

UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1864.

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Published Semi-Weekly.

Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

About forty recruits left this place for Harrisburg yesterday morning.

The mail from Lewisburg to Millburg, &c., now leaves this place immediately after the arrival of the express train from Harrisburg (about 7 o'clock A. M.), and connects at Millburg with a daily line west. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, a coach runs from the latter place, when travelers can be carried there without stopping. A buggy runs on the alternate days.

Encores.—In middle of middle column of our last paper, last page, "Suburb" should read "suburb," and "Washington" should read "Washington." These and other slips of pen or type are annoying, but sometimes unavoidable when the writer of an article happens not to read the proof. (We do not notice all misprints of the kind, but give this reason why they do occur.)

On last Tuesday morning, the mail train bound east came in collision with the express near Mountsville, injuring Rev. Dr. Watson, of Milton, and a Mr. M. Cornick, of Lock Haven, pretty severely in the legs. The train contained 850 armed soldiers en route for the new rebel base in Columbia county. No others were injured to any extent.

"Banner" Republican Counties.

Counties	Rep. (1862)	Rep. (1864)
Philadelphia	7,055	17,003
Allegheny	5,691	8,937
Lancaster	2,490	4,932
Chester	1,905	4,741
Bradford	2,899	3,570
York	2,857	5,127
Dauphin	1,201	2,829
Lebanon	2,006	2,997
Blair	897	2,282
Delaware	1,073	2,204
Huntingdon	1,093	2,145
Lawrence	1,812	2,142
Beaver	981	1,914
Dauphin	1,100	1,861
Lebanon	1,005	1,812
Washington	256	1,793
Franklin	166	1,792
Venango	318	1,709
Warren	88	1,629
Butler	274	1,442
Somerset	1,326	1,388
Mercer	459	1,200
Perry	32	1,144
Union	774	1,040
Potter	851	968
Armstrong	109	736
Bedford	83	728
Snyder	427	593
M'Kean	103	387
Jefferson	59	277
Cameron	102	152
Forest	33	61

Every county that voted for Curtin, voted also for the Soldiers, with an increased majority proportioned to the population. Not one Republican county, or district, or man (to our knowledge) voted against the "qualified electors in military service" being restored to the right of suffrage, which the Copperheads deprived them of. The addition of the Soldiers' votes thus secured will swell that of Abraham Lincoln.

Nine out of ten Soldiers vote for the Union party, and in return all the Union party vote for the Soldiers. They understand each other, and we hope will sustain each other until the war is ended by the triumph of Freedom and Right over Slavery and Wrong.

"Banner" Copperhead Counties, Penn.

Counties	Rep. (1862)	Rep. (1864)
Berks	6,022	1,931
Monroe	2,028	1,186
Lehigh	1,830	1,023
Columbia	1,541	1,020
Clerkfield	952	785
Wayne	941	777
Northampton	3,073	698
Pike	914	674
Cambria	836	514
Fulton	241	152
Centre	244	91
Junata	281	89
Clinton	304	77
Sullivan	354	65
Elk	356	22

Every county voting against the Soldiers, voted also against Gov. Curtin, and will (unless the Soldiers' vote is pretty large and unanimous) vote against Pres. Lincoln. THERE IS THE RECORD. Every vote known to be cast in opposition to the 1st Amendment, was cast by a Woodward man. Fifteen counties only voted against the Amendment—and those counties all vote (9 times out of ten) "Democratic." There are the figures—soldiers, and soldiers' friends! please look at them. Woodward Democrats first denied the constitutional right of soldiers to vote—and then they voted against amending the constitution so that they could vote!

Singular.—Jeff Davis' Northern allies recognize the term "copperhead" as suitably applied to them; but let a Republican address them by this accepted title, and a row on the spot is the result. They denounce all who claim to be loyal abolition traitors; but tell them they are not loyal, and row number two is raised.

The Copperhead Legislators of Delaware refuse to do anything to aid volunteering, (and will then howl if the draft comes!)

Official Vote—Amendments.

For the 1st Amendment	199,959
Against do	105,352
Maj. For do	94,607
For the 2d do	210,402
Against do	75,169
Maj. For do	135,233
For the 3d do	207,837
Against do	79,913
Maj. For do	131,924
Average majorities	120,892
Vote for Governor, 1863	523,607
Vote on 1st Amend't, 1864	395,311
1864—Less vote by	218,296

Hearings of Produce.

The *Chicago Tribune* gives the following table showing the amount of flour and grain in store at Chicago at the same day last year and this year:

	1863	1864
Flour	32,488	21,263
Wheat	460,296	916,477
Bush. Corn	382,761	1,748,451
Bush. Oats	216,289	207,622

Thus it will be seen that there is, at least in Chicago, nearly twice as much wheat and corn on hand, now, as there was last year. Poor people, who are taxed high prices by speculators on these luxuries of life, will see that it is not "war," nor "Lincoln," but heartless Shylocks, who grasp our grain by wholesale and compel retailers to keep up and advance rates.

The Bloomsburg Democrat. (the organ of the rebel Army of Fingercreek) has somehow learned that the Philad. Union League "has completed arrangements for buying up all the proachers in the State of Pennsylvania who can be bought, and they comprise the large majority," to stump it for Mr. Lincoln, and predicts that "we shall therefore soon hear these apostles of peace howl for war, these sheep in wolves' clothing," &c., &c., "howl to the loyal Leagues." It might be well for Col. Tate to secure a few of these "sheep in wolves' clothing" to serve as chaplains in the above army, before the stock is entirely exhausted.

Rebel "Peace" Terms.

Col. Jacques, a Methodist preacher from Illinois, and "Edmund Kirke," recently had a pass from the Union authorities, and favored by the Rebel authorities also, reached Richmond. They were introduced to the Rebel President and Secretary of War, and stated that they came—not officially, but as peace men, individually—to see if nothing could be done to stop this unhappy war. They were cordially received. But these Rebels were indisposed to hear to anything except eternal separation. Pres. Davis said, distinctly—

"The North was mad and blind; it would not let us govern ourselves, and so the war came, and now it must go on till the last man in the generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his market and fight our battles, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for Slavery. We are fighting for Independence, and that, or extermination, we will have."

"We needed to rid ourselves of the rule of the majority."

As they were leaving, Mr. Davis said—"Say to Mr. Lincoln from me, that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace, on the basis of our independence. IT WILL BE USELESS TO APPROACH ME WITH ANY OTHER."

—Here is another proof of the fact that the Rebel leaders have committed themselves to the policy of "Rule or Ruin." The common people and under officers were earnest and anxious for peace on any terms, but few felt like deserting their rulers.

Col. Jacques said the Government, he believed, would grant the Rebels a universal amnesty, stop the confiscation of their property, and welcome them back as erring brothers, if they would cease their warfare against the Old Flag. But no—they demand that we, and our posterity shall surrender to them the mouths of the Susquehanna, the Potomac, the Ohio, and the Mississippi, and its tributaries, for all time to come, leaving an imaginary boundary line of thousands of miles to guard, with endless warfare like that which existed between Scotland and England.

In gloating over the destruction of Chambersburg, the *Richmond Sentinel* grows peculiarly eloquent about the immaculate Christianity, humanity, philanthropy, benevolence, generosity, civility, forbearance, tender-heartedness, charity, and general purity of character of the Rebel soldiers. Its pharisaical practices are nauseating to those who have not been taught to sing psalms to their own virtues. Its self-laudations might almost persuade the reader into the belief that every cut-throat in the Rebel service is supplied with a pair of well-developed wings, ready to "soar away to everlasting bliss," immediately after having his breast knocked out by some sinful Yankee's bullet. If the Rebels are such righteous people, it is a little singular that no evidence other than their own assertions has been discovered. Starving, shooting, hanging and torturing honorably-surrendered prisoners, burning out friend and foe indiscriminately, and committing every crime known in barbaric warfare, do not quite prove their absolute Christianity.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Aug. 19. The Senate reduced the appropriation for Chambersburg to \$100,000, and the House concurred. The sum (or such portion of it as may be needed) is to be distributed, by five sworn residents, among those only who are in actual need. Estimating \$100,000 from other sources, Chambersburg will receive \$200,000 in all. If 2,000 persons or 100 families, are homeless and needy, this would afford \$100 to each person or \$2,000 to each family—certainly very liberal. Pittsburgh received less from the State, but more in other ways (if my memory serves me)—but money, then, was far more useful than it now is in obtaining what was consumed by the fire.

The Militia Bill was agreed to by both Houses, and goes to the Governor. The Revenue Bill reported by Dr. Reed was ordered to be printed, and lies over to next session. Amendments to the General Bounty Bill, designed to cure all known deficiencies, are under consideration. Thaddeus Stevens and Wm. F. Johnston were among the visitors here yesterday. Old legislators come thus, year by year, to view the scene of former labors, triumphs, and—defeats. Thad. looks "as sharp and independent as ever."

SATURDAY, Aug. 20.

Visited the Market this morning—worth a dollar, every day, as an exhibition or endless picture gallery. Prices "steep" and money plenty as usual. Was particularly struck with an original observation of Barr, the auctioneer. Some one asked if some soap (I think that was the article) was good? he declared it was—"see there," said he, triumphantly, "it has the Government stamp on it!" whereupon the thing "went off like hot cakes" to an admiring, open-mouthed, loyal crowd! (Reminded me of the religious champion, down South, who told his simple-minded hearers that his book was the true religion, and could not be spoken against, because it was "underwritten according to Act of Congress"—therefore was national, and endorsed by the Government!)

Looking at a printed list of voters put up in one of the Wards of Harrisburg, I found that the proportion of owners of real property is very small indeed—thus, in one column, there appears as

Owners of real estate	18
Tenants	25
Single men	86

So that not one-third of the resident males owned the property they are on, and there are half as many single men as owners and tenants! This does not include the hundreds of casual persons, in the city temporarily. One or two regiments could be raised here of surplus or able-bodied youth: and yet Harrisburg is buying up recruits from the most remote counties, while she has (proportionately) more material than any of them.

Local bounty bills occupied most of the time.

There is a general apprehension that the Rebels are trying to force a march up the Valley again, and that Gen. Sheridan is on the defensive, and wary.

From the 9th Army Corps.

Extract from a private letter, dated HARRISBURG, 25 FEBRUARY, 1864.

The result of the election pleases everybody here, and especially us Pennsylvanians. We have now our rights given us, and we can use them in the field as well as at home; and I assure you we will give a good account of our stewardship. Only send us plenty of tickets, as we have no printing office here.

I see, by the *Chronicle*, that they have our (15th) regiment taken prisoners at the late fight. Please have them correct that, as it is a mistake. We had but 85 men in that charge; the rest of our men were on picket line. We lost out of 85 in killed, wounded and prisoners 69; of this number some 30 were taken prisoners, and had the other troops stood their ground, we would have lost none.

A few days ago I visited City Point, just after the explosion of that ordinance boat. The sight was a terrible one. The boat was blown to pieces, and another boat alongside of it.

An immense amount of government property was also destroyed. Guns, sabres, saddles, ammunition, commissary and quartermaster stores, lay around promiscuously for over a quarter of a mile from where the explosion took place. The most heart-rending account is the great loss of life. There were 40 men killed and 100 wounded; many whose names are unknown, were blown into the river. One chaplain told me that he superintended the burial of 12 dead men, and 27 sacks full of pieces of men, heads, arms, hands, legs, bodies, &c., &c., that were picked up over a space of ground as far as a half a mile from the wharf. I heard the explosion and saw the smoke at our hospital, a distance of eight miles. Dozens of sailors' houses on the banks were entirely destroyed. It was an awful sight. The cause of this terrible accident is yet unknown, but supposed to have been some of the fixed ammunition that was in the boat.

We are still in front of Petersburg, and the usual amount of cannonading and musketry is our daily music. Every now and then a 20 lb. shell comes rumbling along by our head quarters; letting us know, as the regular strap man used to say, "that there are a few more left of the same sort." I have become so used to their hammering that I can tell exactly the course they have selected for their journey. I trust they will not come close enough to hurt.

Flesh Obstructions.—The Bolt.

A French physician once assured us that he believed the bolting cloth takes away more lives than intoxicating liquors does. The theory was that the flour that gets through the bolting cloth is so fine as to pass with the blood into every part of the body, clogging up the pores one by one, inducing inaction, constipation, and finally so obstructing perspiration as to bring on disease and ultimately death. In union with his theory another Frenchman has proposed some means to remove this dust and inert matter which clogs life's fountains. But medicine to remove it is not so good a way as to prevent its ever coming. The theory is corroborated by Dr. HALL, (in *Journal of Health*), who argues for doing away the bolting cloth as a matter of economy, and says:

"A pound of fine flour or Indian (corn) meal contains three times as much meat as one pound of butcher's roast beef; and if the whole product of the grain, bean and all, were made into bread, fifteen per cent more of nutriment would be added. Unfortunately the bran, the coarsest part, is thrown away—the very part which gives soundness to the teeth and strength to the bones and vigor to the brain. Five hundred pounds of fine flour give to the body thirty pounds of the bony elements; while the same quantity of bran gives one hundred and twenty-five pounds. This bone is 'lime,' the phosphate lime, the indispensable element of health to the whole human body, from the want of the natural supply of which multitudes of persons go into a general 'decline.' But swallowing 'phosphates,' in the shape of powders or in sirups, to cure these 'declines,' has little or no virtue. The articles contained in these 'phosphates' must pass through nature's laboratory, must be subject to her manipulations, in alchemical skill, in order to impart their peculiar virtue to the human frame; in plainer phrase, the shortest, safest, and most infallible method of giving strength to body, bone and brain, thereby arresting disease and building up the constitution, is to eat and digest more bread made out of the whole grain, whether of wheat, corn, rye or oats."

On Saturday evening last a force of mounted infantry and artillery, arrived at this place and encamped on the Fair Grounds. On Tuesday their number was increased by three companies of infantry. Their arrival caused a little fluttering in certain quarters. Does any one ask why an armed military force has been sent into this county? Not to interfere with the loyal and law abiding, for not a man of this class will be disturbed. The object is to enforce the law—a law made necessary to sustain, maintain and defend the Government. For some time there has been trouble in what is called the "back townships"—disaffection fomented and increased by the Copperhead leaders until hundreds of the people there have armed themselves to resist the draft and the authorities in enforcing it. These men have banded together, kept up a regular drill, have established a "reign of terror" in that neighborhood, and finally have fired the first gun, thus declaring war upon the government. This condition of things have demanded prompt attention. Such open defiance of all laws could not be suffered to pass unnoticed. The law must be vindicated and enforced. It is the determination of the authorities that they shall be. Let no good citizen stand in the way.—*Bloomsburg Republican* 18th inst.

Singular Anecdote.—There was a young woman left in the care of a house, her master and mistress being in the country. One night on going to bed, when she was undressing herself, she looked into the glass and said—"How handsome I look in my night-cap!" When she arose in the morning she found the house robbed. She was taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery, was tried and acquitted. Some time afterwards, as she was walking in company with a female friend, a man passing her, said: "How handsome I look in my night-cap!" The expression so forcibly struck her mind that she was the man who robbed the house, she seized hold of him with the utmost intrepidity, and held him fast, assisted by her companion, till he was taken into custody, at which time he confessed he was under the bed. He heard her use the expression previously to his robbing the house, and he suffered accordingly.

A Governor Without a State.—One of the most curious documents that we have seen lately is "A Proclamation by Isham G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee, printed in the *Atlanta (Ga.) Appeal*, appointing an election in the Eleventh Congressional district of Tennessee, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. David M. Curran. Polls are to be opened, not only in the district, but wherever there are Tennessee soldiers. Inasmuch as Harris has been an exile from Tennessee for a long time, and would not dare set his foot on its soil except clandestinely, this proclamation may be styled "the height of the ridiculous."

Rev. James A. Brown, D. D. of York (who was driven out of the South by the Slaveocracy) has been appointed Professor of Didactic Theology in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg. He succeeds the venerable Rev. Dr. Schmucker, who held the station about forty years.

Common labor is \$5.00 a day in the South, and a day's work will just buy a pound of butter! A month's hard digging will just pay for a pair of ladies' shoes! "I wish I was in Dixie!"

Doc C.

Latest News

Gen. Grant telegraphed on the 16th that the fighting on the James river that day resulted favorably to us, the enemy having been driven somewhat from his position. The Rebel Genls. Cramlin and Gherard were killed, and 400 or 500 prisoners taken.

On Friday morning a portion of Gen. Sheridan's wagon train appeared at Hagerstown, and on this fact the rumor started that our forces in Shenandoah valley were falling back, as if pushed by a vastly superior army of rebels.

Admiral Farragut has invested Fort Morgan and demanded its surrender, which was refused. All the enemy's communications are cut off from the fort.

The Indians are committing great depredations in the west, murdering indiscriminately, burning houses, &c. The overland mail is suspended in consequence.

The 21 corps made an assault on the enemy on last Tuesday, and carried the Rebel works, driving the enemy with heavy loss, capturing a large number of prisoners, guns, &c. In this engagement, Col. J. I. Gregg was wounded.

Gen. Sheridan was severely wounded in an engagement at Gray'sville, Tenn., on the 11th inst.

BY TELEGRAPH.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 22.—Saturday's advices are that Gen. Warren's forces had crossed the Weldon railroad, southward, and our forces still held their position on the north side of James river making considerable gains, with the greater loss of men to the enemy. Latest intelligence from Gen. Sherman was deemed satisfactory at the War Department. The Rebels occupy Martinsburg with a small force. Gen. Sheridan, with a good force is wide awake for any movement.

Lewisburg Markets

Corrected Semi-Weekly by Walls & Smith.

Wheat	\$2.25	Butter	\$ 40
Corn	1.50	Eggs	20
Rye	1.60	Lard, fresh	20
Oats, 32 lb.	75	Tallow	15
Barley 90@1.00	Potatoes	75	
Flaxseed	3.00	Dried Apples, lb.	8
Ham	25	Wool	1.00
Sides & Shoulder 15	Country Soap 8@9		
do with Ribs 10	Rags	4@6	

Died.

In Lewisburg, 221 inst., ANNE E., daughter of C. and E. H. SHORRELY, aged 1 year and 6 months. (Funeral at 2 o'clock P. M. Wednesday.) At Wield, Tazewell Co., Va., the 18th inst., AMANDA, wife of John DUBO, aged 25 years, 4 months and 10 days.

Seventy-Five Dollars Reward!

STOLEN, on last Saturday night, from a pasture field of the subscriber, near New Columbia, a black mare, BLACK MARE, medium size, heavy set, one white hind hoof, wear a mark on the left hip caused by a kick received last winter.

A reward of Seventy-Five Dollars will be paid for the mare and thief, or Fifty Dollars for the mare alone. Aug. 22, 1864. JOHN R. BENNAGE.

LETTING.

SEALED proposals will be received until the first day of September next, by the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Cameron, for the excavation and construction of a drain from the Marsh to the River on the farm of Wm. Cameron in Chillisburg.

The drain will be about 1400 feet long and will require about 3000 cub. yds. of excavation.

The trunk of the drain will be constructed as follows:

1st. A bottom of boards will be laid down exactly to a grade to be fixed by the subscribers.

2d. Two parallel courses of brick, each 4 inches high will be placed on the bottom, with a space of 12 or 15 inches on the clear between the courses. The distance between the courses to be fixed by the subscribers.

3d. The drain or trunk will be covered with flag stones, carefully laid, so as to exclude the sand or gravel.

4th. The earth removed for the purpose of putting in the trunk must all be replaced in the channel from which it was taken so as to leave the surface of the ground as uniform as possible.

5th. The materials for the trunk will be delivered to the contractor on the ground.

Proposals will state a price per cubic yard for the excavation, and this price will include or cover the cost of putting in the trunk complete, and filling up the trench as above stated. No extra allowance will be made for any of these items. Proposals may state a gross sum for the whole job complete.

The work to be commenced immediately, and to be finished by the 20th of November next. For any further information enquire of WM. CAMERON, JOS. M'NESBIT.

Aug. 15/64.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the Orphan's Court of Union county—in the matter of the second and final account of Charles Mott, Executor of the last will and testament of CANNAN MOTT, late of West Buffalo township, deceased. The Auditor appointed upon exceptions filed to the above account, and to distribute the sum admitted by accountants to be due and on his hands among those legally entitled to the same, will meet for said purposes at his office in Lewisburg, on Tuesday the 30th day of August, 1864, at one o'clock P. M. when and where all persons interested are notified to be present and present their claims, otherwise they will be barred from coming in for a share of the fund.

JOHN B. LINN, Auditor.

United States Claim Agents.

A LICENSE having been granted to the undersigned to carry on the business of United States Claim Agents in Union county, they will attend promptly to the collection of back pay and bounties and the procuring of pensions for soldiers or their legal representatives, and the prosecution of claims against the United States.

JAMES F. & JOHN B. LINN

Lewisburg, March 22, 1864

BAKERY, ICE CREAM, &c.

THE undersigned, having obtained the use of the trademark, figures and utensils of Mr. RICHARD M. COOK, will continue the Bakery, Confectionery and Notion business, at the old stand, on Market street, for the period of one year. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit the patronage heretofore extended to this establishment.

H. L. M'MAHON

Lewisburg, April 10, 1864

Success! Success!

SUCCESS has everywhere attended our Army—and so it may be said of Eagle & Bawn's New Photographs, Gallery, situated on the South side of Market street, between 2d and 4th. Lewisburg, which is a perfect success—we having, at considerable expense, fitted up a new combination light, which cannot be surpassed for fine effect in giving to the picture that delicate shading which all admire.

Pictures taken on Paper, Iron, Glass, and Leather.

We have on hand a very large assortment of Frames, Fine Cases, and Photograph Albums—all of which we offer at city prices.

ENGLE & BAWN

Sign of the STAR.

Miller wanted.

A good Miller can secure a good situation. Inquire of JOHN W. WALLS & CO

Lewisburg, May 25, 1864

Proclamation

AFTER

PROCLAMATION!

But the latest of all is that of:

C. W. SCHAEFFLE,

who, having returned from New York and Philadelphia, is prepared to sell Goods

Cheap for Cash.

A large assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Coal Oil, Lamps, Brushes, Toys, Fancy Stationery, Soap, Confectioneries, Nuts, Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars, Candles, &c. &c. &c.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded.

Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purposes, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

LEWISBURG - - - May 29, 1864

GUNS, PISTOLS, FISHING TACKLE, FINE CUTLERY,

and Sporting Apparatus generally.

R. Brooks, Nets, Balls, Gloves, Marks, Bait, Cartridges, Dog Collars, &c., constantly on hand and for sale Wholesale and Retail at the Sportsman's Depot.

JOHN KRIDER'S,

N.E. corner 2d and Walnut Sts.—Philadelph.

March 4, 1864 6m

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby notified not to ride on horseback or drive with a team on or across my lots, which I intend to