

# UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1863.

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See New Advertisements.

Number 1,000.

This week makes ONE THOUSAND publications of the "Lewisburg Chronicle." It is a long period of toil and anxiety, but although one of its founders has deceased, very many of its original readers are still its readers. There are also many hundreds of new patrons, and regularly increasing. May it be the lot of numerous readers of to-day, to persevere in a Union undiminished, and where every human being shall enjoy Liberty and Law!

## Organize Union Leagues.

Last Fall (as all admit) Pennsylvania was lost, to the friends of the General Government, by a lack of organization of its friends. BY ORGANIZATION, we can carry it next October.

Just now, the selection of Candidates absorbs the attention of our friends. But we propose, that, on the Primary Election day—SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE—a Union League be formed in every District where there is none.

Turn out early after dinner—have the form ready, and get every voter to sign it—read some document, and provide for getting papers, folder meetings, &c.

Thus, easily, much may be done, without loss of time. Remember, and TRY to form a League, 20th of June.

## Not "Our Congressman."

Some true Union men last fall voted for "General" Wm. H. Miller for Congress, on account of personal objections to his opponent, and couched in his protestations of loyalty and devotion to the Union and the energetic prosecution of the war. But he is now elected, and Saturday week made a speech at a Democratic meeting in Carlisle. The *Franklin Repository* gives the following account of the man and his speech, from which it appears that he too is a regular "Copperhead," and some of those who voted for him made a sad mistake:

"From his general appearance, his hair hanging over his eyes, and the style of his address, it is but fair to conclude that he is a fair subject for some insane asylum, or some prison, than for the halls of our next Congress. He is surely insane, or deeply dyed with treason. Nearly every sentiment uttered by him, might readily have been applauded on the streets of Richmond, and could have been done with perfect safety. He appeared brilliant of sympathy for the Rebels, not a single sentence was uttered by him against them; but giving himself full swing, he clamored and raved against President Lincoln, going on like a madman against the insufferable usurper and despot. He referred to his friends and fellow Democrats, Vallandigham, he said, 'there are plenty of men who would be very willing to exchange with President Davis, and give Lincoln for Vallandigham.'"

"We say, down with the villain who thus boldly bares his traitor heart, and is hypocritically enough to mingle with his treasonable speech pitiful whinnings for the Union. Do his friends who endorse his course not fear for the result? Do they not see the seed of discord and delay which he is so industriously sowing, and which has to some extent taken root? Every man is an enemy to the Government who publicly proclaims his opposition to measures adopted by the Administration for the suppression of the rebellion, it matters not whether his name be Vallandigham or Miller. It is teaching disobedience to the laws."

"Persecuted by the jeers of some boys, who had heard him defend Vallandigham and bitterly assail our Chief Magistrate, Miller was escorted to his hotel, and when he thought he was safely out of reach of the juveniles, he gave vent to his indignation by ejaculating, 'the blackguards!' There was a storm of laughter, which did mischief to no one save the speaker, who passed into the hotel and was seen and heard no more."

"After such exhibitions, the truly loyal people of the Union will be more careful of listening to the fair promises of any man who gets the 'Copperhead' support. The so-called 'Democratic' machine is now run by the Rebel allies, although many honest men do not suppose their votes are thus bought and sold."

The Peace (Mozart) Democrats lately had a meeting in New York city, and called a State Convention, with a new State Committee. This splits the party in that State, again. Fernando Wood said the South was really independent; took the Secession ground that the Union can not coerce a State; demanded a cessation of hostilities; abused the President all he could; and declared that War Democrats were just as bad as Republicans—there was really no difference between them, (a statement, that last, nearly true.) Men talking thus honestly, do less harm than pretenders who favor putting down the Rebels, but avail against the legal ways employed by authority for effecting it.

Fernando Wood visited Washington to disown certain reports of his traitorous speech, (which was no worse than those resolutions.) Soldiers hissed him.

Col. ALEX. K. M'CLURE and Hon. JOHN C. KUNKLE, expect to be in Lewisburg, Saturday evening of this week, on their way (Monday) to Williamsport, and will be invited to address the Union League. We presume they will do so. Our Friday's paper will be more definite.

Mr. Worth, of the Lebanon Courier, having resigned, Mr. Funk of the Miltonian is appointed Superintendent of Public Printing.

## BOGUS PRESBYTERIANS.

Views of that Church on Slavery and Rebellion.

*Presbyterianism against Slavery.*

There are men in the North, claiming the honored name of Presbyterians, who defend Slavery as a divine institution—who seek to thwart the General Government in its struggles for existence—and who apologize for the Rebellion which is deluging our land with blood. Men thus acting, do so in utter violation of the letter and spirit of that church, and have no right to claim its name. To prove this, we make the following extract from the unanimous declaration of the highest authority of the Presbyterian church:

In 1818, the Assembly unanimously adopted a report on this subject, prepared by Dr. Green of Philadelphia, Dr. Baxter of Virginia, and Mr. Burgess of Ohio, of which the following is a part.

"We consider the voluntary enslaving of one part of the human race by another as a gross violation of the most precious and sacred rights of human nature; as utterly inconsistent with the law of God, which requires us to love our neighbor as ourselves; and as totally irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the Gospel of Christ, which enjoins, that 'all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.' Slavery creates a paradox in the moral system; it exhibits rational, accountable, and immortal beings in such circumstances as severely to leave them the power of moral action. It exhibits them as dependent on the will of others, whether they shall receive religious instruction; whether they shall know and worship the true God; whether they shall enjoy the ordinances of the Gospel; whether they shall perform the duties and cherish the endearments of husbands and wives, parents and children, neighbors and friends; whether they shall preserve their chastity and purity, or regard the dictates of justice and humanity. Such are some of the consequences of Slavery—consequences not imaginary, but which connect themselves with its very existence. The evils to which a Slave is always exposed often take place in fact, and in their very worst degree and form; and where all of them do not take place, as we reject to say that in many instances, through the influence of the principles of humanity and religion on the minds of the masters, they do not—still the slave is deprived of his natural right, degraded as a human being, and exposed to the danger of passing into the hands of a master, who will afflict upon him all the hardships and injuries which inhumanity and avarice may suggest."

"From this view of the consequences resulting from the practice into which Christian people have most inconsistently fallen, of enslaving a portion of their brethren of mankind—for God has made of one blood all the nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth—it is manifestly the duty of all Christians who enjoy the light of the present day, when the inconsistency of Slavery, both with humanity and religion, has been demonstrated as generally seen and acknowledged, to use their honest, earnest, and unwearying endeavors to correct the errors of former times, and as speedily as possible to effect the complete abolition of Slavery throughout Christendom, and if possible throughout the world."

The same Assembly recommended patronizing the Colonization Society, the instruction of slaves by preaching, Sabbath schools, and by giving 'all proper advantages for acquiring a knowledge of their duty both to God and man.' They say their church is among the first in its abhorrence of Slavery. But, in view of the Laws of the land, and peculiar difficulties that might modify the offence, the only pains and penalties prescribed are contained in the following section:

3. "We enjoin it on all Church Sessions and Presbyteries, under the care of this Assembly, to discountenance, and, as far as possible, to prevent, all cruelty of whatever kind in the treatment of slaves; especially the cruelty of separating husband and wife, parents and children; and that which consists in selling slaves to those who will either themselves deprive these unhappy people of the blessings of the Gospel, or who will transport them to places where the Gospel is not proclaimed, or where it is forbidden to slaves to attend upon its institutions. The manifest violation or disregard of the injunction here given, in its true spirit and intention, ought to be considered as just ground for the discipline and censure of the church. And if it shall ever happen that a Christian professor, in our communion, shall sell a slave who is also in our communion and good standing with our church, contrary to his or her will and inclination, it ought immediately to claim the particular attention of the proper church judicature; and unless there be such peculiar circumstances attending the case as can but seldom happen, it ought to be followed, without delay, by a suspension of the offender from all the privileges of the church, till he repent, and make all the reparation in his power, to the injured party."

Since the division, both the Old and the New School branches have time and again re-affirmed, and have never recanted, any part of the above declarations.

In 1845, a new question was raised in the O. S. Assembly. That question was, whether "the renunciation of slave-holding should be made a condition of membership." It was decided in the negative, in a paper drawn up by a Southern man. But, in 1846—the very next year—lost the action of 1845 might seem to be a receding from the former testimony, the same Assembly

took pains to adopt (which they did by a unanimous vote, see p. 207, Min. of 1846) the following explicit re-assertment of the above quoted views and laws of 1818:

"Resolved, That, in the judgment of this house, the action of the General Assembly of 1815 was not intended to deny or rescind the testimony often uttered previous to that date."

This act of 1845 is dishonestly paraded, by some, so as to convey the impression that the Presbyterian church is in favor of slavery!!! What a monstrous perversion! If being honestly and earnestly in favor of "the complete abolition of Slavery throughout the world," does not make "Abolitionists" of the Wilberforce and Franklin school, we know not what would. They are not of the peculiar school of Garrisonians; but they are, nevertheless, "Abolitionists" in a legitimate sense.

*Terms of Communion,* is another question from the right or wrong of Slavery. Each matter must be considered by itself. The Seceders, and other branches of the Presbyterian church, it is true, do refuse communion with all slave-holders, and so do some orders of the Baptists, Methodists, and other Christians. But neither the Old School nor the New School Presbyterians, as bodies, have ever taken that ground—so that the decision of 1845 is not at variance with that of 1818.

The condemnation of Slavery by the O. S. and N. S. Presbyterians, therefore, is before the world, unbroken. Whether Slave-holding, the doctrine of Election, Baptism, &c., should or should not be held as tests of communion, are different matters entirely. No one has a right to cast upon the church the stigma that she is anything else than an open antagonist of that System which has invoked Civil War as a means of extending its accursed chains.

*Presbyterianism against the Rebellion.*

All orders of Presbyterians agree substantially in the following from the O. S. Confession of Faith:

"CHAP. XXIII. God, the Supreme Lord and King of all the world, hath ordained civil magistrates to be under Him over the people for his own glory and the public good, and to this end hath armed them with the power of the sword, for the defence and encouragement of them that are good, and for the punishment of evil doers."

"4. It is the duty of the people to pray for magistrates; to honor their persons; to pay them tribute, and other dues; to obey their lawful commands, and to be subject to their authority, for conscience' sake. Fidelity or indifference to religion, doth not make void the magistrate's just and legal authority, nor free the people from their due obedience to him."

Both Assemblies have yearly, since the Rebellion broke out, earnestly and pointedly condemned the instigators of that horrid crime, and have exhorted all good people (Presbyterians not excepted) to sustain the constituted authorities in their efforts to restore peace by the establishment of rightful authority.

The above chap. 23 and sec. 4, contain the distinct recognition of the "Higher Law," under which all rulers should be, and by which just powers are sanctioned. According to this view, they are Infidels who count the "higher law." The Chief "Magistrate" of our nation is the President, who was lawfully, peaceably, constitutionally chosen. "The sword" is rightfully placed in his hand "for the punishment of evil doers." The greatest possible "evil doers" are they who, by causeless rebellion, have plunged this people into internal war. What, then, shall be said of any man, (minister or layman,) claiming to be a Presbyterian, who—in the face of the above quotations from the Assembly's declarations, and their Confession of Faith—defends Slavery? who abuses and belittles the President, personally, and "wishes" him abducted or murdered? who denies the right and power to punish armed foes who refuse to pay taxes, or tries to induce ignorant persons to refuse? who seeks to hinder the operations of the draft? In a word, what are they who take sides, practically, with the "evil doers"?

Reader! if you hear any person, professing Presbyterianism, defending Slavery or the Rebellion, or railing against "Old Abe" or the "Abolitionists," show him the foregoing extracts from the standard authorities of that church. And then tell him, as your private opinion, that he is as false to Presbyterianism as he is to God and the country, in these "times that try men's souls,".....and you will tell him the truth!

ADVICE TO COPPERHEADS.—We most respectfully recommend one or two sentences of Judge Leavitt's (democratic) law to the editor of the *Democrat* and its copperhead brethren, and hope they will adopt the wise suggestions. Here it is:

"Those who live under the protection, and enjoy the blessings of our benignant Government, must learn that they can not stab its vitals with impunity. If they cherish hostility and hatred to it, and desire its subversion, let them withdraw from its jurisdiction, and seek the fellowship and protection of those with whom they are in sympathy."

Gentlemen of the Copperhead faction, you are not wanted here, and you can depart in peace without leaving a lock of your hair.—*Courier*, (Union Dem.)

"Times have Changed."

In the season of Peace, 25 to 30 years ago, in spite of our treaties with Mexico, men and money were openly raised, North and South, to enable the Slave Power to wrest Texas from Mexico.

In Van Buren's day, the Democrats in every Northern State were engaged in breaking up Anti-Slavery newspapers—or mobbing Anti-Slavery conventions—and they allowed mails to be robbed and Anti-Slavery papers excluded, at the whim of every Postmaster. "Freedom of speech," and "freedom of the press," and "the right of the people to assemble," were all crushed out, and in few of the Free States was there any law for those who dared to speak out against the "dark idol Slavery." In the South, men would have been murdered if publicly speaking or printing in opposition to that accursed institution—the sum of all villainies." Against not one of these flagrant, palpable violations of Law and of Justice, did the Democrats of that day "protest," in Mass Meetings or Conventions; neither newspapers nor orators of that stripe mourned over the destruction of guaranteed privileges. On the contrary, leading Democrats headed mobs—apologized for them—and laughed and gloried in outraging all the natural and chartered rights of "Abolitionists."

In short, any crime to favor Slavery was perfectly "constitutional."

"Time makes all things even." Now, in time of War—with our Nation struggling for "self-existence, the first law of Nature"—those very Democrats have to swallow their own medicine, which has not (like wine) improved by age. They suffer (though in a far less degree) the wrong they so recently inflicted. But they think it all wrong for the Government or its officers to exclude treasonable, incendiary documents from the mails—all wrong to break up the K. G. C's plotting to rise in arms against the Government—awful bad to lock up open traitors—very cruel for the Soldiers to demolish Copperhead newspapers. To call them "Secessionists" they think an insufficient excuse for their sufferings. In a word, all their outrages against us—when turned against Rebels—are very "un-constitutional."

"But it is your bill that has gored my ox," quoth the Farmer. "Ah! indeed," said the Judge, "that alters the case."

People speak and write against Slavery now, all over the North, and in much of the South, fearlessly.

Then was Peace—now is War. But, we condemned mobocracy then as now—we advocated free discussion then as now—yet Treason and Sedition should be covered down by public opinion, and punished by law, although there are fifty reasons for arbitrary and unwarranted acts where one existed in the time to which we refer.

—Since writing the above, we find the following in the *Honorable Democrat*:

"Military law is summary in its operation, but it is as much the law of the land as is the civil law. It is as essential to the defence of the nation, in troublous times, as the civil law ever is to the defence of the rights of individuals. Leopoldo, who have approved Gen. Jackson's course at New Orleans, in first defying the authority of the Courts and then arresting the Judges, should reflect twice at least before they growl."

"More than this, the Leopoldos have not been celebrated for championing the rights of free speech for unpopular men, on unpopular subjects. For thirty years, they systematically mobbed the abolitionists for proclaiming ideas that they held to be obnoxious. Remember what scenes transpired in almost every town of any importance throughout the Northern States. Remember the burning of Pennsylvania Hall in Philadelphia, the murder of Lovejoy at Alton, the sack of abolition printing offices at Baltimore, Boston, New York, Utica, Cincinnati, and elsewhere. Remember the burning of anti-slavery churches in New York, the sack of the dwellings of Cox, Patton, Tappan, and others. The party that has, for more than one generation, engineered these flagrant outrages on the freedom of speech and the press, ought to be ashamed to complain now. See what laws they proposed to restrict the utterance of men! what rules they made for searching the public mails! what orders they enforced for casting out of the mails, and the burning, of all printed matter reflecting on the institution of Slavery! Men who have such sins to answer for against the rights of their fellow citizens, against the plain principles of justice, against the most obvious dictates of charity, ought not to whine when the hand of military law is laid on some of their own number."

How THEY DO IN DIXIE.—"Off a man speak or write against our Confederate cause," he is branded and expelled as a traitor or public enemy.—*Mobile Register*.

Why should not the Union people act on the same principle?

Hon. ALEX. STUTZMAN is endorsed by the Unionists of Somerset county for re-election to the State Senate. He is an attentive, faithful Legislator, and stands as well at Harrisburg as at home.

The Federal money market shows Federal confidence. The Rebel money market shows Rebel despondency. And what political barometer is comparable to the money market?

Gold is six dollars premium in Richmond, Virginia.

FOR THE STAR & CHRONICLE.  
NORTH COVENTRY, May 31, 1863.

A friend handed me your paper the other day, and looking over its columns I saw the death of Mrs. Anna S. Swallow. Twelve years ago I was permitted to live with her; she tried to make me enjoy it as a home, and I believe was a Christian woman, who lived in the fear of the Lord. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them." Her many acts of kindness, and encouragements to serve the Lord, induced me to get these lines.

"Hear what the voice from heaven proclaims  
For all the pious dead—  
Sweet is the savor of their names,  
And soft their sleeping bed." T. D. B.

## Latest News

On Monday, 1st, the bombardment and mining of Vicksburg continued. There was a large conflagration in the city. Our despatches were hopeful. Nothing certain is known of the position and strength of the enemy in the rear.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—By balloon ascensions made yesterday, it is discovered that the enemy has made an important movement. Large columns are moving towards Gordonsville, in a south-westerly direction. Many of their camps have disappeared, and their pickets along the Rappahannock are doubled. The heavy clouds of dust caused by the marching of their troops, indicate the force and importance of this movement.

Gen. Hooker has recrossed the Rappahannock. The movement began on Thursday, and many of the troops followed yesterday. We now hold the heights of Fredericksburg. Lee has fallen back. It is not expected that a battle will immediately result, and the report of Lee's advance is, by this intelligence, discredited.

(New York papers yesterday thought the statement that Hooker had crossed.)

From Port Hudson, we have stirring news. The attack of the 27th was partially successful; the outer entrenchments were carried by a grand charge, in three divisions, and the garrison driven to their inner works. Our loss was heavy, but Banks had been reinforced, and was resolved to continue the attack, aided by Farragut's fleet, without cessation, believing that he could capture the works without resorting to a regular siege. Generals T. W. Sherman and Neal Dow were wounded, and a number of officers killed. The conduct of a Louisiana negro regiment has established the fact that negroes can and will fight with bravery equal to the best.

**Tuesday Morning's News.**

The expedition of a part of Hooker's army over the Rappahannock, drove the Rebels out of one range of rifle pits, took 100 prisoners, and ascertained that Lee's army was still in large force around Fredericksburg. It was a gallant, successful expedition, with but little loss.

An intercepted despatch from Pemberton indicates that the Rebel supplies are small. Gen. Blair had returned from a satisfactory expedition up the Yazoo, and found plenty of supplies. Grant was bombarding Vicksburg with great effect. Osterhaus with a good force is on the W. side of the Big Black, and Ja Johnson is supposed to be on the E. side, between it and Jackson.

Jay Cooke & Co. sold \$1,034,600 in U. S. five-twenty's, yesterday.

There has been some hail near Harrisburg, recently.

Senator Lowry has recovered so as to be heard.

Closing Exercises of Union Seminary. Tuesday, June 9.—Evening, at the Recorder and Association Literary Societies by Rev. P. Hendricks, A. M.

Wednesday, June 10.—Morning, Ladies' Communion Meeting. Evening, Unitarian's Closing Exercises.

The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society will meet in Geneva's Block, Third Street near Market, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

**MARRIED.**  
By James Marshall Esq., 2nd Oct., JOHN EVELAND of White Deer and Mrs. CHRISTIANA of Philadelphia.  
By Rev. R. P. Pink, 7th Inst., ISAAC A. BROUEN and Miss HENRIETTA BETZEL, both of Lewisburg.

**Lewisburg Market.**  
Corrected Weekly

Wheat	.....	\$1.40
Bye	.....	90
Corn, old	.....	80
Oats	.....	60
Flaxseed	.....	2.50
Dried Apples	.....	\$1.25
Fresh Butter	.....	12
Fresh Butter	.....	14
Rags	.....	4, 5, and 6
Country Soap	.....	4 & 6

**Tobacco Plants.**

THE subscriber has about 100,000 well-grown, healthy Tobacco Plants, FOR SALE. Call at his residence, corner of 8th and Market streets, LEWISBURG.

**ICE CREAM**

EVERY Evening during the season. Parades supplied on short notice.

June 1 MRS. DENORMANDIE.

**Wanted Correspondence.**

TWO Young Brothers aged 20 & 22 in the army, of good standing wish to correspond with as many young ladies on any subject to soothe the sorrows of the past and disperse the shadows that now hang over us. Since we left home our loves have both proved false. One is married The Other played the coquette and left us without any one to write to. Now we appeal to any one who have patriotism enough to comply with our requests. Photographs exchanged. Send true name strictly confidential. Address JOHN R. and WILLIE H. DRAKE, Co. H, 51st Reg. P. V. 9th Army Corps, Kentucky. In care of Capt Linn p33w

**PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,**  
For sale by MOWRY.

## ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, 1131, Ridge Avenue, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFER for sale upon the Most Favorable Terms NEW AND CHEAPLY MADE in great variety of Iron Railings—for Churches, Residences &c. of Cast and Wrought Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubs, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Stairway, Animals and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character.

Designs furnished for selection. Persons applying for same will please state the kind of work needed. 3m9w

## NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified that on the 1st day of April last (1863) I sold to PETER BEAVER, J. S. MAZSA and Dr. LARI ROSS, all my right, title and interest in Union Furnace, situated in Union township, Union County, Penn'a. and in all real and personal property connected therewith.

THOMAS BEAVER.  
Danville, June 2, 1863.

**Wanted, Immediately,**

ONE good STOVE MOULDER, to whom good wages will be paid in Cash.

G. C. HARVEY & CO.  
Lock Haven, May 22, 1863 pd

**Estate of William Thomas, dec'd.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of William Thomas, late of East Buttle 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.

LEWIS EVANS, Adm'r., at Mahoning City, Schuylkill Co., or to his Atty and Agt, May 21, 1863. W. VANORZER, Reg. Lewisburg.

**MILK FOR THE MILLION!**

THE undersigned intends supplying the citizens of Lewisburg with Pure Milk, commencing about the 15th inst. Persons wishing to be supplied, will please send in their names to him, at the Lewisburg Bridge. The Milk will be delivered (daily except Sundays) morning or evening, as preferred by a majority of customers. SAML SLIFER, Lewisburg, April 10, 1863.

**Estate of Dennis Phillips, dec'd**

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Whereas, A Letters of Administration on the estate of Dennis Phillips, late of Lewisburg, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, in due form of law, therefore all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having just claims against the same may present them duly authenticated for settlement, to the subscribers.

SAMUEL SLIFER, Administrator.  
JOHN B. LINN, Attorneys.  
Lewisburg, April 28, 1863.

**New Stand—New Goods!**

JOSEPH L. HAWN having taken the rooms under the Telegraph and Chronicle offices, and fitted in an extensive variety of

Hats, Caps, and Gentlemen's Clothing, &c. Also a large and splendid stock of CLOTHS, CASIMERES, &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, 1863)

**T. M. RITNER,**

TAILOR—over Caldwell's Drug Store, opposite the Telegraph and Chronicle offices, Market square, Lewisburg, Pa. Where he is prepared to Cut and Make up all kinds of work in the TAILORING line on short notice and reasonable terms. Repairing done neatly. Work warranted satisfactory. Country Produce taken in payment. (1863)

**SAPONIFIER,**  
OR  
**Concentrated Lye,**  
**THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.**

THE public are CAUTIONED against the SPURIOUS ARTICLES OF LYE for making Soap &c. now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and Patented Lye is that made by the

Penn'a Salt Manufacturing Company, their trade-mark for it being "Saponifier, or Concentrated Lye."

The great success of this article has led unprincipled parties to endeavor to imitate it in violation of the Company's Patents.

All Manufacturers, Buyers or Sellers of these spurious Lyes, are hereby notified that the Company have employed as their Attorneys,

Geo. Harding, Esq., of Philad., and Wm. Bakewell, Esq., of Pittsburg, and that all Manufacturers, Users or Sellers of Lye in violation of the rights of the Company, will be Prosecuted at once.

The SAPONIFIER, or Concentrated Lye is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country Stores.

**TAKE NOTICE!**

The United States Circuit Court, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term in 1863, in suit of The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, vs. The G. C. Chase, decreed to the Company, on Nov. 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the Saponifier. Patent dated Oct. 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded.

**THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO. OFFICES:**  
127 Walnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.  
Pitt St. and Duquesne Way, Pittsburg. 2nd 3rd inside.

**University at Lewisburg.**

The next Session will open on Thursday morning, April 23d, in the

**COLLEGE, ACADEMY, and FEMALE INSTITUTE.**  
J. B. LOOMIS, President

## NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE!

THE subscriber has just opened a Family Grocery and Provision Store, in Robinson's building (late Kreamer's Tinshop) West end of Market Square, where he has just received a well selected assortment of fresh

**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,** such as Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Spices, Vinegar, Raisins, Brooms, Brushes, Cans, Buckets, Soap, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Fruit, Fruit Cans, Oranges, Lemons, Crackers, Clothes Pins,

**Flour and Feed, Corn, Cattle Powder, QUEENSWARE,** Window Shades, Matches, Soap, Polish, Nails, Sticks, Tobacco, Cigars—and everything else in the Grocery line—all of which he offers at the lowest prices for Cash or Country Produce.

CHAS. S. ROLAND.  
Lewisburg, May 7, 1863

## REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she has moved to R. M. Cooper's late stand, corner of Third and Market Sts. where she will keep on hand a good assortment of LADIES' TRIMMING, RIBBONS and NOTIONS of all kinds—also Galtner's celebrated SOAP. Motto—

"Small Profits and Quick Sales."  
R. M. Mahon

**BAKERY.**

I WOULD respectfully announce that I have taken Mr. Cooper's establishment in Lewisburg, Pa. I will keep on hand a good assortment of BREAD, ROLLS, and all the articles usually sold in a bakery. I will also order ICE CREAM and Confectionery in every variety.  
H. L. MAHON  
Lewisburg, May 11, 1863

## \$5 Reward

WILL be paid by the School Board of East Buffalo township to any person who will inform upon any one committing depredations or defacing in any way any of the School Houses of said District, during the present year.  
DAVID SCHIRACK, Pres't  
W. L. LINN, Sec'y

**Estate of Mrs. Sarah E. Davis, dec'd.**

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of widow Sarah E. Davis, deceased, late of Lewisburg, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Union County in due form of law, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having just claims against the same may present them duly authenticated for settlement to JAMES M. BLACKWELL, Adm'r., at No. 100 MILLER, Lewisburg, Agent New York, May 5, 1863.

**Five-Twenty U. S. Loan!**

THE LEWISBURG BANK, of Lewisburg, Union Co., is Agent for the sale of the United States six per Cent. Five-Twenty Years' Loan.

Amounts can be had to suit the means of different individuals. The interest on this Loan is payable and will be paid in Gold. 1863

**Estate of Mrs. Sarah Matze, dec'd.**

WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary upon the estate of Widow Sarah Matze, late of Limestone township, Union county, Pa., have been granted to the subscriber in due form of law, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement to MICHAEL M. PAIZ, Executor.  
New Berlin, May 5, 1863.

## KNOX FRUIT FARM & NURSERY.

FOR many years we have made the cultivation of SMALL FRUITS a specialty, and taking into account variety, QUANTITY and QUALITY, our stock of Vines and Plants of

GRAPES, BLACKBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, CHERRIES, &c., &c., is unequalled anywhere, which we offer on the most favorable terms. Parties wishing to purchase would do well to correspond with us, or send for our Price List, which will be sent to all applicants free of charge.

Our Seed Store and Horticultural House is at No. 29 Fifth Street, where all articles belonging to such an establishment can be had of the best quality. (1863) J. KNOX, Box 155, Pittsburg, Pa.

## R U GOING 2 C

THE SPRING ARRIVAL OF

**GOODER GOODS**

AT

**N. R. ZIMMERMAN'S?**

**Executor's Notice.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters testamentary of the last will and testament of BENJAMIN ANGSTADT, deceased, late of Lewisburg, Union county, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Union county, in due form of law; all persons having claims against said estate will present them, and those owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

OSWALD BROWN, Executor  
Lewisburg, March 5, 1863.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

ON and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of conveying the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenty's") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next.

JAY COOKE, Secretary Ass't.  
Ap. 3m3 No. 114 S. Third St., Philad.

**UNION SEMINARY.**

THE Second Quarter of the present session will commence March 25, and continue till June 10, 1863.

Rev. JOHN H. LEAS, A. M., Principal.  
Assisted by Prof. F. C. HERRMAN, A. M. Misses G. C. SWANSON, Pres't  
New Berlin, March 10, 1863.

Blankets for Justices and Constables, for sale or printed in color, at the Chronicle Office