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But one Government!

As there is but one Supreme, Almighty Ruler of the Universe, so in the nature of things there can be but one Supreme Government in any one Country. "Ye can not serve God and Mammon" at the same time--nor can any man bear true allegiance to two hostile powers.

In the Revolution of 1776, there were well-disposed persons of correct morals and good neighbors, who failed to appreciate the magnitude of the contest then waging, and sided with the King. They became objects of suspicion, of hatred, and of violence--and the name of TORY is now sacred to execration.

The War of 1812 against England was condemned and disapproved by many who had fought in the Revolution--yet very many who deemed it wise and uncalculated, did (like Buchanan) obey the commands of the rightful authority and seek to decide the contest on the side of the country as soon as possible. Those who continued an unreasonable opposition at a time when action was required, did virtually fight their own government, suffered indignities, and earned the epithets of "Hartford Convention" or "blue light" traitors.

The War against Mexico it is now generally admitted was got up for the sole purpose of extending Slavery in Texas and a part of Mexico--and yet of those thus believing, after we had been precipitated into the War, numbers like Lincoln, Pollock, &c., voted for a vigorous completion of the contest, while thousands of other Whigs, like Clay Jr., Scott, Webster Jr., Taylor, Harlan, Gaines, &c., entered our armies to conquer peace. And in the succeeding Presidential campaign, the party which had disapproved the war was the day.

In none of these combats was the issue so clearly allied with Power, as in the present. It is a contest between Legal Liberty and Lawless Anarchy--between mild government and senseless rebellion--between good order and Mexican insecurity--"the irrepressible conflict" between the genius of civilization, and the east-out demon that can no longer prostitute the immense machinery of our administration to the extension of the curse and crime of human bondage. Who can hesitate which side to take in a contest like this?

It is gratifying to see with what unanimity all the Free States respond to their legally-constituted authority at Washington. As the rebellion has day by day developed itself, its deformity has repelled thousands who formerly looked upon its cause with an indifferent if not a partial eye. We were never so united as a people. It is admitted that the only issue is--

For the Government, or Against it!
Those who may not see with the Government, may think as they choose, but should remember, that--in the crisis now at hand--to SPEAK OF ACT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT IS VIRTUAL TREASON. It is folly, while "fighting fire," to dispute about its origin--it would be madness, on entering upon a desperate battle, to get into a quarrel about politics. When we are in any country, we must submit to its laws--or leave it for a better.

To these general truths there may be exceptions which can have no bearing on the present contest. The danger of excitement is to run to an opposite extreme, and violate the Freedom of Speech and of Press, which is our pride and our safety, and which is crushed out by the Rebels. The great majority in the loyal States sustain the Government, and most of those who do not are stupid, ignorant or hopelessly wrong. Give all a little time, and they will be right--or if not it will be useless to give them notoriety by lawless persecution. All the fires and blottings of religious intolerance never made one Christian, but made many hypocrites.

spirit is better than he that taketh a city."

We repeat--we have but ONE government, and it has a right to the support of every citizen, and of every resident, in word and deed. When we come to choose again the MEN to administer the government, it will be time to discuss and to criticize--now is the time for action, without cavils, assaults, or invidious hindrances.

AN OLDER "VICTORY."—About the 11th Feb. 1780, the Whig General, Benjamin Lincoln, (among whose officers was the father of Maj. Robert Anderson) was cooped up in Charleston by Sir Henry Clinton and a British army larger by 2,000 men. The latter pushed their assault so vigorously that on the 12th May following the Americans, numbering 5,615 men, were compelled to surrender, and were mostly discharged on parole as prisoners during the war. Nevertheless, Charleston came afterwards into the hands of the Whigs. Both parties confessed about an equal loss--189 and 189 wounded, on each side...Such was the victory of 81 years ago...Now see the triumph of the Secessionists over Maj. Anderson. From 29th Dec. 1860 to 13th April, 1861, he with 76 men upheld the American flag in Fort Sumter, surrounded by from 500 up to 5,000 enemies, and at the end of that time, half starved and exhausted by labors, they evacuated. "The end is not yet."...Question in *Arithmetic*: If Ben Lincoln and his Anderson, with 6,000, could keep Charleston but three months, have not Robert Anderson & Co. done much better--76 men keeping a fort, surrounded by batteries, for nearly four months?

OUR NATURALIZED CITIZENS TRUE TO THEIR OATHS.—Thirty naturalized citizens, it is said, Germans and Irish, who had been compelled to enlist in the Rebel army, positively refused to fire on the American flag during the bombardment of Sumter, and were consequently arrested and put in prison in Charleston, where they yet remain. The naturalized citizens know that their allegiance is to the United States government, and that none other can protest them from the claims of European governments upon them for service owed before they became citizens of the United States.

The foregoing paragraph reminds us of a conspicuous feature of the present absorbing contest--obvious in the region of our acquaintance, and prominent in all we see and hear from our Free Cities--the enthusiastic and unanimous allegiance to our Government manifested by Welch, Scotch, Irish, Germans, Swiss, French, English and other adopted citizens. The OATH of allegiance they have taken, they regard as having an honorable and significant meaning--how unlike Floyd, Cobb, Pryor, and other Congressmen and Officers, who sought to betray confidence specially reposed in them, and violated both letter and spirit of the holy oaths they had taken! Possibly it might be well for our natives to take the solemn vow of fidelity at the age of 21...It seems that our adopted fellow citizens--having tasted the sweets of our liberties and privileges, as compared with the hardships and privations of other governments--do better understand and therefore more appreciate the glories of our political institutions. Like health, wealth, &c., we best know the blessings of a free, mild, but efficient government, when we have lost it.

Pay of Officers and Soldiers.
We find in a Reading paper the following statement of the pay received by the U.S. army and by the militia when called into its service--per month:

Colonel	\$218.00
Lieutenant Colonel	194.00
Major	175.00
Captain	118.50
First Lieutenant	103.50
Brevet Second Lieutenant	103.50
First or Ordinary Sergeant	29.00
Other Sergeants	27.00
Corporals	22.00
Privates	20.00
Musicians	21.00

"UNITED WE STAND."
Franklin Pierce, Fernando Wood, Edward Everett, Daniel S. Dickinson, Francis Granger, Robert J. Walker, Washington Hunt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Cochrane, Cass, Douglas, and hundreds of other prominent citizens, who opposed the election of the President, have come out and put themselves on the record in favor of sustaining his Administration in its present contest against needless, wicked rebellion. No man or journal of any note in the Free States dare take sides with the Secessionists.

Within one week after the Friday the rebel batteries opened upon Fort Sumter, one Hundred Thousand men were on the march Southward to avenge it. It was "the last ounce that broke the camel's back"--Within one week from the Monday the President called for 75,000 volunteers, Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand men have offered their services.

The newspapers are poking fun at the new tariff; some term it the More-ill, and others the im-Morrill tariff.

The above is from a Loecoff paper which before election tried to make the people believe that "fusion" was a "better friend of the Tariff" than Lincoln.

Loss of Fort Sumter.

ANDERSON IN NEW YORK.

New York, Thursday, April 18.—Major Anderson landed at the battery, and was received by an immense crowd. His carriage was surrounded by the people, who expressed in cheers and other demonstrations their congratulations. He was followed by an immense throng, through Broadway to the Brevoort House, where he joined his wife.

CAPT. DOUBLEDAY'S STATEMENT.

The following is a digest of Capt. Doubleday's statement of the bombardment of Fort Sumter:

The demand to surrender Fort Sumter was made on the 11th inst., and refused, not only by Major Anderson, but by the unanimous voice of his command.

On Friday morning, at 3 o'clock, the rebels sent word that their fire would be opened in an hour, and at 4 o'clock fire was opened on us from every direction, including a hidden battery. The fire opened with a volley of seventeen mortars, firing ten inch shells and shot from thirty-three guns, mostly Columbiads. We took breakfast, however, very leisurely. The command was then divided into three watches, each under the direction of two officers.

After breakfast, they immediately went to the guns and opened fire on Fort Moultrie, Camming's Point and Sullivan's Island. The iron battery at Camming's Point was of immense strength and most of our shots glanced off. Major Anderson refused to allow his men to work their guns on the parapet, on account of such a terrific fire being directed against that point.

There was scarcely a room left in Fort Moultrie inhabitable.

Several shots went through the Floating Battery, though it was but little damaged. Two guns on the Iron Battery were dismantled.

A man was stationed, who cried "ahoy" or "shell" when the rebels fired, and the garrison were thus enabled to dodge it.

At first, the workmen were reluctant to help work the guns, but they afterwards served most willingly and effectively against the iron battery.

The barracks caught fire several times on Friday, but the flames were extinguished through the efforts of Mr. Hart, of New York, and Mr. Lyman, of Baltimore, both volunteers.

On Saturday, the officers' quarters caught fire from the shells, and the main gates were burnt. The Magazine was surrounded by fire, and ninety barrels of powder were taken out and thrown into the sea. When the magazine was encircled by fire, all our materials were cut off, and we had eaten our last biscuit two days before. We had to lay on the ground with wet handkerchiefs on their faces, to prevent them from smothering, and a favorably eddy of wind was all that saved our lives.

Our cartridge bags gave out, and five men were employed to manufacture them out of shirts, sheets, blankets, &c.

It will take half a million of dollars to repair the interior of Fort Sumter. Most of the enemy's shot was aimed at our flag.

The following is the conversation which took place between Maj. Anderson and Wigfall:

Wigfall. General Beauregard wishes to stop this, sir.

Anderson only replied, Well? Well?

Wigfall. You've done all that can be done, and Gen. Beauregard wishes to know upon what terms you will evacuate the fort.

Anderson. Gen. Beauregard is already acquainted with the terms.

Wigfall. Do I understand that you will evacuate on the terms proposed?

Anderson. Yes; and only on those.

Wigfall then returned.

Ten minutes after, Col. Chesnut and others came from Beauregard, asking if Major Anderson wanted any help, and stating that Wigfall had not seen Beauregard for two days, and had no authority for his demand on Anderson.

Maj. A. replied: "Then we have been sold. We will raise our flag again."

But they requested him to keep it until communication was had with Beauregard.

The firing then ceased, and three hours after, another despatch came to the fort. The terms previously decided upon were then agreed to.

On Sunday morning, the steamer Isabel came down and anchored off the fort, when all our baggage was put on board the steamer Clinch, which was used as a transport between the fort and the Isabel. Our men were still under arms. A portion of them were told to fire off a salute to the flag, and when the last of the fifty guns was fired the flag was lowered amid the loud and hearty cheers of the men, who then formed in a gorge and embarked to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." Two men were killed on the second round of the salute by a premature explosion of the gun, and four were wounded--one badly. They were left in Charleston.

On Monday we steamed down the harbor, and were transferred to the Baltic, sailing on Tuesday morning.

Harper's F'y Armory Burnt.

While the Virginia Convention was in secret session, they engaged with the Governor and leading Secessionists (as now surmised) in an effort to surprise the little company in command at Harper's Ferry. Mr. Barber, the man having in charge the Armory, where were 13,000 of the best fire-pieces, always begged Government to reinforce that place, as "it would irritate the Union men," but pledged his "honor" that all was safe. Nevertheless, Capt. Jones kept his corps of 47 men on the constant watch for invaders.

On Thursday, the 18th inst., Capt. Jones' outguards brought news that two or three thousands of armed Virginians were hastening upon the Ferry, and in fact reaching it almost as quick as his men. In anticipation of danger, he had piled up the arms with straw, shavings, and gunpowder, so arranged as to be fired easily. To this he set a sure match and retreated, under cover of the night, over the bridge, into Maryland--the rear of his command being assailed by the advancing Virginians. These, with the inhabitants, rushed to save the buildings, &c., while Capt. Jones and his men retreated, in mud and over rocks, &c., partly in the dark. They heard several explosions, and saw the burning light from the buildings a considerable time. After a forced march of thirty miles, they reached Hagerstown, well fatigued. Being too late for the cars, they chartered omnibuses, which took them to Chambersburg, whence by rail they reached Carlisle at 3, P. M., of the next day, and were enthusiastically received.

Most of the useful material at the Ferry was destroyed--and lost to the Virginians, who had hoped thus to arm quite a number of men, who there collected--probably with a design to march on and surprise Washington City--but disappointed in this brilliant and effective (and probably authorized) stroke of policy, they retired, venting their rage on the Unionists, and meditating what dirty act of treason or wholesale stealing they can do next. All honor to Capt. Jones and his command!

CHAMBERSBURG, April 21.—On the night of the destruction of the buildings at Harper's Ferry, four men were on guard and could not leave with Lieut. Jones. They were, as supposed, taken prisoners by the Virginians, and held till yesterday afternoon, when two escaped by crossing the bridge, and one by swimming the river and canal. The other remains at the Ferry. The three arrived here this morning. They report that the destruction of the buildings and arms was complete. Six or seven thousand Virginians were there, and five thousand more were expected last night, from Richmond, under Col. Lee. They design invading Maryland, and making Mason and Dixon's line the line of warfare.

THE MOTIVE FOR WAR.—The Mobile Mercury recognizes the necessity for precipitate action on the part of the Confederate authorities, as the only means to check a reaction in favor of the Union. Alluding to the large forces concentrated at Fort Sumter and Pickens, apparently doing nothing but consuming the resources of the Confederacy, it says: "The country is sinking into a fatal apathy, and the spirit, and even the patriotism of the people is ebbing out under this do-nothing policy. If something is not done pretty soon, decisive, either evacuation or expulsion, the whole country will become so disgusted with the sham of Southern independence that the first chance the people get at a popular election they will turn the whole movement topsy turvy so bad that it never on earth can be righted again."

The following appointments for Philadelphia are announced:

Collector--William B. Thomas.
Postmaster--C. A. Walborn.
Treasurer of the Mint--James Pollock.
Chief-Coiner of the Mint--L. R. Bromall.
Surveyor of the Port--E. Reed Myer.
Naval Officer--Dr. E. Wallace.
General Appraiser--James S. Chambers.
Appraiser--Joseph M. Cowell.
District Attorney--George A. Coffey.

LANCASTER, April 15.—Secession has no followers here. All parties are united in sustaining the government at all hazards.

Ex-President Buchanan remarked to one of his most intimate and political friends to-day, "That the Government has gone to the utmost verge of forbearance, and it was now the duty of all good citizens to stand by the Government." True for once, JAMES BUCHANAN--glad you see it at last!

Stephen Van Rensselaer, son of the Patron of Albany, committed suicide, on Tuesday, at a drinking saloon, by swallowing laudanum. Naturally of good abilities, having had every advantage which wealth could furnish, and starting in life under the most favorable circumstances, he has made himself for years, by his debauchery and profligacy, a pest and disgrace to his friends, hateful to himself and a nuisance to society. He was thirty-five years old.

ONLY ONE FLAG RECOGNIZED.—The Commander of Fort Taylor, at Key West, has compelled the inhabitants at that place to haul down all their Confederate State flags, with a polite intimation that two different nationalities could not rule in the place.

Perfidy of Virginia!

The Virginia of other days was a land of beauty and of truly great men. But--like a potato hill--its best part is now under ground. Its soil is blasted by the curse of unpaid labor--its capacities are unimproved--and its noble citizens and statesmen have degenerated into slave-breeders, office-hunters and demagogues of the lowest, meanest, blackest type. Instead of the clarion voice of Patrick Henry, "Give me Liberty or give me Death"--instead of the practical Emancipators, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, &c. the cry now is, "Give us Slavery or Ruin," and the subjugation of White as well as Black men to a lawless Oligarchy is the practice of the powers that now riot in the State.

These characteristics have been signally illustrated in her treatment of Secession. Professedly Union--Union by the declared sentiment of her voters--her Governor and others bearing sway have pretended to be peace-makers between the North and the South. In her Convention, in open session, she voted down Secession fair and square--but in secret, secret session it is now evident she was plotting treason, drilling and arming men to take Harper's Ferry and steal the arms there, then proceeded to Washington city, and also to take the Norfolk Navy Yard and all the U. S. property in that region. It is believed--for all is yet concealed--an ordinance for Secession was passed in Convention, Wednesday of last week; and it was known in Richmond. Gov. Letcher has proclaimed the Southern Confederacy, declared the independence of Virginia, and commands all her military to be ready for his orders. The true Unionists in the Conventions were bribed, terrified, abused, or driven out--some having had to flee for their lives. All through the Eastern and Central portions of the State, a Reign of Terror is being inaugurated--Union men are cowed down, and violence rampant. In Wheeling, and other parts of the North-West, only, is the U. S. flag still flying.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Well advised parties here express the conviction that Maryland and Virginia have both been badly committed to secession from the beginning, and that their apparent hesitation has only been worn as a mask to throw the North off its guard. The events of the last twenty-four hours confirm this.

Rightly served--stopped for once!
On Thursday of last week, obstructions were placed in James River, Virginia, to prevent the U. S. Government from continuing its command of Norfolk, Portsmouth, the Gosport Navy Yard, &c., &c. The Governor's party also robbed the Custom House of some guns. "About this time," Com. Pendergrast, commanding the U. S. ships in the harbor, placed them with loaded guns broadside to Norfolk and Portsmouth, and demanded that the obstructions should be removed, or he would lead both cities. It is well we can add that this prompt order was effective, and the sly, crawling, treasonable game was spoiled. The General Government was triumphant, and rebellion nipped in the bud.

Fort Monroe has been reinforced by the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Col. Jones of Lowell. Virginia had secretly prepared for an attack upon it, but it is believed is now headed off.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 17.—Ex-Vice President Breckinridge writes from Richmond, Ky., to a friend here, as follows: "Kentucky should call a Convention without delay, and Lincoln's extra session of Congress should be confronted by fifteen States. This alone can prevent a general civil war." In other words, J. C. Breckinridge thinks it safe to come out openly for Secession, as he has long been sneakingly.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Treasury Department has issued an order directing the name of First Lieut. Rogers, of the Revenue Service, to be stricken from the roll, for having, while in command of the Cutter *Henry Dodge*, in violation of his official oath and of his duty to the government, surrendered his vessel to the Texas usurping authorities.

Fort Scott City, in Kansas, boasts 850 voters, and near 500 inhabitants... Smith, of the Democrat, has made his independent paper, with Douglas proclivities... At a large public meeting of Linn and Bourbon counties, they heartily resolved to drop all past quarrels, and hereafter obey the laws and officers of their own choosing.

The Kansas men in Washington City have formed a company called the Frontier Guards. They have been given the post of honor in the East room of the President's house, under the command of Gen. James H. Lane.

The official career of Lewis Cass commenced when he was a member of the first Legislature of Ohio, in 1803, and he has been in high public position ever since--a period of 58 years.

It is supposed there are 170 churches, says *The Presbyterian*, in Baltimore, capable of accommodating about one hundred and forty thousand people.

AUGUSTA, April 17.—Lincoln's proclamation is condemned and ridiculed here. Many consider the offers of Northern volunteers as mere gasconade.

Not one out of a dozen of the U. S. Army and Navy have yet resigned--most of those who have, join the State power.

Oil Wells in Burmah.

[In the "Travels in South-Eastern Asia," 1835, by Rev. Dr. HOWARD MALCOLM, is an interesting account of a natural curiosity in Burmah, about 280 miles up the Irrawady River, on its eastern side, in about 21 North Lat., and 172 East Long. We quote from page 81, Cincinnati edition.]

Before sunset, June 28, came to the night at Yay-gangong, a village important only for its trade in petroleum. The wells being but two miles from the village, I immediately set out to walk to them. The way was well beaten by bullock carts, often crossing the bed of the torrent, (now dry,) whence the village derives its name. A more rugged and desolate region can scarcely be imagined. The rocks are sandstone, puddingstone, and petrifications; the soil, sand and blue clay. Small hills on every side rise abruptly, like waves in a chopping sea, sterile and unsightly. One plant only seemed to find a congenial soil: it resembled a prickly pear, growing to the height of thirty feet, with stem a foot in diameter. The wells are very numerous, said to be more than 400, occupying a space of about 12 square miles. They are from 200 to 300 feet deep, of small calibre, and sustained by sandstone. The temperature of the oil, when first raised to the top, is 89°. Men do not go down, but an earthen pot is lowered in and drawn up over a beam across the mouth, by two men running off with a rope. The pot is emptied into a little pool, and the oil is drawn off pure. It is exported in earthen jars, containing about 30 pounds. The price now, including the pots, is about a tical for 21 viss, or about 50 cents for ten pounds. A well yields about 400 or 500 viss per day, and is worked by three or four men. Sometimes 700 are obtained. The amount depends on the quantity of water drawn up with the oil. A duty of one twentieth is paid to government. This most useful oil is very extensively used for lamps and torches, and is exported to all parts of the empire whether it can be taken by water. It is also used for preserving wood, mat partitions, palm-leaf books, &c., from insects and from the weather, and is an admirable article for these purposes. Even the white ants will not attack wood which has been brushed with it.

An exchange speaks of "pumping coal oil out of the earth." This is a slight mistake. There are but two kinds of mineral oil--Coal oil and Carbon oil. Coal oil is distilled in a crude state from canal coal, and afterwards refined for use. It is known by the names of coal oil or "Kerosene." Carbon oil is a natural product that flows from or is pumped out of the earth, in a crude state and afterwards refined. It is called "Rock oil," "Seneca oil," or "Petroleum." Carbon oil of the right grade, when properly refined and not adulterated by an admixture with coal oil, camphine or other inferior substances, is much the better of the two.

The most of the carbon oil used in this vicinity, has been procured from a distance, and was either badly refined or greatly adulterated, so that no one could really tell what good Seneca oil was like. Recently, our citizens have had a chance to use Oil refined in the vicinity--properly refined, and known to be entirely free from coal oil, camphine, or injurious chemicals. Those who have used it assure us that it has more body, lasts longer, and gives a very brilliant but much softer light, not trying to the eyes. The oil is different from and every way better than the hybrid heretofore on sale. With fair play and a fair trial, Seneca oil is bound to supercede all others. The march of the seasons is not more certain.--*Franklin (Pa.) Citizen.*

Job says, in (Chap. 20: 6.) "I washed my steps with butter, and the rocks poured out rivers of oil." Although strictly figurative perhaps, it might have been a literal description of his possessions.

OIL FEVER IN ENGLAND.—The *Pittsburg Chronicle* says a company of English and Scotch men have leased seven acres in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, and intend to make an immediate test bore for oil. If successful they will operate largely, and they contemplate the erection of a large refinery.

THE RELIGIOUS WELL.—Curtis & Hickok's well on the Buchanan farm, which for several weeks refused to flow on Sunday, has fallen from grace. On Sunday before last it commenced spouting oil in greater quantities than before, and its moral character is gone.--*Franklin Spectator, April 10.*

COAL OIL OF OLD.—Mareo Polo, who wrote in 1254, states that, in Armonia, there was a fountain of oil which discharged so great a quantity as to furnish loading for many camels. This oil was used as an unguent for the cure of cutaneous distempers in men and cattle, and also for burning. In the neighboring country, no other oil was used in lamps.

WHEAT AS A CIRCULATING MEDIUM.—At a ball in Reedsburg, Va., a few nights ago, the price of admission was a bushel of wheat. The farmers were there in large numbers.