

UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1863.

"THE UNION," established in 1814—Whole No., 2,621.

"CHRONICLE," established in 1843—Whole No., 1,003.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—

Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

See New Advertisements.

The Danger.

It is now two weeks since Governor CURTIS officially and solemnly warned the People of Pennsylvania that an armed, hostile, powerful foe, under a strange flag, was invading the soil of Pennsylvania. Fortwith the Democratic leaders set at work to smother the danger, and to repress the risings of patriotism among the People. The consequence was, thousands of men were turned back, and the Capital left defenceless.

A few sagacious, earnest men, responded, and went to throw up fortifications on the bluffs opposite Harrisburg, or marched out in the Valley towards the enemy.

For two weeks, the enemy have been roaming in the Valley, taking new horses in place of the old ones, and helping themselves to clothing and whatever else would aid them.

At one point in Adams county, and at another in Fulton county, the people fired upon the invaders, turning them back.

On Friday, Capt. Murray's Curtin Troop had an encounter with Rebels at Walnut Bottom, not far from Carlisle. Four Rebels were killed, and ten of our men missing—some known to be wounded. Our force fell back, the enemy being 800 strong.

Saturday evening, the enemy occupied Gettysburg—Hanover—York. Sunday, the York and Goldsboro' bridges were reported, burnt—picket firing (as supposed) was heard near Harrisburg—and it was feared the enemy, who were 8 or 10 miles away, would attack Bridgeport (opposite Harrisburg) Sunday night.

By this time the people began to realize THE DANGER, and to see that the Democratic leaders made a sad mistake in discouraging Volunteers for the emergency. And so,

Monday morning, other business in Lewisburg was suspended generally, and party spirit was lost in the common peril. Republicans and Democrats—Abolitionists and "Copperheads"—"Political preachers" and the "Conservatives"—all colors and conditions, seemed heartily united in the stern resolve to do what they could in preserving our State Capital from the desolation of the spoiler. Music summoned a crowd at the corner of 2d and Market Sts., where addresses were made and heartily applauded—and a large number of recruits intend to pass down this (Monday) afternoon and Tuesday morning.

In New Berlin, Capt. Roush, some of the preachers, and others, are arousing the people, and we expect to see, hourly, recruits from there. In Millinburg, Capt. Orwig is at work also, with others.

It is said the Rebels have got 2000 horses from Franklin county, and enough provisions &c. to sustain their army for months to come. They like the Cumberland Valley so well, that they will not leave until driven back in front, or cut off in rear.

WHO SHOULD GO? is a question every one must decide for himself and not for his neighbor. As "every heart knoweth its own bitterness," so every one must judge of his fitness or responsibility in the matter, and he that has not the courage or decision for that would be a poor soldier. It is worse than useless to burden the transportation and provision departments with useless boys or men, altho' they may be patriotic and desirous of doing good. Those may be useful at home who might not be in army.

"The emergency" requires OUR BEST MEN. Returned soldiers of course are best. But there are many men thro' the country everywhere, accustomed to arms more or less—men who boast of shooting birds, rabbits, deer—who would be very useful, at once, especially to guard our mountain passes, which may become necessary to save Union county, and the Juniata and North and West Branch Valleys, from the fate of Virginia and the Cumberland Valley.

Those having arms, ammunition &c. should take them along, as the supply might be inadequate for the numbers who are rushing for the Old Flag—and all can use their own, best.

Other business may stand, but it is important crops be gathered. It is also important to be kept from the foe after it is gathered.

The summary of the matter is that the enemy will PUSH AS FAR AND STAY AS LONG AS THEY CAN. The further we can keep them, the safer for our homes and farms. Judge ye—but remember, the more prompt and vigorous the rally, the better.

Timely, Statesmanlike Paper.

[On the 17th June, at Williamsport, the Grand Jury of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania—composed of eminent gentlemen, of both parties, from different counties—made the following clear, patriotic, comprehensive testimony as to the country's duty and danger.]

The Grand Inquest of the United States for the said District, having disposed of all the indictments laid before them, beg leave to represent to this Court, that we hold it to be the duty of every man, irrespective of his peculiar political opinions, to be obedient to the laws of the land, and to aid, by all the means in his power, in suppressing this wicked rebellion, that has already filled the land with sorrow, caused the death of many thousands of our brave men, and threatens the overthrow and destruction of the government under which our country has prospered as no other country ever has.

If the government is worth preserving, we possess the means and the power for its preservation; and if we fail to use them, we will regret it when regret is unavailing, and a form of government forced upon us that will be as oppressive as the bare idea is depressing to the heart of every man who has a just appreciation of the blessings we have hitherto enjoyed. When the chief Executive officer of the United States, and the State of Pennsylvania, call upon citizens to suppress the rebellion, or repel an invasion in a loyal and non-seceding State, that call ought to meet with a hearty, cheerful and prompt response. When the liberties of our country are in danger, when our country's flag is insulted and trampled under foot, and our privileges are threatened to be destroyed, not by a foreign foe, but by internal enemies, who for more than eighty years have largely enjoyed the benefits of our government, it is not a time to stop and discuss the propriety of a law, or of the wisdom of the measures that have been adopted to suppress rebellion or repel invasion. Our duty, and the duty of every citizen, is to support those to whom a majority of the people have confided the administration of the affairs of the government, in all proper, necessary, legal, and constitutional means to compel submission, and preserve the Union from dismemberment, leaving the correction of errors to be settled when the rebellion is suppressed and peace restored to our now distracted and divided country. In such a time as the present, men's passions are easily excited, and, if these passions are not controlled, will result in riots, bloodshed and death, and destroy the unanimity that ought to exist in crushing this wicked rebellion and teaching secessionists that this Union must and will be preserved.

Outbreaks have already occurred dishonorable to those engaged in them, and tending to separate men who should be a unit. The Grand Inquest would most earnestly exhort forbearance, the cultivation of kind feelings, and the perfect agreement in forcing rebels to submission, feeling well satisfied that not only our nationality, but our existence as a free people, depend upon our unanimity and cordial co-operation with each other and with the constituted authorities in sustaining our laws and institutions and crushing out all armed opposition thereto.

[Signed] A. JORDAN, Foreman.

Reflections and Opinions.

[A former ardent Democrat student at Lewisburg, having enlisted in Illinois, writes as follows to a friend here:]

I often think of the arguments we used to have around your table over the general questions of the day—the Sumner and Brooks affair in particular. Little did we dream that that was but a forerunner of this terrible storm. Brooks, coward-like, stole upon Sumner, and dealt him a blow when he was least able to defend himself, and that without just cause, and in direct violation of the rules of debate. So the South, through the arch thief Floyd, stole a march on the North, and had everything their own way. But the tables are turning—slowly but surely. Our cold blood has warmed up to the work at last; there is no flash, but a cool, calm, deep determination to conquer, not the people of the South, but their infamous leaders, and to save ourselves.

I have always been a Democrat—not a Copperhead—never believed Slavery right, but considered it recognized and protected under the constitution and laws. I would be opposed to making the abolition of Slavery one of the main objects of this war, but do hope that it may be one of the incidents of it. Slavery has been properly called a black stain upon the fair fame of America; it is now being washed out with blood. All this is very unpleasant to think of, yet it must be endured. We dare not go back, neither dare we stop where we are; it is emphatically victory or death. A patched-up peace would be worse than no peace, and Disunion is death. It seems as though any intelligent person must see this. I do not have any personal preferences or prejudices. Show me the one who is able to lead our armies on to victory, and I will show you my man. But what is most needed is unity of feeling and of purpose. I hope the Union Leagues will do much towards bringing about and keeping up such a state of feeling, and that they may not degenerate into engines having party interests first, and country second.

B. A. C.

But One Party Now.

The common danger, we are glad to see, tends to eradicate partisan jealousies. It should be so. So long as a hostile flag floats in Pennsylvania—in any State of the Union—we should be but one people. The Government—the Union—must be sustained, (as in '31) no matter who may be the individuals of the Administration.

Boys and Girls! get and save all the berries, fruits, pickles, &c., you can. The Soldiers will need them.

The raid of a hundred Rebel cavalry into the State of Indiana, has been suppressed, and most of them captured.

The 51st Pa., down the Big River.

[Correspondence of the Star & Chronicle.]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 10, 1863.

We arrived here this morning, about 6 o'clock, and are still on board the steamboat "Hope," on which we came down. We got on board at Cairo in the afternoon of Monday, and started the same evening. The river is very low, and the nights foggy, so that both nights that we have been on the way, we were tied up the greater part of them. The channel follows a tortuous course, from one side to the other, and long sand bars show themselves. The banks are thronged with the glorious vegetation of the season. We passed Island No. 10 early on Tuesday morning, before we were up, notwithstanding we are very early risers—our bunks are put up in the saloon, and the steward took us out at 4 o'clock. We, however, stopped at a place where there were a few shanties, behind which they said was New Madrid. We noticed a few entrenchments, but grass and weeds have grown over them so thick as to be scarcely distinguishable. So Fort Pillow, fifty miles from Memphis. It is on a high clay bank, 150 or 200 feet high, the banks shaved down nearly perpendicular, so as to make an escalade nearly impossible, at a point well commanding the river, the channel of which comes directly under, and there appear to have been obstructions put in beyond the channel to the other bank. The 52d Indiana and 32d Iowa are stationed there.

Our journey was a pleasant monotony. We had elegant living and fine quarters. Last evening, toward dark, we stopped to wood-up, at bend 25. There were boxes of merchandise to unload. The bank was high and steep, and as it had been raining, was very slippery. Four men would catch hold of a box, and a dozen of our men would get behind and push them up. The scrambling, and slipping, and tumbling made one of the most ludicrous sights I ever saw. They took on some twenty cords of wood, which occupied until long after dark. A pine light was made, in one of those iron stands I have seen at home used to gig with. Its weird light, flashing and flickering in the gusty air, the men grouped along the bank, the boatmen with their inevitable conical felt hats passing up and down in rapid succession, urged on by the sharp voice of the mate, "Come up there, with you," the light flashing out far over the river, then retiring, until the night's dark curtain was drawn close around us, to be lifted and drawn again by the next flash—it is a scene I wish I could describe.

We were the first regiment of our corps that arrived. Others came in toward noon. The most pleasant incident I had almost forgotten. Maj. McCook, the paymaster, came on board with us at Cairo, and paid us off yesterday, giving us a fine opportunity to send our money home by express from Memphis. Maj. McCook is one of the family of that name, that every body has heard of, (from Southern Illinois I think) which has several sons in the army. One is colonel of a regiment now at Vicksburg; one was a chaplain, who, after his appointment as chaplain, ascertaining that the regiment needed a company, returned home, raised a company, and came back as their captain, and was at Belmont, Fort Henry, and other places.

There is a little feeling of disparagement among the Western troops against our Easterners. As an illustration: A lady on board, wife of a soldier (yet by her remark showing that she was not worthy of it) said they had better let the Western men take Vicksburg, bring the army of the Potomac out here to garrison it, and let Grant's army go east to fight Lee. We have had our eyes opened considerably about these grand Western fights. The most that can be said of them is that they were daring of hand encounters, but exhibit none of the discipline and maneuver of soldiers. There is very little discipline among such troops as I have seen. They can rush upon an entrenchment, but they can't stand up and be pounded like the drilled soldiery of the East. They would open their eyes, too, if they would see our Eastern army. They have had neither the generals nor the disciplined soldiers to fight that we had in the East. Besides that, the great difficulty of all campaigns, and their foe had not the internal and they the external lines—a difficulty mentioned by all great warriors as insuperable. However, we may soon get nearer the grand army at Vicksburg.

Steamer "Commercial" Mississippi River—June 13, 1863.

It's queer how people turn up in traveling—unexpected acquaintances at most unexpected places. At Memphis, Joseph Goodman came on board to see us. He has a watch and jewelry store there. Here, Dr. Augustus Walls, and Dr. Treickler, came. They left St. Louis on Saturday and are assigned to a Hospital here. In the evening, Dr. Christ and other officers of the 45th came. We had not seen them since we left Paris, more than two months ago.

Before we were up in the morning, the boats below Memphis, all steamed down the Mississippi, leading at the mouth of White river, and tying up for the night.

Spyker G. Kennedy of Lewisburg has established his Law office at Bloomsburg, Columbia county.

The only place we noticed of interest was Helena.

The shore is like our river shore, and some half mile, or more perhaps, back, there is a succession of irregular hills like those on the River from Mr. Wingart's down toward E. G. Gundy's. They are well fortified and some Wisconsin and Indiana Reg'ts are there. One fellow, after fading out who we were, asked whether Capt. Blair was on board? "No, he is Colonel of a Regiment at Yorktown." He put his hand up to his mouth like a trumpet, and yelled, "He and I went to school together." So we have found it—stumbling on our native Pennsylvanians all over the west, and it seemed to me that wherever we met them, they would say with a glow of pride, "I'm from Pennsylvania," and they seemed too to think that it was an honor to say, "my father was from Pennsylvania."

We passed Lake Providence about 6 o'clock this evening. A gentleman said that we could not have any idea of the beauty of the country ten or fifteen miles back of the river, and of the untold wealth of the planters before the war. Their houses are princely and their grounds abound with the magnificence of tropical vegetation aided by all that art and wealth could do. The plantations and property have all been seized by the government, and were let out by Adj. Gen. Thomas when he was here. A man named Johnson, who had seven plantations, fifteen hundred negroes, and six hundred thousand dollars in funds in Europe, after his property had been seized and let out, was allowed to reside on one of the places. One day he attempted to correct a negro, when some fifteen or twenty got at him and nearly killed him. He fled across Mason Bayou to the Rebel lines. He had no business with them, as they rightly judged. When Beauregard issued his orders to burn all the cotton within ten miles of the River, the planters gave each negro a bale of cotton, who hid it anywhere they could, in cane brakes and forests, thinking (as they told the darkeys) that when the Yankees came, negroes would claim them, and thus they might retain them. There was not a thousand bales burned by the owners themselves. Their patriotism didn't go that far as has been claimed. It was all done by the poor white trash Guerrillas, or by order of the military. Near Lake Providence is a wealthy family, named Zellers, originally from Pennsylvania, having a magnificent house and grounds. When Col. Wenzel landed there, he heard of a party of guerrillas out some miles, and mounted a party of his men on mules or whatever animals he could find, and started after them. In the course of the pursuit, they were riding past this house. Mrs. Zellers, a large woman, finely dressed, very dignified, came out to the road, and motioned to them. The Colonel very politely saluted her, when she asked whether they were Western men? He answered "yes." "No, you are not. You are cowards." The Col. said "Your pardon, Madam, but we are not cowards." "Yes you are. Why do you let those devilish Yankees land here? Why don't you drive them away?" The Colonel answered that they were the devilish Yankees themselves, and rode on. After a smart skirmish, they returned, and stopped at the place. The feathers were moulted. Cakes and wine were set out to appease. She said she was from Philadelphia—but was for secession.

The Government collected an immense amount of cotton. In some cases it was picked from the fields, by contract, for the field. But the wealth and glory of the patrician has gone. They know that their institutions is gone, and profess never to have been in favor of dissolution. It is a fact, too, that the northern part of Louisiana and Mississippi were strongly opposed to Secession, as shown by their vote. But they were forced to sell their cotton and produce to the Rebel government, and take its scrip, and they have been strongly conscripted, so that there is not a family but has a member in the Rebel army—thus their interests and their inclination have been led that way.

Tuesday morning, June 11.

We lay at Milliken's Bend last night, and this morning passed the mouth of the Yazoo, and are lying a mile below it. Vicksburg is plainly in sight. We see its steeples gleaming in the bright morning light. In front of us, a mile or more, every ten minutes, we see a flash, the white cloud raises, then the tremendous roar of the mortar boats. J. M. L.

THAT WILL DO.—Col. Tate, Editor of the Bloomsburg Democrat, says:

"The Enrollment will not doubt be quietly made, and the Draft will follow, and each man will stand his chance."

That is sensible and patriotic. Calling men by lot to defend the country, is the fair way. If all professed Democrats had acted and talked in the spirit of the foregoing extract, our land would not now be convulsed with fear and danger, nor would so much blood have been shed in resisting a necessary, constitutional law.

Before we were up in the morning, the boats below Memphis, all steamed down the Mississippi, leading at the mouth of White river, and tying up for the night.

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The following table shows the towns and distances on the Cumberland Valley railroad, from Harrisburg to Hagerstown, six miles north of Williamsport, on the Potomac, near where the Rebels crossed into Maryland.

Harrisburg	—	Okville	34
Bridgeport	1	Shippensburg	41
Shippensburg	5	Scotland	47
Mechanicsburg	9	Chambersburg	52
Kegonsa	13	Marion	58
Middlesex	15	Green Castle	63
Carlisle	18	State line	68
Good Hope	23	Morganstown	70
Alestown	26	Hagerstown	74
Newville	31		

Last Saturday, a lady came into our office, her dress burning from a fire-cracker thrown by boys, who are so annoying that some persons dare not walk Market street. Can not the Council abate the nuisance? Those who for the sake of a few cents of profit, sell that which thus disturbs and endangers life and property, are more at fault than the thoughtless, impudent, or mischievous buyers.

Two of our hands have left "for the emergency," and the excitement may prevent another issue of our paper for a time. It is desirable that the Telegraph be kept open, and we will try to keep our patrons posted with the news.

The Patrons of the Lewisburg Academy are respectfully notified that in case of the Principal leaving for the seat of War, the school will be resumed Wednesday, July 9, 1863. J. RANDOLPH.

L. S. STERNER having gone to war, the Meat Shop will not be open Wednesday, but he expects Mr. Brown to open it on Saturday morning.

The Tory paper at Harrisburg printed where the State's powder was tried to be hid. Thus are we betrayed at every step.

Latest News

Col. Jacob G. Frick had an engagement with the Rebels at Wrightsville. Our forces would burn the Bridge if necessary to keep the enemy from going over into Columbia.

The danger in Harrisburg is so great, the State Seal and business are to be transferred to Philadelphia.

It is reported that Columbia Bridge is burned, and the Rebels crossing the Susquehanna on pontoons a dozen miles below Harrisburg.

Passengers and papers say the Rebels have not yet crossed the river or attacked Harrisburg.

Gen. Conch, Harrisburg, wants 2,000 mounted riflemen, and 20 full companies of sharpshooters.

Many recruits are reaching Harrisburg. Nearly 200 left Union county this morning. This is over 100 above our quota.

Lee's force is mostly this side of the Potomac. The Union arms in their rear or flank may say day be heard from.

The President said he tried McClellan twenty times, and would try Hooker at least twice. Hooker is now relieved, and Gen. G. O. MEAD, the pride of the Penn. Reserves, takes his place.

The Army is perfectly satisfied with the new commander, altho' much attached to Gen. Hooker, who confides fully in Meade.

Lewisburg Market.

Wheat	.....	\$1.30	Eggs	.....	\$ 11
Rye	.....	90	Tallow	.....	10
Corn	.....	80	Lard	.....	10
Oats	.....	55	Clover seed	.....	4.00
Flaxseed	.....	1.50	Wool	.....	50 60 65
Dried Apples	.....	\$1.00	Potatoes	.....	49
Pork	.....	12	Sides & Shoulder	.....	5
Fresh Butter	.....	12	Ribs & Shoulder	.....	5
Hops	.....	4, 5, and 6	Ham	.....	10
Country Soap	.....	4 & 6			

MARRIED.

In Lewis Tp., 27th Inst. Mrs. HARRIET TINGLING, of Blair Co., (daughter of Ed. Grubb) (deceased) aged 31 yrs., to Effie township, on the 23d Inst., BENJAMIN, wife of John Hancock, aged 31 years.

NOTICE.

AN ASSESSMENT made by the Board of Directors of the LYCOMING MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY is now in the hands of the undersigned for collection. The By-Laws of the Company require the same to be paid within thirty days after this date. All concerned will please take notice.

SOLOMON BITTER, Agent
Lewisburg, June 27, 1863

THE SPRING ARRIVAL OF CHOICE GOODS AT N. R. ZIMMERMAN'S?

ESTATE OF Mrs. Sarah E. Davis, dec'd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of widow Sarah E. Davis, deceased, late of Lewisburg, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Union county in due form of law, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having any claims against the same may present them duly authenticated for settlement to JAMES M. BLACKWELL, Administrator, at G. O. F. HILLER, Lewisburg, Agent, New York, May 9, 1863.

SINGER & CO.'S

LETTER "A"

Family Sewing Machine,

With all the new improvements—Hemmer, Braider, Feller, Tacker, Corder, Gatherer, &c.—is the cheapest, and best, and most beautiful of all machines for Family sewing and light manufacturing purposes. It makes the interlocked stitch (which is alike on both sides,) and has great capacity for sewing.

ALL KINDS OF CLOTH, and with

ALL KINDS OF THREAD.

Even Leather, as well as the finest Muslin, may be sewn to perfection on this machine. It will use 200 spool cotton as well as No. 39 linen thread. What it can do can only be known by seeing the machine tested.

THE FOLDING-TOP CASE is among the most valuable of all the new improvements. It may be opened out as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work, and when the machine is not in use it may be FOLDED into a box, which protects the working parts of the machine.

There is no other machine to equal the Letter "A" in SIMPLICITY.

DURABILITY, RAPIDITY, and CERTAINTY of correct action at all rates of speed.

The Family Sewing Machine is fast becoming as popular for family use as SINGER & Co.'s Manufacturing Machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, &c. of the very best quality.

Send for a PAMPHLET and a copy of "SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New York.

Philadelphia Office, 810 Chestnut street.

Miss M. S. ZUBER, Agent in Lewisburg.

Gm1001

Estate of Dennis Phillips, dec'd

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration on the estate of Dennis Phillips, late of Lewisburg, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Union county in due form of law, therefore all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any claims against the same may present them duly authenticated for settlement to the subscribers.

SAMUEL SLIFER, Administrator.
JOHN B. BLINN, 5 raters
Lewisburg, April 28, 1863

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of JOHN MCALL, late of Hartley township, in Union county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Union county, in due form of law. Therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any just claims are also requested to present them legally authenticated for settlement to JOHN CROSSGROVE, Adm'r
Lewisburg, June 1, 1863

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

CHEAPEST AND BEST IN TOWN.

AT JOHN SQUIRES'.

Fine qualities Ladies Gaiters at \$2.

Best quality home-made Kid and Morocco Boots at \$2.

A large assortment of Balmoral Boots and Gaiters at equally low prices.

Opposite the Bank, Lewisburg.

ICE CREAM

EVERY Evening during the season. Parties supplied on short notice.
June 1 MRS. DENORMANDIE.

NEW GROCERY AND Provision Store!

THE subscriber has just opened a Family Grocery and Provision Store, in Robinson's building (late Kreamer's Teniship) West end of Market Square, where he has just received a well selected assortment of fresh

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, such as Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, sugar, Rice, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Spices, Vinegar, Raisins, Brooms, Brushes, Tubs, Buckets, Soap, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Fruit, Fruit Cans, Oranges, Lemons, Crackers, Clothes Pins.

Flour and Feed, Corn, Shad Powder, QUEENSWARE, Window Shades, Matches, Snow Polish, Nix, Souff, Tobacco, Cigars—and everything else in the Grocery line—all of which he offers at the lowest prices for Cash or Country Produce.

CHAS. ROLAND.
Lewisburg, May 7, 1863

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

For sale by MOWRY,

ORIGINEES FROM WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, 1131, Ridge Avenue, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFER for sale upon the Most Favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL Designs in great variety of Iron Buildings—for Greenhouses, Greenhouses &c. of Cast and Wrought Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing, Iron Verandas, Balconies, Stairs, Corners, Foundations, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Yards, Tables, Flower Stands, Sills, Chairs, Stairways, Animals and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for same will please state the kind of work needed. 3m299

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified that on the 1st day of April last (1863) I sold to Mrs. BEAVER, J. S. BEAVER and Dr. LARA BEAVER, all my right, title and interest in a Farm, situated in Union township, Union county, Penn'a., and in all real and personal property connected therewith.

THOMAS BEAVER.
Danville, June 2, 1863

Five-Twenty U. S. Loan!

THE LEWISBURG BANK, of Lewisburg, Union Co., is Agent for the sale of the United States Six per Cent. Five-Twenty Years' Loan.

Amounts can be had to suit the means of different individuals. The interest on this Loan is payable and will be paid in Gold.

Estate of William Thomas, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of William Thomas, late of East Buffalo Twp., Union Co., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Union county, in due form of law; therefore all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any claims against the same are also requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement to LEWIS EVANS, Adm'r., at Mahoning City, Pennsylvania, or to his Atty and Ag't, May 21, 1863. W. T. YANDELL, Esq.

KNOX FRUIT FARM & NURSERY.

FOR many years we have made the cultivation of SMALL FRUITS a specialty, and taking into account variety, quality and quantity, our stock of Vines and Plants of

GRAPE, STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANT, &c., is unequalled anywhere, which we offer on the most favorable terms. Parties wishing to purchase would do well to correspond with us, or send for our Price List, which will be sent to all applicants free of charge.

Our Seed Store and Horticultural House is at No. 29 Fifth Street,

where all articles belonging to such an establishment can be had of the best quality.</