snyder, of Company A. To-day, we expect a renewal of the conflict. Sigel is now on hand, with a strong force.

On Saturday we were worsted, our loss being greater than that of the enemy. Our artillery did but little execution, and the enemy having strong fortifications, rifle-pits, and stone walls, to protect him, repulsed our troops at every attempt.

(Not signed—we think it is from Capt. Moyer, serving as division commissary.)

Bringing Home the Unserviceable.

It has been the ardent desire of parents and friends, to have the sick and wounded soldiers as near their own watchcare as possible—naturally supposing that they would be the best nurses. Military and prudential reasons have prevented—high authorities deeming it inexpedient, for the sufferers themselves, to be under any care but that of their own more experienced and competent physicians, nurses, and surgeons, nearest the scene of action, in the large hospitals where every needed want is anticipated. This is doubtless true in many cases—and yet, it is natural to suppose that every family would do its best, and that the social stimulants to recovery, and the personal enjoyments of the patients, must be far greater under their own roofs than under stranger hands in general. Whatever policy may be best, thousands will be glad to learn that Gov. Curtin, Gen. Cameron, and other Pennsylvanians have prevailed in obtaining an order (as we learn by a despatch from Sec. Slifer to Capt. Gundy,) that the sick and wounded, who can be removed, but are unfit for service, may be brought into the State, so that what benefit nearness of friends may import may be measurably if not wholly enjoyed. Hired nurses are good, indifferent, and bad. But thousands of brave men and gallant boys will now enjoy their New Year "at home again."

☞Wednesday, the 17th June, 1863, is appointed for the Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, to nominate a candidate for Governor and for Judge of the Supreme Court in place of Lowrie.

☞The Lock Haven Democrat says sixty-four persons or firms suffered by the late fire there. They estimate the losses at $138,000, of which about $76,000 was covered by insurance.

☞If *every body* raises the price of *every thing*, we don't see who's going to be the gainers by it! It's six of one, half a dozen of the other, and twice three of the rest. Please "cipher it out."

☞We understand that Charles S. Wetzel, of Lewisburg, is the architect or builder of the new and superior house of worship to be dedicated on Christmas morning.

☞The less snow in your ice for summer, the better. There is now good ice and no snow. The sooner you get your supply the better.

PROGRESS.—The following paragraphs prove the strength and integrity of the Government gradually overcoming its secret and open enemies in this its struggle for life. Let us hope and pray for the best:

Lieut. H. M'Clune, 135th P. V., has been found guilty of conduct prejudicial to order and unbecoming an officer and gentleman, also of uttering disloyal sentiments. Sentenced to be cashiered, deprived of any trust or honor under the U. S., and confinement in the Old Capital prison during the Rebellion. Sentence of Court martial approved. [The fellow was a ranting Breckinridge "Peace" Democrat from Lancaster county.]

One EDWIN HENRY, (whom the *World* makes a martyr of on account of having been in the Capital prison,) has made a confession acknowledging having sworn to a false bill against the Government, and which, if punished, will put a quietus to his case.

Another man, whose friends have made great outcry at his arrest, and for whom several Senators have interested themselves and protested his innocence, to-day restored fifty-two thousand dollars to Col. Baker, and confessed his guilt.

A determined effort is being made to prevent the continuance of frauds upon the Government, to protect its depleted treasury, and to stop the work of traitors in the North who seek to sap the very life of the nation.

TAXATION.—Those who grumble about the war taxes, North, had better travel straight to Dixie-land, whose Revenue Bill provides for levying one-fifth of the value of the products of the land for the preceding year; one-fifth the value of the increase of horses, asses, cattle, sheep and swine; one-fifth the products made in feeding the same; and one fifth the yearly income of each person. The heedless Rebel sympathizers will find this to be jumping from the frying-pan into the fire. If the maintenance of the Union costs a good deal, it costs those who are attempting its disruption and destruction a good deal more.

Hear a Loyalist from Missouri!

[In Congress, 17th inst., a Union Representative from Missouri addressed the House as follows:]

Mr. NOEL (of Mo.,) argued that the present organized Democratic party did not render unqualified support to the war, but was continually throwing obstacles in the way of its prosecution. He undertook to say that it was delusion to think that this war might have been prevented by the adoption of the Crittenden compromise. It was true that some of the leaders of the Rebellion had voted for that compromise; but the history of subsequent events shows, that, if ten or more votes had been necessary, they could have been procured. He would go further, and say that there was nothing in the Crittenden Compromise that would have prevented the Rebellion. The enemies of the Administration held out the idea that the war was not for the restoration of peace, but for the abolition of Slavery. But this was untrue, although such might be the *result*. They assert that the Administration tramples on the Constitution, and all the privileges under that instrument are to be swept by the board, and that the Union is to be contended for without the Constitution. He had witnessed some of these so-called violations of the Constitution. When the war broke out, the enemies of the country were not confined to the Rebel States, but were scattered all over the land. Never was a conspiracy so well concocted. Notwithstanding the opinion of the Judges Taney and Story as to the President being guilty of a violation of the Constitution in suspending the privilege of habeas corpus, he justified President Lincoln in doing so. It was his duty to use all means to suppress the Rebellion. The confiscation of Rebel property is another pretext for making war on the administration. Those of the Border States, who have been trampled in the dust, take it as unkind that the enemies of the war expend their sympathies only upon the wives and children of men engaged in Rebellion. The Border States wish to see retaliation visited on the Rebels for their crimes. Again, the enemies of this war exhibit a frightful picture of the financial condition of the country. But those who got up the Rebellion are responsible for every drop of blood, every dollar of extraordinary expenditure, and for all the irregularities committed. Mr. Noell proceeded to contrast the course of the anti-war party of 1812 with that of the present day, insisting that the parallel was perfect. When Slavery comes in as an element of Rebel strength, and the question is presented between its perpetuation and the preservation of the Union, then let the former die. He would so act, in the suppression of the Rebellion, that Slavery should never again produce results similar to those now witnessed. He was against compromise with men who were now endeavoring to break up the Government. He would agree to nothing but absolute submission on their part. He spoke the opinions of the straight-out loyal men of the Border States. In conclusion, he advocated Emancipation in the Border Slave States. He stood by the Government, by such men as Andrew Johnson. There were but two parties, one for war, the other for compromise. He would not lend himself to any scheme to produce strife among the people, to divide the national councils, and weaken and unnerve the arm of the Government and strengthen the cause of the enemy.

The Committee rose, when the resolutions under consideration were reported and agreed to. They refer the various branches of the President's annual message to the appropriate Committees. Adjourned.

Fremont and Cameron.

No men have been more abused by the enemies of the Administration, South and North, than the two named above. We think the greatest mistake the President has made, was in losing the services of those men, in deference to an erroneous if not traitorous public opinion. Fremont's protection of St. Louis, made it a splendid base of operations. His early starting of the Gunboats proved the salvation of many of our armies, and the loss to the Rebels of many cities. His mode of dealing with the slaves of the outlawed, is what the Government has had to come to, at last. And had he been properly sustained by Shields and M'Dowell in the valley of the Shenandoah, he would have captured the army of Stonewall Jackson, and thus perhaps prevented all our subsequent disasters in Central Virginia.—And so with CAMERON: he early advocacated, while the North was warmer and more united, calling out a million of men, to conquer and possess as they went: he advised the Cavalry now needed, and also to use the power of the slaves in favor of the Union and not against it. All see, now, that those views were correct: both those gentlemen realized and foretold the extent and power of the Rebellion, and wisely forecast adequate means to check it. One year's sad reverses finds them again more in the confidence of the People and of the Administration than they were some months since.

Latest News

Last Friday, Hon. Wm. H. Seward tendered his resignation as Secretary of State—cause not certainly known.

Gen. Hovey returned to Helena, and Sherman to Memphis. The Rebels appear to be massing for a blow at Nashville, and many rumors come from that region.

It is now thought Gen. Banks is to operate from the Gulf of Mexico.

More Rebels were killed at Prairie Grove, Ark., than the number of Union men killed at Fredericksburg.

Rumor suggests N. P. Banks as successor to Secretary Stanton.

Capture of Kingston, N. C.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 18.

Gen Foster's forces have taken Kingston, North Carolina, capturing 500 prisoners, and 11 pieces of artillery.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has a dispatch from Goldsboro', N. C. stating that 3,000 Rebels fought the Abolitionists at Kingston the day before from eight A. M. to one P. M.; that, after driving the Abolitionists once, the Rebel Gen. Evans was compelled to retire leaving the vandals to occupy the town. No report of loss is given. The town was greatly injured by the Union bombardment.

The advance of Gen. Foster to Kingston places him within 25 miles of Goldsboro', where the line of railway to Wilmington & Charleston can be cut.

FALMOUTH, Dec. 19.

All quiet to-day, with the exception of two shots fired from our hill side batteries, to disperse the gathering bands of Rebels on the plain opposite.

Several members of the Committee on the Conduct of the War in the Senate and House are here to-day, examining into the cause of the recent repulse.

The reports of our losses in the late battle make the number less than has been reported; less than 1,400 killed and 8,000 wounded, a large number of whom are but slightly wounded. We lost 800 prisoners, and took about as many.

A soldier was shot at Port Royal, 1st inst., for having deserted from the 9th Maine Volunteers. The Rebels returned the deserter, on the plea that a man who deserts could not be trusted. There is a trick, in this returning of a deserter, becoming the Rebels. *They requested the federal officer to make the same disposition of those who desert the Rebel ranks*, but in this of course they will be disappointed. There is reason and justification for the desertion of a soldier from the Rebel armies. Those desertions are an evidence of returning loyalty—and are not of a character to be compared to the desertions from the Union army. On this account, the Rebels will fail of their trick.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 18.—Gen. Sullivan, at Jackson, Tenn., telegraphs Gen. Rosecrans that Gen. Dodge telegraphs him from Corinth to-day, that his cavalry have been fighting Forrest all day in that vicinity, with 2,500 cavalry and five pieces of artillery, having left Waynesboro' on Tuesday.

☞Rev. Mr. Hawbert, Lutheran minister, who has been for nine months in service as agent appointed by the Governor of Ohio to see after the wants of the soldiers from that State, arrived, in charge of the bodies of Major Heathorn and several privates.

Mr. H. was twice upon the field, under protection of a flag of truce.

The Rebels stripped our dead upon the battle field; the old clothes of the Rebels lie scattered about, and our men are naked. Mr. H. assisted in bringing on the wounded, the great body of whom are now at Alexandria and Washington, where they are well cared for.

The North American says Burnside's capture and evacuation of Fredericksburg, after his hard blows at an entrenched and inviting foe beyond it, "stands in a more favorable light than Napoleon did" after his repulse at Wabau just before the battle of Wagram.

DIVINE!—"Burleigh," the New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, tells the following: G. F. Train is here, amusing our citizens in the debate with C. M. Clay. One of the best things said was uttered by an old man in the further part of the hall. Train was showing the benign influence of slavery, and wound up the climax with the remark, "Slavery is a Divine Institution." "So is hell!" said the old man, and the house came down.

Ex-Gov. Charles S. Morehead of Kentucky, having been liberated from Fort Warren, and got safely over to Paris, wrote home to an old friend as follows:

"If, under any circumstances, Kentucky ever returns (?) to the Union, I will abjure her, as I will the entire South, if she does not fight till the last man is killed, for her independence."

(The "last man" to be killed in that cause is of course now snugly across the Atlantic!)

Charley used to be a Whig, a Unionist, and a clever fellow; but he fell heir one day to a Mississippi plantation stocked with two or three score of slaves, and this made a traitor of him.

We see some semi-Secesh papers complaining about "Lincoln prices." Will they compare his prices with those paid where his opponent reigns? "Jeff Davis' prices" are three times as "high" as Father Abraham's. But if these editors don't like old Abe's rule, let them clear out to Jeffiom, where they belong, and "see how they like that!"

One vote has elected a President, and one soldier may save an army and his country.

DECEMBER. [AFTER HOOD'S NOVEMBER.]

De cold—de snow—
De wood all wet—de fire no go—
De wind—de rainy wedder—
De toes all bare,
No shoes to wear.
Dis nigger's lowly doy freeze togedder.
De aches, de frozen feet—
De chill—de heat—
De rackin pain in ebery member—
De shiverin' knees—
De cough, de—achee, ah, achoo, de sneeze.
De comfort. [Vanity Fair.]

Important Decision.

The Attorney General has just delivered his opinion on the question, "Are colored men citizens of the United States?" The facts on which it is based are stated as follows: "The schooner Elizabeth and Margaret, of New Brunswick, is detained by the revenue cutter Tiger at Perth Amboy, N. J., because commanded by a colored man, and so by a person not a citizen of the United States. As colored masters are numerous in our coasting trade, I submit to you the question suggested by Capt. Martin, of the Tiger, Are colored men citizens of the United States, and therefore competent to command American vessels?" As some incorrect statements have gone forth in regard to this opinion, we give the chief points. The Constitution does not define the word "citizen," so the Attorney General examines history and the civil law, from the days of Rome down, for its meaning. His conclusion is that all free persons, without distinction of race or color, if native born, are citizens. A distinction is made between the inherent rights of citizens, and the political privileges of certain classes. All citizens have a right to protection, but only certain classes enjoy the privileges of voting and holding office. Hitherto, not only the public, but jurists, have often confounded the two. A child or a woman is a citizen, though not always privileged to vote or hold office. The paper concludes as follows: "And now, upon the whole matter, I give it as my opinion that the free man of color mentioned in your letter, if born in the United States, and if otherwise qualified, is competent, according to the acts of Congress, to be master of a vessel engaged in the coasting trade."

Getting Tired of the War.

Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* of the 10th has a long article on peace. It says:

"We are so anxious for peace that longing for it is never out of the mind of any man, woman or child. The war distresses us a thousand times more than the north."

How much longer must these distressed Rebels long for peace before they will secure it by ceasing to fight and accepting the benign government of our and their good fathers?

A lad named M'Nash, employed on a boat between Cincinnatti and Pittsburg, who was an inveterate tobacco chewer, swallowed a quid, a few days since, from the effects of which he died.

The Buchanan papers do not think so well of Gov. Sprague as they were wont in days past to profess to do. Reason—Sprague is too honestly and earnestly loyal to suit them.

We learn that the large Hotel at Shippen, Cameron Co., occupied by N. L. Dike, Esq., was entirely destroyed by fire last week. The furniture was all saved.

Democrats in Congress are taking up most of the time in offering resolutions to embarrass the administration.

Col. Thomas Welch of Columbia Pa. has been made a Brigadier General.

Tuesday Morning's News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—A special dispatch from Washington states that there will be no change in the Cabinet, that all who sent in their resignations will withdraw them.

☞Mong Shaw Loo, the Burmese Student in the University at Lewisburg, will deliver his entertaining Lectures, during the Holiday Vacations, as follows:

Wed. Eve., 24th Dec., in New Columbia. (In the Union Chapel.)
Thurs. Eve., 25th Dec., in Bap. M.H., Brady.
Fri. Eve., 26th Dec., in Elimsport.
Sat. Eve., 27th Dec., in White Deer Mills. (In the School House.)

Dedication.—The new Evangelical Lutheran Church edifice at Danville will be dedicated to Almighty God, on Christmas morning, at 10 o'clock. A Christmas Dinner will be provided by the Ladies in the basement of the Church, after services. The friends and public are invited to attend.

Lewisburg Market.

Corrected Weekly

Wheat	$1,25	Eggs	$ 18
Rye	70	Tallow	8
Corn, old	60	Lard	9
Oats	45	Ham	10
Flaxseed	1,50	Clover seed	5,65
Dried Apples	$1,00	Wool	40 to 50
Firkin Butter	12	Potatoes	50
Fresh Butter	20	Country Soap	4 & 4
Rags	4, 5 and 6	Old paper	6

CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

ALL SORTS OF
CONFECTIONERIES,
TOYS, &c.
at MRS. DENORMANDIES', West Market St.

ESTRAY.

CAME upon the premises of the subscriber near the Dreisbach Church, about the last of October, a **BULL**, about 1½ years old, reddish color, no particular marks. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
MARTIN D. REED.
Buffaloe Tp. Dec. 22, 1862

New Lewisburg Mail Arrangements.

To Sunbury, Harrisburg, Lancaster, &c., (daily), Waymail closes at 11½ A M

Philad. Through mail closes at 8. P M

To Danville, Catawissa, Reading, New York (via Milton, daily) closes at 8, A M

To Wh. Deer Mills, Muncy, Williamsport, Elmira, &c. (daily) closes at 2:30, P M

To Winfield, New Berlin, Mifflinburg, &c., (daily) closes at 4, P M—leaves at 7

To Mifflinburg, Hartleton, &c., (daily) closes at 4, P M—leaves at 7

To Milton and New Columbia, (daily) closes at 8, A M.—leaves at 9

To Buffaloe X Roads, (tri-weekly) leaves Monday, Thursday and Friday after the arrival of the evening mails.

Nov. 17, 1862. G W FORREST, P M

Illustrated Scientific American,

THE BEST MECHANICAL PAPER IN THE WORLD.

Eighteenth Year—Volume VIII.—New Series.

A NEW Volume of this popular Journal commences on the first of January. It is published Weekly, and every No. contains 16 pages of useful information, and from 5 to 10 original Engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are expressly prepared for its columns.

To the Mechanic and Manufacturer.

No person engaged in any of the manufacturing pursuits should think of edoing without the Scientific American. It costs but six cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which can not be found in any other publication.

To the Inventor.

The Scientific American is indispensable to every inventor, as it not only contains illustrated description of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous, thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France, and Germany; thus placing in our possession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

A pamphlet of instruction as to the best mode of obtaining Letters Patent on new inventions, is furnished free on application.

Messrs. Munn & Co. have acted as Patent Solicitors for more than seventeen years, in connection with the publication of the Scientific American, and they refer to 20,000 patentees for whom they have done business.

No charge is made for examining sketches and models of new inventions and for advising inventors as to their patentability.

Chemists, Architects, Millwrights, Farmers.

The Scientific American will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interest of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and mill owners will be found in the Scientific American, which information they can not possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which farmers are interested will be found discussed in the Scientific American; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS.—To mail subscribers: Three Dollars a year, or One Dollar for four months. The volumes commence on the first of January and July. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

Western and Canadian money or Post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-five cents extra on each year's subscription to prepay postage.

MUNN & CO., Publishers,
37 Park Row N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
the most suitable Holiday Presents.
For sale by MOWRY,
opposite the Bank—Lewisburg.

Lewisburg Bridge Election.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Lewisburg Bridge Company, that an Election will be held at the office of the President, on Monday, the 5th day of January, 1863, for the purpose of electing one President, six Managers, Treasurer, and a Clerk, to conduct the concerns of said Company for one year.

WILLIAM CAMERON, President.
Lewisburg, Dec. 1, 1862

FOR SALE.

AN Inventory was taken of the Stock comprising,
H. W. GROTZER'S VARIETY STORE,
during his late visit home. The Captain now offers this splendid establishment for sale. It is impossible for him to attend to business matters. The sword and musket now demand his whole attention. This is a capital opportunity for some individual who may be desirous of investing in this line of trade. The establishment possesses wide notoriety, an extensive patronage, and is located in the most pleasant part of our village.
Terms liberal. [Nov. 7, '62]

REMOVAL!

THE undersigned has removed her Millinery Establishment to the rooms recently occupied by Thos. G. Grier's Jewelry Shop, Market street, between Front and Second, where she is prepared to **Make and Trim Bonnets, Hats,** and other articles in her line, in the best and handsomest manner. She has on hand an extensive variety of the most attractive styles of **Bonnets, Caps, Children's Hats, Artificial Flowers, Ribbons,** and other Millinery Trimmings, to which she invites the attention of the public.

Thankful for the favors heretofore extended to her, she hopes the same generous patronage may be retained; and she would also be happy to secure a more extensive acquaintance.
AMANDA L. ZUBER.
Lewisburg, April 25, 1862

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN B. FISHER, late of Brady township, Union Co., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Union county, in due form of law; therefore all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having just claims against the same are also requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE HILL, Admin'r
Brady Tp. Dec. 2, 1862 pd

JOHN H. BEALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,
Market St., just above the Bank,
LEWISBURG, PA.

The subscriber has removed into the new fitted and commodious Store-room of Thomas Reber, where he has just received a large and well selected stock of

MEN'S CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Silks, Shirts, Drawers, &c.

I also CUT AND MAKE TO ORDER in the best style and most reasonable terms. Being a practical Tailor, and employing the best workmen, I can confidently invite both *Old and New Customers*—don't forget the Sign—

The Red Door!

May 2, 1861 J H BEALE

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 10, 1861

BUFFALO HOUSE

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA.

LEWIS GEIBEL, Proprietor.

THIS new Hotel is situated opposite the Court House, in the most fashionable 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 neither time or 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

N. R. Zimmerman,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

MARKET Square, Lewisburg, is now prepared to furnish Officers' **Military Clothing** according to regulations at short notice. Also a general assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and ready-made Clothing.

Ask at Zimmerman's Red, White & Blue

UNION BOOT AND SHOE
STORE

STILL AHEAD!—Come one! come all—and examine for yourselves the largest and cheapest stock of **Home made** Boots and Shoes in Union county!

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