

# UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1863.

"THE UNION," established in 1814—Whole No. 2,629.

"CHRONICLE," established in 1843—Whole No. 1,003.

Published Semi-Weekly—

Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Bellefonte.  
JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,  
DANIEL AGNEW, of Beaver county.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY TICKETS.  
Assembly—ALBERT R. BROWN, of Union county.  
Sec. & Rec.—ELISHA B. WHELAN, of West Chester.  
Commissioner—SAMUEL MARSHALL, of Columbia.  
Treasurer—WILLIAM JONES, of Lewisburg.  
Auditor—WILLIAM F. SHEROLD, of Hartleton.

Election, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1863.

State Convention met at Pittsburg on Wednesday. To promote harmony, Corde declined in favor of a new man, but Curtin's friends refused to re-nominate and re-nominated him by a vote of two to one. This is not in accordance with our judgment, but it is the rightful choice of a majority of the delegates, and in every point we prefer Curtin to Woodard.

The unanimous selection of Judge Agnew for the Supreme Court, is gratifying. He is an able, popular lawyer, and we trust his speech on the adaptation of the powers of our Government to the present crisis, will be very widely circulated.

In our next, we will copy, (side by side) the Platforms of the two parties.

A gentleman raised and educated in Southern Penna and Northern Maryland, will speak on a certain point of the War, at Independent Hall, on tomorrow—Saturday—evening. Turn out. Mr. Aniba is a guest of Rev. Mr. Lornbach.

HOME AGAIN!—Wednesday morning of this week, the Union county militia, drafted last fall, reached home—all safe and hearty, none lost by violence or disease. Two of their number enlisted in a cavalry company, leaving but 18 to represent our county, with the drafted from Snyder and Northumberland, under Col. Charles Kleckner. We don't hear that any of them advise anybody who may "come out of the wheel" to burn down houses, destroy an orphan asylum, murder soldiers or policemen, hang unfeeling colored people, or damn the President and hurra for Jeff. Davis, as did the Copperheads in New York. They were stationed at Yorktown, Va., most of their time, and did not happen to encounter as much as others have done.

To the honor of Union county be it said, not a drafted man of 1862 failed to respond either in person or by substitute. Her people are law-abiding, and all the denunciations of the Administration and of the Draft, by Copperheads in or outside her borders, failed to make one of them a traitor. Perhaps none were anxious to go, but all were willing to stand in their lot and place, in person or by proxy. May the historian have the same to tell of those who may be drafted in 1865!

ON THE MOVE!—Already, drafted men of 1863 are joining the old regiments in the Potomac Army. It is greatly to the advantage of men unaccustomed to camp usage, to be stationed with men who are. Such men are at once taught how to preserve health, comfort, and life; they are made soldiers, at once, by personal contact with soldiers; they do not run as much risk of raw, inexperienced, untrustworthy, unpatric officers; and no time is lost in organization. Meade's Army will soon be swelled to such numbers as to be able to finish what is left of Lee's.

Augustus H. Lang, a ten years' graduate of the University at Lewisburg, preached here, Sunday last, after two years' service as Chaplain to a N. Y. Regiment on the Potomac. It was bracing and healthy to see and hear such a creditable specimen of those students, beginning to exercise a decided influence upon the country.

The draft for Dauphin county will occur, Monday to Wednesday next. In Union county, probably, week after next. All who are liable, by getting their work and business all ready, as far as convenient, will feel all the better when their "time comes," whether they "hit" or "miss."

OLD HARTLEY'S BOYS, HOME!—Yesterday morning, we met on the street, Capt. Wm. F. Wilson, and others from the Lewis, Hartleton, and Hartley Company, lately in the three months' service. We suppose Capt. Roush's will soon be discharged.

The Council of Lewisburg has ordered the laying of pavements on South Fourth street, so as to complete a good walk for the children and others to the new School building, in time for the Fall term. See New Advertis, and see that the work is done.

Only one prize could be properly awarded at our last Commencement—that was Appleton's New Cyclopaedia, to Robt. A. Townsend, of the Junior Class. Miss Amanda Taylor was presented with a gold watch by her former pupils.

Abraham Dalby, and S. Harley Sifer, volunteers, recently sick in Cumberland Valley, returned to Lewisburg this week, the former still suffering.

## Fall Campaign, 1863.

### FIRST GUN!

The first election after the Rebel raid in Pennsylvania and the Copperhead riot in New York, was in KENTUCKY, on Monday last, for Governor and Members of Congress. Candidates for Governor—Unconditional, Straight out, Union-at-any-cost, Administrationist—*Bramlette*.

Union as it was, Anti Administration, Anti Emancipation, Anti Conscription, Anti Confiscation, Conservative Democrat, (voted for by every Rebel or Copperhead legal voter)—*Wickliffe*.

Bramlette is a man but little known, while Wickliffe had every advantage that wealth and a long public life could give. But the "Abolitionist," BRAMLETTE, is reported to have 20,000 majority, and the Congressmen, as far as heard from, are of the same stripe.

"Hurra for Old Kentucky!" Having tasted of Rebel rule, she prefers remaining in the Union, even if Slavery be sacrificed for it. The election was as general and free as circumstances would admit of.

Principles before Men.  
Last year, the Democrats in Massachusetts hoped to better their cause by running a "Conservative" General for Congress against Andrew, a "stay-at-home War man." The people of that patriotic State applauded the bravery of Gen. Devine, then in the field, but, as he was on the wrong track politically, they could not elect him over one who was O.K.

So in the Chester district, Penna., the Copperheads took up Gen. McCull, late leader of the Pa. Reserves, for Congress. But neither the soldier boys, nor the "boys friends," would touch him with a forty foot pole for a civil station on that ticket, though they endorsed his heroism.

Unmindful of these facts, it is believed the Copperhead leaders in Union county intend to try to swell the vote for Woodard and Lewis—who decided our soldiers should not vote—by taking up two soldiers for minor offices, (Capt. Roush for Assembly, and Capt. Wolfe for Register.) This would be very incongruous—the head of the ticket squeaking for Peace, and the tail of it "bricking for War," as the Copperheads call resisting the Rebellion—both those leaders care nothing for consistency or principle, if they can get votes. *Capt. Roush and Wolfe never vote for Republicans, though they perhaps think they can get easy and thoughtless Republicans to vote for them.* We reckon not. Our boys who have faced the Rebels' music, will be very apt to say, "If you support Vallandigham and Woodard—if you uphold the foes of the Government in this struggle—you may go to them for your votes. You have chosen your partners, and must abide by it. There are only two sides—you have chosen the wrong side."

Who should walk into our office last Wednesday, looking as tickled and as natural as ever, but Maj. Francis M. Ziebach, of Dakota, Yankton ter, who has been on the frontiers for six years past, sticking type, fighting Indians, losing his fair complexion, and enjoying himself generally with his family of half a dozen more or less? Right glad to get the grip of his bear of a paw, and to see him look so hearty, with such a wholesome disfigure of Copperheads, savage or civilized.

### To Friends in Town and Country.

We would direct the attention of every lover of our soldiers, to the great and good work of the U. S. Sanitary Commission is doing in behalf of our wounded and sick. And as this noble society is supported by the voluntary contributions of the people, let us remind them that it is the duty of every man and woman to do what they can in this time of need. After the battle of Gettysburg, hundreds would have died for want of care and supplies, had it not been for the speedy arrival of the aid and stores of the Sanitary Commission. Indeed, so prompt were they, that the first agents sent, were taken prisoners by the retreating Rebels, though afterwards recaptured. A car load of supplies, 120 boxes to the car, arrived daily at Gettysburg from the Philad. rooms. Several times the Society sent, right to the field, an Arctic car (Refrigerator) filled with hundreds of lbs. of fresh meat, vegetables, butter, eggs, &c. One needs to see the comforts arrive, cheering those in the hospitals, to estimate the good done. These kindnesses, to the brave men who have stood between us and destruction, we can enable the Society to do, by sending on our supplies. Let us not forget them in this season of fruits, but can and dry for winter use. The Blackberries are just ripening. We can make the cordial, which the nurses assure us, has saved so many valuable lives. We append the Sanitary receipt. Let those who have large means, do generously, and those who have small, not withhold the offering of grateful hearts. In after times, we will count it a privilege to have planned and worked for the defenders of our country.

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.—Two qts. of blackberry juice, add one and a half lbs. white sugar, half ounce cinnamon, half ounce nutmeg, one fourth ounce cloves, one ounce allspice. Boil all together for a short time, and, when cold, add one pint brandy.

### Our Flag must protect all Our Men.

Washington and others in the War of the Revolution, and Perry, Jackson and others in the War of 1812, saw and acknowledged the meritorious services of colored men. They were treated, as far as their legal rights were concerned, as other American Soldiers and Sailors were treated, without regard to color or nationality. It was thought that all they who fought for a country, were entitled to all the protection it could afford to all alike!

When this Slave-Extension War was begun, however, so far was the public mind debauched—so deeply had the Slave Power sunk us into mental darkness and degradation—that the President did not deem it expedient to offend the prejudices of a great portion of our people by employing colored men as soldiers. But the Rebels employed them in various ways: Maj. Winthrop is said to have been killed by a negro's fire; and there are many instances of the Rebels driving or hiring free and slave Blacks as well as Savages to aid them in their dark designs.

Fremont and Cameron were condemned for recommending the enlistment of colored men in our favor instead of having all their power employed against us. But successive disasters opened the mind of the people, and the President at last felt at liberty to invite the very arms that he had felt compelled to reject. On the Mississippi, and the Atlantic coast, the enrolled black men showed that they had an earnestness and a courage most surprising. Jeff. Davis, however, issued an order that black soldiers and their white officers should not be entitled to the benefit of the milder usages of war. Our Government waited to see if the Rebels would carry out their threat. It seems, that, at Port Hudson, Milliken Bend, and Morris Island, our wounded blacks were despatched with bayonets or blows, the unhurt prisoners sold into Slavery, and white officers sent to prison. *Freemen working plantations also, were arrested, and shot down, with women and children, in cold blood.* Vice Pres. Stephens' recent attempt to reach Washington, it is said, was to remonstrate against our employing colored soldiers, as it did not please the Rebels! (Wonderful, if our peaceable people have got to fight only as our assailants shall please to let us!) Under these circumstances, the following Proclamation is issued:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
Washington, D.C., July 30, 1863.  
It is the duty of every government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color or condition, and especially to those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person, on account of his color, and for no offence against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism and a crime against the civilization of the age.

The Government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers; and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the offence shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession.

It is therefore ordered that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed; and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
By order of the Secretary of War:  
E. D. TOWNSEND,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

This is only common sense and fair play the world over. Mr. Stephens, and his brother Rebels in arms, seem still to think the Nation is a mere slave-plantation; that they can shake their whips over our heads as they like, and we must all tremble and obey. Itilly becomes Rebels, suffering as they are, to assume a dictatorial air to our Government; but the more desperate they are, the more impudent they become. Our Government does not desire to have either black men or white men fight; and if the Rebels don't like it, they have only to ground their weapons and make the best terms they can. The idea of leaving them three or four millions of pairs of hands to be used against us, is preposterously absurd. We shall use them, if we can, for the cause of the Union. Pres. Lincoln has felt the public pulse, and his firm, impregnable position is as timely as it is just. The humblest loyal citizen must receive the same protection as the greatest, and the more intelligent the Rebel the greater the punishment he deserves.

Now, if ever, is the golden hour of the Republic. If we would reach peace, it must be by a mighty, violent, and overwhelming blow. The rebellion is reeling. See the cries of despair that come from every Southern journal. Crush treason at home, unite the North in one mighty army, and then advance along the lines. Victory is as sure as sunlight after the dawn.

### Another war-Worn Democrat!

Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN was elected to Congress from "Egypt" or Southern Illinois, by 13,000 majority! He was an ultra, Pro-Slavery, Negro-Hating Democrat, and no man made more fiery, vindictive speeches against his opponents, than Gen. Logan. When war had waged some time, he went to Richmond, to confer about peace. The Rebels told him that if the U. S. Government would give them a blank sheet of paper to prepare their own terms, they would agree to nothing but complete and eternal separation.

Logan made up his mind that the war could only be ended by the sword—a banished his non-coercive policy—went home—called his neighbors around the Old Flag, and for two years has been doing good service in the bloody fields from Kentucky to Vicksburg. Last week, he came home through Cairo, when thousands gathered around him for a speech. We extract a few specimens:

"It makes no difference whether you call me Democrat, Republican, or Abolitionist—as some have of late named me. I am for my country every time—for my country first, last and always; and I am fighting for the right of that country to find there is something wrong in the fabric that our fathers reared, something we desire to change, it will be time enough to come up and demand the change. Now we have this accursed rebellion to root out. It must be rooted out. I am for using every means and all means for putting it to an end. If the people at the North would use the same force Jeff. Davis and his minions use, this war would be successfully terminated in less than three months."

"Vallandigham says, he traveled over the Confederacy—and has not met man, woman or child who does not sustain the war, and who is not determined to fight it out to the death or the bitter end. Vallandigham here simply lies. He tells me that is not true, and he knows it. The people who are fighting against this Government—the poor whites comprising the rank and file of the rebellion—nine-tenths of them, do not know what they are fighting against. A majority of them do not know anything, and hundreds never saw the American flag in their lives until they saw it march into Vicksburg in triumph. They do not know the Fourth of July, or anything else that is good. But, poor and ignorant as they are, let them express their own free minds, and they will, almost to a man, demand a speedy termination of this war—would submit to almost anything rather than fighting one day longer as they have been fighting. It is only by the force of bayonets that their army is kept together. Even that can not prevent their deserters from flocking into Jackson by hundreds, to take the oath of allegiance or to join the Union ranks. And I tell you what I know when I say that it will not be many days ere the entire States of Mississippi and Tennessee will be knocking loudly for re-admission to the Union."

"Speaking of being united, I tell you, by the Eternal God there never was a more truthful sentence than that of Douglass: 'Those who are not with us are against us; and I reiterate it and add that those who are not with us should be hung, or should be with their Southern brethren, fighting with them.'"

"To all copperheads, peace-men, agitators, and war-men—I have a word to say on the behalf of our brave soldiers. You have been told that the war has opposed in the ranks of the Union army. It is an accused and foul aspersion upon the fair fame of men who are willing to spill their blood, give their lives for their country. They are for our Union. They fight for the people and their country—for the suppression of the Rebellion."

"Let me say to all opposers of the war, the time will be when men composing this army will come to their homes. They have watched the progress of events with interest. They have had their eyes upon those unmitigated cowards, those opponents of the country and the Administration—and the Administration, I contend, is the country—and when they return, it will do the soul of every true loyal man good to see the summary manner in which they will cease these sneaks and peace agitators to seek their holes."

### The Captures of Gen. Grant.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A despatch from Gen. Grant reports that in his operations he has paroled thirty-one thousand men, and sent about eight thousand North as prisoners, making thirty-nine thousand captured by him since the first of April. In addition to the five thousand head of cattle and five hundred thousand rounds of ammunition captured near Natchez, he has taken over two thousand mules, of which he has sent two thousand to Gen. Banks.

The celebrated Fanny Kemble married Pierce Butler, a Slaveholder, and lived some years with him on a great plantation. While there, she kept a daily private record of what she saw and heard. Since the war has broken out, she has published those portions of the diary relating to Slavery. It is a Providential and most remarkable work, and more telling against the system than Uncle Tom's Cabin.

A correspondent states, at a Democratic meeting held in Schoolhouse No. 3 in Brady township, one of the speakers abused the President, calling him a liar, &c., and said he (the speaker) could not condemn the New York riot. There were two other speakers, little if any better, and the whole tone of proceedings was such as to satisfy unprejudiced hearers that they were of the Vallandigham, Copperhead tribe, rather than of the old Jeffersonian and Jackson school of Democracy.

In Chicago, the Germans held a meeting, recently, condemned the mob in New York, and resolved not to oppose the draft, and called upon all the Germans to rally in support of the Government and in suppression of the Rebellion.

Such is the reaction which is taking place throughout the whole country since the traitors inaugurated the New York mob to help Jeff. Davis.

Gov. Seymour and other Copperhead officials have warmly seconded Pres. Lincoln's day for Thanksgiving for recent National successes. Victory is a wonderful eye-opener, and the "President's Sunday" was very well kept.

The Union Victories of July, are having a great effect upon public opinion in Europe. The Rebel loan tumbled down 20 per cent.

A letter, received at Washington, by a brother of a distinguished Rebel officer, and engineer, captured by Gen. Grant at Vicksburg, says: "The capture of Vicksburg and our army, is fatal to our cause. We can never reorganize another army in the West. The war may go on for some time with guerrilla fighting, which I think would be unworthy of the country, and which I will not approve. We have played a big game, and lost. As soon as I am exchanged, I shall leave the Confederacy and the cause for Europe."

The Right Way.—The City of Portland, Maine, is about to provide \$300 for every man who shall be drafted from that city to serve in the Armies of the Union, providing he stands the draft, either by going to the War himself, or by securing an accepted substitute. This is talking to the purpose. Pay whatever is fair and just to recruit the National Armies, but never a cent to deplete and cripple them.

No one man did more to "fire the Southern heart" with rebellion, than Wm. L. Yancy, a Northern villifier—a man of great powers of oratory and endurance, which he prostrated to the worst of causes. Being in the midst of a hideous rebellion, he had neither the love nor the honor of his dupes, nor his opponents. He told the South it would be a little affair—they could easily subjugate the Yankees!

The Democrats of Iowa met to nominate a Governor, and, not daring either to take up a War Democrat or a Copperhead, they tried the Polk game, and nominated a new, "uncommitted" man, named Fisher. But he "don't bite"—he declines, and they are without a candidate, which is just as well, as the Soldiers vote in Iowa.

At Palmsville, and other points in Ohio, not one Democrat is known who will vote for Vallandigham, who is endorsed by the Woodward party in Pennsylvania. The party have "put their foot in it," by nominating the pet of the Rebels to govern the first born of the Ordinance of '59.

### Lewisburg Union League.

A meeting of the League will be held on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, at Independent Hall. An address will be delivered by Mr. J. B. Axtell, of Hagerstown, Md., who will discuss the question of the League, &c. The public are invited to attend. J. HUMMEL, Pres.

### Lewisburg Market.

Wheat, new \$1.20 Eggs..... \$ 10  
Wheat, old 1.25 Tallow..... 10  
Rye..... 90 Lard..... 10  
Corn, old..... 75 Clover seed..... 4.00  
Oats..... 50 Wool..... 60  
Flaxseed..... 1.50 Potatoes..... 50  
Dried Apples \$1.00 Shoulders..... 6  
Furkin Butter 12 Ribs & Sides 4  
Fresh Butter..... 12 Ham..... 12  
Rags..... 4, 5, and 6 Country Soap 4 & 6

### MARRIED.

By Rev. Dr. Linn, on the 1st inst., J. P. PIERCE, 234 P. Y. and Miss HARRIET M. LIVINGSTON, of Philadelphia. By A. T. Loring, Esq., Wm. R. KLEBER and Miss MATHIAS K. KLEBER, Hartleton.

### Notice to School Teachers.

The School Directors of the Borough of Lewisburg wish to have a Public Examination of Teachers, on FRIDAY, the 21st of August, '63, in the North Ward Schoolhouse, to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of selecting TEN TEACHERS to take charge of the Public Schools of said borough for the ensuing Term. Schools to open on Monday, the 14th of September next, and to continue six months. By order of the Board, WM. JONES, Sec'y. Lewisburg, Aug. 4, 1863.

### Borough Ordinance.

BE it ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Lewisburg, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the owners and proprietors of lots fronting on east side of Fourth street, south of Market, between St. Louis and St. Catherine street in said borough, are hereby required to make the pavements in front of their lots, (to be the same width as pavements now made on said street and in front of the same.) from the building line of the lot to the curb, properly graded with the street, and that the same be completed by the 10th day of September, 1863. And further, if the owners and proprietors of said lots or any of them shall refuse or neglect to make the said pavements within the time herein specified, the Street Commissioner of the borough is hereby authorized to proceed forthwith to complete the same at the expense of said owners and proprietors. By Order of the Council: M. DREISBACH, Burgess. Attest: Wm. Jones, Town Clerk. Lewisburg, Aug. 4, 1863.

### \$5,000 wanted!

ANY person having from One to Five Thousand Dollars, can have the same safely invested in Judgments upon valuable real estate in this county, upon application to J. F. & JOHN B. LINN. Lewisburg, July 18, 1863.

### The Secretary of the Treasury

has authorized me to continue my Agency for a brief period, And until further notice, I shall continue to receive Subscriptions to the

### 5-20

### LOAN AT PAR,

At my Office, and at the different Sub-Agencies throughout the Loyal States.

JAY COOKE,  
Subscription Agent,  
114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE BOOKS OF EVANS & COOPER are in my hands for collection. All persons desiring to settle their accounts, will do so at my Office. C. D. BREWER, Lewisburg, July 12, 1863. Attorney at Law.

### R U GOING C

### THE SPRING ARRIVAL OF

### SHOOTING GOODS

### AT

### N. R. ZIMMERMAN'S!

### 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, in the satisfaction of the customer.

N. B. Cutting and Repairing, as done to order. (Lewisburg, April 10, 1861)

H. GERHART, DENTIST,  
has removed to South 3d street, four doors from the Town Clock, LEWISBURG, PA.

Lost, Sunday evening, between the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches, a plain Gold Bracelet—to be left at this Office.

### Real Estate.

FOR RENT.  
TWO STOREY BRICK HOUSE and LOT on North Fourth street.  
March 18, '63. H. P. SHELLER.

### FOR SALE.

TWO desirable BUILDING LOTS situated on Brown street, (third road) Lewisburg. Inquire of H. GERHART, 24 St. Louis Market. June 17.

### For Sale.

A DOUBLE HOUSE, (with two parlors) for two families. It is situated on North Fourth street. There are a good kitchen and other outbuildings and a never failing well of water on the premises. For particulars and terms enquire of ADAM BEAVER, Lewisburg, April 24, 1863.

### VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.

FOR SALE.—That new, well-built, two-story, double Brick Mansion, with an Out Kitchen, and Barn on the premises at the west end of Market St. Lewisburg, between 7th and 8th Sts. There is a Well of the City, and all kinds of good Fruit Trees growing on the premises. For particulars enquire of REuben SNYDER, June 22.

### FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the Farm upon which he resides, in East Butts township, a mile and a half south of Lewisburg. It contains 61 Acres more or less, all cleared and in a good state of cultivation, together with 10 Acres of Timber Land near by. The Farm Improvement are a Frame Dwelling House, Frame Barn, Tenant House, and suitable Outbuildings. A good Spring near the house, and a stream of water flowing through the tract, making it a valuable place for raising fruit. Also all kinds of fruit trees on the premises. The Farm is bounded on the north by Wm. Brown, east by Penn and Gandy, south by the Smokestack and river road, west by Jacob Gandy. For Terms, enquire on the premises. April 6, 1863. GODFREY DECK.

### FOR SALE.

### A VALUABLE FARM.

SITUATED mostly in the Borough of Hartleton, adjoining the village on the north and extending almost its whole length, making its division and sale into lots very convenient, containing 157 Acres, 16 of which are well timbered. A small stream of water flows nearly through its center. The improvements are a good Frame House and Barn, Barn, with a Tenant House at the North end of the farm, and Apple Orchards, one in full bearing, the younger beginning to bear. Also 170 Acres of Timber Land, situated in Hartley township. For Terms, apply to Mrs. AGNES S. WILSON, or to Wm. F. WILSON, Hartleton, Pa.

### A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the sixth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows: "Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be called to any military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, as fully and effectually as they were present at their usual places of election."

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows: "Section 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills. Section 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been or may hereafter be conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth. JOHN CRESSNA, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN P. PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, July 1, 1863.

### PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing (as annexed) is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, passed on the 11th inst., proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution, as the same remains on file in this office.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, this 7th day and year above written. H. P. SHELLER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

### ICE--ICE--ICE!

THE undersigned are putting up an ICE HOUSE large enough to supply all our people with ice during the whole year. Ice can be delivered in town, daily, at a cheap rate than private Ice Houses can be filled. Call on either of us on North 10th st. west of the Ice House below the River Bridge. H. A. WILSON & CO., FRANK ANGSTADT. Lewisburg, Nov. 25, 1860.

### REMOVAL!

E. L. MOWRY has removed his Photo-graph Establishment to the New Building on Market street, recently occupied by Dr. Baalen, OPPOSITE THE BANK, where he has filled up one of the Finest Galleries in the Country! Having superior facilities and a long experience, he is satisfied that his work cannot be beaten. Call and test his workmanship. Lewisburg, Aug. 15, '62.

### 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 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. W. L. SIFFER, Lewisburg, April 16, 1863.

### Wanted, immediately.

ONE good STOVE MENDER, in whose good wages will be paid as Cash. G. C. HARVEY & CO., Lock Haven, May 20, 1863.