

UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 1, 1864.

"THE UNION," established in 1844—Whole No. 2,649.

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Published Semi-Weekly—
Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN

"FIFTY YEARS SINCE" Andrew Kennedy, (Junior) lumbered up from the then large town of Northumberland to rising Youngstown (Millburg) with a small assortment of printing materials, for the recently organized county of Union, at its first site for public business. He there issued (Jan. 1814) the first newspaper in this county, and called it THE UNION. Then, as now, was a time of war—then, as now, deaths from the sword and army diseases were suffered, soldiers were drafted, taxes were heavy, and the Government was injured by honest but sadly mistaken men. "The Union" of that day was but half the size of the full "Star & Chronicle," had news a week or so old, and was "afforded" at Two Dollars per year!

The history of the fifty years since then, would be a most fruitful topic for the pen—but we forbear. Three fourths of our readers were born since that day. Mr. Kennedy, the first printer, still survives, in a hearty good old boyhood, and is diligently keeping the papers and doing the figuring of the Commissioners of Union county.

May the Editor of fifty years from today hail a prosperous Country, in the enjoyment of peace, and find many present readers, patrons of the DAILY "Union," "Star," or "Chronicle" of the city of Lewisburg!

A Fair Example.

In May, 1861, the Board of Aldermen of the city of Brooklyn were a tie, in consequence of Col. Wood, (Democrat) one of their number, being in the Army. Under the circumstances, recognizing the rights of the majority and the patriotism of the absent member, enough Republicans abstained from voting to give to the Democrats the offices, an organization.

Now let us see if the Democrats of the Penn. Senate will do the same fair thing. Maj. White, while in the Army, was taken prisoner. No one doubts that the Senate is fairly Republican. Shall they not have the organization, honorably, and without strife?

Sunday, Jan. 3d, Rev. S. H. Mirick will preach a sermon in reference to the 20th anniversary of the formation of the Lewisburg Baptist church and the 5th of his pastoral labors here. The Lewisburg Presbyterian congregation have recently paid off the debts of the same, and made a handsome donation to their pastor, Rev. Dr. Dickson. The Evangelical Association have held interesting meetings and we understand are to receive members formally on Sabbath next.

The Catalogue of the Male Department of the University at Lewisburg, just issued, shows an increase of 37 pupils over last year. The Female Department shares in the prosperity.

Prof. Francis W. Tustin, in order to obtain the latest discoveries in the science, has attended a course of lectures under Prof. Agassiz, the greatest Naturalist of our day, and has returned to his post at Lewisburg.

CAUTION.—The Governor, as Commander-in-Chief of the State, has issued General Orders prohibiting persons from recruiting in Penn. without authority from the War Department—also against citizens enlisting without the State—and calls upon district attorneys, magistrates, &c., to arrest and prosecute violations of this official notice.

Printed lists of persons enrolled as liable to be drafted, are now put up for examination in our county.

The 200 men remaining of the 53d P. V. reached Harrisburg Wednesday, were well received, and departed to their several homes to recruit for the next term of service for which they have volunteered. Means should be taken in every district to secure to Union county its credit of recruits each of whom will reduce the draft.

The Liverpool Post says that the British Minister at Washington, Lord Lyons, gives it as his opinion, in a despatch to Lord Russell, that "the War will be terminated within the next three months. The Confederates, being in the greatest extremities, will have to speedily propose an armistice."

Mr. Randolph's Academy and the Public Schools of our Borough, re-open Monday next—the University Schools on Tuesday.

We learn that Mr. Heckendorn has been heard from, at Richmond, and that he considers himself as best bestowed as people in his case can expect to be.

Having copied over our Mail Book this week, we may have made some errors in names or figures, but will rectify on information.

Contributions for Soldiers.

The Ladies Soldiers Aid Society of Lewisburg, organized July 17th, 1862, has continued in successful operation, and now gives to the public a full list of articles forwarded to the Christian Commission, until May 14, 1863, when they resolved to cooperate with the U.S. Sanitary Commission. The report is fully given April Dec. 1st, 1863:

207 shirts, 50 wrappers, 150 pairs socks, 27 slippers, 557 hdkfs, 60 stings, 153 sheets, 326 pillow cases, 104 towels, 35 quilts, 22 comforts, 44 cushions, 20 feather pillows, 1,323 bandage rolls, 8 collars, 4 neck ties, 12 pairs garters, 86 papers corn starch, 84 lbs soap, 12 lbs crackers, 9 bushels, and 35 bags of dried fruit, 87 cans of fruits, 23 cans of currant jelly, 16 cans of apple butter, 33 bottles of wine, 11 bottles of catsup, 13 papers of pica, 4 bottles blackberry cordial, 8 of raspberry vinegar, 6 elder vinegar, 1 paper of tea, 6 spoons butter, 1 store box of bags of salt, 261 haversacks, 50 knapsacks.

Invulnerable bundles of lint—also, tracts and pamphlets.

The Treasury has had by subscriptions, donations, proceeds of public festivals, &c., \$652.85, (\$19 of which were the proceeds of the Children's Aid Society, at their Festival last Christmas Eve.)

The Society tender their thanks to the children, and to the public generally.

J. M. B., Rec. Sec.

The huge boxes of good things eatable and wearable going daily by express to Army boys, prove that the folks at home are by no means forgetful of them individually, while the large donations above indicated—a mere specimen of what is going on all over the loyal States—shows how they are thought of collectively. Those thus specially favored, should remember their fellow who have no friends able or willing to send to them in the same manner, and "divide as they would be divided" to.

Military Items.

From Cincinnati some one sends us a package containing three documents.

1st. The promotion of Captain John A. Morris to be Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Ohio, in the field, (by order of Gen. Burnside.)

2d. Gen. Burnside's farewell address to his gallant Army, dated Knoxville, 11th Dec., on turning over his command to Gen. Foster.

3d. An address of Gen. Bragg to his Rebel troops, dated Missionary Ridge, 16th Nov., in which he says that "the Yankees" have by their bad faith "imposed" upon them "the maintenance of thousands of prisoners" to "consume the substance" which the Rebels sadly need. He pathetically adds:

"This should be known to our officers and men. They should know, that if taken prisoners, those who survive their cruel treatment will be forced to languish in Northern dungeons until the close of the war, subjected to the taunts and barbarity of a merciless foe. If their liberty and lives must be lost, the alternative of honorable death in the field of battle, nobly fighting for the cause of Freedom, will be acceptable by brave, patriotic Southern soldiers."

With such stuff, it seems, did Bragg seek to fire up the energies of his men, who were swept away subsequently from Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. It is they who refuse exchange—they who taunt and starve prisoners in dungeons—while one third of their prisoners are so well treated in the North that they do not want to return until the war is ended.

FUEL BETTER.—Various Cop. editors, having studied the Constitutions and Laws, and the various orders of the Secretary of War, General in Chief, Provost Marshal General, and Deputy Provost Marshals, and having also diligently perused all the Proclamations, Messages, and dry jokes of President Lincoln, have happily agreed in the opinion that nothing contained in the arbitrary decrees of those "blood-thirsty tyrants" forbade their eating turkey during the Holidays!!! Accordingly, most of them have suspended for a week the "free presses" which had been "destroyed" for the two years past by the "despots" aforesaid, and for a whole se'enight have used the "free speech" which has been utterly annihilated by the "Lincoln dynasty" for so long a time—yes, and have lived daintily, and drank bugly, in spite of the monstrous Abolitionists which have so long "trodden out the last spark of their liberties!" Having thus had a week of enjoyment, we trust they will commence a New Year in better humor towards their Government, and thus help wipe out the plague spot of the nation now in eruption in the form of insurrection causeless, hopeless.

We know of no machine which has taken such a start in the trade as Cark-huff and Paine's Hand Power Straw and Fodder Cutter. They have now a contract with Messrs. JAMES WATSON & Co., of Lock Haven Pa., for their manufacture by the thousand. Citizens of Penn'a (except Union, North'd and Lye., which are sold) and all other States may apply to them for these handy and popular implements.

A Union County Man's Part in the Chattanooga Campaign.

CAMP NEAR CHATTAUGA, Dec. 4.

I will give you a record of what passed under my immediate notice.

On the 27th Sept., Sherman's Gophers (as we are here called), of four divisions, left Big Black river for Vicksburg, thence on transports to Memphis, and by railway to Corinth, where we were fitted out for a long campaign.

Oct. 17th, we started from there on our grand march going eastward along the Memphis and Charleston R. R. At luka we heard of the glorious news of the defeat of the Copperheads in Ohio and Pennsylvania—news that was indeed cheering, and it inspired the troops with new hope and courage on the march to fight the more honorable traitors under Bragg at Chattanooga.

On the 21st, our advance, under Osterhaus, was attacked at Cherokee by a large body of cavalry under Wheeler and Lee, laying in ambush, killing and wounding 35 of our men. They were repulsed after an hour's sharp fighting, but we had no cavalry with us worth speaking of to pursue them, so we camped there till the 26th until our trains all came up. The Rebels still hovering around.

On the morning of the 28th, we again pushed on and fought them all day, driving them about 10 miles. As soon as driven from one position, they retreated to another, generally making a stand at a creek or in gaps of hills and mountains. On the morning of the 27th they made a last and desperate stand on Little Bear Creek, six miles from Tusculum, but our division was sent around to cut off their retreat, and hearing of this they concluded it was better to leave. We entered the town about 12 o'clock, and found quite a number of wounded Rebels, among whom Col. Forrest (brother to Gen. Forrest) who died of his wounds the following morning. The people spoke of him as being a very valuable officer.

Tusculum is (or was) a beautiful town, situated about a mile from the Tennessee river, and it is said contained about three thousand inhabitants before the war, but all the male inhabitants capable of bearing arms are serving Jefferson the First. It is one of the hottest Rebel holes I ever saw, and I did not see an able bodied man in the place. The women and children all remained. Col. Coleman was appointed Provost Marshal, and our regiment Provost Guards. Soon the women began coming in for a guard to protect them and their property, the applicants being mostly young ladies, thinking perhaps their homes would be an inducement, and would more readily insure them success in getting a protector. At any rate, they were successful, and as fast as applied for, a Yankee was furnished who they immediately marched off to duty. I was very fortunate in getting with a very fine, intelligent family, who treated me very well, but who were Rebels of bitter kind, and even said they would rather Jeff. Davis would sell the Confederacy to France than to have a reunion with the North. I set that down as a little superstitious gas, not worth minding, as we have heard that kind of talk from the South for the last few years, and I think if they are kept on corn bread, pork and water, a year or two longer, it will effect a different feeling among them. From them I learned the force against us was from 3,000 to 4,000. In retreating, Gen. Roddy had called at their house, and while there told them that early that morning Generals Wheeler, Lee, himself, and several colonels, were holding a council, when a shell lit among them, but did not explode. I did not wish the gentlemen any harm, but would have had no objections had the shell exploded.

We left early next morning, and marched about 30 miles to Eastport, which you will find situated in the northwest corner of Alabama, where we were ferried across by steamboats and barges.

Nov. 2d, we again started and passed through Florence to Rogersville, then north to Palaski, Tenn., thence east to Fayetteville, thence south east to Bridgeport having marched sixteen days (in succession) averaging 15 miles a day, without resting, and that on three quarter rations. Pretty good marching, was it not? The country through which we passed was mostly rich limestone soil, and very productive. It reminded me more of old Union county than any part of the South I have yet seen, and we did not wonder why Bragg did not wish to give up this part of Tennessee. Resting one day at Bridgeport, we set out again, crossed the pontoon there, and on the morning of the 20th, got our first view of the famous Lookout Mountain. We marched along its base for two miles, within range of their pickets, yet they did not fire a shot at us. We thought it strange, as along the Mississippi it was "bang" away whenever a chance offered. We passed "fighting Joe Hooker's" headquarters about noon, but I was sorry not to get a glimpse of the hero. His corps were having a review, and I assure you there was quite a contrast between their appearance and ours just then, for you can have

no idea of the appearance of troops after such marching. They were camped under the Rebel batteries, but almost in safety, as they could not depress their guns to do them injury. We marched to within a mile of Chattanooga, and camped that night. Rained very hard all night. Early next morning, we started and crossed the pontoon to the north side. This pontoon is in good range of the batteries on Lookout, but the morning was rainy, and a dense cloud hung over the mountain, which completely obscured us from view, and saved them the trouble of giving us a reception. We got to this camp, about noon, (which is three miles above town), having marched, since leaving Corinth, about 330 miles. We were somewhat tired and worn down, but I never saw an army in better spirits than was ours. We expected some rest after getting here, but that evening we got orders to have three days' rations in our haversacks, a hundred rounds of ammunition to each man, and take one blanket. When we get such orders, we know there is pretty big work ahead, so we consoled ourselves that there was a big job to do, and the sooner it was done the sooner we would get rest. That afternoon, from a high peak, I had my first and good view of Chattanooga and its surroundings, and although you give or will have many and better than I can give, yet I will give you a slight description as I saw it.

Lookout Mountain is an elevation of about 2400 feet extending in a northwest direction terminating abruptly just below Chattanooga. Mission or Missionary ridge is a low range of mountains extending from the Tennessee river six miles above town to Lookout, forming a semicircle, the town near the centre. On this ridge the Rebels were fortified, and our line of fortifications surrounded the town. It then looked as if our army was in a bad fix. Camp rumor was that Sherman's corps was to take the left wing and turn the right flank of the Rebels.

Early next morning, our brigade of infantry, of five regiments, marched some eight or nine miles above here, and halted on Little Chickamauga creek, a half mile above where it empties into the Tennessee. This creek is on the north side of the Tennessee river, while Chickamauga river is on the south side, and empties into the Tennessee about two miles below the mouth of the creek. All the caissons in the brigade were then called on to report themselves, and as soon as a sufficient number had reported they were put in charge of the 125 pontoons lying in the creek. These pontoons were hauled up from below, secretly from the Rebels, but they must have found it out by some means, as all that afternoon their pickets along the river would shout defiantly at us to come on with the pontoons—they were ready for us. These pontoons are about 25 feet long, six wide, and capable of carrying 24 or 30 men. Four oarsmen were put into each boat, and were ordered to muffle the oars. We were ordered to make coffee and get all the rest we could, as we were to cross the river in these boats at 8 o'clock in the morning, of Monday 23d.

We knew this to be a hazardous undertaking, and the rumor was that the Rebels had artillery planted above the banks, and were guarding against such a move; but men that have gone through Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, &c., were not the men to finish at such an undertaking, and we consoled ourselves with the remark that if it was to be done we were the ones that could do it, and if you never saw a set of determined men, you might have seen a brigade of them that night. Our artillery (about 50 pieces) was planted on the banks of the river, three miles below, and were to cover our crossing. The night was clear and moonlight, and the booming of cannon from Lookout told us that Hooker was stirring them up below. We were sitting around our camp-fires, supping our coffee and speculating as to our hazardous undertaking, when an orderly came around, about 7 o'clock, telling us to go to sleep, that the project had been postponed till to-morrow night: so we felt more sure of having one more day to live.

[Concluded in our next.]

We now get our latest news by the Harrisburg Morning Telegraph, which commences the next year with new type and other improvements, but is compelled by the enhanced price of paper and labor to increase the rates about 33 per cent. By mail, it will be \$5 per year, or \$1.50 for the Legislative session. The Weekly Telegraph, 150 for one copy, or ten to one P. O. for \$10. Being the only true Union paper at the State Capitol, it deserves a good support. Address Geo. BROWN, Harrisburg, Pa.

In Lewisburg, the Telegraph will hereafter be furnished by Mr. STIVEN at 2 cts per single copy, 10 cts per week, 40 cts per month. As there is now no provision for a Legislative Record, the Telegraph may prove the best medium for Legislative proceedings.

Capt. Isaac K. Casey is appointed A. G. to Gen. Casey, in charge of the Colored Bureau, at Washington.

Latest News Real Estate.

Lewisburg, in West Virginia, was taken by the Union troops, 13th ult., under Gen. Seaman, who holds the place. The Rebel officer, Echols, retired without firing a shot.

Gov. Cartin has returned to Harrisburg. Gen. Gilmore's shells in Charleston are doing more damage than at first, but our fleet accomplishes but little as yet, although there is daily firing and moving.

"The Dictator," the largest iron-clad vessel in the world, was successfully launched, in New York, on Saturday last.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 30.—Caleb Barton one of the oldest and wealthiest residents of this place, was found dead on the railroad track this morning. He is supposed to have been killed by a coal train last night.

Lucinda Jane Parmenter, of Muntrose, Pa., came to her death by violence inflicted by her husband, Joseph Parmenter, both being in a state of intoxication.

The Rebels now propose to drive into their ranks the men who have been absolved from duty by paying high prices for substitutes, and openly confess that their three years' men can not be discharged at the end of their term! Their leading papers urge for the repudiation of all their debt—the very debt that the Northern Copperheads want our honest people to assume and pay!

After Tuesday next, the General Government will pay only \$100 bounty to volunteers.

Lewisburg Market.
Corrected Weekly

Wheat,	1.45	Eggs,	20
Rye,	1.25	Tallow,	10
Corn, old	1.00	Lard, fresh,	11
Gats, pr 32 lb,	75	Clover seed,	7.00
Flaxseed,	2.00	Wool,	70
Dried Apples	6 lb	Potatoes,	50
Firkin Butter	18	Shoulder,	6
Fresh Butter,	25	Ribs & Sides	6
Hams,	4.5,	and 6 Ham,	11
Harley	90 to \$1.00	Country Soap	4 & 6
Pork,		trade	7.00

MARRIED.

By Rev. Deak King, 24th ult., JONATHAN SANDERS and Miss HELEN WALTER, both of Union county; also HENRY R. TORIAN of Dauphin county and Miss SARAH DENK of Union county.

By Rev. H. A. FINE, 24th ult., SAMUEL BENSINGER and CAROLINE HOPLER, both of Chillingworth Pa.

By Rev. Dr. Wadell, 24th ult. in New York, Capt. J. M. MOYER and Miss MAIZE F. WILSON, of Lewisburg.

DIED.

In Berlin, Mich., 10th ult. in her 64th year, REBECCA R. wife of John G. OSTLER.

\$2500 Wanted.

ANY person or persons having the above amount to invest can do so upon a first class judgment, and a first mortgage, by applying immediately to

J. F. & JOHN B. LINN.
Dec. 31, 1863.

Tax Payers Take Notice.

THE annual list of United States taxes is made up licenses, income on carriages, silver plate and all unpaid monthly lists are now due, and payable as follows:

JUNIATA COUNTY will be attended to by John M. Lewisburg, deputy, at Milltown, on Monday the 11th day of January, 1864; at Milltown on the 12th and 13th, Richfield 14th, Seneca 16th, Unionville 18th, West Chester 20th, and 21st, Perryville.

SNYDER COUNTY—Henry Smith will attend at the Washington Hotel, on the 11th of January; Selingsgrove at the Union Hotel on the 12th, Freeburg at J. Moyer's hotel, on the 14th, at Beaver Spring 16th and 18th.

UNION COUNTY—John Weaver, deputy, will attend at Harrisburg on the 11th of January, at Milltown on the 12th, at New Berlin on the 13th, at Westport on the 14th and 15th, at New Columbia on the 16th, at Uniontown on the 18th.

W. M. JONES, Clerk
The Papers are to be at all one place.

PUBLIC LETTING.

SEALED Proposals will be received until Saturday, 9th Jan. 1864, at Schoolhouse No. 5, in East Buffalo township, near Jacob Goody's, to build a new school house. Specifications and Plans can be seen at the Office of John A. Merris, Esq. To be awarded to the lowest bidder. By order of the President: W. I. LINN, Sec'y Dec. 26, 1863

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to Jno. 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.

MARY HOUGHTON.
The stock of Boots and Shoes on hand will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, Call soon and see BARGAINS
North Market Square, Lewisburg, Dec. 15, '63.

House and Lot for Sale!

THE subscriber offers, at private sale, his House and Lot, situated in Union township, Union county, three quarters of a mile from the Union Furnace, on the road leading to Selingsgrove, adjoining lands of Adron V. Banker and David Beynon. The lot contains 1 1/2 Acres. The improvements are new two-story Frame House, with Out Buildings, and good well-ventilated Water. Also a good Stable, and about one hundred Apple and Peach Trees.

This is a desirable home, suitable for a teamster.

For further particulars call on or address the subscriber at the Winfield P. O. Union Co. Pa. SAMUEL A. WALTER, P. M. Dec. 7, '63

HOUSE & WAGON MAKER'S SHOP

FOR RENT from 1st April next. The property is at the corner near the Fair Ground Tollhouse, one mile from Lewisburg. There is a Paint room attached to the shop where Wagons and Buggies have been made. Over an acre of ground is attached to the House, and comprises a Garden, and Fruit Trees. (The Blacksmith shop attached is rented.) FRANCIS WILSON, Buffalo Twp., Nov. 17, 1863

Farm for Sale.

THE south-west quarter of section 17, town 27, north range 8, east of the 4th principal meridian. The said Farm has about two miles north of the city of Freeport, in Stephenson Co., Illinois, has about Forty Acres under cultivation, with Log House and other Outbuildings; it is watered by one of the most beautiful Springs in the county, and the balance of the tract is covered by a thrifty growth of timber.

Every acre of the farm is susceptible of cultivation, and when suitably improved would make one of the most inviting residences in Illinois.

For particulars enquire of Francis Wilson, of Lewisburg, Pa., Sam'l B. Harris, of Freeport, Ill., or the subscribers, at Savannah, Ill. E. CHAMBERLIN, L. H. BOWEN, Nov. 20, 1863

FOR SALE

The residence of the late Mrs. MARY M. GRAHAM, situated on South Front Street, Lewisburg, nearly opposite Independent Hall. For terms, apply to Dec. 1 A. H. DILL

FOR RENT.

TWO-STOREY BRICK HOUSE and a LOT of North Fourth street, March 18, 1864. F. S. SHELLER

LEWISBURG ACADEMY

SPRING SESSION commences Monday, Jan. 4, 1864.

A private Report of the standing of the pupil will be forwarded to the hands of each parent or guardian—and it is recommended that each report be forwarded to the principal, accompanied by the necessary expenses.

TERMINUS—per Session, including contingent expenses: PRIMARY—(Reading, Writing, Deafner, Arithmetic, Geog., Gram. and U. S. History) \$6.00

ADVANCED ENGLISH, (all not included above) 6.50

LANGUAGES, 7.50

No deductions except for protracted sickness. J. SANDERLIN, Principal

University at Lewisburg.

SCHOOLS re-open on TUESDAY, 9th of Jan. 1864.

The Academy will be as heretofore under the charge of Mr. I. G. WYNN, A. M. The Female Institute will be under the charge of the experienced and accomplished Principal, Miss L. W. RINDELL.

For further information, apply to J. R. LOOMIS, President

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of JOHN HOPPE, 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 ABBOTT, Adm'r. Lewisburg, Dec. 1st, 1863.

FOR SALE.

A YOKE of first rate, heavy, well-broken working OXEN. Nov. 27 FRANCIS WILSON.

REMOVAL!

E. L. MOWRY has removed his Photograph Establishment to the New Building on Market street, recently occupied by Dr. Burlan, OPPOSITE THE BANK, where he has fitted 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 see his workmanship. Lewisburg, Aug. 15, '62.

Estate of Jacob Grove, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration upon 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 ABRAHAM GROVE, Adm'r. Kelly Tp., Dec. 7, 1863

MEN WANTED.

50 OR 60 MEN WANTED
Carpenters, Boatbuilders and Laborers, TWO WHOM constant employment and good wages will be given. CASH PAID EVERY WEEK.
FRICK, BILLMEYER & CO. Lewisburg, Pa., December 14, 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. 26, 63)

Warranted Deeds, for sale at this office at 5 cts each