

# UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., TUESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1864.

"THE UNION," established in 1814—Whole No. 2,657.

"CHRONICLE," established in 1843—Whole No. 1,060.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY—  
Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

## AT INDEPENDENT HALL!

Maj. CHARLES H. SHRINER speaks on  
MONDAY Evening,  
CLINTON LLOYD, Esq., on  
TUESDAY Evening.  
Everybody is invited to attend.

[Maj. Shriver having been engaged to canvass Lyeoming county, his appointment for Thursday in Lewisburg is withdrawn.]

**NOTICE**—At the written request of Messrs. Goodman, Aiken, Howard, Heaver, Marsh, Strawbridge, Forrest, A. Hayes, M. Driesbach, Orwig, Davis, J. Hayes, and others, Rev. A. PORTER will preach, in the Christian Chapel, Sat. Eve, Sept. 24, the sermon preached by him the 11th inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock. A general invitation is extended.

Only three weeks to the Election. It is a great distance, and hard work to reach some of the Soldiers—so they should be assessed, their taxes paid, and Tickets forwarded them AT ONCE, or we may lose many of their votes.

As an earnest of Maj. Shriver's confidence in the success of the Union Ticket, we state that Monday week, on his nomination by the Conference being ratified by our County Committee, he sent in his resignation as Deputy Assessor of the Slave War Tax.

We have not heard that Judge Wallo has resigned his present position, altho' it is incompatible with that he now seeks.

## The Tories of 1776 and the Copperheads of 1864.

Lorenzo Sabine has issued a work upon the principles and acts of those who sided with the British and Indians in the long, bloody war for Liberty and Union. The book is timely in showing that our fathers suffered far greater wrongs, privations, dangers, heart-burnings, discouragements and sore trials, than we have yet done.

Do our own people now plot in secret against the government? Thirty thousand Royalists took up arms against Washington, aided by many more in various ways. New York city was ruled by Tories. The same class, in South Carolina, compelled Gov. Ben Lincoln to surrender Charleston to the enemy, in 1780.

Are there men to be found who sell to the enemies of their country? Washington, while his army was in rags and starving at Valley Forge, writes to Col. Stewart, "I am amazed at the report you make of the quantity of provisions that goes daily into Philadelphia (then occupied by the British army) from the county of Bucks."

Do officers, through personal jealousies or a desire to shirk, now throw up their commissions? John Adams, in 1777, writes: "I am worried to death with the wrangles between military officers, high and low. They quarrel like cats and dogs. They worry one another like mastiffs, scrambling for rank and pay like apes after nuts."

Are surgeons now dismissed for incompetency or speculation? "Many of the surgeons," says Washington, "are very great rascals, contumacious the men to whom complaints to exempt them from duty, and often receiving bribes to procure discharges or furloughs." They also draw "medicines and stores in the most profuse and extravagant manner for private purposes."

Have we "bounty jumpers"? So had our fathers. Men enlisted only to get their thousand dollars, and then desert. A thousand men after they had voluntarily enlisted, perjured themselves, in order to escape the service. Many deserters recaptured under new recruiting officers. It was no uncommon thing for them to desert by the twenty and thirty at a time.

Have we now shoddy contractors who fatten on fraud, and demagogues who figure on fraud? Read Washington's picture of his time. "I should in one word say that idleness, dissipation, and extravagance, seem to have laid fast hold of most; that speculation, peculation, and an insatiable thirst for riches, seem to have got the better of every order of men, and that party disputes and personal quarrels are the great business of the day."

There is, in fact, no possible discouragement now encountered by American patriots, but existed in a greater degree during the Revolution, and yet our fathers triumphed over all of them.

We do not press this subject on our readers to excite any rancor or treason, but to show that our fathers had to deal with the same difficulties which confront us. And we would warn those men who now plot against the government, that their names, in company with their companions of the Revolution, will go down to posterity covered with infamy.

## S. P. Chase on the Prospect.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.  
Ex-Secretary Chase has returned from his tour through the New England States, and says that portion of the Union will give for President Lincoln a much larger majority than it did in 1860.

Such is the prospect elsewhere, also.

No War news of importance.

Court is in session—probably will not continue more than a day or two longer.

## MAKE CLEAN SWEEPS!

Two States have spoken since the Copperheads at Chicago voted to surrender to the Rebellion by the delusive dodge of an armistice! Those two States, in former times, were opposed in politics—Vermont was inflexibly Whig, and Maine strongly Democratic. Now, they speak in thunder tones against the sacrifice proposed. Both States—every County in each State—are for the straight-out Administration which is fighting the Rebels! Every Governor and State Officer—every Congressman—every State Senator—every County officer elected, thus far, is friendly to Abraham Lincoln. The contest opens fairly.

Let every County in every loyal State follow these good examples, and elevate to office no man who, in this momentous crisis, is not clearly on the right, safe side. Let us make a complete, clean sweep!

## Notes up the River.

In Williamsport, found the Gazette (of venerable memory) has been quietly asleep for some weeks, leaving young Democrat to prescribe all the local political poison dealt out in Lyeoming county. A consolidation of the two concerns would be a good thing all around. The Cops here are laboring under the delusion that Judge Wallis will eat up Maj. Shriver as Senator candidate without the trouble of salting! Capron & Kinsloe are running the Union Bulletin vigorously, printing, on a power press, not only their own work, but also Mr. Volkmar's Zeitung, and 2500 copies of the Scudbote, a German Baptist paper for which Volkmar sets the type—the editor is A. Heinrich, pastor of three small churches, north of town, composed of very industrious foreign-born farmers.

Jersey Shore.—The railway from here up Pine Creek to the N. Y. & Erie, is in preparatory progress, and as soon as there can be more workmen easily obtained is likely to put Jersey Shore on the advance. There is considerable wealth and business energy here, and building going on, but the narrowness of the main street detracts from the merits of what might be much better displayed. Their Herald is a very respectable sheet, apparently supported well, but, in trying to be "neutral," runs against a great many snags on each shore.

If it were "independent," it would have fair sailing. Posterity will wonder how two fair-minded young men, of ordinary powers of body and soul, could be neutral in this contest as this! Met Mr. G. B. Manly, our candidate for Assembly from this county—a plain, sensible, gray haired man, (and boasts a little of having Rev. Benj. H. Hamlin for a son-in-law.) He first was in East Tennessee when the war first raged there, and left, he says, when they began to hang better men than himself! Hope he will call on a good many of the Unionists of Union and Snyder counties, before election day. Mr. Humm's defeat, as candidate for Senator, is not altogether relished by his friends, but Mr. Shriver's nomination is quite acceptable, and the party are anxious to see and hear him.

Called on a young lady, well known and loved in L., who has not been able to walk in over two years, and who, while suffering much, her pastor says is "patient as an angel." She so enjoys the treasures of well-learned memory and well-trained reflection, the power of reading and conversation, and the pure love of self-consecrated friends, that a well man might be tempted to desire to become an invalid—probably, for a very short time only.

Lock Haven.—There is a large accumulation of people, money and boards in this place—very much scattered, however, so that grading, paving streets and sidewalks will be very expensive indeed whenever the people get so agreed that we can commence improvements at any particular place. As it is, almost everything (especially on a rainy day) looks shabby, and unfinished—indicating a floating population, and great inequality of wealth—some superior buildings, and many very poor ones. Another great disadvantage is the liability of the whole town to inundations, from which they may often suffer, as they have in the past. The water not long since rose to the windows of the house where I slept, and in 1847 my kind land lady said a child died in the house she then lived in, and for burial was taken away from the upper rooms in a boat. The possibility of such events is a serious drawback to any one staying in the town over night; he can hardly sleep well on knowing he might find himself in a stationary ark before morning; and then there must be more agreeable ways of spending the night, than the railway to Erie is finished, and but for the scarcity of rolling stock (needed by the Government) would have been used before this: the formal opening is promised in the early part of October. An old engine blew up recently, above only, the road to Milesburg is not finished, but if an iron road will be, and then the new route—Lock Haven to Tyrone—will take thousands who would otherwise travel by Sunbury and Marysville for Pittsburg. Thus it will be seen that Lock Haven is an important railway and business point, despite its unfortunate lowness of site. There is a great superfluity of laborers here, and many of the religious denominations appear to have a fair start in the way of houses of worship. The Baptists have bought the largest lot in town for building upon, but now occupy Strayer's Hall. The Northmen and Association, however, is very kindly entertained in the house of the M. E. Church, Tuesday to Thursday. Geo. M. Spratt was chosen Moderator; Jos. P. Tustin, Assistant Clerk; Robert Dunbar, Treasurer. Baptists reported, 127—next gain, 36. Of the 223 church letters read, all breathed the most patriotic spirit—except the 1 letter, from a divided church, which gave an intelligible dig against "political preaching." Measures were recommended for the occupancy of the fields opening on the railway towards Warren and Milesburg, and for the establishment of a family paper for the 40,000 members of the denomination in this State. The 45th session is to be held in Danville, 24 Wednesday in Sept. 1865. Qui-

## Visit to the President.

The Grant County (Wisconsin) Herald contains a letter from John T. Mills, judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, giving an account of a recent interview with Mr. Lincoln, with a report of the remarks of the latter in regard to the consequences which would follow the adoption of the war policy urged by the friends of Gen. McClellan. We quote from the Judge.

"Mr. President, said Ex Gov. Randall, 'why can't you seek seclusion, and play hermit for a fortnight? It would re-investigate you.'"

"Ay," said the President, "but two or three weeks would do me no good. I can not fly from my thoughts—my solicitude for this great country follows me wherever I go. I don't think it is personal vanity or ambition, though I am not free from these infirmities, but I can not but feel that the weal or woe of this great nation will be decided in November. There is no programme offered by any wing of the Democratic party but that must result in the permanent destruction of the Union."

"But, Mr. President, Gen. McClellan is in favor of crushing out the rebellion by force. He will be the Chicago candidate."

"Sir," said the President, "the slightest knowledge of arithmetic will prove to any man that the Rebel armies can not be destroyed with Democratic strategy. It would sacrifice all the white men of the North to do it. There are now in the service of the United States near two hundred thousand able-bodied colored men, most of them under arms, defending and acquiring Union territory. The Democratic strategy demands that these be disbanded, and that the masters be conciliated by restoring them to slavery. The black men who now assist Union prisoners to escape, are to be converted into our enemies, in the vain hope of gaining the good will of their masters. We shall have to fight two nations instead of one. You can not conciliate the South, if you guarantee to them ultimate success; and the experience of the present war proves their success is inevitable if you fling the compulsory labor of millions of black men on their side of the scale. Will you give our enemies such military advantages as to insure success, and then depend on coaxing, flattery, and concession to get them back into the Union? Abandon all the posts now garrisoned by black men, take two hundred thousand men from our side and put them in the battle-field or corn field against us, and we would be compelled to abandon the war in three weeks. We have to hold territory in important and sickly places; where are the Democrats to do this? It was a free fight, and the field was open to the War Democrats to put down this rebellion by fighting against both master and slave, long before the present policy was inaugurated. There have been men base enough to propose to me to return to slavery the black warriors of Port Hudson and Olustee, and thus win the respect of the masters they fought. Should I do so, I should deserve to be damned in time and eternity. Come what will, I will keep my faith with friend and foe. My enemies pretend I am now carrying on this war for the sole purpose of abolition. So long as I am President, it shall be carried on for the sole purpose of restoring the Union. But no human power can subdue this rebellion without the use of the emancipation policy, and every other policy calculated to weaken the moral and physical forces of the rebellion. Freedom has given us two hundred thousand men raised on Southern soil. It will give us more yet. Just so much it has subtracted from the enemy, and instead of alienating the South, there are now evidences of a fraternal feeling growing up between our men and the rank and file of the rebel soldiers. Let my enemies prove to the country that the destruction of slavery is not necessary to a restoration of the Union. I will abide the issue."

I saw that the President was not a mere joker, but a man of deep convictions, of abiding faith in justice, truth and Providence. His voice was pleasant, his manner earnest and emphatic. As he warmed with his theme, his mind grew to the magnitude of his body. I felt I was in the presence of the great guiding intellect of the age, and that those huge Atlantean shoulders were fit to "bear the weight of mightiest monarchies." His transparent honesty, republican simplicity, his gushing sympathy for those who offered their lives for the country, his utter forgetfulness of self in his concern for its welfare, could not but inspire me with confidence that he was Heaven's instrument to conduct his people through this sea of blood to a Canaan of peace and freedom.

J. T. MILLS.

## IN THE POST OFFICE.

In the office all alone at the table sitting—  
Smiling faces come and go, past the window sitting.  
"Letter here for me or John?" "Paper here for Billy?"  
"Look again, there must be one card from Cousin Willie."  
"Number Ninety, if you please"—Oh, that "glorious" is cheating!"  
"Thank you," sweet as music falls upon the sense of hearing.  
"Mailing time!" The window looks with arming letter,  
While the restless outside crowd wonder what the matter.  
Here's Lover's mixture come, full of glowing lines;  
Here's a pack of dandy notes from a dozen Misses;  
Written at the table's end, you may see another.  
Here I fold a motley pack, white and red and yellow,  
One unpaid, of "double weight"—O the greedy fellow!  
So they come and go as they go, through the P. M.'s fingers;  
Fretful written, fondly sent—How the master lingers!  
But I hope it may soon come and be directed to  
LAWRENCE, Sept. 15, 1864. H. B. H.

## SENSIBLE SOLDIERS.—

The York True Democrat says quite a number of recruits for the one year's service, who, previous to the late election, had intended to credit themselves to the townships in which they reside, now positively refuse to do so, because those townships, by a majority, declared that the soldier had no right to vote.

## McClellan and Slavery.

Having, a few days ago, given Gen. McClellan's record on arbitrary arrests and the draft, we turn now to his record on the slavery question. It is mostly contained in that celebrated Harrison's Leading letter, written on the 8th day of July, 1862, immediately after the completion of the disastrous "change of base" movement. The tone of the whole letter is impertinent in the extreme, as in it Gen. McClellan assumes to lecture the President upon his duty in regard to the civil as well as military aspects of the crisis—a crisis which Gen. McClellan had himself largely assisted to produce. But curses (for the letter contained curses, albeit they were sugar-coated,) like chickens, come home to roost, and the words which Gen. McClellan wrote in 1862, in a fit of anger arising from disappointed ambition, will serve to weaken him now in the house of his friends. We quote only so much of the letter as contains the General's opinion of the mode necessary to be observed in dealing with the troublesome slavery question.

"I'd QU'S ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 7, 1862."

Slaves contrabanded under act of Congress seeking military protection, should receive it. The right of the Government to appropriate permanently to its own service, claims to slave labor, should be asserted and the right of the owner to compensation therefor should be recognized. This principle might be extended upon grounds of military necessity and security to ALL THE SLAVES WITHIN A PARTICULAR STATE, THOSE WORKING MANUMISSION IN SUCH STATE. In Missouri, perhaps in Western Virginia, also, and possibly even in Maryland, the expediency of such a measure is only a question of time.

Very respectfully,  
Your Obedient Servant,  
GEORGE H. MCCLELLAN,  
Major General Commanding.

Mark the fact that Gen. McClellan here distinctly asserts, months before even the preliminary proclamation of emancipation was issued, that the "right of the Government to appropriate permanently to its own service claims to slave labor, should be asserted." He also recommends the emancipation of "all the slaves within a particular State," "upon grounds of military necessity." Now, we ask the fair-minded Democrat, if ABRAHAM LINCOLN has done more with regard to the negro than Gen. McClellan recommended fully two years ago? He has armed able-bodied slaves that they might fight in the Union. That was merely asserting "the right of the Government to appropriate permanently to its own service claims to slave labor." He has declared the slaves of certain rebellious States to be free. What is that but extending the principle of appropriating slave labor to "all the slaves within a particular State," thus working manumission in such State? And all this has been done by Abraham Lincoln, as recommended by Gen. McClellan, "upon grounds of military necessity."

Two months after the Harrison's Leading letter was written, the President issued the preliminary proclamation of emancipation, and at once the whole Democratic party snuffed danger ahead. "State Rights" were about to be invaded; "niggers" were to swarm throughout the entire North; and the war was to be perverted into an "Abolition crusade." That party-to-day wields no argument more vigorously against the Administration than that which is afforded it by the arming of negroes and the freeing of the slaves of Rebels. And yet every act of President Lincoln in relation not only to the slaves of Rebel but also of Loyal States, is endorsed by the terms of Gen. McClellan's letter, who is now the candidate for the Presidency of that same Democratic party. The author of the principal arbitrary arrest of the war, the first official to recommend a draft, and the advocate of negro emancipation—such is the candidate of the Democracy who are opposed to all these acts of "tyranny and usurpation!" Verily, if ever there was a party in this country that has completely stultified itself, it is the Copperhead Peace party of 1864.

## The Electoral Vote.

The number of electoral votes to be cast next fall, omitting those of the seceded States, is 231. They are apportioned as follows:

California..... 5	Minnesota..... 4
Connecticut..... 6	Missouri..... 11
Delaware..... 3	New Hampshire..... 5
Illinois..... 16	New Jersey..... 7
Indiana..... 13	New York..... 33
Iowa..... 8	Ohio..... 21
Kansas..... 8	Oregon..... 3
Kentucky..... 11	Pennsylvania..... 26
Maine..... 7	Rhode Island..... 4
Maryland..... 7	Vermont..... 5
Massachusetts..... 12	West Virginia..... 5
Michigan..... 8	Wisconsin..... 8

Total number of votes..... 231  
Number required for election..... 116  
New Jersey, Kentucky, and Missouri, may possibly go against Lincoln, but the remainder is reasonably sure for him.

Isaac C. Wynn has taken charge of the Danville Academy.

## An Old Copperhead.

From a Proclamation to the Citizens and Soldiers of the United States, issued October 20, 1850.

You are promised liberty by the leaders of your affairs, but is there an individual in the enjoyment of it save your oppressors? Who among you dare speak or write what he thinks against the tyranny that has robbed you of your property, imprisoned your souls, dragged you to the field of battle, and is daily deluging your country with your blood?

Your country once was happy, and had the proffered peace been embraced, the last two years of misery had been spent in peace and plenty, and repairing the desolation of a quarrel that would have set the quarrel of Great Britain and America in a true light, and cemented their friendship.

I wish to lead a chosen band of Americans to the attainment of peace, liberty and safety, the first objects in taking the field. What is America but a land of widows, orphans and beggars?—But what need of argument to such as feel infinitely more misery than tongue can express? I give you promise of most affectionate welcome to all who are disposed to join me in measures necessary to close the scene of our affliction, which must be increased till we are content with the liberality of the parent country, who still offers us protection and perpetual exemption from all taxes but such as we shall think fit to impose upon ourselves.

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

Don't you hear some people talk in the same strain in our own day? Traitors and sympathizers with our country's foes seek to scare and coax the people into a short but dishonorable peace, just when our hopes are brightest, by hypocritically mouthing about the "blood" they have shed themselves, and the "widows, orphans and beggars" they are making! "Come back to King George and good Royal times," cried Arnold and his Tories. "The Union as it was, with Slavery for ever!" cry the Googeytes of our day.

Something for Douglas Democrats to Remember.

Before the rebellion broke out, Senator Douglas, referring to the Southern States, said: "If they remain in the Union, I will go as far as the Constitution will warrant me in securing their rights; but if they secede, I am in favor of allowing them just as many slaves and just as much slave territory as they can hold at the point of the bayonet."

Every county in Pennsylvania is to be contested this fall. Even in Berks, Hon. Wm. M. Heister (Sec. of the Com'th under Gov. Packard) is up for Congress, with a strong ticket throughout. The Republicans elected Schwarz and Keim to Congress and will try and elect Heister, in Berks, this autumn of misled people.

Sunday week, about noon, the barn of Mr. Henry Shaker, about four miles from Middleburg, was struck by lightning, and burned to the ground, together with a large quantity of grain, hay, a buggy &c. The loss is estimated at about \$2000, of which about \$600 is covered by insurance.

Mr. SHRINER is a thorough Union man, is well known throughout the district as an able speaker and defender of the cause of our country, and will doubtless carry the district by a handsome majority.—Money Luminary.

A man by the name of Gingerich, from Northumberland county, came over to Selingsgrove on last Saturday week, and committed suicide, by hanging himself in his father's garret. Cause—dissipation.

The soldiers in camp Chase, Ohio, had a vote for President, resulting as follows: For Lincoln, 962; McClellan, 44; Fremont, 15. (Old Abe ahead as far as heard from.)

At a meeting of the Members of the Bar of Union county, held Sept. 14, 1864, at the office of J. C. Bucher, Esq., in the borough of Lewisburg, upon the occasion of the death of SAMUEL S. BARTON, Esq.

William Van Zeele was chosen Chairman and Alfred Hayes Secretary.

On motion, Messrs. J. B. Linn, Samuel H. Orwig and Jos. C. Bucher were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feeling of the Bar in relation to the death of their late fellow member. Whereupon the Committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the personal character of our deceased friend exhibited such qualities as became a gentleman and member of the bar; and that as a friend and as an Attorney, a high sense of honor and purity of character were his distinguishing characteristics.

Resolved, That we respectfully beg leave to tender to the afflicted family of our departed brother the deep sympathy of the members of the bar, and that we will attend, in a body, his funeral from his late residence in Lewisburg, on the afternoon of the 20th inst.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary be and they are authorized to convey to the family of our deceased brother, and to the Court at its next session, for entry upon its Minutes; and further, that these resolutions be published in the several newspapers of the County.

WM. VAN ZEELE, President.  
ALFRED HAYES, Secretary.

## Lewisburg Markets

Corrected Semi-Weekly by Walls & Smith.

Wheat..... \$2.40	Butter, prime \$ 50
Corn..... 1.50	do common 40
Rye..... 1.60	Eggs..... 20
Oats, 32 lb..... 75	Lard, fresh..... 25
Flaxseed..... 90@1.00	Tallow..... 15
Barley..... 3.00	Potatoes..... 1.00
Ham..... 25	Dried Apples, lb..... 1.00
Sides & Shoulder..... 15	Wool..... 1.00
do with Ribs 10	Country Soap 8@10
Rags..... 6@8	

## 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 started of both eyes—a kind of ointment, and nearly so of the other. I had physicians attending him, but 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.

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 Domestic—  
June 20 KREMER, LONG & CO'S

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

## FOR RENT.

Apply to  
A SMALL HOUSE  
E. C. WOLFE.  
PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Friday, the 23rd day of September, 1864, at the house of Josiah Raack, in White Deer township, Union county, the following property, viz:

2 Working Horses, 2 two-year old Colts, 2 Steers, 1 Top Buggy, 1 four horse Wagon, 1 Clover Huller, 2 Ploughs, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; also, a lot of Tobacco on poles.

Mr. Raack has enlisted, and is obliged to sell his stock on account of having no one to attend to it.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M., when terms will be made known by Sept. 15 JACOB LEISER, Agent

## PUBLIC SALE.

THE Personal Property of L. C. Jones D. Messers, dec'd, will be sold at Public Sale, on

Saturday, the 24th day of September.

The property consists of old Brick, old Posts, Boards, Iron and Castings, 1 Plow, 1 Sled and Box, marble top Bureau and Wash Stand, Cottage Bedstead, Centre Table, Rocking Chairs, Mattresses and Bed Clothing, 1 keg of Brandy, &c. &c.

There will also be offered 1 Share of Stock in the Lewisburg Literary Association, and 2 Shares of Stock in Lewisburg Gas Company. Sale will begin at 10 o'clock P. M. on said day, at the Brick kiln, near Lewisburg, and will afterwards be continued at Chamberlin's Block, when terms will be made known by JOSEPH MUSKER, Sept. 13] Adm'r Estate of L. C. Jones D. Messers dec'd.

## The Penn. State Agricultural Society

WILL hold its next Annual Exhibition at EASTON, Pa., commencing Tuesday, Sept. 27, and closing Friday, Sept. 30, 1864. EP Premiums over \$10,000. Read the following abstract:

CATTLE.—Foreign Imported, 10 premiums ranging from \$20 to \$200; other grades of Cattle, 31 premiums, from \$20 to \$100; and 21 premiums from \$2 to \$4. Best lot of Cattle, all less than 15, owned and held as farm stock, &c., all \$20; best lot of Cattle, all less than 15, owned and held as farm stock, &c., all \$20; best lot of Cattle, all less than 15, owned and held as farm stock, &c., all \$20.

Single Aurochs Imported, 6 premiums, from \$20 to \$15; Throughbred, 29 premiums, from \$20 to \$100; Yerington and Naxos, a premium of \$20; one of 200, and one of 100; Fencing, one of \$20; Method of Fencing, one of \$20; Best of 50; Best of 100; Best of 200; Best of 300; Best of 400; Best of 500; Best of 600; Best of 700; Best of 800; Best of 900; Best of 1000.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Best plow, \$10; Best of 10; Best of 20; Best of 30; Best of 40; Best of 50; Best of 60; Best of 70; Best of 80; Best of 90; Best of 100; Best of 110; Best of 120; Best of 130; Best of 140; Best of 150; Best of 160; Best of 170; Best of 180; Best of 190; Best of 200.

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, for the period of one year. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit the patronage heretofore extended to this establishment.

H. L. MAHON  
Lewisburg, April 20, 1863

## 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, Fats, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Coal Oil, Lamps, Brushes, Teys, Pipes, Notions, Soaps, Confectioneries, Nuts, Pincettes, Cigars, Cutlery, &c. &c. &c.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded.

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

LEWISBURG - - - Mar 28, 1864

## 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:

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June 20 KREMER, LONG & CO'S

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

## "Republicans! Show your Colors!"

A new style Campaign, Model of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, sent free anywhere for 25 cents.  
EP Address Box No. 6, Hartleton, Union county, Pa.

## LADIES' FANCY FURS!