UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

At $1.50 per Year, always in Advance.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1864.

"THE UNION," established in 1844---Whole No., 2,685.

"CHRONICLE," established in 1853---Whole No., 1,064.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY---
Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

"Sectional" Candidates.

Fremont and Dayton, Lincoln and Hamlin, were denounced as "sectional nominations," and Millard Fillmore and others declared them to be just cause for offence by the South. True, they were the extremes between the East and the West—but then, neither of them lived in a *Slave State*, and *therein* lay the offence.

Well...now we have Lincoln and Johnson, one from a Free and the other from a Slave State—so there is no "sectionalism" in the UNION nominees.

The SORREHEADS have Fremont and Cochrane, both of the city of New York—altogether "sectional," surely.

The COPPERHEADS have M'Clellan and Pendleton, the latter of Ohio, and the former also of Ohio when the war broke out, although now he hails from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and (as the Indian was born) "all along shore."

The only restriction of the *Constitution* is that the President and Vice President shall not both be from the *same State*—which would rule out both the Sorreheads and the Copperheads. Or, if M'Clellan now claims his residence in either New York or Pennsylvania, still his is a "sectional ticket"—both candidates North of Mason & Dixon's line—*neither from a Slave State.*

IN A QUANDARY.—The honest Peace men don't like their "War candidates," and the honest War men do not like their "Peace platform." Altogether, it is a nondescript, two-faced affair—sings Yankee Doodle at one end, and "Dixie" at the other—prays "Good Lord and Good Devil" at the same breath—has a Sheep's head and a Serpent's heart.

☞Gen. Sherman does not seem to take the advice of the M'Clellan party, and hold an "*armistice*" when he could make a *victory*. Instead of resting on *our* side, (*leaving the Rebels to fight as they choose*) with a view to "an *ultimate* convention of *all* the States," he proceeded to execute the laws against traitors instead of "compromising" with them.

☞Some Cops call M'Clellan a Jerseyman, some a New Yorker, and some a Pennamite. The truth is, he entered the service from Ohio, which is legally his State unless a man can change his residence while in service. M'Clellan and Pendleton are both from Cincinnati, and Fremont and Cochrane from New York.

☞Lieut. R. H. Walk, Serg. James Fichthorn, and Jackson Wertz, (formerly members of the 5th Reserves,) along with twenty-five others of Co. D, 2d Pa. Vet. Vols., were made prisoners in the recent engagement at the Weldon Railroad.

☞Capt. W. H. H. M'Call has been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the 200th Regt. Pa. Vols., now organizing at Harrisburg under Col. Chas. W. Diven.

FOR THE STAR & CHRONICLE.

A PLEASANT DAY.

Wednesday last the Methodist Sunday School had their celebration. It was a clear day, and it seemed as if the spirits of all were as bright and clear as the day itself. After a good deal of delay (which was borne patiently by the assembly) they turned from the river to the canal, and after a pleasant though slow sail they reached the destined spot, and here as soon as possible the tables were spread and all "fell to" with an appetite. We had forgotten to mention, that, going up, Miss B. lost her mantle, which was brilliantly rescued from a watery grave by one of our brave soldier boys. While at the grove, most mingled in the games appropriate to such an occasion, although some preferred walks in the woods under the shade of the forest trees, while others of a more meditative turn rather turned and took a retrospective view, and thought how many who had before mingled in their sports were now pressing forward to meet the foe, or had found death upon the battle-field while nobly battling for their country's rights. Altogether, however, the day was one of enjoyment, from the sail up to the returning sail. In returning, some preferred to walk, and then, in the quiet walk, with the clear sky above them, and water and woods surrounding, they found more enjoyment than mingling in the great crowd on the journey home. "Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again." B.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—Gen. M'Clellan's nomination is undoubtedly a wet blanket on the Democracy. They know, as Hon. Mr. Harris told them at Chicago, he was instrumental in breaking up the Maryland Legislature—just as Buchanan broke up the Free State Legislature of Kansas—and just as Tory Governors broke up Colonial Legislatures before the days of the Revolution. There is no hearty feeling, therefore, among those inclined to be Secesh—and the Unionists have no confidence in him as compared with Lincoln. So M'Clellanism is dead, in Maryland, where Hooker and Burnside gained a success at Antietam which M'Clellan failed to make a complete crowning victory.

An immense ratification meeting was held at St. Louis, at which that intensest of radicals, Gen. Jas H. Lane of Kansas, gave an able and enthusiastic address in favor of the election of Lincoln & Johnson as the best security to the nation for the suppression of the slave oligarchy which is controlling the rebellion.

"Conservative" War Policy.

We hear much of late from persons who protest that they will never give up the Union, yet in the same breath profess hostility to the war now waged in its defense—excited, they would probably say, by the *kind* of war thus waged. They want a conservative, conciliating, easy-going war, wherein all the private property of Rebels, but especially their property in slaves, shall be satisfactorily respected; wherein we shall hit them as if we loved them, and bring them by solid knocks to a realizing sense of the folly and wickedness of their revolt, and so to a glad return into the bosom of the Union. To the sincere apostles of this faith, we beg leave to commend the following considerations:

You are proposing nothing new. We *had* just such a War as you propose—so far as human infirmity would permit—for the twenty months succeeding the bombardment of Sumter. Gen. Scott, Gen. M'Clellan, Gen. Patterson, and one Gen. Sherman were, each in his sphere, a disciple of your school, and so proclaimed themselves and were recognized. Everything that could be was done in their day to coax and coddle the slaveholders and their white satellites into acquiescence in a restored Union. To this end, slaves, escaping from Rebel masters to our lines, sometimes bringing important intelligence, were surrendered to those masters' vengeance. Proclamation after proclamation was issued, surcharged with devotion to Slavery and the Union. Gen. M'Clellan declared that he would "crush with an iron hand" any insurrection of slaves. When Gen. Fremont declared free the slaves of Rebels in his department, the President suppressed the order. So with a like order of Gen. Hunter in the Department of the South. Gen. Halleck ordered our lines to be closed against every negro fleeing to our camps. Gen. Sherman tried to proclaim his devotion to Slavery to the South Carolinians, but could coax none of them to receive his proclamation. In short, nothing was left undone that could be done to assure the Slave Power that its only safety was to be found under the protecting ægis of the Union.

And all in vain. Not a jot of this salt would lie on the tail of the shy bird, Slavery. Its instincts could not be thus cheated. It knew—no matter if its foes did not—that the Rebellion and Slavery were connected as root and tree, plant and flower. The Union might shut its eyes to this; Slavery could not. Our armies might shoot or stab, hang or drown, every negro taking refuge within our lines; but the masters knew that, if we were not Abolitionists, we *ought* to be, and would *have* to be if we attempted in earnest to put down the Rebellion. And so we toiled all night and caught nothing. The Rebels did not even thank us for repelling their runaways from our lines.

It was while we were doing a large stroke of this negro-catching business that we were beaten off from Richmond to the James, and hurled back from Cedar Mountain to the defenses of Washington; while the army of Buell (an intense slave-hunter and hater) was cut off by regiments and brigades, and finally compelled to retrograde from Huntsville to the Ohio. Considering the immense preponderance of our armies at the outset, our campaigns of 1862 were by far more discreditable and disastrous than those of any other year of the war.

Emancipation was threatened on the 22d of September, 1862, but was not initiated till January 1st, 1863. We had thus two nearly full years of the War for the Union under conservative leaders and a conservative policy. If the Rebels had been willing to return to the Union with their "rights" guaranteed, they would have been most welcome. But they chose to stay away.

It is quackery, therefore—it is impudent assumption—to say, "Give the slaveholders their constitutional rights, and they will return to loyalty." If they had been content with these, secured by a Democratic Administration, they never would have seceded. They split the Democratic party at Charleston on purpose that they might escape from the very category which they are now proclaimed ready and eager to re-enter. The pretense is baseless and impudent. They are fighting (as their Chief says) "for independence," and for nothing less. They want to be "let alone." If beaten, they must submit; but they are not coming back so long as they can help it.—*Tribune.*

A romance of the war that has commenced going the rounds, is that of a rebel officer who was blown up by the explosion of the mine at Petersburg, two hundred feet in the air, and came down alive and uninjured! The reader is expected to be as nearly breathless with surprise at this story as the rebel was when he came down.

Robert Cole, a slave of President Jeff Davis, has received twenty lashes for stealing twenty papers of coffee from the Confederate States, and pens no doubt at that. **Strange that he should steal while enjoying such excellent moral instruction!**

[Correspondence of the Star & Chronicle.]

From Sherman's Army.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR ATLANTA, GA., August 16, 1864.

Since my last letter the Army of the South-West have had a busy time—marching, sometimes, day and night, or at other times marching at night and fighting in the day-time, and digging fortifications day and night. We have been so busy that we hardly have time to write to our friends, or read the news that get to us once or twice a week.

On the morning of the 27th ult., the Army of the Tennessee started on the march from the extreme left to the extreme right. After marching all day and half the night, we found ourselves on the right, and rested on our arms, without dinner or supper, until morning, when we proceeded to establish our lines, and while doing so, the Rebel army came upon us, all massed against the 15th (Sherman's old) corps. They were allowed to come up within easy musket range before we opened on them; but when we opened, our fire was too much for them, and they soon were compelled to lie down for shelter; but we had seen where they were, and poured a destructive fire in on the ground, so that few of the first line got a way; the remainder who were not killed or wounded were taken prisoners. When they came in they said we had got them this time, but we would pay for it, for the Texans were coming next; they had never been whipped, and would conquer or die. They professed to have had enough for the present, and showed great anxiety to get to the rear before we were driven there, for they would rather remain prisoners, it seems, than be re-captured. In a short time the invincible (?) Texans came, but they came only to be driven back with a heavy loss, and after charging and re-charging until toward evening, they fell back to their works, and we commenced picking up arms and accoutrements, and carrying the wounded in. I can not give you the number of arms and prisoners taken, or of the killed and wounded, but you have no doubt seen Gen. Sherman's official report. Our loss was probably not more than one-fifth as much as the Rebels', because we did the shooting principally ourselves, the Rebels could not shoot when advancing, and they did their shooting after they laid down, but could not do much execution, while we poured a destructive fire into them. No artillery was in the action on our side that I know of, but the Rebels had some engaged, but it was not sufficient to drive us back. Some correspondents have written that we were covered, but the cover we had on our part of the lines was the timber in which we formed them. Some of the more fortunate had carried a rail fence and put up partial works.

We have pressed the Rebels until we have gained a position almost within musket range of each other, and their pickets make it unsafe to walk around in camp, as musket balls are constantly flying all around camp. The pickets have kept up a continual fire which almost amounted to a battle, until last evening, when it ceased, and they commenced trading coffee and sugar. This morning we find a few of our pickets missing: having gone into the Rebel lines to trade they were retained as prisoners, while some of their men have come in and given themselves up. As it is unsafe to be fired at, both sides agree to allow the truce to remain unbroken. The Rebs come out in plain view, and box and wrestle, and our boys get upon the works and look at them. On one occasion, to-day, their artillery opened on us with all its fury when we were in plain sight, but they hurt no one, and besides injuring our works somewhat they only showed what they would do if they could. Our artillery replied, and soon all was quiet again.

The Rebels don't intend to fall back, but are determined to make a stand here, and we would do nothing to discourage them, for, although we don't exactly like fighting, we would rather fight than march and then fight. We know that by fighting only can the rebellion be crushed, and we believe in crushing it pretty soon.

I think we could have been in Atlanta before this time if Gen. Sherman had desired it; but to crush the Rebel army is now the object; for while we would consider this an important item, the taking of Atlanta would be an empty victory; so you must not think that because we have not entered Atlanta that we have been whipped, for we admit nothing of the kind.

We have full confidence in our leaders, in our army, in the President, and in Andy Johnson, too, and we have faith in the American people, notwithstanding Copperheads blow, and of course are satisfied that all will be well—that the principles of Liberty, Justice, and good Government will be sustained, and peace restored. Most of us who are fighting for this will probably be at our last home, but to our friends and humanity we bequeath the blessing we have suffered and endured so much for. JOHN H. MYERS.

Runaways, deserters, Rebels, and foreign sympathizers along the Canada line, have become so numerous, that fears of a Rebel raid on our Northern border prevail, and Gov. Seymour of New York had taken measures to prevent it.

FOR THE STAR & CHRONICLE.

[The following lines are supposed to have been written by a young lady of remarkable good taste and sound judgment.]

WHITE DEER VALLEY. D. H. D.

I love the man who loves to labor,
I love the man who loves his neighbor;
I love the man who never hates,
I love the man who loves his wife,
I love the man who hoards not gold,
I love the man candid and bold;
I love the man who loves to fight
For liberty, for truth and right,
I love the man who's firmly bent
To help support our Government.
I love that man, as I have said,
(But O, I hate a Copperhead!)
I love the man who scorns to steal,
I love the man kind and genteel;
I love the man who never drinks rum,
Who never smokes, or chews, like some.
I love the man who all the while
Wears on his face an honest smile;
I love the man whose heart is right
With man, and in high heaven's sight;
I love the man, (but I'll not tell
How much I love him, and how well,)
Who loves his Country—Freedom's star—
Her Flag, with every Stripe and Star.
I love the man, indeed I do,
Who's honest, useful, sage and true;
I love the man summer and winter,
Who ne'er forgets to pay the Printer.

Josh Billings on the Draft.

Widder wimmin, and there only son, is xempt, provided the widder's husband has already served 2 years in the war, and is willing to go in agin—bleeve the S'preme Corte has decided this thing to be forever constetoosh'onal.

Once more: If a man shood run away with his draft, he probably wouldn't ever be allowed to stand the draft agin; this luks severe at first site, but the moar yu luk at it the moar yu can see the wisdom into it.

Once moarly; Xmpts are those who've been drafted in the Stait prizzon for trying to get an honnist livin by supportin 2 wives to onct; also all of them poogil wha are orazee, and unsound on the goose; also, all nuspaper correspondints and fools in general.

Once moarly agin; No substitute will be acksepti'l who is less than three or moar than ten feet high; he must know to chaw tobacker and drink poor whiskee, and musn't be afeerd of the ish nor the Rebels. Moral character ain't required, as the Government furnishes that and rashuns.

Conclusively; A person cannot be drafted moar than twice in two places without his consent; but all men has a right to be drafted at least onct. I don't think even a writ of habeous corpus can deprive a man of this last blessed privilege.

Latest News

CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

Official War Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 10:45 P.M.

Maj. Gen. Dix, New York.

The following telegram, from Maj. Gen. Slocum, dated this day in Atlanta, and just received, confirms the capture of that city:

"Gen. Sherman has taken Atlanta, and the Twentieth corps now occupy the city. The battle was fought near that place, in which General Sherman was successful. The particulars are not known.

(Signed,) H. H. SLOCUM, Major General.

An unofficial report states that in the battle fought near Lost Point, by Gen. Sherman, with Hood, the Rebel army was cut in two, with very heavy loss to the enemy, and that Gen. Hardee was killed. Our loss is not known.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

A Thunderbolt for Copperheads!

THE APPROACHING DRAFT.

Its Burdens Materially Lightened.

Grant Wants but 100,000 More Men.

These to Finish the Rebellion and Restore Peace.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—8 P. M.

It is ascertained with reasonable certainty that the naval and other credits required by the act of Congress will amount to 200,000, including New York, which has not been reported yet to the Department; so that the President's call of July 19 is practicably reduced to 300,000 men to meet and take the place of—

First—The new enlistments in the navy;

Second—The casualties of battle, sickness, prisoners and desertion; and

Third—The hundred day's troops, and all others going out by expiration of service this Fall.

One hundred thousand new troops promptly furnished are all that General Grant asks for the capture of Richmond and to give a finishing blow to the rebel armies yet in the field. The residue of the call would be adequate for garrisons in forts and to guard all the lines of communication and supply, free the country from guerrillas, give security to trade, protect commerce and travel, and establish peace, order and tranquility in every State. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Admiral Farragut's final account of the capture of Fort Morgan has reached the Navy Department. The fort did not fire a gun, but after raising the white flag, and pending the exchange of notes, the Rebels spiked the guns and destroyed the ammunition they had surrendered—a proceeding only less dishonorable than shooting unarmed captives.

By Telegraph from Harrisburg, Noon.

Details of the Capture of Atlanta.

Our loss in the capture of Atlanta will not exceed 1200. We have possession of over 300 Rebel dead, 250 wounded, and 1000 well prisoners. The Rebels destroyed seven locomotives and eighty-one cars loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left 14 pieces of artillery, most of them uninjured, and a large number of small arms. The enemy blew up his magazines and left in the night time, when the 20th Corps (Gen. Slocum) took possession of the place.

Last accounts from the Shenandoah Valley represent the Rebels as apparently falling back, about Winchester.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—1 P. M.—Gold has declined to $2 42 since the receipt of the glorious news from Sherman.

Ten privates have recently been tried and convicted of desertion and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor at Fort Delaware for two or three years, and to forfeit all pay and allowances.

A battle is reported to have taken place on the 25th of July, near Knife River, between Gen. Sully's command and 5,000 Indians. The latter were defeated, losing 150; our loss 5 killed and 20 or 30 wounded.

☞Special attention is invited to John Fareira's Advt. in this issue. His assortment of Fancy Furs, for Ladies' and Children's wear, is very large and of a superior quality. Give him a call.

A HERO.—A letter from Chambersburg to one of the Philadelphia papers says:

Among the tragic events of the burning of Chambersburg was the shooting of two Rebels, by Dr. Andrew Miller, while they were in the act of burning his store and dwelling. I had a conversation with the Doctor, and he gave me freely the circumstances of the affair. It appears that after the shop had been set on fire twice by igniting paper, he succeeded in extinguishing the flames, when the wretches re-entered his house, and one of them struck the doctor on the cheek with a bit of burning wood dipped in turpentine, and he carries the scar yet. They then caught hold of a demijohn of alcohol, breaking which the flames instantly enveloped the entire store. As the ruffians were making the best of their way out, and coming toward Dr. Miller, he seized a double-barreled gun, each barrel loaded with six slugs, and gave them the contents of a barrel each. The first one was hit in the face, and the other received the charge in his breast. Both fell, when the doctor shut the door, and they were consumed in the funeral pyre their own hands had lighted.

THREE IMPORTANT THINGS.—Three things to love; courage, gentleness, and affection. Three things to admire; intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness. Three things to hate; cruelty, arrogance, and ingratitude. Three things to delight in; beauty, frankness, and freedom. Three things to wish for; health, friends, and a cheerful spirit. Three things to pray for; faith, peace, and purity of heart. Three things to like; cordiality, good humor, and mirthfulness. Three things to avoid; idleness, loquacity, and flippant jesting. Three things to cultivate; good books, good friends, and good temper. Three things to contend for; honor, country, and friends. Three things to govern; temper, impulse, and tongue.

A correspondent of the Scientific American writes as follows: "Common brass clocks may be cleaned by immersing the works in boiling water. Rough as this treatment may appear it works well, and I have for many years past boiled my clocks whenever they stop from an accumulation of dust or a thickening of the oil upon the pivots. They should be boiled in pure rain water and dried on a warm stove or near the fire. I write this by the tick of an eight-day clock which was boiled a year ago and has behaved perfectly well ever since."

A COPPERHEAD troubled with his treasonable talk a family in Keokuk, Iowa, the youngest member of whom was a little girl of three years. She said to him at one of his visits: "Do home, toppyhead; do home, twick." He left.

To cure us of our immoderate love of gain, we should seriously consider how many goods there are that money will not purchase, and these the best; and how many evils that money will not remedy, and these the worst.

Gail Borden, of Winsted, Conn., condensed all the blackberries sent him for the army gratuitously, and furnished all the sugar at his own expense.

☞No change in the Lewisburg Markets to-day.

Died.

Near Milton, on the 23d inst., DAVID MARR, aged — years.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!

AT JOHN FAREIRA'S Old Established Fur Manufactory No 718, Arch St., Above 7th, PHILAD.

I have now in store of my own importation and manufacture, one of the *Largest*, and *most Beautiful* selections of **Fancy Furs**, for Ladies' and Children's Wear, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gents' Fur Gloves and Collars.

As my Furs were all purchased when Gold was at a much lower premium than at present, I am enabled to dispose of them at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Union county and vicinity.

☞Remember the Name, Number and street!

JOHN FAREIRA, 718 ARCH Street, above 7th, south side.

☞I have no partner, nor connection with any other store in Philadelphia [1064:m3]

Avoid the Draft!

$400 Local Bounty, $100 U. S. Bounty, for Recruits for one year.

CAVALRY WANTED!

COL. J. IRVIN GREGG of the 16th Penn'a Cavalry, is at home in Lewisburg, wounded, and will accept of recruits for one, two or three years, for his regiment. An excellent opportunity for those desirous of entering a good Cavalry regiment.

$100 Bounty will be paid those enrolling themselves to the borough of Lewisburg, upon certificate of muster.

Apply to HENRY FRICK, ELISHA SHOAFALEY, DR. DOCK, JOHN B. LINN, Financial Committee.

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 furniture, fixtures and utensils of Mr. RICHARD M. COOPER, 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 20, 1863

Miller wanted.

A good Miller can secure a good situation. Inquire of JOHN WALLS & CO
Lewisburg, May 25, 1864

Proclamation

AFTER

PROCLAMATION!

BUT the latest of all is that of

C. W. SCHAFFLE,

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, Perfumeries, Coal Oil, Lamps, Brushes, Toys, Fancy Notions, Soaps, Confectioneries, Nuts, Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars, Cutlery, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded.

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

LEWISBURG - - MAY 28, 1864

GUNS, PISTOLS, FISHING TACKLE, FINE CUTLERY, and Sporting Apparatus generally.

RODS, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Bait, Flies, Hooks, Nets, Foils, Gloves, Masks, Billies, Corkscrews, 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—Philadelphia. 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 occupy as a Coal Yard, without my consent. Boatmen are notified not to tie up at my Wharf, without first consulting me. Any one violating the above notice will be considered a trespasser, and prosecuted as such.

WM. FEGLEY
Lewisburg, April 8, 1864

KREMER, LONG & CO. have just rec'd

SPRING GOODS,

A great variety of descriptions and prices—call and see. [May 6]

JUST received a fine assortment **Ladies' Dress Goods**, Embroidery, Veils, Gloves, Trimmings, &c. &c. suitable for the season—also a fine lot of Domestics—at

June 20 KREMER, LONG & CO'S

CARPETS just rec'd (June 20) by KREMER, LONG & CO

PLASTER, Salt and Fish for sale by KREMER, LONG & CO

THE BEST INVENTION OUT!

LYMAN'S PATENT SELF-SEALING FRUIT JAR, warranted to be superior to anything of the kind in the market. An examination of the Jar will convince any intelligent person of its merits. It has no wax to melt, screws to corrode, or springs to break, but is made on strictly philosophical principles. Call and examine it.

For sale wholesale and retail by T. G. EVANS, Agent.
Lewisburg, July 29, 1864.

$75 Reward.

STOLEN, on last Saturday night, from the pasture field of the subscriber, near New Columbia, Union county, a

BLACK MARE,

medium size, heavy set, one white hind hoof, with 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. 23, 1864. JOHN R. BENNAGE.

Two Articles

can be had at Beaver's Drug Store—

Nichol's Sulphite of Lime for keeping Cider sweet.

Also Kline's Patent Glass Fruit Jar, admitted to be the most PERFECT and in every respect the most RELIABLE Jar in town or elsewhere.

1064 P. H. BEAVER.

ESTRAY.

STRAYED, from the premises of the subscriber, in Northumberland, on the 22d inst., a COW, about 6 years old, white, speckled with black, heavy with calf.

Any person informing me of her whereabouts will have all expenses paid.

JOSEPH B. BURGARD.
Northumberland, Aug. 27, 1864.

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS letters of administration upon the estate of ELIJAH GUYER, dec'd, late of White Deer township, Union Co., have been granted to the subscriber, 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.

JOHN GUYER, Adm'r, or his Att'y, J. M. C. RANKS.
July 28, 1864

SCHOOL NOTICE.

BY order of the School Directors of the Borough of Lewisburg, the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this Borough will open on Thursday the 15th day of September, 1864—and Saturday the 24 of September is fixed for the Examination of Applicants for the TEN SCHOOLS, (to be held in the South Ward School Building,) commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN B. LINN, Secretary of the Board

HOW TO DESTROY ROACHES, RATS, MICE, Bed Bugs, Ants &c.

Use Burt's Vermin Exterminator!

IT IS INFALLIBLE—IS INFALLIBLE! Is put up in Large Boxes for 25 cts. Is all ready for use, without mixing with other articles. Does not spoil, get dry or worthless by keeping, like some other preparations. Vermin are exterminated by it. Rats and Mice die out of their holes. Is not dangerous to use. Gives satisfaction to all who use it. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States. Caution.—Be sure and ask for BURT'S EXTERMINATOR, in large boxes, with testimonials and signed by the Proprietor. Depot—No. 180 South Tenth street above Walnut. Manufactory—No. 139 Jackson street, above Walnut, between Tenth and Eleventh, Philadelphia.

Sold in Lewisburg, by BENNETT BROS, Wholesale and Retail—also by BAKER & CO—C. W. SCHAFFLE—and P. H. BEAVER. [1063:y22]

GRIFFIN'S PATENT

Glass Jars and Glass Covers,

FOR preserving FRUITS in a perfectly fresh state. They require no Wax, Solder, or Cement, seal instantly, and are more easily sealed and opened than any other article for the purpose ever invented. All kinds of wax and cement are equally disagreeable, and uncertain in sealing. Being made entirely of glass, these avoid the objections to other jars where tin or other metal is used in the covers. For sale in Lewisburg, only by

1054 KREMER, LONG & CO

Williamsport Oil Works.

NON-EXPLOSIVE *Pure* Crystal Carbon Oil IN TIGHT PACKAGES.

Orders promptly attended to.

H. L. Holden.
Williamsport, Pa 1053

Doctor H. C. STEDMAN,

HAVING returned from the Army, is now located at Buffaloe X Roads and offers his professional services to the public. May be found at Wm. T. Linn's

Buffaloe Tp, June 16, 1864 pd3m

SUMAC WANTED.

I WILL pay the highest market price in CASH for

50 Tons of Sumac,

delivered at my Tanyard in Lewisburg. Persons who intend gathering, should commence immediately, as the stalk will soon commence to get woody and hard.

E. J. HULL.
Lewisburg, June 13, 1864

Estate of Jonathan Koser, dec'd.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Jonathan Koser, dec'd, late of Buffaloe township, Union county, have been granted to the subscribers in due form of law. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN KOSER, Buffaloe, } Executors
SOLOMON KOSER, Kelly, }
June 14, 1864 pd

The Eye and the Ear.

DR. 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 cataract of both eyes—was blind of one, and nearly so of the other. Had physicians attending him, to no effect. Dr. Knight undertook his case, and cured him without an operation. I would advise all who are afflicted to give him a call. SAMUEL WOLF.
Hartleton, Jan. 7, 1864 [1052]

Estate of John Dieffenderfer, Sen., dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of John Dieffenderfer, Sr, dec'd, late of White Deer township, Union county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN H. CAMPBELL, Adm'r
White Deer Mills, June 14, 1864 pd

HENRY HARPER,

No 620, Arch St. PHILADELPHIA, Manufacturer and DEALER IN

WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER-WARE,

and ROGERS' superior PLATED WARE.

☞All kinds of SILVER WARE made on the premises. WATCH Repairing carefully done 1043m3 rw