INION COUNTY STAR AND INWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

At \$1.50 per Year, always in Advance.

intel Pridays, at Lewishurg, Union county, Penn's, 1978/8-2-1.50 per year, to ut rain in any access and it have rate for a longer or shorter period. Thus, 20 and 197 for four months, 3 dets for its menths. I deal, for each content of the same rate for a longer or shorter period. Thus, 20 and 21 for four course one year, 510 for ten expense one sure. Single period of year, 510 for ten expense one sure. Single period year, 510 for ten expense one sure. Single period year, 510 for ten expense one sure. Single period year, 510 for ten expense one was their section of the sure of Produce resolved in pay, 186 for the expense one way. I can expense for which a paper is mailed, leader the way in the second of Produce resolved in pay, 187 for the pay of the period of the

SHALL WE ANOW EACH OTHER THERE?

When we hear the music ringing Through the bright, celestial dome, When sweet angel voices, singing, Gladly hid us welcome home To me land of ancient story, Where the spirit knows no care-in the land of light and glory, Shall we know each other there?

When the holy angels meet us, to we go to join their hand, Stall we know the friends that greet us In the giornous sparit land ! Stall we see their dark eyes shining that us as in days of yore ! Stall we feel their dear arms twining Fundly 'round us as before.

les, my earth-worn soul rejoices. And my weary heart grows light, For the thrilling angel voices, And the angel faces bright, That shall we come us in Heaven, Are the loved of long ago. And to them 'to k mills given Thus their mortal friends to know!

On the weary ones and tossed ones, Droop not, faint not by the way; Ye shall join the loved and lost ones In the land of perfect day. Harp-strugs, touched by angel fingers, Muruus in my raptured ear ; Erermore their sweet tone lingers, We shall know each other there

Che Star and Chronicle. MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1861.

The Results.

The consequences of the Tariff of 1846 of the crashes of 1857-and of the poor ops of 1856, '57, 58, and '59-have een quite severe on the Juniata, as well selsewhere. Although their long-reachog effects were not immediately seen or -and although long struggled against, m numerous sacrifices were made to avert am-yet many of the persons involved hee had at last to submit to Sheriff's sis to make some settlement. The last minum Gutette reports the following age sales for January and April terms in iffig county-the very best properties, with doubtless, \$150,000 or \$200,000 : Vn Reed's farm to Abner Thompson for \$11,250. Ones Alexander's farm, in Union township, to Eli-

time Alexander's farm, in Union township, to Ell those bound together by but he \$0.00. hood relations and business takes quities Seminary to Samoel Watt for \$2.000. At housely s lot, in Lewistown, to E. L. Benodict and acquaintance, to a few property, all sold to Davis Bases—let tract | merce, Manufactures, or Mining may | Ser \$1,000; 3d for \$150; 4th for \$.0; 5th sustain a village or city is the of a sparse population or barren soil:

t it is Decediet for \$1,550, are not improvements in Armach township. See, to forest a Thompson for \$3,102; a tract of saids S. W. Woods for \$365. I found in Decedur, of S. P. Lilley, to K. L. Benen tavern stand, Lewistown, to And Mayes,

erger's tract, in Wayne township, to Casper h Feathers's house and lot, Lewistown, to George W. Hunter Storges, Lewistown, to Jas. Burns for \$2,015. Lewistown Will respect to W. B. McAfee, for \$26,000.

THE SECEDED STATES .- The following tible gives the population of six States, as ties by the census returns of 1860 :

2 287 254 2 166 721

From this it will be seen that the free Mulation of this Black Confederacy is far blow that of New York, and less than that I Pennsylvania. Their total vote aggrepied 385,334 -or only two-thirds the total the of Ohio! And yet they claim the midst.—But, on the other hand, the tett to dictate to the whole Union be town is vastly the gainer by the prosties. They assume quite too much It perity of the Country. The great tost be remembered, however, that they majority of town's people depend uptte more habituated to arms and prepared faily for bloods strifes than the peaceable. Pople of the Free States ; that their rults are united; and that Floyd & Co. have solen for them the best and most of the ens and munitions of war belonging to professional men, and every advanhe Nation !

Stephen Girard's Rule.

The following remarks of Stephen Giand furnish a key to the secret of his Fat success in life. He said, "I bave al- Their patronage of each other would his considered advertising, liberally and be insufficient—the disproportion of to be the great medium of success in consumers to producers would be too denness, and prejude to wealth. And I great—there must be outside patronhave made it an invariable rule, too, to age. (And yet, probably a dozen fardistrise in the dullest times, long experimer's sons seek some livelihood in the having taught me that money thus heat is well laid out; as, by keeping my home in the free air of the country. enness continually before the public, it he secured me many sales that I would and in the long run is detrimental to

Sherman M. Booth, who lay in jail in Missaukie for assisting to rescue a fugi-tre siare from a U. S. Marshal in Wisfinens, was pardoned, on the 2d March, by-James Buchanan! It may seem firinge, but so it was.

The Census Returns we recently

published, show that the three adjoin-

ing counties of Northumberland, old

element of prosperity, have not doubled

The same thing we observe on the

wherever the Agricultural is the chief

interest-while other old counties and

time-but much of it has been with at

physical, and moral elements of pow-

er. Farms have been enlarged by the

young and poor-in whose muscles

and trading, mechanics office hunting,

manufactures, the professions, specul-

ations, or schemings of roguery, usurp

its place. Inequality of wealth occa-

sions more social estrangements. To

such regions may the lines of Got.p.

SMITH apply with point and power-

"Sad fare the isnet, to hastening ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates, but MEN decay; Princes and fords may flourish and may fade— A breath can break them, as a breath hatt made; but a beint yesumany, their country's pride, When once it's lost, can there be supplied."

To the citizens of Lewisburg, Chil-

lisquaque, East Buffaloe, Kelly, Buffa-

loe, and the other Townships and Bo-

roughs of Union county, we have to

say a few words in confidence-and

outsiders need not read it unless they

By the Census returns, we estimate

that, in the last ten years, Lewisburg

INCREASED 764 in population-while

Chillisquaque DECREASED 2, East Buf-

faloe decreased 30, Kelly decreased

35, Buffaloe increased 5, and all the

remaining Districts of Union county

increased 363 only. In other words,

this Borough has gained 769, and the

Boroughs and Townships allied to it

by near business and county relations

the THIRTEEN Districts not half the

Lewisburg has more than doubled.

swelling from 1220 to 2776-say 772

all together have not gained 1500.)

hood relations and business interests

but not so the vast majority of the

towns in the interior of our States.

Notwithstanding occasional disputes

and misconceptions-in spite of jeal-

ousies and vain gloryings-the rela-

tions of Town and Country are as

intimate and indissoluble as those of

Parent and Child, or of Husband and

sumes more and more of the main pro-

ducts of the soil, thus making better

markets, and enhancing the value of

real estate-its larger assortments of

merchandize and of domestic manu-

from which to select, while the com-

petition brings prices to the lowest

living point, thus giving great advan-

tages in the purchase of all goods and

wares demanded by the country-and

the facilities of scientific and reli-

gious education, and of public enter-

tainment in general, are increased in

proportion. In these respects, farm-

ing communities are immensely bene-

fited by the growth of towns in their

on the agriculturists mainly for sup-

port, and are therefore perhaps more

dependent. A city of twenty thous-

and inhabitants, with the cheapest

and best of goods, the most skillful

and experienced of mechanics and

tage in the way of structures for ed-

ucation and worship, would retrograde

and go down unless surrounded by a

rich and thriving farming community,

or some other peculiar support.

town, where one town's-boy makes his

This tendency is almost universal

These main facts being admitted.

the thoughts naturally arise-as plain

and practical considerations-for ev-

ery one in our bounds: Has not the

advance of our County fallen behind

the general prosperity.)

Practical Reflection

gained but 298 in the aggregate-

It seems evident, to us, that when the Borough has gained twice as much as a dozen Townships of four times the population, there is hardly Union, and Center, while rich in every a healthy progress in both. We boast of and feel every way interested in in population in the last forty years. the growth of the country adjacentand the people look with pride and Juniata, in New York and Ohio, and pleasure (we trust) upon the advancement of their most important town. We all wish to grow together, and cities, in which Lumbering, Mining, thereby promote mutual interests.

Manufacturing, or Commerce, compose To this end, WE MOST NEED AN INmore or less of their business, have CREASE OF FARMING POPULATION-the increased 100 and 200 per cent. in keeping at home of the natural inthe same period. These communities crease of our producers, and of the have been happy, and have waxed rich wealth earned among us.

and strong in many respects, all this Had there been no migration from Union County during the past forty least a comparative loss of patriotic, years, we should have now numbered 30,000 to 50,000, instead of 15,000 souls-our aggregate wealth would absorption of capitalists. The hardy have been twice or thrice what it now is, and as well if not more equally and brains are the elements of great- distributed-and our County Town est progress, and dormant talents- would have contained 4,000, or 8,000 are forced Westward and elsewhere. Farming, the noblest and surest of all occupations, is measurably neglected, and trading mechanics office hunting within his knowledge, have been as it with all the first three forces. When the sure recent mose quotreoms, the none quotreoms, the none forces for more five presented, wherein we dwell, not dreamed of dirt, so coay and contents of the first forces. When single forces within his knowledge, have been as i were forced to leave this region within forty years-consider how much cash capital and labor capital they took with then and have since drawn from us-and they will see that we are not extravagant in our estimate. Thus has our little county divested itself of enough men and means to make, elsewhere, a larger county than it is: they have scattered to the four winds of heaven-many of them, too, not to their own advantage, while greatly to

How shall this evil tendency be remedied? The GENERAL abswer is-Seek to give employment to all our people, and thus induce them to remain because it is their INTEREST. Eucourage a Home sentiment-aid our own merchants, mechanics, laborers, manufacturers, miners, and professional men, in every practicable way.

But, SPECIALLY, the FARMERS are to apply the corrective. Agriculture is THE interest upon which all others depend. The productiveness of our lands may be loubled or trebled. Instead of adding farm to farm-absorbing lands, expelling the poorer laborers, and half-cultivating broad fields of starved, undrained soilsthe TRUE POLICY would be to divide farms, and to retain the young and enterprising among them. We argue that-in general-to work smaller farms is the true

gain of the ONE! In twenty years, policy, because—
1. They require less capital in the outset, and, therefore, less juterest-less per year, or 1550 in all. The other vearly taxes-fewer implements and horses - less hired labor, always expensivethirteen Districts referred to-with 12,928 population-have but little and take less time in going to and from

more than held their own, (probably 2. Smaller lots secure thorough cultivation by the owner himself, and more We make these comparisons in no manures, and thereby greater returns are boasting or censorious spirit, but for received for the same amount of toil. the sake of drawing the attention of all those bound together by neighbor-

In England, land, valued at \$200 per acre, is leased in farms of 40 or 50 acres taxes. Small farms near our cities exhibit the same results. Buttoo many of our farmers have large tracts held at high The interests of Town and Coun-Michaer's property, in Granville, to H. J. Wal. try are ONE. It is true that Com- it the same results. But too many of our sustain a village or city in the midst rates, upon which they toil their life out most laboriously, and with difficulty (as they say, we suppose truly in most cases) make barely a living. Were many of these, instead of sending their young sons, daughters, and tenants, with strong arms and money in pocket, to build up Townships, Towns and States in the West, to divide and sub-divide their farms, and, patriarch-like, keep their families about them, they would, by more careful cul-Wife.-If a town enlarges, it conture, yet with less real labor and expense, realize far BETTER-incomes from the capital invested, and enjoy the society of their friends to the last.

The consequence of such retention in our county of its own children and cash, factures furnish a greater variety would be apparent. Greater advancement in agriculture, in all its branches, would be visible. Sources of prosperity now untouched, would be developed. taxes and living would be proportionally less, for a rich, compactly settled country, is the least expensive in most respects. A steady growth of the Townships, would make the Boroughs, of which they are the feeders, grow in the same ratio-each dependent upon and sympathizing with the other. Every parent settling a child or faithful tenant upon a tract of land as "HOME," gives employment and support to the carpenter, the mason, the lumberman, the brickmaker, the painter, the nurseryman, the miller, the woolenfactor, the shoemaker, the tailor, the blacksmith the saddler, the batter, the clothier, the jeweler, the foundryman, the merchant, and every other branch of honorable trade and industry. (Of course, the printer would become-no poorer; the lawyer and the doctor would be paid for all their good deeds, and the teacher and the preacher would be encouraged.) Capital would accumulate, and the losses, discomforts and sundering of dearest ties, caused by changes, removals, and doubtful experiments in distant and dubious regions, would be avoided. The prosperity of the Town would be the prosperity of the

County-and vice versa.

Men and Women of HARTLEY! of LEWIS! of LIMESTONE! of WEST BUFFA-LOE! of BUFFALOE! of WHITE DEER! of BRADY! of KELLY! of EAST BUFFALOE! of CHILLISQUAQUE! we appeal to your reason, to your pride, to your self-interes and to your feelings, in this matter. Instead of decreasing in neighbors as some are, by this virtual expelling of your children and others from their native home, and with them the fruits of their toil, we ask you-one and all-to reverse the habit, and so manage as to keep them

What Union County Needs. increased beyond the needs of the County? and how shall the balance be perused perhaps with less interest.

THOUGHTS FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY.

What Union County Needs. increased beyond the needs of the County? and how shall the balance be perused perhaps with less interest.

THOUGHTS FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY. crops raised, so as to make SURER annual returns-and attend more to fruit, roots, wool, grazing, &c &c. By this course these counties will gain rapidly in wealth and numbers—our outlays of capital and unproductive toil will be decreased—while real profits will increase, and general pro-

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1861.

fellow-men, whose hearts will respond with mournful melody to the following timely, poetical and truthful description of that annual visitation-

gress would be healthy, substantial, and

nanifest. "We speak as unto the wise-

judge ye what we say."

SPRING CLEANING.

The melancholy days have come—the suddest of the year.

Of cleaning paint, and scrabbling floors, and scouring far and near.

Heaped in the corner of the rooms, the ancient dirt lay

Nor rose up at the father's tread, nor to the children's riet.; But, now, the carpets all are up, and from the stair case top
The mistrees calls to man and maid to wield the broom and mop.

Where are those rooms, those quist rooms, the house but

palls, and brooms: Chairs, tables, stands, are sprawled around at sixes and at sevens. While wife and housemaids fly about like meteors in the

The parlor and the chamber floors were cleaned a week The carjets shook, and windows washed, (as all the But still the sauctum had escaped—the table piled with books. Pens, ink, and paper, all about, peace in their varied Till fell the women on them all, as falls the plague on men.

And then they vanished all away-books, papers, ink and pen.

rights;
The sound of driving tacks is heard, the house is very far their own book. They may get disgusted and the expetwoman's on the stairs, that harbinger very soon, and want to come back, and He looks for papers, books, or bills, that all were there hefore. And sighs to find them on the desk or in the drawer no

And then he grimly thinks of her who sets this muss affect.

And wishes she were "out at sea," in perhaps a leaky do not steed, but simply "appropriate prop-He meets her at the parlor door, with her hair and cap crty," that we hereafter should keep our

FROM OUR NAVY. U. S. STEAMER "CREMADER," | Ker Wast, Florida, Murch 27, 1861.

MESSRS EDITORS: Agreeable to promise, I will again indulge in a few moments' chat with as many of my friends as may for a severe trial of strength with the elebonor my scrap letters with a perusal. It may be interesting to some of them to ocean's fiercest tempests, and reached port bear of our whereabouts, and to know how in safety, so may our leaking old ship of "the great question of the day" is pro- State. Who knows but One-and we all gressing in this, the most Southern part of know that He is at the helm! the United States.

We arrived here a few days ago from New York, bearing important Government despatches to the squadron off Pensacola. will briefly say that we do not suppose it good living even under their crushing to her, as she will proceed to Pensacola through squadron. Our presence is demanded zens, and to execute the U. S. laws where here to assist in looking after Government practicable, unless Congress-the source itary and naval stations, Fort Taylor, at mine. Their oath of office allows nothing this city, and Fort Jefferson, at Tortugus. lives nor property," it is an unfounded in-The latter fortification is about sixty-five timation—we can not imagine how "G. miles to the westward of this city, and is can conceive of such a thing His conone of the largest fertifications in America, clusion we may not object to. We have is with feelings of great pleasure that we the Southern States are really bent on vent rusting. reflect on the exceeding good fortune of the Government in preserving these two we are inclined to agree to an amicab is a noble band of about three hundred men in each who will defend and protect them from the assaults of any fire the entered in them.

The sentiment of the people in this city is about equally divided on the Secession question. The Secessionists rather have the advantage, but things move on very much as before. Their flag floats gaily thority as it best can .- En.] from many a turret in this city, right under our own guns and those of Fort Taylor. The "stars and stripes" from the shipping and the Fort, are wafted by the same breeze as if in defiance of them. Although the "seven starred" flag brings down the most hearty curses of many, yet it stands unbarmed by a single shot. Curses, although heavy, have never yet broken a flag-staff, and the order has not yet been passed to hurl anything more substantial at them. If our Commander- ment : Whenever a party shall be defeain-chief at Washington says, "Down with them," shot would be handled with a vim, because the Government must, in adopt as its own the principles of the deself-protection, hold on to these two ports, even should such a dire fate crowd upon us as to separate every one of Slave States party may dictate, the Union shall be at from the Free.

By the by, I have a word to say to you on the subject, and I know it does not heretofore published some of my notions, ly satisfy them. and have prevented, I suppose, any harm again, I hope, if you see proper, use the money for religious purposes. same expedient. It is not strange that Remember-sign no paper without reathat of our Town? has not the Town both about you. Cut up your unwieldy thought as you do, there would be less va- ing into it.

question becomes quite personal, as to the chance of being shot or shooting somebody, we do some sharp thinking as to the propricty of the measures that may be determined upon and carried out by the Government. Yet, as honest men, who have sworn a solemn oath to support the Constitution, and obey all lawful orders of our superior officers, we have but one Be There are many poor, suffering course to pursue. And as to myself, if by obeying I would be instrumental in destroying the lives of my own thers, if they were enrolled in the ranks of the enemy, I should not hesitate to obey.

This is indeed the true state of affairs. Shall we, therefore, risk the horrors of a civil war, because we have so ignorantly and basely attended to our duty, as to permit our erring sister States to triumph so far over our imbecility and want of decisive action, that we have now no method but this of coercing them in the path of honor and duty? Shall we insist on justness without mercy? If so, then the quicker fraternal blood is spilled, and the desolating torch is carried through the rebellious districts, the better. If we are to decide on this arrangement, then let us be firm, active and united-sparing neither lives nor property, but rush onward in the doubtful contest and bring this stern and terrible policy to a speedy end. Looking at things in this light, I would be most happy to see our Government act the magnanimous, and tell our erring sis-And now, when comes the master home, (as come he must of nights.)

He finds all things are "set to wrong" that he had set to ings and stealings," and try the world on then give ample security for future good behavior. As an amendment, however, I would earnestly recommend, that, if we are to live on good terms with friends who This ex-He feet eye: small, and knows full well there's nothing to be said.

So holds his tongue, and drinks his tes, and sneaks away to bed? appears to me to be the least of the present dangers that surround us in this dark and dismal storm. We are all accustomed to look upon Union as our only anchor of safety, yet, as many a noble ship, by throwing away her anchors to lighten her ments, has by this means braved the

Respectfully.

[As our former Carrier-Boy-now Eugineer-seems to invite a comment, we our districts less. As to "desolating-sparing neither separation, thus relieving the Union from any responsibility in maintaining Slavery, strong-holds from the hands of the rebels. dismission. But the truth we believe to South Carolina.) are the people in favor of this movement : they are deceived as to the facts; their so-called "elections" have been so burried, and so confused, as to be let the people vote upon the Constitution When the voters, upon full and free and timely consideration, decide for a pure Slave Oligarchy, it may be best to let them try it. In the mean time, Government must maintain its au-

> AN AMENDMENT TO SUIT .- The following pungent resolution was introduced by Mr. M'Keop, in the House of Representatives at Washington. It sets forth in clear terms the principles which the traitors of the South, aided and abetted by their sympathizers and abettors at the North, are trying to enforce. Here it is: "Resolved, That disunion and treason may be made lawful by adding to Article 2 of the Constitution the following amendted in an election for President or Vice President, such party may rebel and take feated party, and consent to such amendments of the Constitution as the latter

This is an excellent hit at the real position of the Secessionists, and is probably sgree with your ideas, but as you have the only Amendment that would thorough-

The N. Y. Observer strongly opposes being done to the political belief of your the use of fairs, festivals, suppers, and all readers by explanatory notes, you will that race of things as a means to raise

we differ, and if your correspondents all ding it, and drink no water without lookthought as you do, there would be less va- ing into it.

Kemember—sign no paper without reaan innocent people, under the second "Probe found a less population of Tories than
there was in 1776, we trust and hops]

VOICELESS VERSE.

The world is rife with noble thought

Unwritten and unsang. The marris of music is most sweet,

To love sick girls belong: The rythm of a well-spent life.

Let lyres and intes, with thinking breath,

The rythm of a well-special life
Ls secretic for than sone;
In swarp of the waste of wants—
Our world were not as dead
If liair southereds would cross to warts,
And five high verse instead?

Kerosens Explosion—Caution!
Our of my main arguments in favor of
the use of Kerosene or Coal Oil, is, that it

mill not explode. Latterly, however, dishonest refiners and dealers in this oil have been in the habit of mixing burning fluid and other cheaper fluids, of a highly inflamable character, with it, in order to increase their profits. The result has been that several very serious accidents, attended in some cases with the loss of life, have recently occurred. The Corning Journal of last week contains an account of a dreadful accident of this kind, the result of no particular carelessness on the part of the victims, who no doubt believed that Kerosene was not explosive in its character. It seems that on Friday evening, March 29th, about 8 o'clock, the two daughters of Rev. W. A. Bronson, of the village of Canisteo, aged 9 and 12 years respectively, attempted to fill a brass lamp with Kerosene oil. One poured in the oil from a can while the other held a fluid lamp. The can was set down and the fluid lamp moved towards the Kerosene lamp to see if it was full. When within about a foot of the lamp an explosion took place, and the upper parts of the bodies of both girls were immediately enveloped in flames. Mrs. Bronson was in tinguish the flames, but so sudden and violent were they that one lived only till the Sunday. They suffered terribly, and were were badly burned in her efforts to extinguish the flames. The oil was bleached oil. The fluid lamp was seen burning after the accident.

Now it is undoubtedly true that pur Kerosene oil will not explode. In order to prevent such terrible accidents as the above, let those who use it, upon getting a fresh supply from the stores, pour a table spoonful upon a saucer, and apply the flame of a lighted match to it. If it burn like alcohol or other spirits, then it is adulis pure and safe to use.

tring til again wanted for use. If neglected, this time. The South done while the pipes are warm (not hot) can we, if needs be, suffer and die." and kept at a low temperature five or six BROWNLOW, of the Knoxville (Tenn.) as well as being one of the strongest. It from the first said, that if the people of hours. This will impart a luster and pre- Whig, continues to pour hot shot into the

A CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA comes to says: us from across the water. A Saxon forester, named Gastell, now of the venera-Neither fort is quite completed, yet there be, that in no State, (except, perhaps ble age of eighty two, unwilling to take to importance, has made public in the Legisic with desperadoes and assassins, who would Journal, the means which he has used for be nitogether happy in bathing their emy may send against them. Yesterday, mere mockeries; and the Conventions thus fifty years, and wherewith heaffirms he has part of the soldiers from Texas were quar- called have usurped power by refusing to rescued many human beings and cattle can not be found on God's green earth from the fearful death of hydrophobia. water, dash the wound therewith, and dry it; then pour upon the wound a few drops of hydrechloric acid, because mineral acids means the latter is neutralized.

Here is a little speech which Prentice made a few evenings since at Louisville:

"Gentlemen, let us preserve the Union against all influences, against all treachery, against all treason. I am getting to be an old man, but I will fight for the Union! I will live and die in no Northern Confed- proved." eracy, in no Southern Confederacy-but here, where I am now, in Kentucky, and in the Union."

coln has submitted to the Senate, for its advice and consent, the proposition of the British Government to refer the San Juan question to the arbitration of Sweden, the etherlands, or Switzerland. From these Governments it is for the United States Government to make the selection.

The Committee on Foreign Relations has made a favorable report upon the subject, and recommend the choice of Switzerland, (but adjourned without deciding)

Was Hong-John Brown, President of the first "Provisional government" that attempted to overturn the U. S. Government by force, in our day. Equally deserving of Hanging-Joff. Davis, who at-tempts to usurp the U.S. authority, by force of arms, and threatens war against

Patriotic Democrats.

"THE UNION," established in 1814 --- Whole No., 2,467.

"CHRONICLE," established in 1843---Whole No., 888,

"Sneaking Traitors of the North."

The New York Atlas, one of the ablest old line Democratic papers, has an article with the foregoing heading, which, though stronger in language than we can approve, yet doubtless in its facts is substantially true. It calls things by their right names, and may be the only way to meet a "class of persons, who, under a thin veneering of pretended love for the Union, are profoundly steeped in treason. They talk of patriotism, and at the same time are chuckling at the humiliating position in which the Administration is placed by being obliged to give up Fort Sumter, and to tolerate other acts of Secessionists which weaken our Government at home and render it contemptible abroad. These Northern Secessionists, in their disguise, are the very men that the Southern Secessionists rely upon for encouragement and assistance in their resistance to the General Government. They are cunningly poisoning the public mind, and continually informing the people of the South that the North will be divided in case of a collision between the Secessionists and the General Government '

ANOTHER PATRIOTIC DEMOCRATIC EDITOR. Maj. Davis prints conspicuously at the head of the Doylestown Democrat those memorable words of Andrew Johnson-"Show me a Socemionist, and I will show you a Traitor!" This act, apparently so easy and trivial, nevertheless requires uncommon courage, and must have been inspired by a sense of duty and patriotism that commands our heartiest admiration. For it must be remembered that the Democratic party, (of which the Democratis an organ and advocate,) has never yet expressed condemnation of the treason that flourishes so rankly throughout the South. the room, and used every exertion to ex- On the contrary, those States which have been the strongest and surest for the Democratic party on all occasions, have been next day, and the other died at noon on first and foremost in the work of Seession. One of our exchanges says, truthfully and badly disfigured. Mrs. Bronson's hands forcibly, that "Secession is modern Democracy fully ripened." One thing is certain, every high officer of the Southern Confederacy has been a prominent member of that organization. In this view of the case; Maj. Davis is deserving of the commendation of all patriotic citizens, for he has shown that he is not afraid to denounce what has now become the distinguishing feature of modern Democracy .- Bucks County Intelligencer.

ANOTHER.
[The Williamsport Democrat, a Breckterated, and should not be used; if it does inridge paper, while it thinks both sides not take fire, you may then know that it in the wrong, announces its decision "to sustain a President elected in a Constitutional manner." It says:]

CARE OF STOVES AND PIPES -When "As much as we abhor and dread the stoves are no longer needed, they are quite thoughts of brother meeting brother in each to men who work it closely, make Having met the U.S. Steamer "Brooklyn" is the intention or wish of the Administhe most from little patches, and get a here, we have transferred our despatches tration to "carry the desolating torch other place, with no further thought, un- country can avoid trying such measures as the rust of the summer may injure them ample preparation than the best informed more than the whole winter's wear, par- throughout the North are aware. It beticularly the parts of sheet iron. They hooves us to be on the alert, and stand in should be kept as free from dampness as readiness if circumstances render it necesinterests at these two most important mil- of their authority-shall otherwise deter- possible, and occasionally cleaned if rust is sary for action. Let the North hold back observed. An exchange recommends to as long as it is compatible with honor and apply a coating of linseed oil to the pipes right-let her receive the first rounds-let before putting them away. It should be her act as defender, not as aggressor. Then

Southern traitors. In his last paper he

"We frequently receive a half dozen nalities in the Southern Confederacy, threatening us with death in its most horthe grave with him a secret of so much rible forms. These States are swarming hands in the blood of Union men. A more ferocious and malevolent barbariem than that now dominant in this 'Southern Take immediately warm vinegar or tepid Confederacy. Private worth, public virtue, age, and experience—none of these can soften or restrain the multiplying and relentless brutality which is engendered by the mob spirit of this bew form of civdestroy the poison of the saliva, by which illication.' Talk about riding a Union editer upon a rail! Why, the Prince of Peace, if he were on earth again, could not traverse the dominions of these Yanceys, Rhetts, Davises, Slidells, and Wigfalls, and live, without repudiating his sermon on the Mount, and proclaiming this Southern Confederacy to be God ordained, Christ-begotten, and Heaven ap-

Ex Gov. Wright, of Indiana, late the American minister at Berlin, in a letter to a friend in New York, uses the strongest THE SAN JUAN QUESTION .- Pres. Lin- language against secession, and, speaking

of treason, says: "I would sooner fight a citizen of my country, guilty of treason, than to fight any enemy in the world. You may do many things, say many things, but, God is my judge, there is one thing you shall not do-that is, destroy the temple erected by my fathers. This is the only hope left for humanity everywhere. I hold any man guilty of treason, who shall attempt in any way to destroy this Union. I say, fightnight on-no peace until we put down all traiters !

["Honor to whom bonor is due." As the contest wages, all true friends of liber-ty and order and law will be ranged on its side of the Government, and against the foes, North and South. There will