

UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN AND J. R. CORNELIUS.
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LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 2, 1863.

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RECEIVED NEWS-ITEMS—
Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

THE PENNA LEGISLATURE is to meet on Tuesday next. In the Senate, we see no one named for Speaker but the present Speaker pro tem., Hon. George V. Lawrence, of Washington county.

In the House, there is this year (as there was last year) a majority of members called "Democrats," but whether they can harmonize on the War question remains to be seen. Jackson of Sullivan, Cassin of Bedford, Pershing of Cambria, Hoag of Washington, are proposed as Speakers.

The Ariel, one of the New York and California steamers, was robbed while passing one of the West India Islands, by the British Rebel pirate 290, and the crew and passengers and ship released on giving a bond of near \$100,000. Government is now protecting our vessels on that route. The N. Y. Tribune proposes that we should keep a record of all the damages done our commerce by that ship (straight from a British port,) and send in "a little bill," some day, for settlement—or, stop buying her manufactures.

RIBAUDY—In the fly leaf of a Bible, taken from the body of a dead Rebel, was found the following:

"I have been reading the Bible, and I have found that the Lord is with the just, and he will bring them down with the wicked. I have found that the Lord is with the just, and he will bring them down with the wicked. I have found that the Lord is with the just, and he will bring them down with the wicked."

The Commissioners of Clinton county having been presented for their agency in issuing county orders as currency, they discontinued that violation of law and expediency. "Compromising" by stopping the wrong, is the only true way—the punishment to be an after consideration.

C. M. King, on application at his Store in White Deer Mills, will furnish a pattern, elegantly printed, of Cloth Buttons for Soldiers. It is proposed to send half a million of these buttons, which—wrappers upon at the end, will cost but a few cents postage.

The mass of patent democratic editorials now consists of "Nigger! Nigger! Nigger!—Abolition! Abolition! Abolition!" Like the foolish scound who falsely cried "Wolf! Wolf!" until nobody believed a word he said.

In consequence of the general spread of small pox, the Council of Williamsport have employed Dr. Samuel Pollock to vaccinate children free of charge. This example should be everywhere followed, and vaccinations made compulsory.

Col. Jacob G. Frick, 129th P. V., bears public testimony to the courage, coolness and valuable services, of Lt. Col. Wm. H. Armstrong (whose horse was shot under him) at Fredericksburg.

Wm. Jones Esq. is chosen Counsel for the Commissioners of Union county, in place of John B. Linn, Esq., now serving in the Army of the Potomac.

Samuel M. Mahan, son of William M. Mahan, late of Chalkoqui Tp., was killed at Fredericksburg, while serving with a Bradford company.

Some inches of snow fell, Wednesday—froz hard the night following—and the bright sun (and moon) of New Year's made many sleigh-rides quite pleasant.

A small party to East Buffalo, belonging to the family of a Volunteer who fell at Canton, is offered for sale in today's paper.

White Springs Post Office, Union Co., Pa., is not abolished, as published in some papers.

Capt. Owens, still crippled with the rheumatism, is home on a furlough.

The body of young Lushell has been taken to his home for burial.

We understand Capt. Samuel Wilcox is paroled for exchange.

Teachers' Institutes, at Lewisburg and Farmersville, Saturday, 31 Jan.

Letter from Hastings, on our next. Also an original sketch and piece of poetry.

John Gardner, of Salisbury, 2nd Lieut. of Company F, 13th Regiment, died at Fredericksburg on Monday afternoon, the 15th. He was wounded in the neck during the fierce contest of the previous Saturday, and survived two days. He was 41 years of age, and leaves a wife and a numerous family of children.

The old stop-of-war Saratoga reached Philadelphia a few days since from the west coast of Africa. She has captured two slave ships since she left. Being an old fashioned vessel, she will hardly be put in service again.

Andrew Ketter, of Milton, a feeble man about seventy years of age, wandered from home on Tuesday morning, and Thursday was found dead in a field near the Center Church.

Thomas H. Hicks, ex-governor of Maryland, has been appointed U. S. Senator from that State, in place of J. A. Pearce, deceased.

Scraps from Fredericksburg.

The chief interest of Letters from the Army, consists in our knowledge of the writers. Still, almost always, we gather something new from each. How strange to hear from lady who, seemingly, only a few days ago, just began to toddle along our streets, now armed as men, confronting in deadly strife the trained hosts of a desperate soldier—the most gigantic war the world's history reveals! Mr. George Bonchay has shown us two letters from his young son, in Owen's Company, from which we take a few extracts:

Dec 18—20—I took everything I had, but a gun blanket. We have made a call for more clothing.

21st—Amos is a prisoner, but was not hurt. Rank of White Dog, was taken with Amos. Rank fell to the ground, as if dead, and our battery ran the Rebels, when they took Amos along, and left Rank behind.

22nd—I lay under that terrible fire of shot and shell, little did I think that I should live to see another day! But I put my trust in him that reigneth all, and I thank him that he saw fit to save me without a scratch.

23rd—When we were ordered to retreat, I found my gun missing but thought it would not do to go off the ground without one, so I hunted and found a splendid one. It being loaded, I proceeded to take a shot at the Rebels, but on looking up I found one, I saw a whole line of them, not more than thirty yards off, coming at charge-bayonet, when I started back at a double-quick. There was a big ditch between our batteries and mine—I threw my gun over, and jumped, clearing the ditch, and got behind our guns. When the Rebels got pretty near, our battery let them have a double charge, which soon sent them to their shelter in the woods.

24th—That night, I lay near the river, and not daring to have any fire, it was pretty cold. Every moment, I could hear the musketeers and grape shot coming towards me, and it would make me draw up. In the morning, I found the Regiment, half a mile off, and was glad to get to it again.

25th—It being my 19th birthday, I wish a merry Christmas to you all, and hope to be able to spend my 20th birthday at home. Marr and Keefe, of New Company, mess with me, and we have a pretty snug little house, built of logs, with ground thrown up to them, and a fire place and chimney inside, making it warm and comfortable. Sitting here all alone, writing with my pipe in my mouth, I thought that I never spent Christmas in more snug quarters—and of what I was doing a year ago this time—but what I shall be doing this time next year, the future must tell for itself.

26th—I am glad to hear that you are all well, and hope to see you all again. I am glad to hear that you are all well, and hope to see you all again.

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7th—I am glad to hear that you are all well, and hope to see you all again. I am glad to hear that you are all well, and hope to see you all again.

THE GENIUS OF UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION.

January 1st, 1863.

As a natural but unanticipated result of the Slaveholders' Rebellion, commences a new era. The United States Government is no longer bound to protect and aid the moral evil, the cruel wrong, and the disgraceful hypocrisy of the treacherous Tyranny that seeks the downfall of American Liberty, and the very life of our Nation. The measure will advance with our arms. It will have its evils and its benefits—of which the evils will be first and most apparent, and the benefits appear in years to come. Its force and efficiency will depend on wise legislation, sustained by the honest, loyal people of the country. To those who have begun to falter, and manifest moral cowardice, from lack of knowledge—said to those who are being carelessly led, or whipped, willingly perhaps, into the chains of a party, whose very existence, for years past, has depended on its humiliating result at the feet of the Slave Power—to all such, we wish to present a few Historical Facts, with the view of proving to them that it is safe to do right—that it is good policy to be just—that the Divine Law of Liberty is a living truth, and not a dead lie. We desire to *fully* all in the right.

The 600,000 fighting men of Israel who were delivered from Egyptian bondage, did eventually better their condition—and yet, in their long journey, they had some "conservatives," who bickered after the fl-slops of Egypt, and would have "compromised" by returning to their khal masters. But a gracious Providence saved them from their own folly and wickedness—their own blind, stupid servility.

Our English, Irish and German forefathers were vassals or serfs, more ignorant and brutal than the Negroes of Senegambia. Our elevation as races, step by step, is a record worth our study, and gratitude.

In Pennsylvania, and in others of the original States, Slavery was abolished, by law, without compensation, and with no damage to any beneficial interest.

The black nobles of Africa once kept, as slaves, all the "poor white trash"—not excepting Americans—they could catch; but they were cured of that disposition by the "sermons" of Deane, Eaton, &c.

The *fatal attempt to degrade again to Slavery its newly emancipated citizens, was the first step resulting in "the Horrors of St. Domingo."* Let it be a warning, that, if trouble arises, here, it will be from conspiracies by the late masters to harass and re-enslave free men!

In 1811, the slaves of Java were made free by the British, with success.

In 1828, 30,000 Hottentots, slaves, of Cape Colony, South Africa, were freed by authority, and improved under it.

At different times, from 1816 to 1828, the South American Republics—Buenos Ayers, Chili, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, and Guatemala—emancipated slaves, and no ruin of property, or horrid waste of life has been heard of in consequence.

Mexico abolished Slavery. The Mexican War was the bloody fruit of restoring it in Texas—a slave game, successful at first, but now showing its bitter results.

On the 1st of August, 1838, 800,000 slaves, in the British West Indies, were made freemen, in the face of the most violent opposition, from slave owners of the Islands, and Tories and Merchants of England, accompanied with terrible threats—among them, of the Islanders to *secede* from British rule. Mobs were raised, chapels burned, public meetings held, and resolves passed, that "the measure, if carried into effect, can not fail to create a civil war, too horrible to contemplate."

At last, the hour of freedom came; and, as the midnight bell pealed forth the deliverance of the slaves, shouts of thanksgiving were everywhere heard, but *not one drop of blood was shed!* Before emancipation, a large body of soldiers had been kept in Jamaica by government as an armed police. Soon after, about three-fourths were withdrawn, and with perfect safety. Under slavery, immense and numerous estates were sold for debt, and abandoned; and at one time, execrations were lodged in the Marshal's office of Jamaica for \$100,000,000. The Jamaica Legislature said, that, in six years, 15,000 negroes perished of famine or disease from scant food. But, under the rule of Freedom, an era of prosperity commenced.

Mr. Baxton said, in the House of Commons, in 1859: "The West India Islands are rising to a pitch of wealth and happiness unknown before. I am thus assured they drive the enemy across the Arkansas, killed and wounded a few, took three steamboats, camp equipments, and 100 prisoners.

The march of 45 miles with arms of service over the mountains and through the deep mud of the valleys, was a most arduous and gallant feat.

S. R. CURTIS, Maj. Gen.

Pilot Knob, Dec. 24, 1862.

Col. Lindsey has just returned from his scout. He did not succeed in finding the horses, but drove a gang guerrillas into the hands of another scout from Rolla, who killed two of them, among them some of the worst characters in the country. He also found and broke up the Rebel mail line between St. Louis and Little Rock.

John B. Gray, Col. Com. Post.

was never a greater mistake than to suppose the negro will ask a kick for hire. It is astonishing to see how much he will do with that stimulus, and how little he will do without it.

The Governor of Antigua, only six years after freedom, said *the land was then worth as much as land and negroes both were before freedom.*

Mr. Bigelow, of the N. Y. Evening Post, who visited Jamaica in 1859, writes: "On extensive inquiry, I could find no man who regretted emancipation, or who would have slavery restored."

In Granddame, the transition from slavery to freedom, though sudden was safe. For years, the reports of the Governor bear witness of good results.

A portion of the French colony of Cayenne, was freed from slavery by the noble Lafayette. He sent out wise and humane agents, who gathered the slaves together, burned the whips and gags in their presence, told them they were free men, and employed them to work on the land with eminent success.

In 1818, the French Government generously decreed the immediate emancipation of all the slaves in their Colonies.

The Dutch and Danish Governments have ended slavery, to the advantage of all concerned.

In 1816, the Boy of Tunis put away slavery in his land, as he said, "for the honor of God, and to distinguish man from the brute creation."

The Czar of Russia has just commenced the work of emancipating FOUR MILLION serfs, recognizing at once their humanity.

In the District of Columbia, over 2,000 slaves have been freed, within one year, with perfect safety. But enough.

Still one of the "Model Republics," to less view, less just and less conspicuous than the Monarchies and Aristocracies of Europe. Think of it!

—Tens of Thousands of slaves know they are to be free—are hereafter to have their own wives and children, and to be paid for their labor. They have crowded to the Union lines where they could, and have proved the best friends of our soldiers. Some Rebel masters have been sending off their slaves further South. Others hire their workmen to outposts, at fixed wages. Some old Whigs and Union men say their slaves can do as they choose, and instead of a revengeful and hateful spirit, those who have been well treated only ask to be employed as laborers, but to have their natural rights confirmed to them. If all are treated well, they will naturally feel accordingly, for there are no more docile, kind, unrequital and tractable people than the native Africans. The degree of their civilization and Christianity should make them none the worse; if not abused, nor compelled to strike for their rights, they will prove the Golden Rule to be true philosophy in the long run. *Dr. Light, and trust in God!*

GREAT PROGRESS OF EMANCIPATION PRINCIPLES in the State of Missouri!

Jennison's City, Dec. 29—The Legislature of Missouri met in this city today. Mr. Marvin (Radical Emancipationist) was elected Speaker of the House, by 24 majority. J. B. Pratt (Emancipationist) was elected Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Richardson, in the Senate, introduced a resolution declaring that all Emancipationists are favorable to compensated emancipation, as concurred by the President. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Latest News

Wednesday's despatch from Burnside's army says, "A reconnaissance in force went out yesterday morning, which will probably be heard from in a few days." There is much manoeuvring on both sides.

Stuart's Rebel horsemen have been attempting another "raid" upon the rear of the Potomac armies. They made tremendous efforts, but were so often foiled that they had the worst of it.

The Rebels call for 4,500 negroes to make more forts near Richmond.

Gen. B. F. Butler arrived, last inst., at New York, and left New Orleans all before leaving; and in his Farewell Address says that "months of observation have forced a conviction that the existence of slavery is incompatible with the safety of ourselves or of the Union."

Murfreesboro' is Ours!

Rosecrans captured Murfreesboro' on Tuesday morning, and occupies it, but lost a wagon train following him. The Rebels retreated to Tallahoma. They had professed to have an overwhelming force at Murfreesboro', and it was to be a "last ditch."

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States of America—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord and of the eighth hundred and sixty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following to wit: That on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free. And the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will be so true to its duty as to suppress such persons as they shall be so free, as to be free to go to any State or Territory, to which they may desire to go, and there to reside; and that the Executive Government of the United States, in full faith and confidence in the ultimate success of the arms of the United States, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will be so true to its duty as to suppress such persons as they shall be so free, as to be free to go to any State or Territory, to which they may desire to go, and there to reside; and that the Executive Government of the United States, in full faith and confidence in the ultimate success of the arms of the United States, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will be so true to its duty as to suppress such persons as they shall be so free, as to be free to go to any State or Territory, to which they may desire to go, and there to reside; 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