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. 30, 1862.

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"CHRONICLE," established in 1843---Whole No., 977.

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

Patience and Courage.

It has been the cheerful hope of every true American, that God had great designs for good in founding and perpetuating the United States. Ungrateful as we have been—proud and wicked as we are—and notwithstanding our cruel injustice as a people towards the black and copper-colored races and their descendants, still we may indulge the hope, that—our sore chastisement ended—we are yet to bless the world as a free and Christian land. True,

"God moves in a myterious way."

The unexpected magnitude of the Rebellion, developing month by month, has astonished every one. But it is proof how long it had been plotted—and how far and wide were its secret resources, through the North and in Europe. A full knowledge of those powers of the adversary, some times is a staggering check to hope, and a proof that much blood and treasure may yet be expended.

Our national impatience and want of faith is herein manifest. We must have all victories, or we pine and despair. But, in sober truth, that is unreasonable. With traitors in our midst, unprepared for a prepared foe, we have done wonders. Consider all we have gained of men, of means, of skill, of knowledge, and of territory, and it will be seen that never was so formidable a sedition so well met, and such measures put in operation for its downfall. Therefore, let no disaster, or disappointment, or evidence of weakness, of profligacy, or of undue ambition, dishearten a manly confidence in the final triumph of Liberty and Law, and a glorious future for our country and our race.

Another characteristic fault of our people is their intolerance of differences of opinion. Each thinks his own road the best, although several lead to the same point. Now, in the new and momentous questions arising in our eventful day, the best of men—all aiming at the same result—may disagree as to means of accomplishing it. Cabinets, Generals, Editors, and the People, may disagree as to means, but agree as to the end. "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, toleration; and in all things, charity," is a just motto for our time. Support, in hearty good-will, those in power so long as in power.

STICK TOGETHER.

When, midst the wreck of fire and smoke,
Where cannon roar the skies asunder,
And fierce dragoons with quickening stroke
Upon the reeling columns thunder,
The ranks close up to sharp command,
Till hamlet's feather to plume feather;
Compact the furious shock they stand,
And conquer, for they stick together.

When, now, 'mid clouds of woe and want,
Our comrades' wants come fast and faster,
And charging madly on our front,
Come the black legions of disaster,
Shall we present a wavering band,
And fly like leaves before wild weather?
No, side by side, and hand in hand,
We'll stand our ground and stick together.

God gave us hands, one left, one right,
The first to help ourselves, the other
To stretch abroad in kindly might,
To help along our faithful brother.
Then if you see a brother fall,
And bow his head before the weather,
If you be not poor laggards all,
You'll help him up and stick together.

☞No Union man could blame McClellan for TRYING to take Richmond, although he lost 30,000 men in the effort, for he doubtless did his best. All can see, now, how he might have done better. Why, then, should Burnside be abused, for TRYING to take Fredericksburg, and losing a third as many men? *Nothing is ever gained without trying.* Fort Donelson SEEMED a harder place to take than Fredericksburg, but the latter turns out to be the stronger. All true Union men mourned when McClellan failed, as well as when Burnside failed—traitors only grinned satisfaction, and gloated over the losses of the latter. It is easy enough for any to see, AFTER an effort fails or gains, wherein it might have been better or worse, and it is as easy to condemn a repulse as to huzza for a victory, although the merit of a commander may be equally great in one case as in the other. Washington, and other Generals, were oftener defeated than Burnside has been, yet were worthy of and retained the confidence of the people.

☞On Sabbath evening, 21st inst., Albert B. Vorse, formerly printer and recently member of the bar of Union county, was ordained a preacher of the Christian persuasion, in their Chapel at Lewisburg. Elders Ellis and Rodenbaugh officiated on the occasion.

☞Don't forget our Carrier Boy, Thursday next. He has not forgotten you in his over 100 visits the past year—and all his and our compensation for that trouble is your voluntary gifts for his Address.

☞Thomas Connelly, of Dry Valley, who was wounded by the premature discharge of powder in a quarry, has since died, leaving a wife and three young children.

☞J. Pollock Gundy, having received a furlough, reached home, last Saturday morning, with his father.

☞Monday noon finds the West Branch clear of ice again and the Sun shining like a Spring day.

Wrinkles are the ruts made by the wheels of time.

WEST VIRGINIA.—This proposed new State commences on the Potomac, second county west of that in which is Harper's Ferry, and runs in an irregular mountain line, south west, until it strikes Tug Fork of Big Sandy river. All north west of that line is the new State. If erected, it will embrace more than one third of the territory of the old State, but not one third of the population, and the two compare as follows:

Counties	Whites	Free col'd	Slaves	Total
Old Virginia	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Virginia	4[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]
Both together	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]

West Virginia is the newest part of the Old State, and is quite mountainous on its eastern edges, but more smooth and inviting, westward. It is a healthy climate, the soil is fertile, and, relieved of Slavery, would flourish almost as greatly as Ohio, the other side of the river.

☞THOMAS LLOYD POTTER, son of Joel C. Potter, of Lewisburg, was killed in the action at Fredericksburg. He was chief of a gun which was once dismounted—he took it to the rear, had it repaired, returned to the action, and in an hour after had both legs shot off, above the knee, by a cannon ball. He was taken to the rear, but lost so much blood before he was attended to that he died next morning. He was a moral, patriotic youth—had reached the age 21 years, last month—and enlisted with his brother (now a Lieut.) in a Clearfield company.

☞H. S. Spaulding, late of Lewisburg, is Sergeant Major of the 24th N. J. Reg., and was in the battle of Fredericksburg, with his two brothers in law, Capt. M'Mahan and Clinton M'Mahan. All escaped unhurt, except Mr. Spaulding, who received an ounce ball in his right shoulder. It was extracted, 36 hours afterwards, and the Surgeon bade him count himself among the disabled for a while, but he never went off duty.

☞The responsibilities which rest on the President of the United States in these times are such as few fit men would like to bear. We can well believe that President Lincoln spoke his honest feelings, when, a few nights ago, he said to a person who was expressing sympathy for the suffering soldiers, that he felt for their sufferings as keenly as any one could, but that he would willingly, if duty to his country would permit, exchange places with any soldier in the ranks.

☞The Lewisburg & East Buffaloe Teachers' Institute, is to meet at 9, A. M., of Saturday, 3d Jan., 1863.

The following Exercises were appointed for this session of the Institute:

Parsing—Miss A. H. Stoner.
Written Arith.—Benson Nourse—J. L. Irvin.
Possessives—School Government.
Algebra—H. D. Aldright.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

History—J. G. Boyer.
Teaching children to read—Miss M. E. Stifer.
Geography—Map of U. S.—Miss A. E. Dale.
Reading—Young's Night Thoughts—Miss E. Houghton.

☞Albert Johnson, of Lewisburg, is honorably discharged from service, on account of his wound. He belonged to Co. D, 5th Pa. Reserves.....After preaching four times one Sabbath, Chaplain W. T. Johnson was laid by two months with pneumonia, from which he has just recovered so as to visit his friends in this place.

☞Lieut. Wm. A. Bruner, of Sunbury, who fell serving with the Milton Company at Fredericksburg, was a printer and druggist by occupation, served in the Mexican war, and had reached 44 years. He had no family. On the mother's side, he was descended from the Brady family, conspicuous for bravery in the Revolutionary war.

☞Wm. Bellman, son of Daniel Bellman, late of Union Co. Pa., enlisted with the 47th Ill. Reg., and died at Bowling Green Hospital, 31 inst., in his 19th year.

We are told the remains of a younger brother of Lieut. Kepler, serving with him in Moyer's Company, were buried in Milton, Saturday last.

☞George W. Getz, son of Adam, of Lewis Tp., in Capt. Church's Company, was wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg by a shot in the head, taken to Elizabeth hospital, in Washington, and died the 22d inst. His age was about 18 years. His body is to be brought home for interment.

☞The Buffaloe Township Teachers' Institute, meets at the Farmersville School House, Saturday, 3d Jan. 1863. Order of Exercises:

Alphabet—by P. Mathers.
Orthography—by S. E. Zeisloft.
Grammar—by R. T. Vanvalzah.
Elocution—by Wm. Keiser.

☞We are told that Thomas S. Mackey Esq., of Milton, died, on Friday last, aged about 70 years. Mr. Mackey was Assessor of Northumberland county, and one of the most intelligent, respected and influential citizens of that vicinity.

☞Thomas C. Trotter, late of Philadelphia, is elected Cashier of the Northumberland County Bank, at Shamokin in place of Charles W. Peale, resigned and removed to Philadelphia.

☞The Sublimity of Devilish Impudence is the attempt to make the Republican Administration accountable for all the failures of Democratic Generals!

☞We have before us the *Galveston News* of the 19th July, 1860. It has in it a long article, from the *Montgomery Mail*, praising up John Brown, and otherwise exhibiting its feeling for Disunion and hatred of the North. It confirms an opinion that John Brown was enticed into his senseless attack upon Virginia by the plotting emissaries of Secession—an opinion confirmed by the fact that Gov. Wise got hold of Brown's papers as soon as possible, and has published only what answered his purposes.

A Union County Man in the South West.

MEMPHIS, Dec 15.

On the 26t ult., three divisions, of 7,000 men each, commanded by Brig. Generals Denver, Smith, and Lauman, marched from this place, under Gen. Sherman, to co-operate with Grant, to drive Price's boasted army of 70,000 from North Mississippi. Dec 2d, we arrived at the village Wyatt, on the Tallahatchie river, 15 miles south of Holly Springs, where a considerable force of the Rebels had been camped, but had crossed the river the day before, to join the main force at Oxford, 15 miles beyond, where the citizens said they intended to make a stand. They destroyed the ferry, and felled heavy timber across the road, to retard our advance. A bridge was soon built, and the road cleared of the obstruction, and the next day we marched across. A mile from the river, we found a strong fortification, not completed, and a large, deserted camp. After destroying the fort, marched four miles farther, and camped, having learned that the Rebels had skedaddled to Jackson. Deserters came flocking in every day, and the stories told of their suffering were awful—but they had no need to tell it, as their appearance, and the appearance of their camp, and the letters found there, plainly indicated, that, to be a follower of Jefferson the Great, is a hard lot.—In their camp, I found a copy of the Daily Mississippian, in which was a reward for 12 men that deserted one company of a Mississippi Regiment. These deserters say, that since the battle of Corinth, their soldiers are so terrified that they do not want to fight another battle. The citizens are submissive, and desire peace on almost any terms. Everywhere could be seen the destruction and desolation of war. Towns and villages, once thriving with business, are nearly deserted, and plantations, once beautiful and flourishing are destroyed. Mississippi is now beginning to reap the reward of her rash and traitorous sons' acts.

On the 10th, our division (Smith's) was order back to Memphis, the other two divisions remaining with Grant. We arrived here early on Saturday morning, and found the city surrounded by camps of the new troops, that came during our absence. Yesterday, they were organized in three divisions, and the whole force will amount to 40,000, which is to be commanded by Gen. Sherman, on an expedition down the Mississippi River. Orders have been issued for this command to be in readiness, by the 18th, to move. The weather has been very fine, and if it continues so a little longer you may expect to hear of sharp work in this part of Dixie. W. R., 8th Mo. Vol.

The Fredericksburg Contests.

NEAR POTOMAC CREEK, Dec. 19.

The grey-eyed monster of the seasons now looks soldiers sternly in the face; cold backs and uncomfortable nights are his attendants. The lonely sentinel patiently parades his beat for an hour, but before the next expires, he's heard calling aloud, "Next relief, fall in!"

It is scarcely one week since we bade adieu to our present camp, not expecting that we should be compelled to seek refuge in it so soon. On the afternoon of the 9th, we had orders to prepare to move at day-light the next day. I looked upon the thousand camp fires that gleamed with splendor, and heard cheer upon cheer mingle with merry songs and tones, and thought of the poet's dream of the evening before the battle of Waterloo:

"There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital had gathered all her beauty and her chivalry."

At 3 o'clock, the sound of the reveille broke the stillness of the hour, and as usual the men were ordered to cook their coffee, pack their haversacks, and be ready for the march. The morning was decidedly beautiful. Scarce had the night-gems receded in the gushing twilight, till the command was heard along every line, "Forward, men!" and on went the brave lads with bouyant hopes and eager tread. It was not long till the calm morning sky was filled with the "cannon's opening roar," and the army apprised of the duties it had before it. We halted and bivouacked on a broad plain for the day, the army not being able as yet to cross the river. Heavy cannonading was kept up all day on both sides, our troops shelling the city of Fredericksburg and attempting to drive them out.

The next day was occupied in laying pontoon bridges, and our troops crossing the river—Gen. Sumner's grand division and a portion of Gen. Hooker's forces having crossed over by sunset, and taken possession of a portion of the city.

Early Saturday morning, our forces advanced on the enemy's works, and the engagement soon became general. One continued roar of musketry and artillery was heard along the whole line. We were resting on a hill, on this side the town, which commanded a view of the whole field of operations. On this side the river were planted our heavy siege guns, while on the long chain of hills skirting the city and the river, on the opposite side, perhaps three hundred paces to the rear, were planted not less than 110 pieces of heavy ordnance. The enemy's guns commanded every passage and street of the city, and in the rear of the town, on a small elevation intervening between the same and his first battery, were erected heavy stone walls, entrenchments, and strong rifle-pits. At 2½ o'clock, Humphrey's division moved through the town, and soon entered the engagement, and from that time till night, was exposed to a murderous fire. Gen. Tyler, commanding the First brigade, instead of taking the right, relinquished his position, and took the left. The Second brigade (Allabach's) took the right, and, in the language of the General commanding the division, "maintained it honorably, and like brave men." The 1st list advanced farther on the impregnable stone wall he find which the enemy laid in great force, and remained on the field longer, than any other regiment.

Our troops held their ground, falling back perhaps fifty yards, on which they laid on Sunday. The pickets and sharpshooters of both armies kept up firing all day, killing several on both sides.

On Monday morning, it was expected the battle would be renewed, but the day passed on quietly, our troops removing their wounded from the city, which was at the mercy of the enemy's heavy guns. The city is one mass of desolation and ruin, nearly every house being either demolished, or almost shattered to pieces. Nearly all the inhabitants, (being Secesh.) left the town, and took up quarters elsewhere. The town was completely pillaged and plundered of every thing that was valuable.

Monday evening, soon after the night shades covered our army from the watch of the enemy, it began its retreat across the river—a portion remaining to throw up fortifications along the outskirts of the town, to defend the city, and to hold the enemy in check in case of a sudden attack. At 8 o'clock, I was ordered to furnish picks and spades for five hundred men, and soon the boys were at work—but before day our troops were this side, on their way to their old camps.

We had scarcely left, till the half clad Georgian and others of his traitor comrades gathered thick as vultures upon the field, robbing and plundering our dead. It was the most aggravating scene of my life—cursing and denouncing our dead—they kicked them over, first searching their pockets, then taking from their bodies all their clothing, and covering their own backs with the last piece of apparel our men had, leaving not a stitch to serve as a winding sheet for the honored dead. I was in a position, in company with several others, enabling us to see them prowling over the field—worse than semi-civilized barbarians. It was a source of gratification to me to know that the dead of our Company were all off the field. Our troops left a large number of blankets, knapsacks, &c., which also have fallen into the hands of the enemy. We have sent to Washington for a large supply of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and hope to be able to make them more comfortable in a few days. J. M. M.

The Black Flag.

Jeff. Davis has issued a long Proclamation, declaring Gen. Butler and his officers outlawed, to be hung by any officer who can catch him! and Union officers found with slaves, and slaves found with arms in their hands, to be turned over to their respective States, to be dealt with according to their laws—(hanging we suppose.) All this shows how much alarmed the Rebels are that their right arm of defence will be taken from them. It will inspire Butler and the Union soldiers, black and white, *not to be taken.*

Some of the independent Democratic journals of the State are complaining that certain county committees are appointing delegates to the next Democratic State Convention, without due notice to *all* the members of such committees, and in an informal and irregular manner. The object is to choke off the loyal portion of the party in the nomination of candidates, and, when the time of election arrives, whip them into the traces.

A fire, at Hickorytown in Lower Mahoney township, on Sunday week, about midnight, consumed the buildings owned and occupied by Elias Wiest as a store, tavern and dwelling house. The family had barely time to escape with little or no clothing, having succeeded in getting out but one bed. Most of the store goods were saved. Mr. Wiest's loss is from $2,500 to $3,600, but $1600 are covered by insurance.

Three hundred Rebel prisoners at Cairo, Ill., refuse to go back into Secesh dom. They say they were forced to fight at first, and would rather die than return. Two hundred of them are Germans, and nearly all want to fight for Liberty and Union.

Cross-Purposes.

The Opposition in the loyal States will persist in their assurance that they are utterly hostile to Disunion—that, while they desire Peace, they have no hope or wish to secure it at the expense of National dismemberment. We hear scarcely a whisper of dissent on this point.

The Rebels, on their part, [illegible] to a restoration of the Union. They are anxious for Peace, but will never consent to nor consider proposal for any other than a Disunion Peace. From this platform, we hear no single whisper of public (Rebel) dissent.

How is it, then, that all the triumphs of the Northern Opposition are hailed with exultation throughout the whole region owning the sway of Jeff. Davis? Why do they lead to waste in salutes of the scanty and precious powder of Rebel Charleston? On what ground does Stonewall Jackson advise his paroled New Hampshire prisoners to go home and vote the Democratic ticket and then we shall soon have Peace?

Which of these parties is deceiving its followers, and the country? Which is swindled—New York, or South Carolina? Which is the deceiver—Fernando Wood, or John Letcher?

Here is, certainly, a gross fraud, on one side or the other. Which is it?

We can only partially reconcile them by supposing the Rebels, deeming themselves vulnerable only through Slavery, and seeing that the Northern "Conservatives" insist that they shall be left untouched on this point, regard the latter as their practical allies and protectors, whatever they may profess or protest.

If there is another explanation than this, what is it? Where shall we seek it?

Latest News

Gen. Banks reached New Orleans, 14th inst.—all well. Gen. Butler is relieved, to report at Washington.

Sunday last, Rebel Cavalry were operating at Dumfries and Occoquan.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 26.—Morgan's cavalry have cut off communication between Nashville and Louisville.

Jeff Thompson was moving near Pilot Knob, in Missouri.

Cla. F. Jackson, late Rebel Governor of Missouri, died at Little Rock, 8th inst.

Sixteen steamers were seized at Cincinnati on Monday for the use of the army. They are to be used, of course, for the transportation of troops and supplies.

The Rebel General, Jones, with 2,500 men, had occupied the place the week previously, but had left, going toward Staunton. The Winchester Railroad has been entirely destroyed by the Rebels and the iron carried off. Col. Keyes moved from Romney and took possession of Winchester on Tuesday morning.

The Anti-Slavery men in England begin to display a great activity. The [illegible] London Emancipation Society urges [illegible] energy to give prominence to the [illegible] of negro emancipation, and at a [illegible] enthusiastic Anti-Slavery meeting was held to express sympathy [illegible] Anti-Slavery policy in America.

Secretary Chase's financial scheme repeals the provision of the act of July last, which allows legal tender notes to be converted at any time into 5-20 six per cent bonds; and authorizes the Secretary to borrow nine hundred millions in any of the modes heretofore authorized for making loans. It also authorizes him to issue fractional parts of a dollar, in the form of bank bills, in lieu of the present postage currency.

Our Washington dispatch says, that in the course of conversation, the President said that he would not withhold his New Year's proclamation of Freedom if he could, and that he could not be if would.

Our sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals near Washington were made happy by good Christmas fare, entertainments, &c.

The Philadelphia & Erie and Northern Central Railroad Companies have purchased the brick building formerly occupied by J. H. Zimmerman, at the corner of Blackberry and Railroad Streets in Sunbury, and are fixing it up for a depot for both roads.

Miss Lee has recovered $5,500 from a man named Morse, in Maine, for a breach of promise of marriage. A man in Chester Co., Pa., was lately mulcted in $500 for the same mean, unmanly act.

Lieut. Henry B Beecher (son of Henry Ward Beecher) distinguished himself in handling his piece of artillery in a skirmish on the Blackwater.

Christian Kehr, aged about 60 years, while laboring on the mountain near Centerville, Snyder county, fell dead—probably from paralysis or apoplexy.

Herschel V. Johnson, who ran for Vice President on the Douglas tickets in 1860, has been elected to the traitor Senate by the Legislature of Georgia.

The Emancipation Proclamation can injure no *loyal* man. Why, then, are certain people so much concerned for the disloyal?

James Alfred Pearce, U. S. Senator from Maryland, died at Chestertown, Saturday last, aged fifty-six years.

Watch-Night.—In accordance with a time-honored custom, Watch Night will be observed in the M. E. Church of this place. The exercises will open at 9 o'clock. Rev. T. M. Reese will preach a Sermon appropriate to the occasion.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

By A. J. Kemp, on the 18th inst., STEPHEN KEHLER and Miss SUSANNA [illegible], both of Jackson Tp.

DIED.

In East Buffaloe, 14th inst., MARIETTA, daughter of Wm. and Mary Gutshall, aged about 5 years.

In Lewisburg, 24th inst., Child of Lewis and Mary Gross, aged about 1 year.

Of diphtheria, in East Buffaloe, 20th inst., JACOB, aged about 9 years, son of Jacob and Isabel Wolf, and on the 23d, JOHN, aged about 6 years, son of the same and Sarah Wolf.

In Lewisburg, 27th inst., CHARLES B., son of Daniel and Kate Gessell, in his 21 year.

In Buffaloe, 23d inst., SARAH, aged 1 year, daughter of Jeremiah and Eliza Swineford.

In East Buffaloe, 23d inst., a child of Mr. Berry, aged 4 years.

In Lewisburg, 27th inst., WILLIAM M., son of Peter and Nancy Kleckner, aged 1 year and 3 months.

In Lewisburg, 19th inst., aged 76 years, 11 mo. and 19 days, JONATHAN SCHNEE, one of the oldest citizens of Kelly township, Union County, and a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Funeral Thursday, at 11 A. M.

Suddenly, SATURDAY, 20th inst., in the 21st year of his age, ALFRED, son of Rev. Jacob and Sarah Fisher, of Lewisburg.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONEY TO BE SAVED!

JOHN SQUIRES has just returned from Philadelphia, with another large lot of BOOTS AND SHOES purchased at the lowest prices. Those in want of Boots and Shoes, will find it to their advantage to call and examine his stock.

Large Stock of Home-Made Work,

which for style and quality can not be surpassed in Union county or elsewhere.

Gents' Fine Calf Boots	$3 50
Ladies' fine Morocco, cloth top	1 50
A fine quality Buttoned Boot	1 75

Misses and Children's Shoes at very low prices for Cash at

Squires' Union Boot and Shoe Store,
(Opposite the Bank,)
Lewisburg, Jan. 1, 1863.

Administrators' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of SARAH L. VANVALZAH, late of Buffaloe Tp., Union county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, 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 any just claims are also requested to present them legally authenticated for settlement to

J. F. VANVALZAH,
S. S. BARBER,
Dec. 17, 1862. Administrators

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 "doing 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.

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The Scientific American is indispensable to every inventor, as it not only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the new inventions as they are patented in the United States, but also a Synopsis of all the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office, thus saving the inventor the expense of searching the records to ascertain the progress of inventions in his 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 millowners 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.

Lewisburg Market.

Corrected Weekly

Wheat	$1 25	Eggs	8 18
Rye	75	Tallow	8
Corn, old	65	Lard	9
Oats	45	Pork	5½
Flaxseed	1 75	Clover seed	5 75
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	4

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 GEBEL, 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 second 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

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA—Philadelphia.
(Incorporated, 1792)

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

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary

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We've Fancy Hosiery and Gloves, and Grin-line Skirts, And Dresses and Cloaks—fine for drawers and shirts, We've Silver Watches and Jewelry—fine and fair for boys, We've Clocks for the kitchen, but don't deal in toys.

We've Oil Cloths and Carpets to cover your floor, We've Shades for your windows and Rings for your door, We've Buckets and Baskets and Rockers of nice, We've Sugars and Coffees—for Rebels or Chinese.

We've Benches and Kettles, all kinds of Queensware—
We sell and exchange—we barter, chaffer and swear;
You'll find us on Market street, center of town—
At SHELLER'S Old Stand—
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May 2, 1861 J H BEALE

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