

# UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1862.

"THE UNION," established in 1844—Whole No. 2,514.

"CHRONICLE," established in 1843—Whole No. 935.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY—

Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

Read New Advertisements of

EVANS, Paper Hanger—and of ZIMMERMAN'S Clothing Store.

The Model Country Store of KING, at White Deer Mills, is receiving a new supply of Goods, which are offered on the fairest terms. (His Advt came too late for to day's paper.)

"Scott's Anticonda."

Long before failing health compelled him to retire, the incomparable Lieutenant General had directed the President and Cabinet in laying out those gigantic Naval and Land expeditions against the Rebels, that have since been so generally successful. In War, months and even years may pass between the conception and execution of a plan. While results were working out in comparative silence, Gen. Scott likened the grand designs he was marshaling at different points to the joints of a great serpent, which should draw its folds tighter and still tighter until it broke every bone in the body of Treason. Disclosing all his plans to McClellan (his successor as the Senior Major General) it is not known that any material change has been made in what was mainly Scott's strategic plans for the Campaign.

Over six months have passed since these great outlines of operation were determined upon. At the East and at the West, they have been mostly executed by brave and sagacious Generals and Commodores. The keels of the Gunboats now so famous about the Mississippi, were one of the first labors of Fremont in his term.

Excepting the surprise at Gwynedd and at Sumnerville, our career in Western Virginia has been one of triumph. McClellan's success there, won him his present position—yet Kelly, Rosecrans, Landor and others, on the same field, have proved to be equally worthy. Since his transfer to the Potomac, it has not been McClellan's fortune to add anything to his fame as a leader in action. His march upon Munson's Hill, and that at Balls Bluff, were betrayed, or easily mismanaged, by some of his subordinates—and the Blockade continued. Our only victory in a general contest on the Potomac, was at Drainesville, and was not a pre-arranged but an accidental encounter of the foe in ambush by a foraging party—it confers credit upon none but the officers and soldiers actually engaged in the contest: they fought admirably well.

The inaction of more than 100,000 of our best Soldiers, over HALF A YEAR, between the Capitol and Manassas, dishonors and prejudices many against the Commander of the Central Division, who has failed to make advances like either wing. But let the people be slow in deciding, as yet. The wisest plans may fall from no fault of the head or heart of those in authority. Washington was often thwarted, and even defeated, while his inferiors won field after field. It may have been the very best policy to permit the Rebels to hold to Bull Run, while we surrounded them in North Carolina and Tennessee. The President, Secretary and McClellan understand the whole board much better than the impatient masses, and have reasons for previous delays. A few days past, the roads would not allow an onward movement.

Let us remember, then, that those leading officers have their own and the country's honor and interests at stake, and will be held to an awful responsibility. When fully prepared, they will send a Grand Army indeed—seemingly irresistible and overwhelming—and let us trust and hope will prove the death-grip of SCOTT'S ANTI-CONDA to the Great Rebellion.

Virginia too often errs in supposing that "a part is greater than a whole" of a thing—in other words, that Virginia is greater than the United States! The heresy of "State Rights" has led multitudes into this fog of criminal nonsense. The same logic would make any County greater than a State—any Township superior to a County—and any Man above a Township—thus leading in anarchy, for no law can bind where the highest authority is nullified. Yet Gen. Garnet, with thousands of other Virginians, were warm friends of Union until Virginia was fraudulently turned over to Jeff Davis, when they—like irresponsible serfs—betrayed Union to—the thoughtless ingrates!

Another delusion of Virginians is that they are great men because their fathers were. That race is mostly run out in the Old Dominion—her nobles are disowned like SCOTT, or in negro pigs like BURNS, because they will not betray their Government—and Washington or Jefferson, were they alive and loyal to principle, would be mobbed or murdered as "Abolitionists." Virginia is truly famed just now for vast unimproved resources, as the cat-paw of South Carolina, oyster and mulatto breeders, and most tedious office hunters.

Lieut. Krebs, M. D., has been detailed as Recruiting Officer, for the 56th Reg. Permanent station at Lewisburg. May be found at the Buffalo House.

Specie is quoted at Richmond at 10 to 50 cents premium.

"The World Moves!"

No Presidential Message ever equalled in its significance the calm, cautious, characteristic communication from Pres. Lincoln, found in another column.

Until March 6, 1862, Presidents have been either silent on the evil of Slavery, or its defenders. The suicidal War it has invoked in madness, has broken its throat: With no longer a "legal" claim for toleration, Slavery must take its chances in a trial of physical strength only.

America once paid tribute to Algiers: but when that piratical power made war upon us, he let his money for ever. So Slavery, seeking to destroy this Union, is an outlaw, at our mercy, having broken its own contract and shield.

Luther did not intend to establish the Lutheran sect, when he began to oppose the corruptions of Popery; but it resulted in that. Wesley tried to reform the Church of England only, but it re-ventuated in founding another, the Methodist church—just as Albright, in endeavoring to gain certain lands, found himself, unexpectedly, at the head of a new church organization. Our fathers, when the War of the Revolution began, had not thought of the Independence to which they were bred: but the Rebels began this War for Secession and Slavery, with open design and purpose. The Unionists met the enemy to save the Nation only—the end, however, may provisionally include measures for the ultimate emancipation of four Millions of human beings. "Man proposes, but God disposes."

Thus liberated from prior restraints, President Lincoln's first Manumission Message strikes the keynote of American Liberty. It will be heard—and will win us friends—through the civilized world.

We see it estimated, that at Five Hundred Dollars each on an average, Four Million of Slaves would cost Two THOUSANDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. No one supposes the Free States (which would pay most of this) will ever tax themselves this amount—an unendurable burden for themselves and their children—to gain human beings their natural rights. Most of these slaves have paid for themselves over and over again—and can be justly released at given times—just as apprentices and children of age may claim, by having earned their individual freedom. Besides, the value of slaves would generally revert at once to the land, and no general loss would be felt. The 300,000 slaveholders have heretofore monopolized most of the Offices and Monies of the Nation. The 25,000,000 whites would have to pay a tax of nearly \$1,000 per head for such a purchase of slaves. They will not pay that to those for haughty lordings—\$9,500 to every Slaveholder from the pockets of honest industry—never! Individual cases often appeal to our sympathy, and the purchase of slaves in the District of Columbia, and one or two States, might be a matter of policy, to give a start to the reform—but nothing more. We have as much right to abolish Slavery by law, as by purchase—nay, more—under the Constitution, and in the exercise of the War Power. Congress entirely abolished Slavery Northwest of the Ohio. But the mass of the people will not desire to be purchasers of bodies and souls, either personally or by deputy. They will ultimately see that each State will rid itself of the evil as best it can, as Pennsylvania, and other States have done, without purchase, without aims, and without harm to any. To tell the slave-breeders that their human cattle should be paid for, would only increase their avarice and greed, and stimulate their introduction from abroad, and propagation of half breeds at home.

The most proper use of money, permanently, would be by way of preparations, and to found and aid colonies where freed men might work out their own progress.

The matter is fruitful of varied reflections. It demands serious and unprejudiced attention.

The Slaveholders' Insurrection has been maddened by "rebellious liguors," its leaders being generally inebriated. Since his fall, John Bell is often inane with liquor, and John Breckinridge is becoming a sot. Secession papers admit that drunken mobs are the terror of some of their large cities, and 200 distilleries have been raised in Virginia in a year. On this account, Davis and other Rebel authorities are stopping the making and selling of liguors—Maine Law fashion—and it would be a blessed thing to the Union cause, and our Officers and Soldiers, if all Liguoring was done away.

So long have the Rebel conspirators lied about "Lincoln's Abolition designs," that thousands upon thousands of their white dupes believed them, and a common question asked of the Union soldiers by the negroes is, "When is Massa Linkum comin' to set us free?" There would be no moral wrong in taking at their word those who by falsehood raised the issue. Haman first tried the strength of the gallows he built for Mordecai.

The Republicans of Snyder county have adopted the "Crawford system" of making nominations, as now practiced in Union county.

TRULY VENERABLE COUPLE.—Died in Franklin, Susq. Co., Pa., 10th Feb., Dea. THOMAS SMITH, also CLARISSA his wife—each over 82 years of age. Were born in Chesire, Connecticut, married to the then wilderness of Northern Pennsylvania in 1707, and after living in holy matrimony over sixty years, both expired on the same day. He was a Deacon in the Congregational church for many years.

Mass and Shiloh's "distinguished reception" in England, consisted in being followed to a second-class hotel by two mulatto screens. The next neighbor to Mass in the gallery of the House of Lords, was a full-blooded Negro, Minister from Hayti, which is recognized by Great Britain as a Power, while "O.S.A." is an authority which "can't shine."

Dr. Kunk, of Jersey Shore, whose death we reported in our last, was buried in the Lewisburg Cemetery, by his relatives, the Messrs. Pennys. The arrival of his remains by railway was not known at the time by our citizens generally, or there would have been more attentions paid.

The reported death, in battle, at Sumner, of Daniel Storer, of Snyder Co., Pa. is contradicted.

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WYOMING, N.C. Nov. 11, 1861. My Dear Brother—I received your letter by Mr. Latham, and also one sent by mail, and I was glad to hear from you and also to know that you are well and satisfied.

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A Union County Man under Banks. (Correspondence of the Star & Chronicle.)

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives.

I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution, by your honorable bodies, which shall be substantially as follows: "Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abandonment of Slavery, 'giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State, in its discretion, to compensate for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such change of system.'"

If the proposition contained in the resolution, does not meet the approval of Congress and the people, there is the only, but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that for States and people immediately interested, shall be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it.

The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure, as one of the most efficient means of self-protection. The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that the Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the Slave States, north of such parts, will then say, "The Union, for which we have struggled, being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern secession." To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it, as to all the States remaining in it. And yet, is not that all the States tolerating Slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that, when the latter is equally made to all, the more Northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more Southern that in its event will the former ever join the latter in their secessionist policy. I say "initiation," because, in my judgment, gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all.

In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census tables and the Treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself, how soon the current expenditures of this war would purchase, at a fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State.

Such a proposition on the part of the Government, sets up to claim of a right, by Federal authority, to interfere with Slavery within State limits, referring, as it does, the absolute control of the subject, in each case, to the State and its people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them.

In the annual Message last December I thought fit to say, "The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed." I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been, and continues to be, an indispensable means to this end. A practical recognition of the National authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend and all the ruin which may follow it. Such as may seem indispensable or may obviously promise great efficiency toward ending the struggle, must and will come.

The proposition now made, an effort only, I hope it may be esteemed no effort to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned than are the institutions, and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs.

While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would soon lead to important results. In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A box of Hospital Supplies will be made up at Mr. Lydell's, this week and sent to the Army of the Potomac. Any one who has anything to contribute, in clothing or delicacies for the sick and wounded or in money, will please send in by Friday next, without being called upon personally.

PUBLIC SALES.

Wed. 13 Mar.—Jacob Dunkle, Buffalo. Thurs. 14 Mar.—Edward Boy, Turvilleville. Sat. 15 Mar.—Wm. Robinson, New Berlin. Sun. 16 Mar.—Samuel Barry, Leesport. Sat. 22 Mar.—Daniel Hanger's, west end of St. 23 Mar.—late Geo. Sater's, East Buffalo.

Lewisburg Market. Current Weekly.

Wheat \$12 1/2 Bbls..... \$ 12  
Rye..... 55 Yalr..... 8  
Corn..... 45 Lard..... 8  
Oats..... 28 Ham..... 10  
Flaxseed..... 1.50 Shd & Side.....  
Dried Apples \$1.25 Cloverseed \$3.75  
Forkin Butter 10 Potatoes..... 50  
Fresh Butter..... 14 Country Soap 4 & G  
Hops..... 70 to 80

MARRIED.

By Rev. F. G. GARDNER, on the 10th inst. RICHARD LANTIER, of the Township of Lewisburg, and Miss MARY ANN GARDNER, of the Township of Lewisburg, both of Union County, Pa. By Rev. F. G. GARDNER, on the 10th inst. JOHN W. GARDNER, of the Township of Lewisburg, and Miss MARY ANN GARDNER, of the Township of Lewisburg, both of Union County, Pa.

A bill has passed the Legislature changing the name of the Milton Saving Bank to Milton Bank, and granting it the privilege of issuing notes under the provision of the Free Banking law.

Congress has voted a bounty for encouraging the growth and preparation of flax and hemp. Premiums are also to be offered by the U. S. Agricultural Society for the best crop of flax, hemp and cotton grown in the Northern States.

In the absence of Col. B. C. Christ, of the 56th Reg., P. V., who is home on a furlough, to recruit his health, the Regiment will be commanded by Lieut. Col. Thomas S. Brew