UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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[illegible]

The Star and Chronicle.

MONDAY [illegible] 1860.

[illegible]

Lincoln votes were suppressed or destroyed and Lincoln voters were driven away from their own homes. Could they all vote by ballot, and were elections really free, Missouri and Delaware would have gone for Lincoln, and he would probably have been second at least in Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland. In all the Lincoln States, men were allowed to vote for any of the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Only thirty-two years ago in 1828, Pennsylvania gave over [illegible] majority for a "Sectional Ticket"—for two Slaveholders—Jackson, of Tenn., for President and Calhoun, of S. C., for Vice [illegible] from the extreme South. They were [illegible]. Yet nobody threatened [illegible] our national fabric or bloodshed and conflagration. But when the same State, in 1860, gives nearly 60,000 majority for a Western and an Eastern man—two non-slaveholders—destruction and desolation are threatened by many in the South, and the cry is echoed by some at the North! Is there any reason or consistency in the [illegible] of treatment of similar cases? Is it a crime to hold men who [illegible] not his fellow men? and is it a virtue to hold a brother in abject bondage? Why, then, should such a partial view be taken of similar incidents? [illegible] In 1824, also, the South voted for Southern men for both [illegible]—but only one (Calhoun) was elected.

Again. In 1851—6, Pierce was President, and Bright was acting Vice President—both from Northern, non-slaveholding States—but the South did not think of [illegible] for civil war. Nobody whined or threatened about "sectionalism," although these men were nearer together than Lincoln (from Kentucky originally) and Hamlin are.... And so, Mr. Fillmore and his Union-saving friends generally have more than once voted for two Northern men, at the same time—Southerners have often voted for two Southerners, simultaneously—but patriots were not agonized thereby, nor vociferated Dissolution.

The Constitution does not require that we shall always have a slaveholder for President or Vice to make us ridiculous before the world as pretenders to liberty and equality. It prohibits those officers from being taken from the same State at the same time, and that is all the security against the bugbear "sectionalism" which Law or Reason demand. All beyond is the unfair and senseless pretence for Dissolution of those who wish to establish a Southern Oligarchy and re-open the African Slave-Trade.

☞ On the first Wednesday of this month, the Electors, chosen by the several States, voted for President and Vice President of the United States, to serve for four years from the 4th of March next. As far as heard from, they all voted in accordance with the personal or political bias of those who elected them. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, &c.—although they declare they are not in the Union, or will not be on the 4th of March and thereafter—had the assurance, still, to vote for our free (?) President and Vice...and draw their pay! What mean they? If they are not, or will not then be, members of this Confederacy, what matters it to them who is President? Nay, what business have they to dictate as regards a fraternity [illegible] ment of which they will not be subject? Are they to take a part in installing our Administration, and also their own, but exclude us from any hand or voice in theirs? Is this the "high-toned," [illegible] gentlemanly modesty and forbearance of the South? Is this, too, a "Northern [illegible]?"

The audacity, dishonesty, hypocrisy, or inconsistency, of this singular course, is apparent. If Florida, &c., are not of us, on no principle of law or equity can they interfere in the choice of our rulers. If they are with us, all their treasonable gasconade about going out of the Union is only humbug, designed to scare weak-kneed doughfaces into some new pitfall designed to strengthen a relic of barbarism under the ban of the civilized world!

☞ A prominent South Carolinian, in a recent speech, stated that the Governor of that State really had control of Fort Moultrie, off that city, and that the militia could have the harbor at the proper time. The President refuses to send additional troops there, although it is notoriously but feebly manned. During the last year, the U. S. authorities have sent twice as many arms, Southwardly, as Northwardly. All through the Southern States, secret drills and armings are carried on. In Baltimore, the Breck leaders have organized a political, peculiar club of 1500 or 2000 of the greatest desperadoes in the city. Meantime, Breckinridge refuses to speak a word for Union to his friends, and Buchanan refuses to enlarge the U. S. power, so as to enforce its laws at the South....These facts induce many to fear that Buchanan, Breckinridge and their allies are managing affairs to give up Washington City and all the National arms, property, and ground, South of Pennsylvania, to the Nullifiers, on or before the 4th of March.

☞ One half of the mischief done now is out of the [illegible] by [illegible] "bull" telegraph despatches to newspapers who care for nothing so much as to alarm the public and sell more papers. The N. Y. *Herald* and [illegible] are the most pernicious of this class, who play with the feelings [illegible] the country. In Gen. Jackson's day, there was more real panic than now, for South Carolina actually passed laws to nullify the [illegible] of the Union. The less the [illegible] the better.

The Oregon Senators.

EDWARD D. BAKER.—The New York [illegible] San Francisco correspondent, after describing the [illegible] with which the election of Col. Baker [illegible] from Oregon was received, [illegible]:

"I [illegible] who were [illegible] with these [illegible] to tell why they were so delighted with Baker's election, and here are answers:

"Because Ned Baker is the most genial, good natured, sound, brave, [illegible] man alive, and makes about the best speech [illegible] and pith and [illegible].

"Because the Union [illegible] has to [illegible] himself [illegible] an Abolitionist, but he's such a glorious fellow, he'll [illegible] the [illegible] fight out of a South Carolinian.

"Because, at last, the Pacific coast has got a man in the Senate who won't persist in representing Mississippi and the Pacific railroad, and all improvements dear to the California heart, will have an eloquent advocate."

JAMES W. NESMITH, the other new Senator from Oregon, was born in New Brunswick, but came into Maine at an early day—is of good Scotch Irish, (we [illegible]) New Hampshire origin, and about [illegible] years of age—was a carpenter by trade, got into Mexico during the War, settled in Oregon, where he had held an office, by appointment, from which Jo Lane had him ousted, and he now ousts Lane out of the U. S. Senate.

So Oregon is represented in the U. S. Senate by British-born subjects, but true Americans.

Old Time Bugaboos.

The election of Mr. Jefferson as President, in the year 1800, frightened many very worthy but rather verdant people throughout the country. A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*, who remembers the excitement sixty years ago, says it was then contended that Mr Jefferson's election would dissolve the Union; our country would be overrun by paupers and criminals from other countries; our religion would be destroyed, our churches closed, and Bibles burned. The writer adds: "Mr. Jefferson proved to be one of our most popular Presidents—the rights of each State were protected, no churches closed, and no Bibles burnt. Such I dare believe, will be the course of Mr Lincoln; and if I do not greatly err in my judgment, he will prove to be one of the safest and best Presidents we ever had."

HOW DO YOU LIKE IT, FREEMEN?—[illegible] Johnson, the Douglas candidate for the Vice Presidency, used the following language in a speech at Chicago:

[illegible]

What do you think of that kind of "negro equality?" Would you, freemen of the North, rather see one of Mr. Johnson's slaves occupy the White House, than Honest Old Abe? Are Mr. Lincoln's qualifications for the Presidency, to be compared with one of Herschel V. Johnson's negroes?

CAMERON COUNTY, composed at present of three sparsely populated townships, elected its first county officers at the recent [illegible]. We believe they are all opposed to Shippen being made the county seat—the Commissioners certainly are. The following are the officers:

Associate Judges—[illegible], Merrick Hollister.

Prothonotary, &c.—Isaac Kanauge.

Sheriff—John A. [illegible].

Coroner—Wm. [illegible].

Treasurer—[illegible].

County Commissioners—[illegible], Hezekiah Minard, Geo. R. Vosbury.

Surveyor—Edward Vosbury.

It is said these Officers will not organize the County—so that it is a failure, or only a county in embryo.

☞ Article IV., Section 2, of the Constitution of the United States, reads as follows:

"Sec. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

We have yet to see the democratic paper that has in any shape or form condemned the almost daily violation of this clause in the Southern States, for years past.

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

[At the first four elections, the Electors were required to vote for two persons, the highest of whom should be President, and the next highest Vice President.]

1789—FIRST TERM.

[illegible]

George Washington was unanimously elected President. Two votes of Virginia and [illegible] Maryland were not given.

1793—SECOND TERM.

[illegible]

1797—THIRD TERM.

[illegible]

1801—FOURTH TERM.

[illegible]

1805—FIFTH TERM.

[illegible]

1809—SIXTH TERM.

James Madison	122	George Clinton	113
Chas. C. Pinckney	[illegible]	Rufus King	47
George Clinton	6	John Langdon	9
		James Madison	3
		James Monroe	3

One of the votes of Kentucky not given.

1813—SEVENTH TERM.

James Madison	128	Elbridge Gerry	131
De Witt Clinton	89	Jared Ingersoll	86

One of the votes of Ohio not given.

1817—EIGHTH TERM.

James Monroe	183	Daniel D. Tompkins	183
Rufus King	34	John E. Howard	22
		James Ross	5
		John Marshall	4
		Robert G. Harper	3

Three votes of Maryland and 1 of the votes of Delaware not given.

1821—NINTH TERM.

James Monroe	231	Daniel D Tompkins	218
J. Quincy Adams	1	Richard Stockton	8
		Daniel Rodney	4
		Robert G Harper	1
		Richard Rush	1

1825—TENTH TERM.

Andrew Jackson	99	John C Calhoun	182
J Quincy Adams	84	Nathan Sandford	30
Wm H Crawford	41	Nathaniel Macon	24
Henry Clay	37	Andrew Jackson	13
		Martin Van Buren	9
		Henry Clay	2

No choice by the people for President. House of Representatives elected J. Quincy Adams. One of the votes of Rhode Island for Vice President, blank.

1829—ELEVENTH TERM.

Andrew Jackson	178	John C Calhoun	171
J Quincy Adams	83	Richard Rush	83
		William Smith	7

1833—TWELFTH TERM.

Andrew Jackson	[illegible]	Martin Van Buren	[illegible]
Henry Clay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Floyd	11	[illegible]	[illegible]
William Wirt	7	Henry Lee	[illegible]
		Amos Ellmaker	7

Two of the votes of Maryland not given.

1837—THIRTEENTH TERM.

Martin Van Buren	170	R. M. Johnson	147
Wm H Harrison	73	Francis Granger	77
Hugh L. White	26	John Tyler	47
Willie P Mangum	11	William Smith	23
Daniel Webster	14		

R. M. Johnson being [illegible] the election went to the Senate, where he received 33 votes, Granger 16—33 absent.

1841—FOURTEENTH TERM.

Wm H Harrison	234	John Tyler	234
Martin Van Buren	60	Rich'd M Johnson	48
		Littleton W Tazewell	11
		James K Polk	1

Gen. Harrison died in office, and was succeeded by John Tyler, April 4, 1841.

1845—FIFTEENTH TERM.

James K. Polk	[illegible]	George M Dallas	[illegible]
Henry Clay	[illegible]	Theo. Frelinghuysen	[illegible]

1849—SIXTEENTH TERM.

Zachary Taylor	163	Millard Fillmore	163
Lewis Cass	127	William O Butler	127

Gen. Taylor died in office, and was succeeded by Millard Fillmore, July, 1850.

1853—SEVENTEENTH TERM.

Franklin Pierce	254	Wm R King	254
Winfield Scott	42	Wm A Graham	42

1857—EIGHTEENTH TERM.

James Buchanan	174	J C Breckinridge	174
John C Fremont	114	Wm L Dayton	114
Millard Fillmore	8	Andrew J Donelson	8

1861—NINETEENTH TERM.

Abraham Lincoln	180	Hannibal Hamlin	180
Jno C Breckinridge	72	Joseph Lane	72
John Bell	39	Edward Everett	39
Stephen A Douglas	12	Hers. V Johnson	12

Lincoln has the largest people's vote of any man ever voted for as President—a greater Popular and Electoral vote than Buchanan—as follows:

	Popular Vote.	Electoral Vote.
1836—Van Buren (plurality)	763,587	170
1840—Harrison (majority)	1,274,204	234
1844—Polk (plurality)	1,331,586	170
1848—Taylor (plurality)	1,362,232	163
1852—Pierce (majority)	1,596,295	254
1856—Buchanan (plurality)	1,838,232	174
1860—Lincoln* (plurality)	1,865,000	180

*Estimated [illegible].

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

"The Brown Stone House."

[illegible]

I like to stand here at our window and look across at it—its great deep windows, high stone steps, and the big lions ready to spring on either side. I like to watch the shadows as they gather around and half hide the front away from my eyes, and then to see them light up the great chandelier, and the whole room flash out before me, if I happen to be in time so that the servant hasn't closed the blinds. I like that little girl who lives over in the brown stone house. I like her sweet face, with the golden curls drooping like a thick rain of sunbeams all about it. What pretty soft dresses she wears, and such dainty little aprons, and her blue eyes [illegible] the flowers and [illegible] of her bonnet! [illegible] and I have only [illegible] and a [illegible] many [illegible].

This morning—not more than an hour ago—[illegible] [illegible] up the steps and pull the bell, and [illegible] little girl came to the door [illegible] laugh [illegible] "Merry Christmas!" And the gentleman [illegible] [illegible] and gave it to her; she gave a scream of delight, and the door shut.

How I wish I had an uncle George, that I could run to the door and wish "merry Christmas!" and have him take me up in his arms and kiss me like that. I don't care so much for the beautiful clothes, and the great warm rooms, though these must be very delightful such a cold morning as this; but I should like to have somebody take me up, and love me—why, the tears are coming—I don't know as I was saying!

Sometimes the little girl stands at the window, and looks across here. I wonder what she thinks about this old yellow house, with its broken panes of glass, and its boards swinging in the wind! I wonder if she ever feels sorry for the little girl who stands here, with only her poor sick mother to love her, and take care of her by sewing from early morning away into the night! I wanted to wish mamma "merry Christmas" this morning, but the words went back in my throat. I looked in her face—it was so pale and thin—and she put her hand on her side, and coughed.

There! the little girl has come to the window again; and oh! she holds such a big doll in her hands; I can see its little black curls and round eyes and red lips. Such a beauty! and she can play with it all the time! I do declare, she is holding it up for me too. I just bowed to let her know I did. Now she is calling to somebody, and pointing over here, and her father and mother have come, and looked across. There is the gentleman, too, and I know they are talking about me. I wish I knew what they were saying!

It seems as if it was all a dream, and that I should wake up and find it was; but I know it wasn't—for there stands the basket, with the Christmas cake, and the mince pie, and the oranges and nuts piled around them; and here is this pretty blue delaine dress, and there is a new straw bonnet trimmed with red ribbon, and the sweetest little cap [illegible]!

It all happened thus. While I stood there, and saw the beautiful lady, who was mamma of the little girl, and the two [illegible] talking about me, just as though I could hear them, a servant came out of the gate of the brown stone house, walked right across here, and knocked at our door. I went straight down and opened it, and the woman said the lady opposite had sent over to me—if [illegible] would [illegible] a few moments. I ran up stairs [illegible] mamma; she smoothed my hair, "Yes," and I went over all of a tremble!

Oh, the lady was so good to me, and took my hand in hers, while she said, in her sweet voice: "My little daughter, here, has [illegible] presents for the merry Christmas, she wants to share [illegible]."

The little girl came, and stood by my side, and looked all over me, with a kind of sorrowful look, and the gentlemen put down their papers, and smiled and looked too. The girl then brought me a pretty doll, and a rocking chair, and a great white sugar bird with its wings spread, and a paper of sugar plums. "They're all for you!" she said.

I tried to thank her, but something rose up in my throat, and I could not. I think the lady understood, for she said: "Never mind, dear!"

And then the little girl began to ask me all sorts of questions, such a host of 'em—what was my name, how old I was, if I had any brothers and sisters; and, somehow, my fear all went away, and I forgot about the great, grand rooms. I talked to her just as I talk to myself now, and told how papa had died long ago, and how mamma was sick, and had to take care of us both by sewing hard all the time.

At last, when I looked up, the gentlemen were both listening to every word, and so was the lady; and she turned to her husband, and said, in a low voice: "She is a pretty child, Henry, and just Ella's age. We must do something for her."

Then she went out of the room, and came back with these two pretty dresses, and the bonnet, and a pair of mittens: "There—that's your merry Christmas," she said; and then I burst right out—I couldn't help it, and cried and sobbed before them all—I was so glad; and the little girl put her hand on my arm: "Don't [illegible]," she said, but the great tears were on her cheeks, too. Her father slipped his hand in his pocket, and said: "I must do my share toward your merry Christmas," and he gave me a great, bright, silver dollar. "And I must do mine, too," said Uncle George, and he slipped another into my hand.

At last they let me come home, and the servant came with me, because I couldn't bring all the things alone; and the little girl and her mamma walked [illegible] with me to the door, and the lady said: "You must come over and play with Ella, sometimes. You are such a good, well-behaved little girl, and I shall come to your mother, and bring her some plain sewing next week, and I shall pay her better than they do at the stores, too; and here is a bottle of syrup for her cough!"

I couldn't speak for a minute, when I burst into the room here, with all my presents. Mamma put her work down, she was so struck with wonder, and she hasn't touched it again to-day; for haven't I got two silver dollars, and a basket of good things?

The girl came in with me, and told mamma who sent the presents; and when she went out, mamma cried too. I kept saying: "We've got a merry Christmas, too, mamma!" "Yes; and God sent it, my dear child!" she said.

And I know it was He who put it into the hearts of the people of the brown stone house to think of me this morning, and to do us all this good; and to-night, when I kneel down by the bed side, and say my prayers, I shall say at the end: "Oh, God, I have had a merry Christmas; and because it was Thy gift, I thank Thee for it."—*Home Magazine.*

CORNED BEEF, properly salted, and cooked as it should be, is a dish fit for the sovereign people; but to eat salt junk, such as too often exercises the muscles of the jaws, is a penance even for a malefactor. Most of the beef put up for winter use is spoiled by the use of too much salt, which destroys the flavor, and makes the meat stringy and tough. When beef is fresh, it contains considerable blood, which is drawn out by the brine. If the meat is left in this mixture, it will require a much larger quantity of salt to preserve it, particularly through warm weather. The proper plan is to make a brine by using for one hundred pounds of beef, five pounds of salt, one quarter ounce of salt petre, and a pound of brown sugar. This is dissolved in just enough water to cover the meat, and poured upon it. When it has been in this brine two weeks, take out the meat, let it drain, pour a fresh brine over it, and then it will be good the season through. The cook who uses corned beef should not be so ignorant or so insolent as to delay putting it over the fire until an hour before dinner. A good sized piece requires three or four hours' steady boiling to do it justice. Insufficient boiling must be made up for by extra chewing. Always have the water boiling when the meat is dropped in; otherwise, the sweetness will be drawn out into the water. A boiling heat hardens the outer surface at once, and thus keeps in the new juices, which give richness, and which contain most of the nourishment. An excellent way of boiling corned beef is to have a large boiler, with a wire or wooden rack on the bottom, for the meat to rest on, over the water. When the water boils, place the meat upon the rack, and put on the cover of the boiler, with a cloth over it, to keep in the steam. The heat of the steam will rise above the boiling point, penetrate the meat, and cook it more quickly and better than could be done by boiling it in the water.

In a sermon by Rev. J. H. Elliot, in Charleston, South Carolina, on the 21st ult., he said: "If ever men stood in need of help from an Omnipotent arm, we are the men: for we should not conceal it from ourselves that, upon the great question involved, we have not only the fanaticism of the North, but the sentiment of Europe arrayed against us, and that our enemies may find the means of our destruction within our own bosom."

President Buchanan still urges the paying of one or two hundred millions of dollars for the little slave island of Cuba, with its Spanish and negro population... and at the same time, his Secretary of the Treasury has not enough money to pay the Congressmen their wages now due.

Pay Your Debts.

At such a moment as the present, every one who has money, or can raise it in any way, should promptly liquidate his obligations. To refuse or neglect to do so, at any time, would be wrong, but now such neglect or refusal is a double and inexcusable wrong. One dollar set in motion may pay fifty times that amount of debt in a very few days.

Few people realize this matter of debt paying as they should. They have no conscience on this subject. They excuse themselves by saying they are "very busy." Suppose you are busy. You are not too busy to neglect such a moral obligation. "I will attend to you in a day or two." You don't know that, for you may die—your property may burn, or some other providential circumstance may happen to prevent it. "Oh, he or she don't want the money." How do you know that? who gave you that piece of information? Nothing but the voice or message of your creditor can settle that matter. "He is rich, and don't need small sums." Indeed! and is that your excuse? How do you know but that your neglect to pay him hundreds may cost thousands? While in business you must take all its risks. If you can't, how do you expect your creditors can stand your delinquency?

Now, reader, this brief article is not intended for "foreign lands," nor for "future generations," nor for your "neighbor," nor for "people generally," but for you—[illegible] DO YOU HEAR?

[illegible] an "Incendiary Document!"

Dr. James Locke, a native of Tioga Co., Pa., now a resident of Williamsport, and a most excellent man, having lost his health through close application to his profession, last winter went to Florida and spent several months in a small village of that State. He returned to Williamsport as the weather became warm, very much improved, and, hoping ultimately to recover his health entirely by continuing his residence in that State, set about making arrangements early, that he might be comfortably fixed in his Florida home before the weather would become disagreeable. In conversation with the Doctor in July last, he told me he should send a keg of Tioga county butter (together with other articles he named) to be used by him while there. Accordingly, he shipped the butter, &c., to the place selected, where he desired to winter, and within a few weeks intended to start himself. It appears, however, that this firkin of butter frightened the inhabitants amazingly. Whether a meeting of citizens was called to inspect this firkin or not, we are not informed, but this thing was done: The Doctor received notice, by letter, that he *was suspected of being an Abolitionist*, and advising him not to come. Now the doctor has not been able to speak above a whisper for eighteen months, which fact is well known by all that know him in Florida, and it must be that firkin of Tioga county butter did the mischief.—*Wellsboro' Agitator.*

Who shall Pay the Piper?

Secessionists in the cotton States hold out a prospect of taxes to the people of these States by no means enviable. As a sample, we quote from the last annual report of the Postmaster General, the receipts and expenditures during the year, for the postal service in each:

States.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Deficit.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

This is but a single department of the government. Not one of these States pay as much revenue on importations into the Treasury as it costs to collect it. Of course, if free trade were established in the cotton republic, the revenue from duties on imports would be cut off, and, the Post Office yielding nothing, there would be no other recourse than direct taxation.

A French paper asserts that insomnia, or want of rest at night, may be cured by sugar candy. It appears that sugar, under its crystallized form, is a decided [illegible], and much superior to most other remedies of the kind, if we consider its perfect innocence. To use it, put five or six pieces, of the size of a hazel nut, into your mouth on going to bed; and by the time they are half melted away the desired effect will have been produced.

Keitt of South Carolina says there are a million Locofocos in the North who will resist by force any attempts to compel the Southern States to remain in the Union. He says that submission is Slavery, and he had rather be a traitor than a Slave. What would he say if his Slaves should express as great an abhorrence of Slavery as he does?

"Sectional—Sectional!" is the snivelling cry of the Bell-Everett party, who got less votes in all the six New England States than Lincoln has in five Slave States. In the former States, elections are truly free—in the latter, not.

It is said that Indian corn produces a clear fluid, which burns without odor, without smoke, and is not expensive, affording a good light, in an ordinary kerosene lamp, for half a cent an hour. The corn oil is clear and colorless as water.

Men who spend five cents a day for chewing tobacco, ten cents for cigars, and fifteen cents for liquor, have no right to complain that they are poor. (Does that hit you?)

There are more *shifts* in the wind, Mondays, than any other day in the week!