

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., FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1860.

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"CHRONICLE," established in 1843--Whole No. 847.

Union County Star & Lewisburg Chronicle
AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY JOURNAL
Issued Friday at Lewisburg, Union County, Penn'a.

TERMS--\$1.50 per year in advance--and
at the same rate for a longer or shorter period. This
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The "Great Eastern" arrived

In New York city, on Thursday morning, the 28th ult., having left Southampton in England on Saturday the 17th, and run a distance of 3,168 miles in all, in 11 days. The N. Y. Tribune has a ten column description of her voyage. John Vice Hall was her Commander, assisted by 46 officers, engineers, &c., and 300 firemen, seamen, waiters, and servants--say 400 to manage her--and only 42 regular passengers, including 3 ladies. The regular steamships from England were crowded, but a general fear of taking the first passage on this Levithan of the Seas prevailed. Her best day's performance was 333 miles, in 24 nautical hours; her best hour, 14 1/2 knots; but it is believed she can cross in 8 or 9 days, as she had several little difficulties to contend with in this trial, and every care was taken to test every department of strength and safety rather than her speed. Once she stood entirely still in a dense fog, to avoid danger of encountering other ships, and take soundings; and on chilling blasts striking her she went considerably southward so as to be away from icebergs. Altogether, she worked admirably in every part, both in calm and in storms, for one very severe storm was encountered, in the night, when the only trouble was in furling the huge sails. The ship rolled only eight degrees, and her stately nod did not disturb a plate upon the table; telescopes were placed outside of the storm-rack without danger of a slip. In such a storm, a three thousand ton vessel would have been pitching sadly; but this huge ark hardly acknowledged the waves as it rode proudly along, not making any one sea sick, although several on board had never been at sea before. Playing at tennis was not interrupted by any motion of the ship. Four to eight men usually managed the steering apparatus, but the force of thirty-two can be made to bear, and she can be controlled as truly as any smaller vessel. Her passage up the Bay to the City was accompanied by hundreds of other vessels, rigged with streamers, &c. as for a holiday; she was boarded with intelligent and distinguished visitors, and received salutes and honors of all sorts. She moved along "like a whale among minnows." Her motions were graduated so nicely that her prow but touched the wharf, leaving only a slight impression on the timbers, as she stepped at the foot of Hammond street, at 7 P. M., in the sight of tens of thousands of spectators.

News Items from Other Counties.

(crowded out last week.)

Lancaster county votes this year for President, Governor, Congress, 2 Senators, 4 Representatives, Sheriff, Prothonotary, Register, Recorder and 8 other county officers. Her County Convention is composed of 156 members. The occasion will call out an immense vote and an unprecedented majority against Locofocoism.

SLAVE HUNTER BEATEN.—On Monday last, a constable of Springfield, named H. H. Patterson, accompanied by another person, visited Blainesville, Ohio, near Pittsburg, in search of six slaves who had fled from Hampshire county, Va. His business in the borough becoming known, the two men were assailed by a gang of negroes, and Patterson badly beaten.

Col. Hart, formerly editor of the Milwaukee Daily American, has recently purchased the Scranton Herald.

A notice is given in the Scranton papers that application will be made to the Legislature at its next session, for an act incorporating a new bank at that place, with a capital of \$200,000. The name to be "The Bank of Scranton."

The Grocery and Provision Store of S. Wilson Wyckoff & Miller, at Providence in Luzerne county, burned down on the evening of the 9th inst. Their loss is \$7,000, less an insurance of \$5,000 effected the morning before.

Hon. Andrew Stewart of Fayette county was a Straight Follower elector in '56, but is now "stumping it" for Lincoln.

Jonas Yoder, an old and highly esteemed citizen, of Yoder township, Cambria county, Pa., was found lying dead in his stable on Monday last.

"He is an honest old Dutchman, and a poor man," is a recommendation given in a Junata paper for a candidate for County Commissioner.

Montgomery, M. C. from the Washington District, whose twisty course in Congress lost him the confidence of all parties, has lost the Democratic nomination--Gen. Jesse Lacey having received it.

The Chief of Police at Harrisburg undertook to capture an unmuzzled dog, but the animal proving obstinate and vicious, and attempting to bite the officer, was at once knocked on the head and killed. The owner will probably be fined for permitting his dog to run at large in violation of law.

A few weeks since, George Hopp, of Monroeville, Montour county, had his pockets picked of \$200 in gold coin, at the Camden Station in Baltimore, Md. Two young men charged with the offence, have been arrested and committed for examination.

A son of Charles Garinger, about ten years old, was bitten on the foot by a copperhead snake, while on the Hill on Sunday last. The lad was barefooted. A physician of liquor was administered immediately on his return home, and before the physician came. The swelling is disappearing and the boy is doing well.--Savary American.

The store-keeper, Jacob Freese, of Harrisburg, whose arrest on a charge of forestalling the market we noticed in our last issue, had a hearing before the Mayor on Saturday evening, and fined two dollars and costs.

The 20th Report of the Money Insurance Company show that they have paid \$88,000 in losses last year, and over \$1,000,000 since their incorporation.

Clark Cornell, a man of eighty years, last week stabbed James Brink, of Falls, Wyoming county, endangering the life of the latter. The old man was sent to jail.

Senator Landon has lost his wife by death, this month. Her delicate health was the occasion of his retiring from the active duties of the Methodist itinerancy.

The Church of Christ, Lock Haven, are putting up a model house of worship, from the plans of H. R. Noll, architect.

The Williamsport Bulletin notices a Patent Engine and Axle-Box, and a Self-Acting Bridge for Canals, invented by J. A. Montgomery, and a Repeating Breech-loading Rifle, invented by N. W. Brewer, both of that place.

Henry M. North (late of New Berlin) of Lancaster, was the Pennsylvania Member of the Committee on Credentials, in the late Baltimore Convention. And James B. Steadman, (formerly of Lewisburg) represented Ohio in the same Committee.

A Republican Club, (Benjamin Strickler, Esq., President,) has been formed in Herndon, Jackson Twp., Northumberland county--the first ever formed there. It is a large club, and was addressed by Col. H. B. Hoffman.

Rev. Mr. Shindel, State Senator from the Lehigh District, who had been suspended from the ministry for allowing himself to be elected to a political office, has been united with the Lutheran Synod again, having written a letter expressing his intention of retiring from political life at the end of his present term.

The Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, 627 Arch St. Philad., announces that their 11th Annual Session will commence on Wednesday the 17th Oct. 1860.

Peter Millhoff, an aged man of Selinsgrove, committed suicide on Friday by hanging himself to a tree in Monroe Twp.

Pottstown, Montgomery Co., has a population of 2400, an increase of 729 in ten years.

DAMAGES.—W. C. Helson, of Monroe county, Tennessee, has recovered \$11,000 from the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, for detaining his wheat in the depot until some of it spoiled and until the price receded, causing him to lose heavily.

The farmers of Rockingham county, Va., have sent an address to Gov. Letcher, urging precautionary measures against "the approaching cattle disease."

All the Platforms--Read and reflect!

Resolved, That we, the delegates representatives of the Republican Electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in the discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declaration and resolutions:

That the history of the nation, during the past four years, has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now more than ever demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

2. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and that the Federal Government, the Rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

3. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population; its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; its happiness at home, and its honor abroad; and we are bound to adhere to all schemes for Disunion, come from whatever source they may; we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of Disunion, so often made by Democratic members of Congress without rebuke and with applause from their kindred associates; and we denounce those threats of Disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people strongly to rebuke and forever to prevent.

4. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers which perfects and endures our republican form of government; and we denounce the lawless invasion, by armed force, of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

5. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measures of subversion to the execution of a section of interest, and especially evident in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas--in constructing the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons--in its attempted enforcement everywhere on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and the Federal courts, and in the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest, and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

6. That the people justly view with alarm and intense indignation, the pervading corruption of every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the system of plunder of the whole treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of fraud and corruption at the Federal metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

7. That the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries Slavery into any or all the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument; and we, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

8. That the normal condition of all the Territories of the United States is that of freedom, that our republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States.

9. That we brand the recent reopening of the African slave-trade, under the cover of our national flag, and by the pretence of judicial power, as a crime against humanity, a burning shame to our country and age, and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

10. That in the recent vetoes, by their Federal Governors, of the acts of Territorial Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska prohibiting Slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty embodied in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and a denunciation of the deception of our republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our national territory.

11. That Kansas should of right be immediately admitted, as a State, under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people and accepted by the House of Representatives.

12. That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government, by duties on our national flag, and by the payment of an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and laborers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

13. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free Homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty; and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory Homestead measure which has already passed the House.

14. That the National Republican party is opposed to any change in our Nationalization laws, or in our National legislation, by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired; and is in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

15. That appropriations by Congress for River and Harbor Improvements of a national character, required for the accommodations and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by an obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

16. That a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and that as preliminary thereto a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

17. Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the cooperation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affirmation and support.

The following Campaign Song we copy from the "BOBOLINK MINSTREL, or Republican Songster for 1860," edited by G. W. Bangay, published by O. Hutchinson, 272 Greenwich St., New York. Price by mail, 10 cents. (72 pages)

The Bobolink's Campaign Song.

By GEORGE W. BANGAY.

"When the bobolink migrates to the South, he stops singing, change his plumage, and is known as the redbird of Maryland."

When I am in the sunny South,
I dare not sing my native strain;
A song of freedom from my mouth
Would draw upon me the fire of chains;
So I think--think on--think on--
Till my visit there is past,
Now Alas! Lincoln--Lincoln--Lincoln
Is to be our President.

So, in the clover meadows here,
I spread with joy my happy wing,
And long before another year
In the fair land where slavery clings,
Now I'll drink on--drink on--drink on--
From the soft Governor's hand with dew,
Crown Lincoln--Lincoln--Lincoln
To be our President.

May every one who feels and thinks
The time of triumph is at hand,
Repeat the song of bobolinks,
Now singing through our happy land,
If you'll drink on--drink on--drink on--
From the soft Governor's hand with dew,
Crown Lincoln--Lincoln--Lincoln
To be our President.

I can be chief musician here:
Only a reel or rive-horn there;
I lead my notes for half the year,
And change the plumage that I wear.
In bright fields I link on--link on--
Now I am not a plumed patron,
I'll vote for honest cousin Lincoln,
To take the Presidential throne.

They have no hearts nor bobolinks
To sing for liberty divine,
In the fair land where slavery clings
Her chains across the border line,
They will drink on--drink on--drink on--
Till the Union breaks in twain,
Unless you vote for Lincoln--Lincoln,
To take the Presidential train.

"OLD AUNT HANNAH."

Let's wait a little longer, Tom!
Before we start to go;
Let's wait, for old Aunt Hannah's sake,
'Till I can break her heart, I know.
Look at her in her corner there,
Her head is white as snow.
The last leaf of the good old tree--
We can not leave her so.

In this old mansion was she born,
Her joys and sorrows were here;
How well she loved and nursed us all
Through many a changing year!
She's now 'neath a changing year,
She's now 'neath a changing year,
And whispering something low!
She's thinking of our Christmas times,
O, long and long ago!

Beside you crumpling garden wall
Our gallant father lies,
Our good old mother at his side--
Aunt Hannah closed her eyes!
She was the playmate of them both,
Some fifty years ago--
To leave those dear old graves behind
Would break her heart, I know.

When the old soldier paroled out
His treasures, great and small,
Aunt Hannah would give to none,
He gave her to us all.

We had his good sword on his breast,
For he had charged us so--
Whist! old Aunt Hannah knew in tears--
Ah! Tom! we can not go!

Her falling sands will soon be out,
The kindly angel come,
And lead the good, old, faithful soul
To our great Master's Home.
And when we've marked her simple grave,
And dropped a tear or so,
We'll turn the ashes of the past,
And westward gaily go!

What the Dred Scott Case decided.

[In the 19 vol. of Howard's Reports p. 395, it is stated that the Supreme Court of the United States decided in the Dred Scott case as follows:]

31. "Every citizen has a right to take with him into the Territory any article of property which the Constitution of the United States recognizes as property."

32. "The Constitution of the United States recognizes Slaves as property, and pledges the Federal Government to protect them."

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Republican Candidates.

President--Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.
Vice-President--Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.

Southern Democratic Candidates.
President--John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.
Vice-President--Jefferson Davis, of Georgia.

Northern Democratic Candidates.
President--Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois.
Vice-President--Francis P. Pickens, of South Carolina.

Resolved, That the platform adopted at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following resolutions:

That the Democracy of the United States hold these cardinal principles on the subject of Slavery in the Territories: First, that Congress has no power to abolish Slavery in the Territories; second, that the Territorial Legislature has no power to prohibit the introduction of slaves therein, nor any power to exclude slaves therefrom, nor any power to destroy or impair the right of property in slaves by any legislation whatever.

Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect, when necessary, the rights of person and property on the high seas, in the Territories, or wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the nation recognize it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native-born citizens.

Resolved, That the National Democracy earnestly recommend the acquisition of the Island of Cuba at the earliest practicable period.

Whereas, That one of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans; therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Democracy party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill for the construction of a Pacific Railroad, from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

This platform, presented by Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, was voted for in the Committee by the delegates from the 15 Slaveholding States, and by those from Oregon and California.

Benjamin Harrison, a grandson of Pres. Harrison, recently gave an able address, at Lawrenceburg, Ind., in favor of the Chicago nominees. (Old Benj. Harrison, Tip's father, was a leading Whig and friend of Gen. Washington, in '76.)

The young Ben spoke of Douglas thus: "If they want him as their candidate, let them bring him out, and let the great assize begin. Let us summon the American people as a party to try him. Let us arraign him on these charges: That, when our country slept in quiet, when peace and clarity and love and brotherly affection and every kindred grace was found in the hearts of all our people, and prosperity spread over all our borders--when that provision of the Constitution of the United States, which says 'the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States,' was fully guaranteed by each State to the other--in a time like this he dogged us from the long closed grave the buried bones of contention and threw them among us. He, following his unworthy last far office, made the fair plains of Kansas, which so long had blushed beneath the crimson of the prairie rose, to blush a deeper red with human gore--made those virgin plains, which had so long drunk in the dew and rains of heaven, to open their pores to drink the more precious draft of his brothers' blood. This man has set the State at enmity--has put discord and strife and discussion and malice and hatred, where those kinder traits once prevailed. Then let the verdict come, and see if it be not 'GUILTY' of disturbing his country's peace!" [Great applause]

True for you, Ben. Harrison!

WHITE SLAVE.--At Lewisburg, Virginia, recently, the town was thrown into some commotion by the arrival in its midst of two men in pursuit of a man who had been living there for some four years, married a white woman, and was now the father of two children. The man was found, and claimed, by the parties in pursuit, as a slave. He acknowledged the charge to be true, and was accordingly tied and taken away to one of the adjoining counties, from which, it is said, he made his escape. Well might his arrest create some excitement, for he had lived amongst the people as a white citizen, eaten, slept, partaken of the hospitality extended to white men, deposited his vote at the ballot box time and again, and so far as the color of his skin was concerned, we presume would hardly have been taken as one of the offspring of the practical advocates of amalgamation.

The Star and Chronicle.

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1860.

Which are "Sectional" Parties?

The Republican candidates were nominated by full Conventions from 21 States, representatives from 3 other States, 2 Territories and 1 District--27 in all. The Northern Democrats had only 9 full State Delegations, and 15 others partial--24. The Southern Democrats had 9 States also in full, and 14 others partial--23. The Constitutional Union had no real Delegates, sent by primary assemblies of the people--it was mostly a self-constituted affair, partially representing 22 States. The other candidates for President--if they continue in the field--will represent still smaller numbers.

The Republicans, then, both in numbers and true nationality of sentiments, have the least taint of "sectionalism" about them.

STRENGTH--A visitor in our town,

recently, said he had, on Sunday, observed the ladies attending church, and was astonished at the manner in which they used their finest silk and other dresses to sweep up the cigar-stumps, quids, &c., along the pavements--a filthy and wasteful habit, but he wondered they were so mad with fashion as to follow it, and that Editors did not lash, argue, or shame them into the use of plain and modest fabrics for garments, and to keep them neat and decent. Such extravagance and wastefulness be thought wicked, and that it must result in many bankruptcies.

As he concluded his very just and pertinent criticism, he ejected a disgusting clod of tobacco from his fetid mouth, in sight and in danger of being stepped upon.

He was asked if the use of tobacco--when looked at sensibly and calmly--was not as wicked, as wasteful, as wanton, as offensive, and as ruinous, as the ladies making a mop of their fine clothes. He "confessed of the maize."

We remarked that we had tried our paper

batteries at both sets of sinners, with about equal effect on each, and that we despaired of anything but Fashion's over-coming Fashion.

The U. S. District Court, held

recently, in Williamsport, spent about three days in business, then adjourned to meet Monday, 16th Sept. next. We have been informed that the Jurors--summoned, some of them, hundreds of miles--were all Democrats. What would be thought of the County Commissioners, who would pack the Jury box by selecting men of one party only? Yet this is just what "Democracy" is doing in this "National" Court, generally, if not always, at a heavy expense, to Uncle Sammel, for a summer frolic.

A model return upon a writ was made

by a Deputy Sheriff in Morgan county, Indiana. "It was served the writ but was fit with brickbats by the woman, so I couldn't serve it."

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Resolved, That the Democracy of the nation recognize it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native-born citizens.

Resolved, That the National Democracy earnestly recommend the acquisition of the Island of Cuba at the earliest practicable period.

Whereas, That one of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans; therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Democracy party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill for the construction of a Pacific Railroad, from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

This platform, presented by Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, was voted for in the Committee by the delegates from the 15 Slaveholding States, and by those from Oregon and California.

Resolved, That the platform adopted at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following resolutions:

That the Democracy of the United States hold these cardinal principles on the subject of Slavery in the Territories: First, that Congress has no power to abolish Slavery in the Territories; second, that the Territorial Legislature has no power to prohibit the introduction of slaves therein, nor any power to exclude slaves therefrom, nor any power to destroy or impair the right of property in slaves by any legislation whatever.

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