

UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1864.

"THE UNION," established in 1814—Whole No. 2,658.

"CHRONICLE," established in 1843—Whole No. 1,037.

PRINTED SEMI-WEEKLY—
Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.
FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Gen. T. G. Erank has opened a Hardware and Queensware store in Chamberlin's building. (Adv't in next paper.)

The House of Representatives has passed a joint resolution extending the payment of the \$300 and \$400 bounties to volunteers and veterans, to the 1st of April. This, we suppose, will postpone the draft, and probably obviate the necessity of it altogether.

Hon. John M. Broomall, of Pa., has introduced a bill before Congress recommending the location of the new Iron and Steel Navy Yard on the Delaware river, in our State. Ours being the principal Iron State of the Union, it would be eminently advantageous to the Government to pass the bill as a matter of economy as well as centralization.

The U. S. Sanitary Commission will hold, in Philadelphia, a great National Fair, in June, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. The United Union League invite others in the State to cooperate in securing contributions for the Fair, in any manner they deem proper. For further information address C. J. Stille, Cor. Sec., 1307 Chestnut st.

Our Quota of Men.

On enquiry at the Provost Marshal's office in Harrisburg, we are informed of a fact heretofore overlooked. The last fall's draft is included in the consolidated call 500,000 men. Consequently, all who entered service, furnished substitutes or paid \$300 commutation last fall, are credited on the 500,000 call. These give us the following figures for Union county, as they stood on the first of January last:

No. of Soldiers	Enrolled	Discharged	Total
80 Brady	113	20	17
81 Buffalo	276	50	28
82 E. Buffalo	157	28	6
83 W. Buff.	179	34	14
84 Hartlett	159	28	19
85 Lewis	80	13	18
86 Hartlett	30	5	2
87 Kelly	155	24	19
88 Lewisburg	596	107	25
89 Limestone	114	20	13
90 M. Hill's	122	22	9
91 N. Berlin	82	14	5
92 Union	118	21	22
93 W. Deer	225	40	21

All added since the first of January, are to be credited to the Districts where they chose to be placed. If we are correctly informed, White Deer, Kelly, Union, East Buffalo, New Berlin, and probably other districts, have since furnished more than enough to fill their quotas.

New Senator Election—Official.

St. Clair's 1864 majority.	Rep.	Dem.
Armstrong	2208	2137
Indiana	2082	1159
	5290	3296

As the vote is 3,453 less than on Governor, and our majority only 181 less, there is a proportionate gain of about 400 votes—an emphatic rebuke of the 16 factionists, and of the Copperhead leaders who loaded their very respectable candidate down with McCrellan for President.

Dr. St. Clair's majority is larger than that of Maj. White, or of any other elected in the District. He was expected in Harrisburg Saturday evening, ready for action Monday evening, which is the time adjourned to. The public may now expect business, for there is a majority anxious to proceed, and regardless of the public interests.

Another McCrellan defeat.

Last fall, just on the eve of Election, the Copperhead managers, exultant in prospect, coaxed Gen. McCrellan to join his fate with that of Woodward, and fell.

Again he suffered a rebuke. The same managers endeavored to make the Unionists believe they would not contest the election for State Senator in the Indiana district. But they got out—secretly—a popular, respectable man, who had before carried Armstrong county and had hosts of friends and relatives among the Republicans—secretly they sought to rally their forces, and surprise our party on the day of election. Three days before the contest, the leaders threw off their disguise, nominated a DOUGLASS for Senator and McCrellan for President. The returns show (while Douglas made gains, as calculated upon, among his friends,) a gain for the Republicans in the proportion of votes polled.

More States speaking.

CONNECTICUT, IOWA, and INDIANA, have openly proclaimed President Lincoln their choice for re-election. Indiana names Andrew Johnson for Vice President, and presents Gov. Morton for re-election—all by a unanimous vote.

Millington offers \$200 bounty for volunteers enough to clear the borough of the draft. Henry W. Stitzer, formerly of that place, has been admitted to practice law in Centre Co.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

FRIDAY, Feb. 26.

Monday last, I visited "Little York"—

a large borough, where Congress was in session about 1778, being driven out of Lancaster by the proximity of the British. The British never reached York, but the Rebels did, in 1863: it was their furthest point, North, in force, although detachments went from there on. They came in on Sunday, helped themselves on Monday, and hurried back on Tuesday, to receive a whipping at Gettysburg. The town is well laid out on the summit of a hill; is somewhat larger than I anticipated; is evidently wealthy; and has more good shops in the shape of lager beer saloons, and fewer good hotels, than any other place of its size, I believe. A Fair for the Soldiers was in progress, and was exceedingly well attended.

I visited the place in company with ladies who came to look after some sick or wounded soldiers they had nursed at Harrisburg. Of these, they found 12 or 15 in the very extensive Hospital, which served for barracks for the Union troops, and also for the Rebels. Among them I found James A. Bell of Lewisburg. They were a fine set of men, some of them evidently young men of education and refinement, one of whom was keeping school for those of less advantages in early life. There was one old man, awaiting discharge, who had served in the War of 1812.

In the town, I met with three other prominent Lewisburgers—Henry Bray, recently chosen pastor of the York Baptist church; Capt. Chas. W. Diven, (formerly with Daniel Schrack) now a leading recruit officer; and Hunter B. Barton, with his friend Capt. Diven.

Legislation this week has been mostly of a local character, but the House spent until nearly midnight of Thursday in getting through committee of the whole a general bounty bill for Volunteers. The genuine Copperheads said all they could to injure the bill, but failed of everything except consuming time.

The Veterans—On examining at the Adjutant General's office, I find that our three Companies in the 51st P. V., our one Company in the 52d P. V., and ours in the 5th P. K. C., are not credited in any particular place. At the same time, I was shown a Circular by Col. Blair, Dep. Pro. Mar. at Williamsport, saying that the Captains commanding may make supplemental reports, and include and add to Districts such re-enlisting men as chose there to be credited.

They Misrepresent the People.

The other day we heard a singular excuse offered for the stubbornness of the sixteen men who have blocked the wheels of legislation in the Senate of this State for the last six weeks, at a cost to the tax payers of four hundred dollars per day for that branch of the Legislature. It was this: "One of the Republican Senators, who had a majority of the people's and soldiers' vote in 1861, lives in a district which gave Woodward 309 or 400 majority in 1863; therefore, he should resign, and a new election be ordered." It is a new wrinkle in Democracy that a person duly elected shall not serve out the term for which he was elected simply because the people of his district happened, on another issue, afterwards, to vote against a candidate of his party!

Suppose we adopt the principle. The present Auditor General and Surveyor General of Pennsylvania had 3,500 majority in 1862—but 1863 records a verdict of 15,000 against them—therefore, Messrs. BARK and SLESNER, with all their clerks, must resign. Will they do it? Our Union Senator will resign if they will, we reckon.

Again, CHARLES R. BUCKALEW is serving as United States Senator, having had one majority of legislators, and 3,500 of the people in 1862; but the present Legislature is seven against him, and the people 15,000. "As sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," we call on Mr. Buckalew to resign.

A large number of COUNTY OFFICERS, elected in 1861 and 1862, are clearly instructed out of their stations by the larger vote of 1863. When they "throw up," it will be full time for our Senator to do what not one of them will do.

Let us take another view:

VOICES OF THE SOLDIERS IN 1863.

Rep.	Union	Dem.	Opp.	Moj.
California	4,143	140	4,003	
Iowa	17,041	8,004	14,077	
Missouri	8,827	777	8,050	
Ohio	42,315	2,391	39,924	
Wisconsin	9,257	747	8,510	
	81,588	7,059	74,514	

If we figure right, here is 92 per cent, Republican to 8 per cent. Democrat.

cratic votes—an average Republican majority of 1,219 to each district. Now, take the vote for Curtin in their Senatorial districts, and add these soldiers' votes, and you wipe out the majorities for Senators Donovon, of Philadelphia; Kinsey, of Bucks; McSherry, of Adams; Bucher, of Cumberland; Hopkins, of Washington; and Wallace, of Clearfield. The same test would leave less than a hundred majority for Smith, of Montgomery, and Lamberon's "Clarton"—a majority which President Lincoln's popularity will sweep from under any opponent. By the same test, every Union Senator would have from one to five thousand majority. Will the above named gentlemen resign in view of this disclosure of their actual or virtual repudiation by their respective districts? or will they adhere to their seats with the tenacity of the King of Terrors to a defenceless African complexion? We don't expect to see them—not that our Senator will be fool enough to resign until they do.

Take we next our twenty-four Congressmen. Dividing the soldiers' vote among them, gives each 2,234—Republican, 1,955; Democrat, 279—Republican majority, 1,676. Now, let us see the vote under which seven Democrats misrepresent their constituents in the National Congress:

FIRST DISTRICT—PHILADELPHIA.	Dem.	Rep.
Randall, 7,720	Webb, 6,278	1,442

TENTH DIST.—LEBANON & SCHUYLKILL.	Dem.	Rep.
Strouse, 9,239	Campbell, 8,518	721

FOURTEENTH DIST.—DAUPHIN, AD.	Dem.	Rep.
Miller, 10,630	Patterson, 10,109	521

SIXTEENTH DIST.—ADAMS, AD.	Dem.	Rep.
Coffroth, 10,963	M'Pherson, 10,426	537

SEVENTEENTH DIST.—BLAIR, AD.	Dem.	Rep.
M'Alister, 8,328	Blair, 7,556	772

TWENTY FIRST DIST.—INDIANA, AD.	Dem.	Rep.
Dawson, 10,234	Stewart, 10,009	225

TWENTY SECOND DIST.—BEAVER, AD.	Dem.	Rep.
Lacour, 9,984	Wallace, 9,547	437

An aggregate of 4,660 votes gave an average of 666 majority to seven gentlemen. Some of these gentlemen are "counted out" on the last canvass for Curtin. But, leaving that aside, the average majority of 1,676 for the Republicans would "out" all the above named seven men and leave them in an average minority of 857 each. Add Curtin's vote, and they are 1,000 to 1,500 behind. Will they resign? They were elected in the small vote and disheartening time of 1862, and are fairly instructed by the large direct vote and canvass of 1863.

Of the fourteen Democratic Congressmen from Ohio, only one (Finck) is sustained by the popular vote of 1863. The soldiers not voting in 1862, and the friends of the Government disinclined to make a party contest that year, the Opposition stole a march on us; they rallied and elected thirteen men who notoriously misrepresent the people of Ohio on the great question of the day.

In New York, Indiana, Illinois, and half a dozen other States, Congressmen were elected in the calm and small vote of 1862, who are repudiated and disowned by the full, explicit vote of 1863. Yet these men sit in our National Councils, defy the will of the people, and throw every obstacle in the way of the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion. And their friends in Pennsylvania, blocking the wheels of legislation have the hardihood and the folly to demand that one of the fairly elected Union Senators shall give up his seat to give them—modest, candid innocents—a chance to fill it! "When the sky falls, we'll all catch larks!" But until sixty or eighty "Democrats" (?) misrepresenting the people, set the example, they will have no "resignation" to aid them in carrying out their infamous designs.

The New Enrollment Bill.

The amendatory enrollment, which has received the President's signature, and is therefore a law, provides that the President of the United States shall be authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary during the present war, to call for such number of men for the military service as the public exigencies may require. The quota of each ward of a city, town, township, precinct, or election district of a county, where the county is not thus divided, shall be as nearly as possible in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to render military service, taking into account, as far as practicable, the number which has been previously furnished. In ascertaining and filling the quota, there is to be taken into account the number of men who have heretofore entered the naval service of the United States, and whose names are already returned to the office of the Provost Marshal General. If the quota shall not be filled within the time designated by the President, the Provost Marshal is to make a draft for the number deficient, but all volunteers who may enlist after the draft shall be actually made, and before it shall be actually made, shall be deducted from the number ordered to be drafted in any ward, town, township, precinct, or election district or county. If the quota of any district shall not be filled by the draft made in accordance with the provisions

of this act and the law to which this is an amendment, further drafts shall be made and like proceedings had until the quota of such district shall be filled. Persons enrolled may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute who is not liable to draft, any such person thus furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from draft not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted. Any person drafted may, before the time fixed for his appearance at the draft rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

If any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procurement of a substitute, such payment shall operate only to relieve the person from draft on that call, and his name shall be retained on the roll, and he shall be subject to draft in filling that quota, and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas; but in no instance shall the exemption of any person on account of his payment of commutation money for the procurement of a substitute extend beyond one year, but at the end of one year in every such case the name of any person so exempted shall be enrolled again, if not before returned to the enrollment list under the provisions of this section.

The boards of enrollment are required to enroll all persons liable to draft whose names may have been omitted by the proper enrolling officer, all persons who shall arrive at the age of twenty years before the draft, all aliens who shall declare their intentions to become citizens, all persons discharged from the military service of the United States who have not been in service two years during the present war, and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the enrollment act, but who are not exempted by the provisions of the present act; and the said boards of enrollment shall release and discharge from draft all persons who, between the time of enrollment and the draft, shall have arrived at the age of forty five years, and shall strike the names of such persons from the enrollment. Any marine, or able or ordinary seaman, who shall be drafted, shall have the right, within eight days after the notification of such draft, to enlist in the naval service as a seaman, and be exempted from the draft. Any person now in the military service of the United States, who shall furnish satisfactory proof that he is a mariner by vocation, or an able seaman, may enlist into the navy under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States; provided that such enlistment shall not be less than the authorized term of his military service, nor for less than one year; and the bounty which any mariner or seaman enlisting from the army into the navy may have received from the United States, or from the State in which he enlisted in the army, shall be deducted from the prize money in which he may become entitled during the time required to complete his military service; and provided further, that the whole number of such transfer-enlistments shall not exceed 10,000. Enrollments in the naval service are to be credited to the draft.

The following persons are exempted from the enrollment and draft, namely: Such as are rejected as physically and mentally unfit for the service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft, and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war and been honorably discharged, and to persons but such as are heretofore exempted shall be exempt. So much of the enrollment act as provides for two classes of enrollment is repealed, and they are now consolidated. Any person forcibly resisting or siding to resist or oppose the enrollment, etc., shall, upon conviction thereof, in any court competent to try the offence, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both of these punishments, at the discretion of the court. And in cases where assaulting, obstructing, hindering, or impeding shall produce the death of the officers or other persons, the offender shall be deemed guilty of murder, and, on conviction, be punished with death.

The Secretary of War is authorized to detail additional surgeons for temporary duty in the examination of drafted persons, and he is authorized to permit or require boards of examination to hold their examinations at different points within their enrollment districts, to be determined by him.

Provost Marshals, boards of enrollment, or any member thereof, have power to summon witnesses in behalf of the Government, and to enforce their attendance.

Members of religious denominations, who shall, by oath or affirmation, declare that they are conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith and practice of such religious denomination, shall, when drafted into the military service, be considered non-combatants, and shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to duty in the hospitals or to the care of freedmen or shall pay the sum of \$300, to be applied to the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers: Provided, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this section unless his declaration of conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be supported by satisfactory evidence that his department has been uniformly consistent with such declaration.

No person of foreign birth shall, on account of allegiance, be exempted from enrollment or draft who has at any time, assumed the rights of a citizen by voting at any election held under the authority of the laws of any State or Territory, or of the United States, or who has held any office under such laws, or any of them; but the fact that such person of foreign

birth has voted or held, or shall vote or hold office, shall be taken as conclusive evidence that he is not entitled to exemption from military service on account of allegiance.

Any person drafted and liable to render military service, who shall procure exemption by fraud or false representation, is to be deemed a deserter, to be punished as such, and held to service for the full term for which he was drafted, reckoning from the time of his arrest; provided that the Secretary of War may order the discharge of all persons in the military service who are under the age of 15 years at the time of the application for their discharge, when it shall appear, upon due proof, that such persons are in the service without the consent, either express or implied, of their parents or guardians, and provided that such persons, their parents or guardians shall first repay to the Government, and to the State and local authorities, all bounties and advance pay which may have been paid to them.

Any person who shall procure, or attempt to procure, a false report from the surgeon of the board of enrollment, concerning the physical condition of any drafted person, or a decision in favor of such person by the board of enrollment, upon a claim to exemption, knowing the same to be false, shall, upon conviction in any district court or circuit court of the United States, be punished by imprisonment for the period for which the party was drafted.

The fee of agents and attorneys, for making out, and causing to be executed, papers in support of a claim for exemption from draft, or for any service rendered to the claimant, shall not in any case exceed five dollars; and physicians and surgeons, furnishing certificates of disability, and any officer, clerk, or deputy, connected with the board of enrollment, who shall receive compensation from any drafted man for any services, or obtaining the performance of such service required from any member of the board by the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined \$500, and shall also be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year at the discretion of the court.

All able-bodied male colored persons between the ages of 20 and 45 years, resident in the United States, shall be enrolled according to the provisions of the enrollment act, and to this amendatory act, and form part of the National forces; and when the slave of a loyal master shall be drafted and mustered into the service of the United States, his master shall have a certificate thereof. Thereupon such slave shall be free, and the bounty of \$100 now payable by law for such drafted men shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person was owing service or labor at the time of his muster into the service of the United States.

The Secretary of War shall appoint a commission in each of the States represented in Congress, charged to award to each loyal person to whom the colored volunteer may owe a service, a just compensation not exceeding \$300 to each colored volunteer, payable out of the fund derived from commutation, and every such colored volunteer on being mustered into the service shall be free; and in all cases where men of color have been heretofore enlisted, or have volunteered in the military service, all the provisions of this act, so far as the payment of bounty and compensation are provided, shall be equally applied to those who may be heretofore recruited, but men of color drafted or enlisted, or who may volunteer into the military service, while they shall be credited on the quotas of the several States or subdivisions of States wherein they are respectively drafted, enlisted, or shall volunteer, shall not be assigned as State troops, but shall be mustered into regiments or companies as United States colored volunteers.

The wards, precincts and election districts, as used in this act, are not to be construed to require any subdivision for the purpose of enrollment and draft less than the wards into which any city or village may be divided, or the towns or townships into which any country may be divided.

Latest News

New York, Feb. 27.—Letters from Hilton Head state that the steamer Cosmopolitan had arrived there with wounded troops on board, from Jacksonville, Florida, and brings the report that the Union troops, which advanced toward Lake City, had been repulsed and driven back on Jacksonville. Three hundred wounded men were on board. It was reported that we lost in all one thousand in killed, wounded and missing. The enemy outnumbered Gen. Seymour's troops heavily. 15,000 strong, commanded by Gen. Hardee.

The United States corvette Housatonic, Captain Pickering, was destroyed in Charleston harbor, on the 18th, by the rebel torpedo Davis, the New Ironsides' "old friend."

Rowlesburg, West Va., Feb. 26.—Capt. Harper, commanding a company of State troops, whom the rebels styled Swamp Dragons, had a fight recently with two hundred of Imboden's men near the mouth of Seneca river, in South Branch Valley, Pendleton county.

Two Union soldiers, who were captured at Moscow, Tenn., last Dec., arrived at New Orleans lately. They report the woods of Louisiana full of refugees from the conscript officers and their bloodhounds, which infect all the roads.

The rebel papers report Gen. Sherman's march through Mississippi a triumphant affair, the Rebels being badly whipped wherever they attempted to stand.

Lewisburg Market.

Corrected Weekly

Wheat,	1.40	Eggs,	20
Rye,	1.20	Tallow,	10
Corn,	1.00	Lard,	12
Oats, pr 32 Bu,	75	Clover seed,	7.00
Flaxseed,	2.25	Wool,	55
Dried Apples	6 1/2	Potatoes,	50
Pork/Hutter	18	Shoulder,	8
Fresh Butter,	25	Kibs & Sides	7
Regs.,	4, 5, and 6	Ham,	12 1/2
Barley	90 to 81.00	Country Soap 4 & 6	
Pork			10

List of Vendues

Advertised by bills at this office in the "Chronicle":
March 1—Personal Property, J. Bertram, dec'd. W. Deer
March 2—Personal Property, Daniel Hubel, Buffalo
March 3—Personal Property, J. Byer, Sr., E. Buffalo
March 4—Personal Property, David L. Schick, Kelly
March 5—Per. Prop. of Jacob A. Brown, East Deer
March 10—Personal Property, Geo. Walter, Buffalo
March 12—Personal Property, W. Ketchum, E. Buffalo
March 12—Real Estate, R. H. Hunter, dec'd. Lewisburg
March 15—Personal Property, J. L. Gorman, Buffalo
March 16—Personal Property, John W. Hill, Buffalo
March 17—Personal Property, R. H. Hunter, Buffalo
March 18—Building Lots, L. O. Hammer, Buffalo
March 18—Personal Property, S. E. Braham, Kelly
March 19—By Rev. S. Wolf, Agt. New Berlin
March 19—Personal Property, J. P. Frazier, E. Buffalo
March 22—Personal Property, M. R. Reed, Buffalo
March 24—Per. Prop. Buffalo House, Lewisburg
March 25—Real Estate, W. Wagner, dec'd. Lewisburg
March 25—House & Lot, unaltered dec'd. Lewisburg
March 26—Building Lots, N. H. Ham, Agt. N. W. Deer

MARRIED.

In this office, on the 29th inst., by Rev. J. M. Weaver, M. V. L., ALFRED J. MCGILL and MISS ARTHUR A. LUGG, both of this place.
On the 29th inst., by Rev. J. M. Weaver, M. V. L., KENNETH, Esq., both of New Berlin.
On the 29th inst., by Rev. C. Weaver, PETER STRONG and MISS ANNE M. MORRIS, both of Buffalo.
On the 29th inst., by Rev. B. A. Pink, GEORGE W. CORNELIUS and MISS SUSAN ELIZABETH BLOCH, all of Lewisburg.
On the 29th inst., by the same, ABRAHAM MORRIS and MISS AMANDA S. JARRET, all of Lewisburg.

DECEASED.

In this office, on the 29th inst., JOSEPH, son of Jacob and Mary Gabel, aged 7 months and 21 days.
In this office, on the 29th inst., MARY ARA, daughter of Frederick and Rachel Stone, aged 3 years and 4 months.
In this office, on the 29th inst., JACOB FRYER, aged 31 years, 4 months and 21 days.
In this office, on the 29th inst., CHRISTIANA BAILY, aged 60 years.

Real Estate.

VALUABLE TOWN LOTS

AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 18th of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large number of Town Lots situated at the Lewisburg Depot, Chillisquaque township, North of Co. Penn'a. The location is all that could be desired for Public business or Private residences being surrounded by a farming and grain growing country, in the neighboring hills are found iron ore of a superior quality in abundance, thus giving it advantages that few of our neighboring towns possess, and ere long it is destined to become one of the most flourishing villages in the West Branch Valley.

The lots are 60 feet in front by 172 feet deep, a space of 10 feet wide will be reserved in front for pavements and side walks. If not sold previous to private sale, will be offered at Public Sale on the day above mentioned. Terms cash, for further information call on address the subscriber.
L. O. HUMMER, Cameron P. O., North of Co. Pa., Feb. 16.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Union county, will be exposed at Public Sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 25th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., all that certain HOUSE and LOT of ground situate in Lewisburg, Union Co., on south-west corner of Fourth and St. Catherine streets, late the estate of Michael Wagner, deceased.
Cash for payment of the debts of dec'd, and balance to suit purchasers.
Feb 22 L. H. WAGNER, Administrator

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Sale issued out of the Orphans' Court of Union county, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Riviere House, in Lewisburg, on Saturday, March 12, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., all that certain Half Lot of Ground, situate on Seventh street, in Smith's addition to the Borough of Lewisburg, bounded on the north by half of same lot on the east by an alley, on the south by a vacant lot, and on the west by Seventh street, which are erected a two-story Brick Dwelling House, Outbuildings, &c., late the estate of R. M. Hunter, dec'd.
Terms—20 per cent. cash; balance to be paid at May Term of Court next.
Feb 19 JOHN HUNTER, Administrator

Select School for Girls.

MISS M. M. METZGER will open a select school for girls, in the new South Ward School Building, on Monday, the 21st of March. Terms, from \$3 to \$4 for the session, according to the studies pursued.
Lewisburg, Feb. 23, 1864.

TAKEN UP.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, on about the 15th of January last, a BOW, white with some black spots, weighing about 200 lbs. gross. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.
MARTIN D. REED, Buffalo Tp, Feb 20, 1864.

\$75 TO \$150 PER MONTH.

THE LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE COMPANY want an Agent in each county, to solicit orders for their new \$15 Machine, with gauge, screw driver and extra needles. We will pay a liberal salary and expenses, or give large commission. For particulars, terms, &c., enclose a stamp, and address
T. S. PAGE, Toledo, O.
Sent by Agent for the United States

The Eye and the Ear.

D. R. S. H. KNIGHT, of Lewisburg, having had twenty-five years' practice, offers his services to those who are afflicted with diseased Eyes or Ears. The following is one of a number of Testimonials:
My son had retained of both eyes; was blind of one, and nearly so of the other. I had physicians attending him to no effect. Dr. Knight undertook his case, and cured him without operation. I would advise all who are afflicted to give him a call.
HARRISON, Jan. 7, 1864 (1862) SAMUEL WOLF.

Warrantee Deeds, for sale at this office

at 5 cts each

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE undersigned will open a select school, in the Boys' Grammar School Room, North Ward, Lewisburg, about the first or second week in April. Terms, one quarter; tuition, \$1.00. Only a limited number of suitable grades will be admitted. Those who desire to attend will please inform me as soon as convenient.
Feb. 1, 1864. J. A. OWENS.

GREAT FIRE AND SMOKE!