

UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1863.

"THE UNION," established in 1814—Whole No. 2,647.

"CHRONICLE," established in 1843—Whole No. 1,098.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—

Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

FOR PRESENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Union County Court, at Lewisburg, Monday next, 21st inst.

The year of subscription soon closes with some. Those desiring it can embrace that chance to read in again for the STAR & CHRONICLE.

We learn that on Monday last, Hon. GEORGE SCHNABEL died, in Williamsport, full of years and honors. He was during many years a most useful citizen of Lewisburg, and was appointed an Associate Judge of Union county.

Tuesday afternoon last, the train from Harrisburg ran off the track above Liverpool, several cars being upset, and the express agent badly bruised, and the express goods mostly ruined. Several cars were broken, but passengers not seriously injured. So said passengers.

On the 28th ult., DAVID HECKERDORN, of New Berlin, Pa., was taken prisoner, while going with a train towards Orange Courthouse, Va. We understand he was pursuing his occupation, as a daguerrotypist, and being only a private citizen—is now a belligerent—and also in very infirm health, may indulge the hope that he will be exchanged for some Rebel citizen prisoner.

Taxables of Union County.

	1856	1863	Gain
Brady	256	281	
Buffalo	338	434	101
East Buffalo	216	272	56
West Buffalo	241	338	97
Hartley	469	282	
Hartleton	46	75	73
Lewis	46	185	
Jackson	201	234	33
Limestone	169	251	85
Lewisburg	345	387	42
S.W. 271	352	81	
Mifflinburg	228	221	7
New Berlin	165	188	23
Union	147	213	66
White Deer	380	462	82
	3211	4128	3211
Apparent gain		917	
Take off Brady		231	
Real increase		686	

Deaf and dumb—1 in East Buffalo, and 2 in Lewisburg. Blind—2 in Lewisburg, and 2 in White Deer.

The apparent decrease in Mifflinburg is hard for outsiders to account for.

*Added to Limestone and Union Tps.

Whenever the Union arms are victorious, the Copperhead papers have much to say about the "Ruin of the North"—some of their statements true, others false—magnifying the real evils incident to war, but concealing all the measure of comfort and prosperity enjoyed in spite of a struggle to preserve national existence.

But these papers have nothing to say of the "Ruin of the South": they would seem to know nothing of the unalloyed sorrows of the guilty men who, having unjustly "taken the sword, shall perish by the sword." Anything to discourage the Unionists, they gloss over and publish, but conceal everything that would justify and encourage Union men and women in their heroic sacrifices to maintain the flag of our fathers now basely trodden under foot by the perjured knaves who fomented causeless civil war.

In Longstreet's assault on Knoxville, the last of November, several Pennsylvania regiments were engaged in repelling him. Of the 51st, B. F. Keiler of Co. B., E. Patterson of Co. K., and W. Doudy of Co. H., were wounded. We had 4 killed and 18 wounded: the Rebels had at least 100 killed, 400 wounded, and 300 taken prisoners. It was a desperate contest, gallantly foiled by the skill and courage of Burnside and his bravos, who were on the keen and anxious watch, march, or in action, seventeen days in succession, before Longstreet sought safety in flight to Virginia. His corps was the late Stonewall Jackson's, who find their good luck is falling them.

Mifflinburg.—A son of George Kleckner, (plasterer) was killed at Chattanooga; he was a member of the 49th Ohio Reg. Charles Weirick, 12th Pa. Cav., is home on a visit. P. Pontius Irwin has joined the 49th P. V. Dr. Manning F. Bower goes to New Orleans. Rev. I. S. Weiss preaches next Sabbath morning, on the duty of the Christian Minister in these Troublesome Times. The Telegraph seems to think "White Deer" is not a correct expression: perhaps not; but the word "Deers" is so often used that common people understand it perfectly.

Significant.—Since Jackson's day, until now, in our national Congress, the Speaker of the House during the last session of each Presidential term, has been politically opposed to the President—and no President has been re-elected. Now, however, Speaker Colfax is in most cordial harmony with the President—and (from the signs of the times) Lincoln will be re-elected, (just as Madison was, in the midst of war).

Edwin W. Hutter, a few years ago, was the leading Democratic editor and orator of Northampton county, and is now a devoted and respected minister of the Gospel. We state this fact to show that the narrative given by him in a following column, is not from one predisposed against the South.

Since preparing the article, we have the following fresh proofs of the reckless, diabolical spirit of the Rebel leaders:

FORT MONROE—Dec. 12, 1863.—To C. C. Fulton, Baltimore.—Please give notice that the Confederate authorities decline receiving any more packages or provisions for the Union prisoners, so that parties interested may refrain from forwarding any more goods to this point.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Major General Commanding.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—Clement C. Barclay and Rev. Mr. Torrence, who went on flag-of-truce boat, designing to go to Richmond to alleviate the condition of the Union prisoners, were refused permission to do so by the Rebel authorities, and returned, Mr. Barclay to Old Point (where he will carry some days) and Mr. Torrence to Baltimore. The Rebels refused to receive any more provisions or clothing, alleging that the Northern people and press misrepresent the facts pertaining thereto.

For the present, the Rebels will receive only open letters and money, and "prefer Southern money!" They pretend they will give our men proper treatment! "The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel."

Gen. Butler has despatched vaccine matter to inoculate six thousand persons, which Ould, the Rebel agent, promises shall be used among our prisoners, where small-pox has appeared.

The Pennsylvania Members of Congress are placed upon Committees as follows:

Ways and Means—Stevens (Ch'm)	Claims—Hale (Ch'm)
Education—Scott	Commerce—O'Reil
District of Columbia—Tracy	Judiciary—Williams
Executive—Baily	Foreign Affairs—Stiles
Revolutionary Claims—Stiles	Public Expenditures—Brewster, Linnar
Private Land Claims—Hayes (Ch'm)	Manufactures—Morrison (Ch'm), Ancona
Agriculture—Baily	Indian Affairs—Benton
Military Affairs—Waller	Militia—Ancona
War Department—Johnson	Naval Affairs—Kelle
Foreign Affairs—Johnson	Revolutionary Pension—Coffey
Territorial—Harris	War Department—Johnson
Patent—L. Myers	Public Health—Waller
Roads and Canals—Stevens	Militia—Ancona
Exp. of State Dep.—Stiles	War Dep.—Johnson
Navy Dep.—Johnson	Treas. Dep.—A. Myers (Ch'm)
T. D. Dep.—L. Myers	Ind. Dep.—Coffey
Pub. Build.—Linnar	Postal—Waller
Facilities—Johnson	Emigration—Kelley

By the Amendments of 1857 to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, every County having thirty-five hundred taxables may have a separate representation in the lower House, or Assembly. Under this rule, Union, Snyder, Juniata, Clinton, and 35 or 36 counties, some of them now linked with others, will hereafter elect each their own Member, independently, and the overshadowing influence of the larger counties will be reduced. Montour, Wyoming, Potter, and some others will come very near the number required, but we think will fall short of it, and continue connected with some of their neighbors.

To appropriation will be a nice piece of work for statisticians and politicians.

The Secretary of War officially reports that the Union flag now floats in some part of every one of the old States. The late draft has been enforced in twelve States, and has brought fifty thousand soldiers and ten millions of dollars. The drafted men are incorporated into old regiments, and acquit themselves well. A large proportion of those whose time soon expires, will, after a month's further drill, be re-enlisted, and the next draft will not be general in consequence of the volunteering of these and others. The repeal of the much controverted \$300 clause is submitted to the wisdom of Congress.

The State Treasurer of Penn's gives the following summaries of last year's financial operations:

Balance in Treasury '62	\$2,172,844
Received in year '63	4,289,451
Total	6,462,295
Paid out during year	4,314,331
Balance in Treasury	2,147,964

Thus, even in the midst of War does our State keep up its credit, while all the Rebel States are sinking month by month into bankruptcy.

END OF A SLAVE MARKET.—Three slaves were advertised to be sold in New Orleans, on the 7th ult., but before the time for the auction arrived, it was determined that they should not be sold.

The Era estimates that the sale was stopped on account of an unfavorable state of public opinion on the subject, native Louisianians even declaring that such an affair would be a disgrace to the city.

We learn that the juvenile young ladies of Lewisburg are preparing for a public entertainment, Christmas Day, for the benefit of the soldiers.

See notice of Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial among our new advertisements to day.

Why Prisoners are not Exchanged.

Complaint has been made because the Government has stopped the exchange of official reports, thirteen thousand of our men as prisoners of war; we hold within bounds not less than forty thousand of their soldiers. Our government has made offers to the Rebels any one of which is fair and honorable.

1. Our authorities offered to exchange man for man with the Rebels; that is to say, let them release and send to us thirteen thousand men they hold, and we would at the same time send them thirteen thousand of our men now in our hands. This proposition they refused; but insisted that we should release forty thousand men against their release of only thirteen thousand! Of course, it is impossible.

2. Gen. Meredith, our commissioner of exchange, offered some days ago to receive all of the prisoners from Richmond, under a solemn pledge that they should not be allowed to take arms unless duly exchanged with the consent of the Rebel authorities, without reference to existing difficulties on the subject of exchange; and that this government should pledge itself to both feed and clothe all Rebel prisoners in our hands. This, too, was refused by the Rebels.

3. As Great Britain kidnapped sailors and others naturalized in America, claiming that, by their laws, Britons could never expatriate themselves, so the Rebels, claiming that, by their laws, colored persons can not fight them, have (it is believed) hung or imprisoned white officers of colored Union troops captured, and sent the men into slavery. They claim that our laws must bow to theirs, just as Britain also claimed. The Rebels distinctly demand that the Union flag under which they fight, shall be no protection to colored men; in other words, that we must bow to their imperial behests as to who we may choose to resist their bloody efforts to take the Nation's life. In this way is the negro question by them again forced upon us. Is it not right that our flag should protect all who honestly fight beneath it? They fight us with negroes, Indians, guerillas, and pirates, with false colors, and regardless of the laws of war—must we defend with white men only and strictly according to law?

4. Last and worst of all, a part of the 30,000 Rebels who Gen. Grant—partly from kindness, and partly from necessity—paroled at Vicksburg, have been again taken in arms, without having been exchanged. The men thus re-captured are liable to be shot down, by the laws of nations, but say they were told they were exchanged. The Rebels accuse the Rebel deers by alleging that a few men they pretended to parole at Gettysburg (holding them for a brief time during the fight, but never reducing them to actual military possession) had refused to consider a legal parole. Maj. T. Chamberlin was one of these, who, though at one time a captive and wounded, told them at the time he did not consider himself their prisoner, and should not unless in their actual power at the close of the battles. Hundreds and thousands are taken and escape during engagements, but those held at the close are the only ones really prisoners against their will.

Now we ask, Have not our authorities done all that could in safety be asked? Is it wise to place any more in the hands of traitors who have perjured themselves? men who have set aside all honor? all mercy? all fairness?

Visit to the Returned Richmond Prisoners at Annapolis, Md.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 1, 1863.

To the Editor of the Washington Chronicle:

DEAR SIR: Although the statements respecting the wretchedness of the Union prisoners from Richmond, seemed to be so well authenticated as to preclude all possibility of doubt or mistake, I yet resolved to satisfy myself of their truthfulness, or otherwise, by personal observation.

This step I was prompted by no desire to gratify idle curiosity, but to render to these poor men, if possible, all the good that might be in my power. "He that knoweth to do good," says St. James, "and doeth it not, to him it is sin." Nor are we, in our ministrations of mercy, to wait until occasions for their exercise present themselves at our doors, but, in imitation of our blessed Redeemer, we are to seek them out.

Actuated by motives such as these, I paid a visit to the Government hospitals at Annapolis, and proceed to furnish you with a statement of the condition of the prisoners recently returned from Richmond. Be assured, it is not possible to exaggerate the scenes of horror there presented. The pictorial representation in Harper's Weekly, so far from being an exaggeration, affords but a very inadequate view of these scenes of wretchedness. In my pastoral experience, I have stood at the bedside of many dying sufferers; often have I seen the human frame painfully reduced by the ravages of consumption; but never before have my sensibilities been so shocked, as at Annapolis. To look upon men, who, a short time since, were robust and stalwart—men, not brutes

—immortal men, created by a common Father, and redeemed by a common Lord—

to see such reduced to wasted and bony skeletons, by withholding from them the "daily bread" for the production of which the Lord of heaven and earth sends his genial sunshine, and his refreshing rains: Oh! this was a scene which, in this land of plenty, enriched by the super-abundant goodness of God, I never expected to witness. Such scenes did I witness, only to-day, in the hospitals at this place—men, from emancipated bodies breathing out their spirits into the hands of God, whose death had been literally wrought by the murderous process of starvation! An unspeakable satisfaction to me was to be permitted, in company with the beloved chaplain, to point a number of such dying starvelings to the "Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world." In every instance, when it was in the power of these poor men to speak, they have, the last lingering accents on their lips consisting of invocations to Christ for the remission of their sins, and in the supplication of blessings from the Almighty Ruler of the world on their beloved country. Very few, after their arrival here, have been able to articulate. They could only signify their wishes by looks and signs! From the few who are able to speak, it is a noteworthy fact that I did not hear a solitary murmur of complaint that they had enlisted in the service of their country, or that, by the mysteriousness of Providence, they had been doomed, for such a cause, to die even so ghastly and horrible a death. With the Apostles of our Lord, these heroic men seem content, in the prosecution of their noble work, to endure even worse things than a baptism of blood and a martyrdom of fire, even a horror not confronted by the Apostles themselves, viz., starvation.

In my intercourse with these victims of barbarity, I was exceedingly anxious to learn their own impression as to the cause that underlies the action of the Rebel Government towards them. Accordingly, I directed to numbers the inquiry, "Whether the treatment they had received was voluntary or compulsory?" If the former, it would, of course, be the fault of their enemies; if the latter, their misfortune. With one accord the answer was, that their dreadful condition was mostly voluntary—the result of a system of wanton and deliberate cruelty! The Richmond conspirators, our prisoners admit, are in straits, and have it not in their power to bestow upon them even a tolerable degree of care and attention. But their condition is not so desperate that they might not, if they wished, afford them at least as much daily food as would serve to preserve the holy partnership which the bountiful Creator hath instituted between the soul and body. Their own destitution the Rebels seize upon, not as a real and truthful justification of their inhumanity, but as a pretext. And this they do, not in sorrow, but in the intense maliciousness of diabolism itself!

I stood at the bed of a dying, loyal youth, from Tennessee. I knelt in prayer. He claimed to have made his peace with God, through faith in Jesus Christ. In the very article and hour of death, when all purposes are honest and all secrets are revealed, I asked him: "Do you think, my young brother, that the men at Richmond have starved you to death by choice, or were they driven to it from necessity?" His answer was: "God forgive them! they might have done better if they wished." The utterances of another were: "I know they could have given us more food than they did, from the amount they gave to the guards. But they wished us to starve. One of their leading men said to me: 'Libby Prison and Belle Island are our best Generals! they are killing off more men than Bragg and Lee!'"

One other fact I learned, most discordant to the authorities. Belle Island is a contracted patch of ground, consisting of three or four acres, on which thousands of prisoners are crowded, with scarcely a foot of intervening space. The water they are compelled to drink is in close proximity to the sinks, and, necessarily, polluted and poisoned. This the prisoners are compelled to drink, in very sight of clear and wholesome water, which is running in parental streams before their eyes. Their hardships are thus purposely aggravated; and under them an iron constitution melts away as frost before a summer's sun. This, indeed, is the very refinement of cruelty.

From another of the dying men I learned the astounding fact, that, since the incarceration of our poor prisoners at Richmond, in no solitary instance has a woman appeared in their midst to minister even to our wounded and dying! From the gentler sex, ordinarily so noted for the finer and better sensibilities of human nature, not one of our prisoners has received so much as a cup of cold water—nothing but insults and reproach. How strikingly this contrasts with the kindness lavished by the ladies of the North on the suffering Rebels whom the accidents of war have thrown into our hands! After the battle of Gettysburg, numbers of ladies

from Philadelphia and elsewhere hastened to the scene and distributed stores to the amount of thousands, indiscriminately.

It sufficed them to know, that, although engaged in a gigantic iniquity—such as has not been paralleled in the annals of crime since the crucifixion of Jesus on Calvary—these misguided men were, nevertheless, of the race of our universal manhood, redeemed by the blood of Christ. This consideration alone sufficed to secure to them a passport to the enlarged sympathies and the most generous and substantial aid of our Christian ladies. These, as thousands can and do attest, were most spontaneously rendered, without respect of persons. In no pharisaical spirit, but in that of unostentatious truth and soberness, may we, who espouse the side of the Union, thank God that such cruelty and inhumanity as are now under review, may not be charged to us.

To the conduct of the conspirators it adds aggravation, that these barbarities are being enacted in Richmond under the immediate cognizance of the so-called "Confederate" authorities. Did they occur in the wilds of Arkansas or Texas, or among the Sioux savages on the Pemmias, they might challenge some degree of palliation. But when we call to mind that the voluntary starvation of defenceless men is occurring within the sound of the voices of Jefferson Davis, Benjamin, and their associates in crime, then does the bogus Confederacy itself become responsible for these atrocities, to God and man. Then will impartial men, all the world over (maugre all their efforts to bewilder the human mind) reaching it into a labyrinth of doubt, lead the inevitable conclusion, that these men deserve the scorn of the civilized world, not to speak of the vengeance of Heaven. Surely, surely, the terrors of an increased Omnipotence must ultimately overtake them.

But, can anything still be done for the relief of our returned Richmond prisoners? In answer to this interrogatory, I reply, YES, much, very much. The Christian and Sanitary Commissions have already accomplished wonders. But individuals and churches can largely co-operate. Send to the care of Rev. Henry C. Henries, the beloved Chaplain at Annapolis, Md., whatever stores you and your congregations can command. Send money, which can be used in accommodating the friends of the suffering men on their visits there. Send seasonal underclothing, (shirts and drawers,) woolen stockings, pocket handkerchiefs, bandages, &c. Send fresh eggs, poultry, &c. Send liquors and jellies, and whatever else your discretion may suggest, as needful for the sick. And may the God of all comfort bless and reward all who do good to our brave and noble soldiers!

Very truly, your friend,

E. W. HUTTEN,

Pastor of St. Mathew's Lutheran Church, New Street, Philadelphia.

Latest News

News from Texas, via Fort Scott, say that the Union troops now occupy the entire coast—Sabine Gulf, Galveston, and Brownsville—and that thousands of volunteers are coming in. The Rebels, under Magruder and Quantrell, are gathering in and promising liberty to slaves, conscripting whites and robbing and killing all they suspect of loyalty to the old flag.

Gen. Butler has sent out a troop which captured about 90 Rebels at Charles City Courthouse.

The ruins of Fort Sumter have been on fire, and the Rebels admit 10 killed and 30 wounded in one day's bombardment.

Major General JOHN M. BURROGH, the accomplished Union cavalry leader, died of typhoid fever, this week. He was in the prime of life, and is sincerely lamented.

Reverdy Johnson made a speech in the U. S. Senate, eminently loyal, anti-slavery, and favorable to the Administration.

Public opinion seems to be settling down in favor of Gen. Meade for refusing to attack the enemy at Mine Run. Lee had immensely the advantage, and a Union defeat so far from our supplies would have been most disastrous to us, and encourage the Rebels and their friends.

Gen. Foster has taken Burnside's command, and the latter is coming North. The rear of Longstreet's force checked the Unionists in pursuit, not far from the Virginia line, our loss being 75.

Seven officers have been dismissed in disgrace from the Army of the Potomac, and thirteen deserters are to be executed. Fernando Wood moved in Congress for the appointment of men to crawl on their bellies to Richmond and seek the bloody Rebels to please to stop their infernal invasions. Laid on the table—98 to 59—Bailly of Pa. and 4 New York Opp., voting with the majority.

In the Rebel Senate, 8th inst., Henry S. Foote, of Miss., charged Pres. Davis with the responsibility of their losses in all the military operations of the year. He also denounced the Commissioner General, Northrop, as having misused and starved the Union prisoners, thus placing the South in a bad light before the world. He was for an ad valorem tax. So scathing and bitter an attack upon the Rebel Administration was like a thunderbolt in a clear sky.

KENTUCKY.—Gov. Bramlette, in his message, says that slavery is not essential to the existence of the State or nation, but the Union is. This is what might be called progressive democracy.

Trinity Prot. Epis. Church (Chambersburg Building) services next Sunday at 10 in the afternoon at 2 o'clock. On Christmas day there will be services at 10 in the morning. All are affectionately invited to attend.

The Lewisburg Debating Club will meet at 7 1/2 o'clock on Saturday next, (Grand stand,) to debate the following question: In the Annular Proclamation of the President of the United States an advance measure, Affirmative—E. W. Beck, Dr. Lester, S. D. Bates, S. B. Stone, Neg.—W. Beck, Dr. Parly, H. Albright, P. H. Weaver.

Lewisburg Market.

Wheat	1.45	Eggs	\$ 20
Corn	1.00	Tallow	10
Kye	1.00	Lard, fresh	11
Corn, old	75	Glover seed	7.00
Oats, pr \$2 lb	75	Flaxseed	2.00
Flaxseed	2.00	Wool	70
Dried Apples	6 lb	Potatoes	50
Firkin Butter	18	Shoulder	5
Fresh Butter	25	Ribs & Sides	6
Rags	4.5, 5, 6	Ham	11
Barley	90 to \$1.00	Country Pork	4 & 6
Pork			

MARRIED.

By Rev. J. N. Hark, 14th inst, THOMAS BYRNES of Pittsburg, and Miss JENNIE ALLEN of Uniontown, Besby Tp.

By Rev. L. E. Weaver, 18th inst, GEO. A. ROLANDER of Limestone, Union county, and Miss SALLY KRUMHOLTZ, of Centre county.

DECEASED.

In New Columbia, 14th inst, JACOB BECHER, aged about 60 years.

In Lewisburg, 12th inst, JAMES LINCOLN son of James & Frances MARSH, aged 7 months.

In Limestone Tp., 10th inst, Mrs. ELIZABETH STEEL, aged 70 years.

In Harrison, 12th inst, JOSEPH DALE, in his 64th year. And on the 12th inst, LEWIS P. YARBOR, in his 22d year. These two died after one day's illness of a malignant fever.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Let your Property insured in the best and safest company. The old Lycoming Insurance Company is now considered one of the most reliable and safest Companies to insure in Pennsylvania. It has been in operation 23 years and has a capital of 2 1/2 million dollars. Persons wishing to insure in the above Company can do so by applying to SOLOMAN BITLER, who is the only acting agent for Lewisburg and Union Co.

NOTICE

All persons indebted to Jas. Houghton, dec'd, agent of Mary Houghton, either by Note or Book Acct, are requested to call and make payment immediately as I wish to close up the Books.

JAS. HOUGHTON.

The stock of Boots and Shoes on hand will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH. Call soon and get BARGAINS.

North Market Square, Lewisburg, Dec. 16, '63.

MEN WANTED.

50 OR 60 MEN WANTED AT CARPENTERS, Boatbuilders and Laborers.

TO WHOM constant employment and good wages will be given. CASH PAID EVERY WEEK.

FRICK, BILMEYER & CO. Lewisburg, Pa., December 14, 1863.

PUBLIC LETTING.

SEALED Proposals from regular physicians will be received at the Office of the Town Clerk, for medical attendance and furnishing necessary medicine for all the paupers belonging to the borough of Lewisburg, who reside therein, for one year from the 1st of January, 1864. Said attendance &c. to be awarded to the lowest bidder. Proposals to be opened on Monday evening, Jan. 4, 1864. By order of the Town Council.

WM. JONES, Clerk.

The Papers are to be all at one place.

Estate of Jacob Grove, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration, with the Estate of JACOB GROVE, late of Kelly 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 to

ABRAM GROVE, Adm'r. Kelly Tp., Dec. 7, 1863. pl

ESTRAY.—Near the first of the month of November last, a cow belonging to me was taken up by New York State.

It was turned out of his care a Heifer (about two years old) which he had followed him for several days. The heifer is a brind with white spots on the head, poor in flesh, and probably raised among the hills. I have taken up said heifer, and give notice to the owner to prove property and pay charges or she will be sold according to law.

JOHN KLING, River Road, Kelly Tp., Dec. 2, 1863.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of JOHN HOPP, late of Lewisburg, Union county, deceased, 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

HUBLEY ABBRIGHT, Adm'r. Lewisburg, Dec. 1st, 1863.

A. ELTON & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in Leather, Sumac, Sheep and Calf Skins, No. 434 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

LEATHER, Sumac and Skins, bought, or sold on Commission. Advances made on Consignments. [Nov. 25, 63m]

A NEW GROCERY.

The subscriber has opened a Family Grocery Store in Mrs. Grier's Building, East end of Market street, South side, where he has a good stock of TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, SUGARS, MOLASSES, &c.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS, Butter, Eggs, &c. &c.

Which are offered CHEAP FOR CASH by JOSEPH ECKBERT, Agent Lewisburg, Nov. 9, 1863.

FOR SALE.

A YOKE of first rate, heavy, well-broken working OXEN.