

Star & Chronicle

O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.

To Business Men--The Lewisburg Chronicle, published on the Cash System, has the largest and best circulation of any Newspaper in Union County.

Freedom, national; Slavery, sectional!

Kansas, through the Senate!

The Bill which passed the House, last session, for the admission of Kansas under the Wyandotte Constitution, was taken up in Senate on Monday last, and passed by more than a majority of the whole body, as follows:

For Admitting Kansas--36.

Yeas and Nays--Yeas, Clark and Hale of New Hampshire, Colburn, Bond of Vermont, Sumner of Massachusetts, Anthony and Simmons of Rhode Island, Dixon and Foster of Connecticut, King and Howell of New York, Tompkins and Johnson of Pennsylvania, Pugh and Wade of Ohio, Reynolds and Johnson of Indiana, Bingham and Chandler of Michigan, Doolittle and Burke of Wisconsin, Rice and Wilkinson of Minnesota, Douglas and Trumbull of Illinois, Sherman and Harlan of Iowa, Baker of Oregon, Leavitt of California--all from the Free States--and Orrin of Kentucky, and Johnson of Tennessee--2 from Slave States--56.

Against Admitting Kansas--16.

Yeas and Nays--Yeas, Cass of Missouri, Johnson of Arkansas, Nelson of Georgia, Boynton and Smith of Louisiana, and Hays of Texas--all from Slave States--56.

Not Voting--11.

Yeas and Nays--Yeas, Green and Hall of California, Lane of Oregon, Anthony of New York, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Johnson of Indiana, Johnson of Michigan, Johnson of Wisconsin, Johnson of Minnesota, Johnson of Illinois, Johnson of Iowa, Johnson of Oregon, Johnson of California--all from the Free States--56.

Recapitulation.

Yeas 56, Nays 16, Not Voting 11.

Only 2 from Slave States would recognize the long delayed claims of Kansas.

The State does not include the Pike's Peak region, which is enjoying a popular sovereignty reign. The territory included by the State has more population than Delaware, Oregon, Florida, some of whose Senators voted against, or would not vote for, the admission of Kansas. The only offensive amendment made by the Senate was the continuing of the infamous Pettis as a Judge in Kansas.

The TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1861 has the latest Election Returns with valuable and useful Political and other information. Single copies 10c, \$1 per doz, \$7 per hundred. Address "The Tribune Association, New York City." Giving the Fusion vote in Rhode Island, New York and New Jersey to Douglas, in Pennsylvania to Breckinridge, and in Connecticut and Texas to Bell, the Almanac sums up the vote for President thus:

Lincoln--No Extension of Slavery--and Union, 1,847,610.

Sumner--No Extension of Slavery--and Union, 1,260,975.

Bell--The Constitution--the Law--and Union, 529,521.

Total Electors, 2,347,106.

Majority, 1,317,635.

Total Union Majority, 2,309,554.

Thus it seems that the Slave Extensionists were fairly defeated at the Ballot-Box, over ONE MILLION OF VOTES, by the Non-Extensionists. From this decision of their own seeking, they now appeal to the Sword!...The total Union vote was over three (almost four) to one against the Disunion vote--(and of those who voted Breck or Fusion very many are wholly hostile to treason in any shape)...The practical question now before Congress and the People is, Shall one rule three or four? Shall a small minority of our people, after losing their claim at the proper tribunal, trample upon that decision and bully the large majority into their measure about laws, or a free and popular government--if the minority will not submit to the majority at the elections as they recur?

ANNOUNCE--At the usual gathering of Foreign Officials at the French Capital in Paris on New Year's, Emperor Napoleon approached the U.S. Minister, Mr. Faulkner, and after a cordial greeting asked in English--

"What is the latest intelligence you have received from the United States? Not so far as the war, but as the papers represent."

"Like most nations, sir," replied Mr. Faulkner, "we have our troubles, which have lost none of their coloring, as described in the European press."

"The Emperor," "I hope it is not true that any of the States have separated from the general Confederation."

"Mr. Faulkner, the States still form one common government as heretofore. There is excitement in portions of the Confederacy, and there are indications of extreme measures being adopted by one or two of the States. But we are familiar with the excitements, as we are with the vigor, which belong to the institutions of a free people. We have already more than once passed through commotions which would have shattered into fragments any other government on earth, and this fact justifies the inference that the strength of the Union will now be found equal to the strain upon it."

"The Emperor," "I sincerely hope it may be so, and that you may LONG CONTINUE AN ENLIGHTENED AND PROSPEROUS PEOPLE!"

This Mr. Faulkner is an extreme Virginian--and yet, away from home, he seeks to hide and excuse the excessive deeds of his Secession confederates. All Americans, abroad, glory in the United States, and would be ashamed of a Slaveholding Confederacy.

When Cornwallis, at Yorktown, brought out his sword to old Ben. Lincoln, what would have been thought if he had asked Ben. to give up all the Americans had earned in their seven years' contest, "as compromise" by letting Great Britain again rule the land? Just so, the Slave oligarchy, fairly beaten after a long and arduous toil at the ballot box, now ask the Republicans to give up all the fruits of their success, and yield them Slavery, beyond the power of being touched, in all the Territory "to be acquired" in the South-West! We don't think Abe will do it! It is for the successful, and not the defeated, party, to decide terms of accommodation.

The House of Representatives, on Friday last voted \$1,300,000 for a mounted regiment of soldiers in Texas, Gen. Houston to have the appointment of the officers. His known loyalty to the Union gave the bill many Republican votes. On the same day, the House, in Committee of the Whole, voted for the army appropriation bill. An amendment, offered by Mr. Burnett, of Ky., that the army should not be used against the seceding States, was voted down.

count. The Speech could not be expected to satisfy all, but in the opinion of many it is very timely and conciliatory, while firm and patriotic. Reverdy Johnson says it has saved Maryland and Virginia from the hurricane of Secession.

"HARD TIMES."--After all the efforts of the defeated Breckinridgers to disturb the peace of the country, and to break up business, as they have broken their party and are trying to ruin the Nation--in spite of all the parties they have made, (and have greatly magnified)--yet, in truth (not in every town or region, but generally) in the North, times have not been as prosperous as now since 1856. There never was as much money as there is now, in Boston, Albany, New York, &c. Persons in New York and Philadelphia, connected with charitable institutions, say there is less distress, this winter, than there was in 1860, '59, or '58, and but a small increase in the Alms-house population, as usual. There is always suffering at this time--"the poor ye have always with you"--but not as numerous, now, are their cries for relief as in times gone by. There are fewer failures and discharges of workmen than in other years--and most of the establishments closed up, are engaged in the "Southern trade"--where some slaveholders are cheating their white "laborers," now, as they always have their black ones! The West was never more out of debt, and has millions of Grain to send out, upon the opening of Spring navigation. Among farmers, generally, there is more money than for years past. All that is needed for a career of unexampled prosperity, is submission to the will of the majority as expressed by the mode agreed to in the Constitution, and the enactment of the measures called for by the People in the Election of 1860. Let those who seek to nullify or obstruct the voice of the people, remember they are responsible for any harm already done, and for that which may ensue from their unlawful and wicked course. Let them gracefully yield, as their now victorious opponents would have done if as fairly defeated, and the unsuccessful party itself will soon confess themselves to have been unwarrantably excited, and our Nation's progress will be more rapid and solid than ever. The Bank Panic of 1851 and the Politicians' Panic of 1861, are alike wicked, oppressive, and futile in attempting to CONQUER THE PEOPLE.

News from the South, received within the last week, proves--

That South Carolina is heartily sick of the position in which she stands;

That the popular vote of Georgia and Alabama is largely against following South Carolina's example;

That Arkansas refuses to hold a Convention until after the 4th of March;

That Tennessee has determined to refer whatever her Convention may do to the people, which can not be done before the 4th of March;

That North Carolina is by no means likely to act precipitately in the matter, and that her authorities, repudiating W. S. Ashe's act of rebellion, have offered to restore to the United States the forts be- longing to her.

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Mr. Holt transacts all his important business at Gen. Scott's office, as a precaution against the leakage of the War Department, and in consequence of a distinct intimation given by Mr. Miles, of the South Carolina delegation, to the President, that they had the means of knowing when reinforcements were ordered, if at all. Treason has spies in most of the Departments, in the pay of the Government.

Wm. Bigler--who the people of Pennsylvania have just discharged to the tune of 60,000 majority--proposes to "compromise" by nullifying the last election, and take "snap judgment" by a forced election of which many will not know and few be prepared, in which the Slaveocracy now in rebellion are to be pacified by giving them all they want! We thought you were "gone," Billy. Your proposition is unfair, absurd, and would only postpone "the crisis" four years.

West Florida wants to "secede" to Alabama. Northern Alabama is for the Union, and threatens to "secede" to Tennessee. It is now proposed to divide South Carolina, giving the lower half to Georgia, which has got the Charleston commere away at Savannah, and the upper half to North Carolina, thus blotting out the quarrelsome little State, which was always Tory.

Henry S. Lane, Republican, is elected U. S. Senator from Indiana, in place of Jesse D. Bright, Dem. Gen. Lane is a native of Kentucky--was President of the Philad. Convention which nominated Fremont--and was last fall chosen Governor of Indiana. Oliver P. Morton, who was chosen Lieutenant Governor, now becomes Governor.

Mississippi has gone out of the Union on convenient and easy terms. She has no part of entry and can not come into collision with the Government on the subject of collecting the revenue, and her convention has expressly provided for the continuance of her present postal arrangements.

Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi--Foreign Nations by their own claim--vote to continue the U. S. Mails, and other little conveniences, at our own expense, just as though nothing had happened. Having committed highway robbery by stealing our arsenals, &c., they don't object to any little present we choose to bestow!

The first blood shed in the War of Slavery, is that of a South Carolinian, who was shot dead by a sentinel, probably in mistake under the influence of liquor.

On Monday, the U. S. Senators from Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, formally withdrew--taking their stationery and advance pay with them.

The Nebraska Legislature passed an act abolishing Slavery in that Territory, over the Governor's veto, by an almost unanimous vote.

Judge Smalley, of the U. S. Circuit Court, charged the Grand Jury in New York city that to sell arms, ammunition, &c., to those engaged in treason, was complicity in treason itself. This makes some flattering among the filibusters there.

John C. Fremont, and Ex-Gov. Waller of Cal., and Jas. W. Nesmith, the new U. S. Senator from Oregon, are on the way to Washington.

Some of the Charlestonians are proposing to voyager and rob the California steamers, to get the gold they so sadly need!

None of the California presses advocate Secession openly, and public sentiment is generally sound.

port of Georgetown, we see it stated, was arrested and committed to prison on a charge of treason (in remaining faithful to his oath to the U. S.) against the State of South Carolina. He should be rescued, at any sacrifice.

Rev. Peter Cartwright, the venerable, eloquent, eccentric, Methodist pioneer preacher, lectured in New York, to a much pleased audience, this week. At the close he said, "old as he was, he was ready to shoulder his musket again, and fight for the Union if necessary."

Mr. Holt has been confirmed as Secretary of War by a vote of 55 to 13.

The Georgia Convention declared it to be the right and duty of the State to secede, by a vote of 165 to 139.

Three men who robbed Adams' Express in Connecticut, have been sent to the Penitentiary for five years, each.

South Carolina is hauling in her horns since the President refused her impudent demand to give up Fort Sumter. Maj. Anderson now gets his supplies from Charleston, and the mail to that city will be stopped if they do not stop stealing and opening Anderson's letters.

The Legislature on last Thursday unanimously passed resolutions approving the course of M. J. Anderson, and Gov. Hicks, and pledging to Maryland the fellowship of Pennsylvania in her support of the Union.

Mr. Hayes has introduced a bill for the election of an additional Judge of the Supreme Court.

Lola Montez (Mrs. Gilbert) died in New York, last week.

Wendell Phillips, and other rampant Abolitionists, sustain and applaud South Carolina, but will do nothing to incur the penalty of treason.

The Governor of Maryland, with the Mayor and Chief of Police of Baltimore, express the belief that no band is organizing in that State or City to oppose the inauguration of Lincoln. Others own there is, and that what has happened elsewhere will be repeated.

Offers of men and money to defend the property of the Union, continue to be made, in great abundance, in all the Free States.

The Macedonian, which sailed under sealed orders, is said to have gone to the rescue of the forts at Pensacola.

The Crittenden Compromise bill, carries a snake in its folds, and is only another dodge to nationalize slavery in the States and Territories. Slavery is now a local State law, but this bill would nationalize that institution.

The Republicans of Newark, N. J., one of the busiest manufacturing towns in the east, resolved in public meeting, last week, against any more compromises and in favor of sustaining the Constitution and enforcing the laws.

Union County Court Proclamation. WHEREAS, the Hon. ABEL S. WILSON, District Judge for the 20th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Union, Mifflin, and Snyder, and JOHN FRANKLIN and JAMES WALLS Esqrs. Associate Judges of Union county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 23d day of Decr. 1860, and do direct, for the holding of an Orphans' Court, Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and General Quarter Sessions, at LEWISBURG, in the county of UNION, on the third MONDAY of FEBRUY (being the 15th day) 1861, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables in and for the county of Union, to appear in their own proper persons with their records, inquests, docket books, and other remembrances, situations, examinations and other remembrances, in their behalf appertaining to be done; and all Witnesses and other persons prosecuting in behalf of the Commonwealth against any person or persons, are required to be then and there attending, and not depart without leave at their peril. Jurors are requested to punctually appear at the appointed time agreeable to their notice.

Given under my hand and seal at the Sheriff's Office in Lewisburg, the 17th day of Jan. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the eighty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America. J. H. CROSSGROVE, Sheriff.

REGISTER'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that the following named persons, as certified in the Register's Office at Lewisburg, Union county, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at the Orphans' Court to be held at LEWISBURG, for the county of Union, on the fourth Friday of FEBRUARY next, being the 23d day of said month, viz: 1. The account of Catherine Hooper, late of Kelly Tp., dec'd.

2. The first account of S. L. Rank and I. Rank, Executors of the last will and testament of Isaac Rank, late of White Deer Tp., dec'd.

3. The account of Andrew Haack, Guardian of the Estate of John Shively, late of Lincoln Tp., dec'd.

4. The account of Samuel H. Orwig, Administrator of James B. Hamlin, Esq., late of Lewisburg, dec'd.

GEORGE MERRILL, Register, Register's Office, Lewisburg, Jan. 21, 1861

Issue Lists for Feb. Term. Hannah Hammel vs Daniel Bengler, Samuel H. Orwig vs Charles Steing, McCurdy Estate vs R. S. Brubaker, Cyrus Eaton vs S. F. W. Bogensberger, Melroseworth Kerns & Co vs Chas H. Shriner, Samuel W. Smidgrass vs Wm Young Jr, Fish vs Gustavus Adams vs Geo. Dresbach T. Church & Co vs Wm H. Kleckner, J. A. Young vs Thos G. Orwig, Samuel Miller vs Saml L. Beck, North Chase & North vs Joel Hursh, Dr. Wm F. Seebold vs Saml C. Witt, Hugh Barron vs Chas D. Mowrer, Leon For Dender vs A. Messenger with notice, Youngman & Walter vs Noah Walter with no, Mathias Singler vs A. Nockel with no, R. E. Rogers for See vs J. M. Locke, Levi Cromley vs Wm Brown Jr et al, Ralph Doty vs Henry Mass, Martha Krick vs Martin D Reed, S. R. Baum for Peacock et al vs Jas M Baum, Peacock et al, ind vs do, do same vs do, Joseph Lyon vs J. H. Paul.

Grand Jurors, Feb. T., 1861. Lewisburg--Thos Howard, Jas. Moxley, Joel Zentmyer, Jackson Leonard, Levi Steiner, White Deer--L. P. Felt, Andw. McAnahan, Samuel Underhill.

West Buffalo--Genevieve M. Keish, Hartsville--R. V. Glover, East Buffalo--Wm Stroehrer, Benj. Winegarner, Samuel N. L. Michael, Brown, Kelly--David Glover, Buffalo--Levi Hancock, Wm Baker, Geo. Stear, Lewisburg--John Samml, Fred M. Stees, Lewis--Samuel Grove.

Traverse Jurors, Feb. T., 1861. East Buffalo--Benj. Schaeck, Levi Cromley, John Kahl, David Schraack, Hartsville--John Charles, White Deer--Chas. A. Deffenbacher, Urbans in Bank, J. G. Clair, Jacob Roodly, David Ramsey, R. H. Curry, Jacobian Deffenbacher, L. F. Althoff, Kelly--Jeremiah Stahl, Peter Geyer, John Stahl, G. A. Stahl, Ebenezer Batesman, James Lawson, Isaac R. Chermel, Levi Pawling, Lewisburg--David K. Crossgrove, Danl Reber, West Buffalo--Wm Clapham, Edw. Smith, Geo. Hancock, Wm Watson, Union--John Kunkle, Henry Gibson, Lewisburg--F. S. Caldwell, Jos. Glass, Isaac H. Wagner, Wm W. Vanzak, Zeb. Reber, Chas. Yoder, David Bower, Buffalo--John Walter, L. H. Minium, John Ruzler, Wendler R. Land, Jas. McCreight, David Heister, Samuel Simonson, Mifflin--Jas. Chambers, Wm Inhoff, Hartsville--L. M. Michael, New Buffalo--Robt. Schaeckel, Lewis--Jacob Katherman.

Buckeye Reaper & Mower, Manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & CO., Central Foundry, Lewisburg, Pa.

THE Buckeye Reaper & Mower was introduced in 1857, and so perfectly was it adapted to the work designed that at the Greatest Practical Field Trial ever held in this country, in July of the same year, at Syracuse, it triumphantly carried off the Grand Gold Medal and Diploma!

At the Indiana State Trial, held at Laporte, in 1858, nearly as many machines were represented, and as thoroughly tested as at Syracuse, and the

Buckeye was again the Victor! And so also at nearly all the field trials and exhibitions in 1858, '59 and '60, when it was a competitor.

Thousands have been built and sold--and the farmer may judge of its reputation by the numerous awards made by committees both at field trials and at State and County Exhibitions, as well as from the numerous demands, which the manufacturers have never yet been able to supply.