

# UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1864.

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Published Semi-Weekly--  
Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN**

AMENDMENTS.  
For the First Amendment.  
For the Second Amendment.  
For the Third Amendment.

In addition to the casualties hitherto published, sustained by soldiers from this vicinity, the following are received, all of whom were more or less wounded: Roland Stoughton, in a leg; Effinger L. Reber, severely; John Cox, in both legs; George Van Gazer, in the shoulder; Scott Clingan, slightly bruised; Wm. L. Ammon, left arm; James A. Bell, John Donasch, J. M. Rhodes (of Milton) were wounded, but no particulars received.

Among the names of the fallen heroes of the present campaign, we notice that of a much esteemed friend, Lieut. Col. Milton Orr, of the 8th Pa. Vols., who was wounded on the 3d and died on the 12th. Col. Orr was a graduate of the University at this place, and while pursuing his studies, by his affability, courteousness, noble-heartedness, and gentlemanly demeanor, he won the esteem of all who were thrown within the circle of his acquaintance. His remains passed up the river to Muncy, on Saturday, for interment. Treason's shaft has struck no brighter target. Noble Milton, brave warrior, hail and farewell!

Grant appears to be terribly in earnest with his Virginia campaign. He is literally grinding Lee to powder, by main strength, slowly but surely, well aware that the only way to bring the war to a successful close is by abandoning strategy, and dealing heavy and rapid blows; he is a stranger to the rose-water policy indulged in by McClellan. He knows that the powers of the Rebellion must be broken, not driven off to turn upon him at another time. The Rebels will fight as long as any considerable body of them can be mustered together; and they are as well versed in strategy as the Unionists. Rumors of Lee's surrender, therefore, before he is nearly annihilated or starved by siege, may as well be dismissed from the minds of the people. When this does occur, the war will be virtually at an end.

An immense field for the operation of those benevolent enterprises, the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, has been thrown open by the carnage in Virginia. These noble enterprises are using every means in their power to ameliorate the condition of the suffering warriors, and their efforts are deeply felt and gratefully acknowledged. What are our people doing to aid these Commissions? Some, it is true, are working nobly, but the greater portion, we regret to say, are entirely indifferent to their calls. Let every man, woman and child do something. If it amounts to but a dime a-piece, the aggregate will be immense; and surely there is not a child who could not spare that amount for so noble a cause. The occasion, remember, will close with the war; it is not an enterprise that requires constant replenishing through life.

UNEMPLOYED GENERALS.—The House of Representatives, on Wednesday by a vote of 72 in the affirmative to 15 negative, or nearly two to one, adopted the joint resolution to drop from the rolls of the army unemployed general officers. Major General George B. McClellan and John C. Fremont are most prominent among those who will be affected by the act. It will result in the annual saving of something more than \$200,000 to the country. Misfortunes seldom come singly, and here is another heavy blow at the Copperhead faction—McClellan must hunt his own accords or go empty. The law has the sanction of all who advocate impartial justice, notwithstanding a number of good loyal generals may be put upon short rations.

POWDER MILL BLOWN UP.—We understand that on last Sunday morning the powder mill of Reuben Kline, near Trevorton, was blown up. We have not learned by what means the powder became ignited, but fortunately there was no one in the mill at the time of the explosion. A hand employed at the mill was approaching, and was within two hundred yards of it, when it blew up. He was staggered by the shock, but was not injured. The explosion was seen and distinctly heard at Shamokin, where the concussion shook the windows in the houses. The loss to Mr. Kline is about \$1000. This is the second accident of the kind that has happened to his mill within a short time.—*Saturday Gazette.*

THE WIDOWS' CONTRIBUTION.—A Schuylkill Haven correspondent of the *Pottsville Mirror's Journal* states that Mrs. John Britton, a widow lady of Union township, Berks county, Pa., has given six sons and her only son-in-law to defend the liberties of the Nation. Three enlisted in the 1st Penna. Cavalry; one in the 53d Regt. P. V., and three in the 128th Regt. P. V. The soldier in the 53d is at rest having been killed in the battle of Fredericksburg. Mrs. Britton is in the 63d year of her age. Her mother aged 88 years, lives with her, and enjoys very good health. Pennsylvania is proud of the patriotic widow.

FOR THE STAR & CHRONICLE.  
**The Late Lieut. W. F. Campbell.**

From a private letter we glean the fact that Lt. Wm. F. Campbell, Co. H, 51st Regt. P. Vols. was killed on Friday the 6th of May. We have no definite particulars except that after crossing the Rapidan, Gen. Burnside, returning from Headquarters, found the brigade to which he was attached, (Gen. Hartranft's) had crossed first, and they marched without waiting for the rest. That they became engaged and made a charge on the position of the Rebels, in which Lieut. Campbell and Levi Ammon were killed, and being repulsed they were left on the field. We have not a word further.

Mr. Campbell's record is of the fairest of our gallant soldiers. When the company was organized, he was a sergeant in the ranks. For good conduct, for intelligence, gentlemanly bearing, he was promoted to be first or Orderly Sergeant. On the promotion of Capt. Shorkley, then 1st Lieut. he was promoted to the 2d Lieutenancy, and on the death of Lieut. Beaver, to the 1st. He shared the campaigns of North Carolina, Virginia, known as Pope's Retreat, of Maryland, Virginia again under Gen. Burnside, Kentucky, Mississippi and East Tennessee. He was in the battles of Roanoke, Newbern, Chantilly, Bull Run the second, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and at Vicksburg.

We marched with no braver man. He was a social, pleasant fellow, and had a peculiarly sweet voice. Many a dreary hour he lulled with his strains. The tones yet linger with me as I think back over the varied scenes through which we have passed together. Sad it is to think that he is dead. Associated in scenes of danger and death, short time it takes to make strong a bond, whose strength soldiers only know. I know there is none his company will more nearly miss or none more sorely regret.

While we remember this must be—that the good and the brave must be offered up as sacrifices to preserve what we hold dear—our country's good—while we give him the glory the brave must earn, yet we can not but indulge our sadness, that one so young should meet with such swift death, and think it only right that our eyes moisten, our hearts be sorrowful because he is dead.

J. M. L.  
LEWISBURG, May 12, 1864.

I am a soldier on veteran furlough; and while in this town I had a paper handed to me by a boy who said he would give it to me because I was a soldier. I thanked him, accepted the paper and began to read it. It is called the *Lewisburg Argus*. To my surprise I found it to be a Copperhead organ. Imagine my disgust at the meanness that will lead a thing probably capable of being a man to issue such articles as are contained in the *Argus*, and give them to the soldiers to read, to discourage and dishearten them, and if possible, to induce them to desert, that our armies may be made as ineffective as possible! That one who has his freedom, life and property guaranteed him by the constitution of a beneficent Government, and who is protected by it in everything that is not positively wrong, should use the privileges given by it in opposition to it and all its administrators, is a degree of ingratitude and meanness that defies a parallel among men, civilized or savage.

One article is headed "The Ins and the Outs," in which the loyal people are designated as the Ins, or as being in office, and the Copperheads as the Outs, or as being comparatively out of power; and it is said by the writer of the article that after we leave this world the designated parties will remain unchanged, but he wishes to change their condition so as to have the loyal people in the infernal regions and the Copperheads out. But why make such a change contrary to revelation. True, it is natural for them to desire it, but we are taught by revelation that the good shall reign over the wicked in the other world, which justifies the first part of the conclusions, viz: that the Ins will remain Ins and the Outs will remain Outs. But the reversing of the meaning is contrary to reason and revelation, and none are capable of hoping so but those despicable, unprincipled, ignorant, or worse than ignorant, degraded Copperheads, who are unfit for society, unworthy of the protection that Government gives them, and who know that eternal vengeance awaits them, and have not energy enough to make an effort to avoid it, but sit and hope that it won't be so.

The writer farther says there is such a thing as the Ins and Outs changing places here; and goes on to ask how the loyal people would like to change places with the Copperheads, and when the change is made how they would like to see all the offices filled by Copperheads, and every loyal man thrown out of office, and the most radical men banished, and their organs silenced. The writer's imagination had carried him to a high pitch

certainly; would that he had been carried so high as to have alighted within the Rebel lines among his friends, where he might give them honorable assistance. The statement that the above named change is possible I do not think correct, and therefore it needs no further answer.

I quote another extract. "The past week has been made horrible and bloody by the barbaric bloodthirstiness of the modern Caligulas, Jeff Davis and Abe Lincoln. Agsin has the blood of thousands of Americans drenched the soil of Virginia caused by the funds and traitors in their fierce struggle of ambition and hate." Why does the writer thus speak disrespectfully of his fellow partner in the cause of rebellion? At first it would seem unfeeling; but if he does not conceal his love of and sympathies for Jeff Davis, his power to aid him will be diminished and the Copperhead will conceal himself and crawl through the grass and dirt to bite his superior, the object of his hatred; to call the President a fiend and traitor is not only mean, but we can only say that words fail us; that it is condescending to the lowest depths of falsehood and meanness. That the soil of Virginia has been drenched with the blood of Americans by Abraham Lincoln is something I can not understand. Did not the South rebel? Did not the people demand that the rebellion should be put down? Did they not volunteer for that? Do they not demand to be led on to put down the rebellion? Are not the soldiers doing it with their own free will, and is not the President the servant of the people? and does he not obey them? Why did the soldiers rebel? Why did Abraham Lincoln issue the Emancipation Proclamation? All this is the voluntary working of a free people, and the President is their instrument. To curse the axe for cutting your toe is utter foolishness.

The writer, after finishing his cursing, begins to pray, like Jeff Davis. It has been a characteristic of Jeff, that he has endeavored to appear before the people and the world as an angel of light. He has made himself notorious for his proclamations for fasting. As for the latter, he certainly need issue no proclamation for that purpose, for they do considerable of that anyhow; and as for prayer, he must be as ignorant of that and its effects, and how to pray, as the writer of the above article; for if he knew anything about it he must know that prayer can not be acceptably offered without first repenting. We are taught by revelation that we should pray expecting to receive answer through the Savior; but the writer of the article prays God to have mercy on our afflicted nation through the virtues of Washington. This is just what might be expected of a Copperhead; it is about the height of his power of conception, and it seems, as they refuse to be taught, we can only look on them with pity, and wish that their eyes might be opened.

To notice all the lies contained in the *Argus* would take more time than I wish to bestow; and although I have noticed a few, I generally consider them unworthy of notice. The Copperheads are worse than Rebels; for with the demon spirit in them they have not the manly principle to take up arms with the Rebels, but they are like a little dog when he sees the cars coming, he runs out barking but when they come closer, he will run behind the corner of the house, turn around and bark. So the Copperhead will run behind the Constitution and bark and fear that the Constitution will be broken. I must say, that it would be bad enough to have the Constitution broken, yet if the missile that would pierce the hearts of all the Copperheads that are trembling behind it, I would be tempted to assist in hurling the missile, for the Constitution could be patched up again, and although it would be strong enough to protect loyal men, Copperheads would find it an unsafe thing to stand behind.

I will close by giving you two definitions of a Copperhead, either of which will be sufficient to explain the meaning of the word. First, the Copperheads are the lice on the head of the loyal North; second, the Copperheads are the maggots working in the carcass of the Democratic party, long since dead. J. H. M.  
Correspondence of the Star & Chronicle.

In this century of intelligence we are often surprised to see the total want of good breeding exhibited by persons who profess to lead a Christian life. This is especially the case in some villages; and in no place have these "wolves in sheep's clothing" come more under my observation than in the village of —

Missionaries are sent to foreign countries, when, at the same time, they might be very profitably employed at home, in correcting the morals of those corner standers, who seem to make it their business to hoot at and endeavor to ridicule persons passing by on the street. Playing games, unwarranted and uncalled for "sneers" on persons, and calling out after one, is neither the part of a gentleman nor of a lady who has the least

claim to respectability. It is a disgraceful fact that some ladies even are guilty of such low conduct. It is, indeed, high time that there was an improvement made in this respect, for, if people can not follow their vocation without being constantly annoyed in this disrespectful manner, then we must really come to the conclusion that society is at a very low ebb.

These persons seem to neglect their own business, in order to attend to the affairs of other people. Nothing is more insulting to one's feelings than to see a group of this class, collected on the corner of a street, laughing at people passing them. It indicates that a degree of impotency which we generally observe only among small boys, whose parents have neglected to give them the proper moral training that is necessary to fit them for future usefulness. If such individuals would improve their minds by useful reading they would learn how unbecoming their conduct has been. J. L. K.

To Manufacturers of Farm Implements and Machinery.

The Committee charged with the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY in the GREAT SANITARY FAIR, to open on the 5th of June, in the city of Philadelphia, begs leave earnestly to invite the active co-operation of all who may be able to contribute, wherever resident, but especially those located in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. It is the ambition of the Committee to make this Department worthy representation, in its own sphere, the controlling industrial interest of the country. The simplest article will be equally acceptable with the most elaborate. The implement lowest in money value, with that most costly. It is the PEOPLE'S FAIR, expressive of sympathy and affection for the suffering soldiers of the Union, and all are cordially invited to co-operate in the good work. Let each one contribute to the cause in proportion to his means. A Grubbing-hoe, or Hayrake, the handy workman'ship of him who toils for daily bread, will be as gratefully received, highly estimated, and conspicuously displayed, as the most costly machine, the triumphant result of combined capital and skill. Come, then, one and all, with much, with little, and swell the testimony of the people's gratitude. If there be any who would willingly contribute a costly machine, but who cannot afford to do so, let them ask others to join in the gift. There is no better way to aid in furtherance of the benevolent object of the Fair.

It is suggested that greater money results may be attained if the machines be finished in the ordinary way—thus no special effort will be needed in preparation, and larger gifts may be afforded. Very respectfully,  
DAVID LANDRETH, Chairman.  
JOHN H. GRAHAM, Secretary.

In forwarding contributions, please observe the following directions:  
1st. Mark each box, package, or bundle, clearly thus:  
TO DAVID LANDRETH,  
CENTRAL FAIR WAREHOUSE,  
PHILADELPHIA.

2d. On one corner mark your name and county.  
3d. Send by Express or Railroad Company, or private hand, but do not pre-pay charges.  
4th. Mail to the Chairman the bill of lading or receipt from the Express or Railroad Company, and also a list of articles, together with the donors' names.  
5th. Let all contributions be forwarded so as to be delivered at the Warehouse, in Philadelphia, before the close of May—the earlier the better.  
6th. Let each article be labelled or marked, with its reasonable value.  
7th. Let every box, parcel, or package, be well and securely put up, and the contents carefully packed. It will only be necessary to guard heavy or bulky machines against breakage or abrasion.  
On receipt of each box, parcel, or package, a proper acknowledgment will be sent, duly attested.

Homes of America.

The homes of America will not become what they should be until a true idea of life shall have become more widely implanted. The worship of the dollar does more to degrade American homes, and the life of those homes than anything, than all things else. Money is the God of almost universal worship. The chief end of life is to gather gold, and that gold is counted lost which hangs a picture upon the wall, which purchases flowers for the yard, which buys a toy or a book for the eager hand of childhood. Is this the whole of human life? Then it is a mean, meager, and most miserable thing. A child will go forth from such a home as a horse will go out from the stall—glad to find free air and a wide pasture. The influence of such a home upon him in after life will be just none at all, or nothing good. Thousands are rushing from homes like these every year. They crowd into cities. They crowd into villages; they swarm into all places where life is clothed with a higher significance; and the old shell of home is deserted by every bird as soon as it can fly. Ancestral homesteads and patrimonial acres have no sacredness; and when the father and mother die, the stranger's presence obliterates associations that should be among the most sacred of all things.

The only drawback to our success is the failure of Gen. E. B. Stuart, who is held prisoner in Louisiana. I would have you build up for yourselves and for your children a home that

will not be lightly parted with—a home which shall be to all whose lives have been associated with it, the most interesting and precious upon earth. I would have that home the abode of dignity, propriety, beauty, grace, love, genial fellowship, and happy associations. Out from such a home I would have good influences flow into neighborhoods and communities. In such a home I would see noble ambition taking root, and receiving all generous culture. And then I would see you, young husband, young wife, happy. Do not deprive yourself of such influences as will come to you through an institution like this. No money can pay you for such a deprivation. No circumstances but those of utter poverty can justify you in denying those influences to your children.—*Times.*

The calling out of the militia in Ohio has placed the business men in a helpless condition. Merchants have lost their clerks, and had to place ladies in their stead; publishers are minus their printers, and advertise for ladies to set type; farmers' sons and hired men have answered the call of their country, and the young women have shouldered the hoe and gone to the corn-fields. An Ohio paper before us says that if the ladies can not be induced to pick up the sick and ruin, the publication of country papers will have to be suspended for a hundred days. Would the daughters of Pennsylvania farmers do as their western sisters have done, in the event that our "milish" should be called out?

Capt. W. W. White, who was arrested in January, has been tried by Court Martial in Washington city, and has been honorably discharged, his dismissal in January revoked by the President.

The following is genuine Alabama poetry. It is addressed by a female seceder to her lover in the Confederate army:  
"It's hard for you to live in camp;  
It's hard for you to fight the Yanks;  
It's hard for you and us, we want to part;  
For you are all we know we have got, we are hearts."

The Great Struggle.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Yesterday the battle raged all along the line, the rebels holding on to their positions with considerable tenacity. At daylight this morning, a general charge was ordered, but the enemy had retreated. They were pursued, and the rear guard was overtaken about 8 A. M., when a brisk engagement ensued. Gen. Dana telegraphed to Secretary Stanton from Spottsylvania G. H. at 3 P. M., that Lee had abandoned his position, for what reason he could not tell. Though the army is greatly fatigued, the whole force will soon be in motion. The proportion of severely wounded is greater than on any former occasion, in consequence of the free use of artillery. Reinforcements are going forward.

New York, May 14.—The Times' special despatch says that Lee's retreat is rapidly becoming a rout, thousands of prisoners being captured.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—An official despatch from Sec. Stanton says that Lee is wounded and in Richmond. The rebel army is routed, and 17,000 prisoners came in last night.

Our total loss in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed 20,000. Longstreet is reported dead. 7,500 prisoners have arrived at Belle Plain, including 400 officers. Rebel papers confirm the report that Lee is wounded and in Richmond. His army is out of gear, and in full retreat. He has reinforced Beauregard. The telegraph has been cut between Petersburg and Richmond.

Our army is still pressing Lee's rear. A wounded rebel prisoner says that Longstreet was wounded in the left breast, and was carried off the field, and subsequently his command learned that he had died.

Late reports state that there is a great panic in Richmond, which extends to all classes. Seven rebel Generals have been taken to that city wounded. Thousands of prisoners are being gobbled up by our army.

Sheridan's raid has destroyed cars, locomotives, &c., and a large quantity of rebels' supplies. The rebels admit that Lee is defeated and wounded.

A Chattanooga correspondent of the *Chicago Journal* says that the Rebel Johnston has evacuated Dalton. He had only about 30,000 men, and would scarcely make a stand north of Atlanta.

The entire loss in the Red River campaign in men was 4,300 in killed, wounded and missing.

Tuesday Morning's News.

MONDAY, May 16.  
The Secretary of War states that Grant's military operations are suspended on account of bad roads, the men in the best of spirits. The Union army is on the main road between Fredericksburg and Richmond.

It is conjectured Lee is moving towards Lynchburg.

The Rebel Gen. J. E. B. Stuart is killed.

The Baltimore American estimates our whole loss thus far at 20,000.

PHILA., May 14.—Despatches confirm the occupation of Dalton, and the capture of 5,000 rebel prisoners and 10 or 12 cannon. Gen. Schofield had driven the rebels from Ball's Gap, and was pursuing them into North Carolina.

Lewisburg Market.

Corrected Semi-Weekly  
Wheat, 1.65 Barley 90 to \$1.00  
Rye, 1.20 Eggs, 15  
Corn, 1.15 Tallow, 10  
Oats, pr 32 lb, 75 Lard, fresh, 60  
Flaxseed, 2.25 Wool, 15  
Dried Apples 8 lb Potatoes, 55  
Forkin Butter 18 Sides & Shoulder 12  
Fresh Butter, 30 Ham, 15  
Rags, 4, 5, and 6 Country Soap 4 & 6  
Sides & Shoulders with Ribs, 10

MARRIED.  
In White Deer township, on the 10th inst., by Rev. Dr. Watson, WILLIAM E. GLADMAN of Rolla to Miss M. LEEZE, daughter of John FINNEY, Rept. of the same township.

In Milton, on the 10th inst., by Rev. G. W. Cooper, THOMAS MEYER and Mrs. RACHEL RUSH, all of that township.

In Lock Haven, 20th inst., by Rev. D. S. Monroe, J. A. WINFER, of Falmouth, formerly of New York, and Miss ANNE WOODS, of Lock Haven.

In the 10th inst., by Rev. F. Gearhart, Rev. J. H. T. SWARTZ, of the East Baltimore Conference, and Miss REBECCA YOCUM, of Ripburg, North Carolina.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF Valuable Timber Land!

In pursuance of orders issued out of the Orphans' Court of Union and Centre counties, will be sold, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 14th day of June, 1864, a body of about Five Thousand Four Hundred and Sixty-Four (5,164) Acres, of valuable TIMBER LAND, in contiguous tracts, of which John McCaskey died seized, situated on the head waters of White Deer Creek, in Hartley township, Union Co., and in Miles township, Centre Co., (near the line between said counties).

On the part in Union county are created a Large First Rate Saw Mill, with splendid Water Power, two Duplicating Houses, and other improvements, about TEN ACRES CLEARED, and the balance well timbered with large White and Yellow Pine, Hemlock, White Oak, and other trees suitable for sawing; and by clearing out said stream, the saw logs can be floated from said lands to the West Branch of the Susquehanna river.

The tracts and parts of tracts of said lands situate in Hartley township, Union county, are, 407 acres, tract taken up in the name of Charles Hall; 437 acres tract taken up in the name of James Steedman; about one-half 410 acres tract taken up in the name of Wm. Steedman; most of the 325 acres tract taken up in the name of Wm. Cook, and about one-half the 435 acres tract taken up in the name of Robert Taggart. And the tracts and parts of tracts of said lands situate in Miles township, Centre Co., are, part of 125 acres tract taken up in the name of Thos. Grant; part of 475 acres tract taken up in the name of Samuel Scott; 460 acres tract taken up in the name of Alexander Hunter; 435 acres tract taken up in the name of Abraham Scott; about three-fourths of the 430 acres tract taken up in the name of Aaron Levy; about one-third of the 440 acres tract taken up in the name of Wm. Steedman; 435 acres tract taken up in the name of Thomas Smith; about three-fourths of the 435 acres tract taken up in the name of Robert Taggart; about one-third of the 435 acres tract taken up in the name of Wm. Cook, and also part of the 440 acres tract taken up in the name of Wm. Brady.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when Terms will be made known by JOHN C. FRISGROVE, Administrator of JOHN McCASKEY, dec'd. May 16, 1864.

Administrator's Notice.  
WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary upon the estate of WILLIAM MITCHELL, late of Limestone township, Union Co., dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned, in due form of law, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE E. SEEBOLD, Adm'r. Limestone Tp. 1947

To Carpenters and Bricklayers.  
CARPENTERS and Bricklayers will find steady employment and cash wages on the new buildings for Railroad Machine Shops, Foundry, &c., at Renovo, 25 miles above Lock Haven, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. Wages of Carpenters, \$2.25 per day; of Bricklayers, \$2.00 per day. Boarding, \$1.50 per week.

H. R. CAMPBELL, Sup't of the work.

The Lewisburg Deposit Bank  
HAS this day declared a Dividend of four per cent. for the last six months, free from the Government Tax, payable on demand. H. P. SHELLER, Treas'r. May 4, 1864.

Agents Wanted Everywhere  
TO SELL THE ELEGANT  
Full Length Steel Plate Engraving  
of  
PRESIDENT LINCOLN  
Signing the Emancipation Proclamation.

The best and only correct likeness of this great man in existence. For particulars address, JOHN DAINY, Publisher, May 10th, No. 17 S. 6th St., Philadelphia.

WANTED,  
FROM 5,000 to 10,000 Ribs or Boat-Timbers, delivered through the summer to Wm. Moore on the bank of the river at the mouth of Buffalo Creek. Timbers to be three feet long and four inches thick. Persons wishing to furnish timbers can get patterns at Byers' wagon shop, Lewisburg. Price of timbers 65 cts. delivered as above.

WM. FRICK & CO.  
April 25, 1864.

NOTICE.  
THE partnership heretofore existing between Peter Beaver, Samuel Geddes, James S. Marsh, Levi Rooke and Joseph W. Shriner, doing business under the name and firm of BEAVER, GEDDES, MARSH & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 24th day of April, 1864, by Samuel Geddes and Jos. W. Shriner selling out their interests and withdrawing from the concern.

The business of the late firm will be settled up by the new firm of BEAVER, MARSH & CO. BEAVER, GEDDES, MARSH & CO. April 25, 1864.

NOTICE.  
IN the matter of the final account of Daniel Ludwig, Administrator of the estate of his wife, Catharine Ludwig, dec'd., filed by his Executor, under protest, &c. The Auditor appointed to report upon the exceptions filed to the above account will meet for the purpose of settling the dates of his appointment at his office in Lewisburg, on Saturday, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN B. LINN, Auditor.  
April 22, 1864.

LOT of prime Cloverseed for sowing. For sale by J. B. GOODMAN.

Estate of Lewis D. Yarger, dec'd.  
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Lewis D. Yarger, deceased, late of Harrisonboro', having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Union county in due form of law, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having any just claims against the same may present them duly authenticated for settlement, to the undersigned.

JOHN YARGER, Administrator.

Estate of William Cutler, dec'd.  
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the estate of William Cutler, late of Brady township 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 just claims against the same may present them duly authenticated for settlement, to the undersigned.

JOHN M. BEAVER, Administrator.

A. ELTON & Co.,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
and Dealers in  
Leather, Saddle, Sheep and Calf Skins,  
No. 434 North Third street,  
Philadelphia.

LEATHER, Saddle and Skins, bought or sold on Commission. Advances made on Consignments. (Nov. 25, 63m3)

Cash paid for Bark.  
I wish to purchase a large quantity of ROCK OAK BARK, delivered at my Tannery Yard in Lewisburg, for which I will pay the highest price in cash.

May 14, 1864. E. J. HULL.

MEN WANTED.  
50 OR 60 MEN WANTED  
AS  
Carpenters, Boatbuilders and Laborers,  
TO WHOM constant employment and good wages will be offered. CASH PAID EVERY WEEK.

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

CEMENT! CEMENT!!  
THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally that he will have constantly on hand and for sale a full supply of his superior hydraulic cement. Parties at a distance on the line of Canal or Railroad can have their orders filled at short notice.

Address: ROBERT VALENTINE, Bellefonte, Pa.

CERTIFICATE.  
We do hereby certify that we have used the above cement in the erection of the Bellefonte water works, and take pleasure in recommending it to all persons in need of a good article.

JANUARY 6 WILSON & TATE  
NOTICE!  
THE subscriber wishes to settle his old books from 1861 to Jan. 1, 1864, and desires his friends to call within 20 days, or the accounts will be in the *Squire's* hands. Call at his store opposite to W. W. & C. S.

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