

# 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, OCTOBER 26, 1860.

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Union Star & Lewisburg Chronicle  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY FOR THE PROPRIETOR BY O. N. WORDEN AND J. R. CORNELIUS, LEWISBURG, UNION COUNTY, PENNA.  
No. 102 South Third Street.



## Presidential Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the State entitled "An Act to regulate the election of electors for President and Vice President of the United States," enacted on the 21st day of February, 1845, it is provided that the electors for such purposes to be held, and to determine in such manner as may be prescribed, and a CROSSROADS High Sheriff of the county of Union, do therefore hereby certify that the following are the names of the electors for the county of Union, to-wit:—

- 1. At the house of the Commissioners' office at New Berlin township.
- 2. At the house of Thomas Pursel, in the West Union township.
- 3. At the house of the Thibault Sanders, in the White Deer township.
- 4. At the house of James Lawson in the West Union township.
- 5. At the house of George Wolfe, in the East Buffalo township.
- 6. At the house of James McCreight, at the Buffalo township.
- 7. At the house of the late Commissioners' office at New Berlin township.
- 8. At the house of the late Commissioners' office at New Berlin township.
- 9. At the house of the late Commissioners' office at New Berlin township.
- 10. At the house of the late Commissioners' office at New Berlin township.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

To the electors of the county of Union, to-wit:—That the electors for President and Vice President of the United States, shall assemble at the following places, to-wit:—

At the house of the late Commissioners' office at New Berlin township, on the 27th day of February, 1860, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

## TO PREVENT SICKNESS.

DR. PHELPS BROWN'S  
FOR THE PERMANENT  
CURE OF CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS,  
ASTHMA, COUGHS, COLDS,  
& GENERAL DEBILITY, &c.

## TO ASK THE TRIAL.

PRICE \$2 PER BOTTLE  
PREPARED ONLY BY  
Dr. Phelps Brown  
(No. 21)  
(GRAND ST.)  
THE JERSEY CITY, N. J.

## CONSOLATION.

[Admirably has TOSSEY described a true cause of reconciliation in that graphic word—*"The Maker and Child."* Home they brought the husband dead; She not weeping, nor uttered cry; All her maidens, watching, said "She must weep, or she will die." Then they praised him, soft and low, Called him worthy to be loved, Truest friend and noblest foe— Yet she neither spoke nor moved. Stole a maiden from her place, Took the white-cloth from the lace— Widow neither moved nor wept— Rose a nurse of three-score years, Like summer's temperance came her tears— "Sweetest my child, I live for thee!"

## The Star and Chronicle.

MONDAY, OCT. 22, 1860.

Our patrons will especially oblige us by bringing in articles for publication at the earliest practicable day. We always desire to oblige, but we ought not to disappoint a hundred to oblige one. Last week, some advertisements, &c., came in so late, that, endeavoring to get them in that week's paper, we just missed the New Berlin and Millburg packets of our paper—thereby worrying subscribers there somewhat, and injuring our reputation for punctuality. Be early as you can—do; always by Wednesday with the smallest article, and by Tuesday with larger, as we must begin to print Thursday afternoon.

**IN DEMAND.**—Last Friday evening the Lewisburg Wide-Awakes were advertised to be in Lewisburg, Millburg, and New Berlin, at the same time—which was quite an impossibility for them to perform. Had policy to promise any such thing without a reasonable assurance of fulfillment. Men, bands, and Wide Awakes are sometimes promised without being invited; and people may unjustly blame them, instead of censuring the tavern-keepers, or other interested and irresponsible parties, &c., who often announce, without thought or consultation, what they know is false or very uncertain.

**DON'T HANG TOGETHER.**—Some Loco papers say that the Negroes stood the Wide-Awakes out of Look Haven—and others say the Negroes are forming Wide-Awakes Clubs. One story intimates that the Negroes are Democrats, and the other that they are Republicans. Which he is the biggest? As they are not voters in Pennsylvania, they belong to no party; and if they were voters, they would probably be divided in sentiment, as other people are, although the great majority of the colored voters in Pennsylvania were Democrats when (in 1838) they were deprived of the elective franchise. Henry Clay was once defeated by the votes of colored persons, in Kentucky, who elected John G. Breckinridge's father to office over Clay.

## A Breckinridge Case.

John M. Butler, the Lincoln candidate for Congress in the 1st Dist. (late Florence's Philad.), has the legal certificate of election, by 108 maj. over Lehman, Douglas here. The latter alleges—and seems to have proof—that one return in the famous Democratic *Maryland* District (where Dem. frauds have so often been ferreted out) was altered, giving him 1509 votes when he should have had 1609, and giving Butler 100 too much by a similar error. Whereupon the virtuous Lecompton Democracy cry out, "Republican fraud!" Now, Mr. Butler says he believes he was cheated by miscount in other districts—knows nothing of the alteration alleged—but shall cheerfully submit to a recount, or any other test Congress may institute on the subject. Win. B. Mann, the Lincoln District Attorney, has instituted a suit against the alleged fraudulent return Judge (Byerly) who is a Breckinridge man, and can not read or write, and the wrong, if any, we believe will be found out and punished by the Republicans. It stands a Breckinridge spite-act against the Douglas man. We do not see how Butler can be deprived of his seat, or how it can be given to Lehman, without action of Congress, as the Return Judges have concluded their labors and dissolved, and there is no intermeddling power between them and Congress. Every year, Democrats take their seats in Congress on false or fraudulent returns—holding them until ejected. In the case of the Kansas frauds, the Democracy not only admitted men notoriously non-elected, but would not even then even after there was undoubted proof of their illegality! But the people rightfully expect better things of the Republicans.

## BLEGUE ON RECORD.

The Clearfield (Pa.) Republican, the Democratic home organ of Wm. Bigler, says: "Few persons have had a better opportunity to know the public sentiment of Pennsylvania than the writer of this article, and we feel perfectly safe in saying that Mr. Curtin received at least 40,000 more votes than Mr. Lincoln can under any circumstances."

## Well, Governor, we put your prediction before our readers, and let the returns test it.

## SECTIONAL.—Andrew Jackson of Tenn.

was President, and John C. Calhoun of S. C. Vice President—both from the extreme Southern "section," and both slaveholders—in 1828. Yet the Union endured..... In 1836, Fillmore and the Northern Union-savers voted for Harrison of Ohio and Granger of N. Y. on the same ticket. And the Union "survived"..... Then, Frank Pierce of New Hampshire was President, and Jesse Bright of Indiana Vice President—both from Free States—in 1841. But the Union wasn't "split"..... In 1856, we elected them Fremont, away down at the South-West, and Dayton up at the Central North-East. But the Union savers preferred a "sectional" ticket from Penna. and Kentucky, central States almost adjoining each other..... Now, the People chose a man from the farthest East, and one from the Central West—men much wiser apart than Jackson and Calhoun, Harrison and Granger, Harrison and Tyler, Buck and Breck, or Pierce and Bright—and the split, divided, mangled, broken-up Democracy call it "sectional." But, men—you don't remember the facts of history, or you wilfully belie them!

## THE HAPPY SLAVE.—A few facts.

During an absence from home a few years since, the writer was frequently in the company of a gentleman who belonged to the so-called Democratic party, and who is at present, although a Northern man, an ardent friend of Breckinridge. The gentleman in question had just returned by his family from a protracted visit in Virginia, and, as a matter of course, slavery, pro and con, was frequently discussed. I do not know that the gentleman went quite so far as a recent speaker, in calling slavery a "beneficial institution," but he dwelt at great length on its *advantages*. Among other things, he many times spoke of a colored man hired by her master to the Northern gentleman, Mr. T., with whom he was visiting. This man was a model of neatness, and good humor. She had two children, one aged six or seven years, the other a babe a few months old; and these children were always so clean and smiling, it was enough to do one's eyes good to see them. Ah! it was a fine thing for a colored person to be a slave—no one need tell our Democrat anything to the contrary.

## THE INDIAN CHIEF, SKENANDO.

Among the honored graves in the College Cemetery, perhaps none is more sought out than that of SKENANDO, who in his youth and early manhood was a tall, robust Indian, as terrible in battle as he was wise in counsel. In 1755, Skenando was present at a treaty in Albany, became intoxicated, and in the morning found himself in the street, stripped of his ornaments and of all his clothing. His pride was so mortified that he thenceforth resolved never to put himself in the power of "strong water." He was converted to Christianity, before the Revolutionary War, under the labors of Rev. Saml. Kirkland, Missionary from Massachusetts, who aided much in civilizing the Savages in this section, and making a lasting friendship between them and the Whites. Skenando's influence was potential in inducing the Oneida tribe to side with the Colonies in the War of the Revolution, and he once saved our settlements at German Flatts from an impending massacre. Blind in his old age, yet firm in mind and erect in body, he was much honored by visitors, when, passing his hand over their faces to ascertain for himself their age and sex, he gave them suitable advice and benedictions. Not long before his decease, he remarked, with true Indian metaphor—"I am an aged hemlock. The winds of an hundred winters have whistled through my branches. I am dead at the top. The generation to which I belonged, have run away and left me. Why I live, the Great Spirit only knows. Pray to my Jesus that I may have patience to wait for my appointed time to die."

## Read, and Act!

A contemporary suggests the following most excellent rules as the best for sustaining and contributing to the interest of their local paper: 1. Subscribe and pay up for it. 2. Send your printing and advertising to the office. 3. Help make the paper interesting by sending items of local interest to the editor. 4. Do not expect the editor to call attention to your business every week for nothing. 5. Lay aside any fears that the editor will get rich faster than any of his neighbors.

## SCENE.—Two black babies lying in a cradle.

Old Nurse—Oh, golly! if my old Missus Democracy ain't gone to Baltimore and had twins! Somebody told dis chile dat one ob dem was white, but dey buff nig-gers..... "The earth, which multiplies her productions under the hands of the free-born laborer, seems to shrink into barrenness under the sweat of the slave."—Dr. Rush.

## To Our Old Editorial Pine Table.

"HAMILTON COLLEGE," AT CLINTON VILLAGE. In Kirkland township, Oneida county, is named in honor of Alexander Hamilton. It was incorporated in June, 1812, with a grant of \$50,000 from the State, and \$50,000 from individuals—a noble endowment at that period. It has several large, suitable buildings, in the suburbs of the village, about ten miles south from Utica, in the valley of the Oneida, and commands a lovely prospect from the side-hill which it crowns. During the near half century of its existence, a number of minor institutions of learning have clustered around it, and moulded a population intelligent, attractive, and virtuous. Its halls have never been crowded, but it has had a steady, healthy life, well offered, and sending forth many able students—among whom I recall the names of Geo. W. Lay, and several other Congressmen, Gerrit Smith, Rev. Dr. Albert Barnes of Philad., Bishop Ives of N. C., U. S. Senator Breese of Ill., Pres. Aug. Wm. Smith and Prof. D.D. Whiston of the Wesleyan University, Conn., &c. &c. It claims (at least in time) maternity to the Madison University at Hamilton village, (the name "Hamilton" often causing the public apprehension of the two institutions,) and is under the principal control of the Congregationalists and N. E. Presbyterians. About 1830, Hon. Wm. H. Maynard, of Utica, an eminent bachelor lawyer and Member of the State Senate, left this College by will \$20,000 to found a Law Professorship, and S. Newton Dexter, a cotton manufacturer of Oneida county, gave it a memento of \$12,000 about the same time.

## PRENTICE ON LINCOLN.

We recently quoted from the editorial columns of the *Louisville Journal* a brief but emphatic tribute to the personal worth of Abraham Lincoln. It has been so widely circulated as to have attracted Prentiss's attention, and he adds some further remarks, from which we extract the following: "Mr. Lincoln, is a genial, delightful, and high-toned gentleman, whose pleasant hospitality we have enjoyed; and although we think him in great error in some of his political opinions, we have as much confidence in his patriotism—as we have in any man except ourselves—as we have in any man; that we can know to be patriotic. If Mr. Lincoln and Douglas were the only candidates in the pending contest, we should no doubt decide to take no part between them, and yet we believe that Lincoln is a much more honest and straight forward politician and man than Douglas, and he would act as President with sincere regard for the purity of the government and the welfare of the nation."

## DOUGLAS ON LINCOLN.—Senator Wilson.

addressed the Republicans of Brooklyn, N. Y., a short time ago, and in the course of his speech said: He (Mr. Wilson) asked Douglas a few years ago what kind of a man Lincoln was, when he replied that he was a very honest man; that he (Douglas) had been in Congress sixteen years, and had never yet met a man who was his superior; he had never yet coped with any man superior to Abraham Lincoln in point of ability; and when the telegraphic despatch announcing Lincoln's nomination was handed to Douglas in the Senate, he said, "We have got to do our best to defeat him." In the house of the President of Harvard College, at Cambridge, Douglas said that Lincoln was the first lawyer of his State and was one of the most popular orators of the Union.

## MEMORIAL INCENSE.—The Washington (D. C.) Star says:

"The meeting of the Republican Association in this city last night, at their Wigwag, corner of Second street and Indiana avenue, was decidedly the largest and most enthusiastic meeting of the kind that has yet been held in this city. The recent Republican victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, seem to have imparted additional energy to the old members, and had the effect of causing a sudden and large influx of those who have heretofore been shy as to the policy of uniting with such an organization. The number of applications for membership on this occasion was one hundred and five."

## Sir, I envy neither the head nor the heart.

of that man from the North (Edward Everett) who rises here to defend slavery on principle. "I give to my slaves their freedom, to which my conscience tells me they are justly entitled. It has a long time been a matter of the deepest regret to me that the circumstances under which I inherited them, and the obstacles thrown in the way by the laws of the land, have prevented my emancipating them in my life time, which it is my full intention to do in case I can accomplish it."—John Randolph.

## The Philadelphia North American says

that the Opposition to the Democratic party in Maryland and other "border States" desire the Americans in the Free States to vote for Lincoln, while they vote for Bell. In Philadelphia, however, it says that things are quite differently managed by the Union men; that they, above all others, are agitators and unreasonable, as well as illiberal and intolerant, "the chief of those who, by false assertion, seek to excite one portion of the Union against another, and to alarm trade and profit by its fears."

## In view of the almost certainty of Lincoln's election, some of the fire-eating press are beginning to assume a moderate tone.

Even the *Charleston Mercury* talks mildly, and expresses the opinion that the mere election of Lincoln should not be regarded as a sufficient cause for dissolution. It will be smoother still after November.

## GOING TO SPEAK.—As Messrs. Breckinridge, Bell, and Douglas have taken the stump, Mr. Lincoln's friends have concluded to make an appointment for him. He will address his fellow citizens of all parties, from the east portico of the Capitol, at Washington City, on the 4th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. All are invited to attend.

Thad. Stevens has 12,494 majority for Congress—a few thousands more majority than Grover has. The principal candidate of the "Unionists" was Henry Stiff, a colored gentleman of Lancaster city, who thought it a shame to make "fools of der-gives by voting for a called person" who was substantially illegible for "a sad day, indeed, when the once proud Democracy bestow their votes on Know Nothings and Negroes!"

## The news of the Republican victories in Pennsylvania and Indiana produced "profound sensation" in the South, and some excitable creatures "mounted cockades on their hats."

Pro-d-g-u-s!

## WIDE AWAKE!—Lincoln is sure to be President, if the Wide Awakes and everybody else don't go to sleep on the 4th that all is well.

Don't let "General A. A. Why" catch you napping!

## NEBROW.

The last election in Baltimore was as peaceful as they have heretofore been wild, and the Reformers carried it in every ward. The voting is now all done at precincts, each separate from the other, instead of a dozen polls at one place; and the day of election, all drinking houses were closed and the club rooms deprived of fire-arms. So things went smoothly, as they generally do when liquor and weapons are not handy.