

UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN AND J. R. CORNELIUS.
At \$1.50 per Year, always in Advance.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., TUESDAY, FEB. 10, 1863.

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Published Semi-Weekly—
Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

Until Sat., Feb. Court.

Until the last day of Feb. Court—week after next—any names may be added to the C. L. R. S. for this year, already sent in. "Improve the time," for after that day Courts start anew. Single copy, \$1.50 a year. Speculators still keep up the price of paper.

For want of good bids, the Buffalo House was not sold on Saturday.

Samuel Harman, who was so severely wounded in one of the battles on the peninsula, is able to walk about town with the aid of crutches.

Wm. C. Hildings, about whose safety some anxiety has been felt, writes that he went through the Marlborough fight without receiving a scratch.

Wheeler & Wilson, the Sewing Machine makers, 704 Chestnut St., Philad., will send a neat little Pocket Almanac to any one sending them a blue stamp.

Lossing's History says that "almost eleven thousand victims were carried ashore" during the Revolutionary War, from the English prison ships (the "Jersey" and others) anchored near New York. These victims were Whigs, captured by the British and Tories, and for their lives of Liberty incarcerated in the "Lobby prison" and "tobacco warehouses" of that day.

A late editorial of the London Times, which has been systematically hostile to us ever since our troubles began, condemns the retaliatory message of J. F. Davis, and tells the following truths, which are denied by half the Democratic papers in the North pretending loyalty: "The South should remember that they were the first to draw the sword in this quarrel; that they rose against an established Government in the exercise of its legal functions; that they obtained, by the agency of traitors in that Government, a considerable supply of arms and money, and that that Union which they seek to dissolve is, as events have proved, the dearest wish of every American heart."

ERIC HARRON.—In 1788, '89, the State of Pennsylvania purchased of the United States, 202,187 acres of land—the North-West part of the State, including the grand Harbor, at 1/2 of a dollar per acre, at 3 per cent. interest—making \$131,6401. The completion of the Sunburg & Erie Railway—75 years afterwards—will make that early and sagacious investment really, for the first time, fully available.

Witchcraft of other Days.

One of the most common assaults made upon New England, is that some of her people once believed in and punished witchcraft: the charge being in effect, that they, and no other people in the world, labored under that delusion. How unjust and unfair this impression (sought to be conveyed) is, read the following, which we quote from Lossing's *Illustrated History of the United States*, (pp. 132 and 133):

"A belief in witchcraft has been prevalent for ages. Punishment of persons accused of it, was first sanctioned by the Church of Rome, a little more than three hundred years ago. Certain tests were instituted, and thousands of innocent persons were burned alive, drowned or hanged, in Europe. Within three months, in 1515, five hundred persons were burned in Geneva, Switzerland. In the diocese of Convo, one thousand were burned in one year. In 1520, an incredible number, from among all classes, suffered death in France. And within fifty or sixty years, during the sixteenth century, more than one hundred thousand persons perished in the flames in Germany alone. Henry the Eighth of England made witchcraft a capital offence; 'witch detectors' traversed the country and brought many to the stake; and Matthew Hale, that most illustrious English Judge, tried and condemned persons. The English laws were adopted in New England, and as early as 1648, four had suffered for the alleged offence, in the vicinity of Boston. In 1692, commencing at Salem, twenty persons suffered death, fifty five were tortured or frightened into a confession, and 150 were in prison. A reaction took place in the public mind: the prison doors opened, and many of the accused shrunk abashed."

It would therefore seem, that instead of being conspicuous for the delusion of witchcraft, New England only adopted the notions and punishments theretofore existing in Germany, Switzerland, Popedom, France, and Great Britain. But to her honor be it said, it was in New England that the delusion was first broken, and it is there almost wholly expelled, while its stupid power still lingers amongst the masses in almost every other part of the world.

GEN. SCOTT DRAWING NEAR HIS END.—Gen. Scott's health is said to be fast failing him now. He is confined to his apartment in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, almost entirely helpless, and, what is worse, it is said that his mind at length is breaking down under the weight of years, and mental and bodily trouble. He receives few visitors, and these only his most intimate friends.

In Sept. 1776,

(Says Lossing's History of the United States.) "never was Gen. Washington's mind more clouded by doubts." Officers were elected on condition that they should throw their pay and rations into a common stock, for the benefit of a company; surgeons sold recommendations for furloughs, for able-bodied men, at six pence each; and a captain was cashiered for stealing blankets from his soldiers. Men went out in squads to plunder from friend and foe, to the disgrace of the army. The Surgeons' departments lacked instruments. Among many of the subordinate officers, greed usurped the place of patriotism. Sectional differences weakened the bond of union, and immorality of every kind prevailed. At that time, the enemy pined the feeble-minded and timid with propositions of conceding to the demands of England, &c. On the 22d Dec., Washington had 10,106 men, of whom only 4,707 were effective, in his command. Yet he and his Whig compatriots believed they were more, and they persevered to the end.

Treason in Buffalo Valley.

In the Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, Sept. 12, 1783, it is—
"Ordered, That the Agent for the sale of Confiscated Estate in the county of Northumberland, be directed to proceed to the sale of a tract of land situate in Buffalo Valley, in the said county, late the estate of Thomas Mackness, forfeited by his attainder of high treason, to the use of this commonwealth, the said agent giving due notice of the time and place of sale."

The following statement, laid before the Council the same day, seems to have caused the Order:

"Your Honors may remember that you received a request from me to order the Sale of a certain Tract of land situated in Buffalo Valley in the County of Northumberland, forfeited as the Property of Thomas Mackness, which is not yet sold. Wm. Mackness is now present, & supposes his Property should not have been forfeited, as he left America in 75 before the Declaration of Independence; but if it must be sold, he wishes it may be done as soon as possible, as their is a Prospect of a Redress in Great Britain."

Waiting an answer.

I am your Honor's most obed't Serv't
DAVID JONES.

The "Prospect of Redress in Great Britain" was perhaps full compensation to the Tory for his loss. Which of our farmers has his land? Doubtless, he thought it a very "unconstitutional" thing to sell his land from him, and to send him "kiting" to England, just for taking sides against his own country—but our stern wide-awake, and fearless Whig fathers thought that those who offered "aid and comfort" to the enemy, should go over to them, openly, and leave the "free soil" behind them!

The East side of the River seems, also, to have at least one rich Traitor. March 27, 1787, the Council executed a Deed to Alexandria Fower for a tract of 247 acres, 39 perches, and allowance, late the estate of Alexander Bartram, forfeited by his attainder for high treason: consideration, fifty-one pounds. And Feb. 18, 1790, Philip Dodder and Cornelius Low received Deeds for other large tracts of the said Bartram, (of the then Turbut township, we believe.)

We have received from Capt. T. G. Orwig, a copy of a slightly little paper, called *The Cavalier*, edited by Lieut. J. Hiram Champion, of the 8th Independent N. Y. Battery. It contains the following item, which rather surprised us, Yorktown having been settled in 1705:

BULLY FOR US.—Though Yorktown was settled years before any place in New England, yet a newspaper was never published in the county until to-day, and probably never would have been, but for Northern enterprise.

That Ishmaelite, the *Salingrove Times*, in speaking of bounties to volunteers, says: "The commissioners had no business to grant such bounties, and we would not pity any of them if they themselves had to pay all of it out of their own pockets."

MORE WORK FOR MARTER MAKERS.—The *Harrisburg Telegraph* says: "In a convivial party of secession sympathizers, last evening, a fellow in the uniform of the United States Government, furnished a commission as an officer in the army, and drank a toast to this effect: 'Jeff Davis, the next President of the United States, to be inaugurated WITHIN THE NEXT FOUR MONTHS!'"

This sentiment started even the butternuts present, and the poor coward who uttered it was left to drink his own toast in silence. We have heard that a movement is on foot to arrest this traitor. He is from Allegheny county."

Should this fellow be arrested, another Boileau howl would rise from the Democracy; they would demand his release immediately. As it is probable that he will be taken up (and every sensible man knows he should be) just keep track of him, and mark the prediction.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

The Commissioners of Dauphin county over-expended, by several thousand dollars, the sum allowed by law to be expended on the Court House: the Court and Jury adjudge that they should pay the overplus individually: but a bill to-day passed to exonerate the Commissioners, and put it all upon the patient taxpayers.

The bill to facilitate the draining of wet or spouty lands, passed Senate to-day. A new and important Railway bill is before the Senate. It allows that old, pioneer Company for the navigation and improvement of the Lehigh river, to substitute a railway for the dams and slack water.

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—Snow has fallen to the depth of three or four inches to-day, but it is dry, and does not promise smooth sliding.

—This week, I have sent to Union county several German documents set apart for me to distribute, and have tried to send them to such as I thought might read them, or might hand them to others to read. Since they are printed, they might as well be sent out for readers, although many think there are fewer and fewer, (taking the whole State together) who prefer to read German rather than English.

Wednesday last, in the House—Mr. Beck read in place a bill annexing Union township, Toga county, to Lycoming. (This township is separated from their county seat (Wellsborough) by a swamp, and it is much easier for his people to go to Williamsport.)

Mr. Hoover reported, as committed, an act to vacate a State Road in Union and Lycoming counties (from Uniontown to Montgomery station.)

Mr. Ritter read in place an act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers in Union county. Referred to the Committee on the Militia System.

In the Senate Friday, under the operation of the previous question, the bill passed giving the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company power, if the act be accepted by the corporators, of suspending the Shabwater navigation above Mauch Chunk, and substituting a railway in its place.

A soldier, from New Hampshire, died in one of our Hospitals, this week, his mother being with him, and taking home his dead body. Very many poor sick or wounded soldiers will, to their dying day, bless many ladies of Harrisburg for their kindness to them while here detained. w.

Correspondence of the Star & Chronicle.

Friday evening, Feb. 6th, a member invited me to attend a session of the Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Association, which has had a three days meeting in Harrisburg. The fragrance of apples, pears, grapes, and sundry vines and other extracts—reposing in generous profusion "on the tables" of the society—was so strong, that, when on the street in front of the Court House, I had only to "follow my nose," which led me up stairs to a room on the S. W. side of the building. There were about 75 persons in attendance. The presiding officer, Mr. Harrison, is a practical, earnest, judicious gentleman, to all appearance. There was Col. Knox, the President of the State Agricultural Society—and there too, was farmer Theo. Penn, looking as comfortable and juvenile as though he had not been an editor for forty years, and all his character written to death yearly during one generation. An honest, hearty, Berks county man, looking very much like the late Pres't S. W. Taylor, disseminated superior apples and pears. Col. Sifer was the only one I saw from the Northern part of the State. Two year old apples were on exhibition, and a great variety of other fruit and juices. Nearly all present were plain, every-day looking men, worthy of German origin, who made short but pertinent speeches: some were nursery-men, others gentlemen of leisure, and others plain farmers and printers.

The first question discussed, was that of grape vine shelter. It seemed to be thought that a wide board nailed flat over a trellis, or the shelter of the eaves of a barn or house, left the fruit nearest the shade better and surer.

The form of a grape-vine trellis, was amply illustrated by Mr. Knox, and his plan endorsed by vote. He thoroughly drained and pulverized his light clay soil, to the depth of twenty inches, and disapproved any other cultivation of the surface, except cutting off or pulling up the weeds: such a soil—needing little aid except from the leaves that fall, and manured only on the top—he thought would need no stirring "for ages." The grapes were plan-

ted north and south, trained on the east side of the trellis, and wide enough apart to admit sun and air freely. For trellis, he put short locust posts, 24 feet in the ground, eight feet apart, upon which he spiked hemlock scantling twelve feet long, binding them together by boards, four inches wide, at top and bottom. On these horizontal pieces, between each post, he put eight perpendicular strips, 1 to 11 inches square, upon which he trailed each year four bearing vines and four fruiting vines, tying them with rye straw. He put up the trellis the third year, when the vines may begin to bear, and lets as many leaves remain upon each vine as there are bunches of grape below it, pinching away the surplus about the time the fruit has fully formed.

How to keep fruits was the last topic. Grapes were here which had been picked, laid in single bunches, stems upward, upon boards in a cool place, a cloth thrown over them, to "sweat" or take from them their extra moisture: after a day or two, they were put in some cool place, with a layer of paper between them, so as not to communicate any evil to each other.—The general rule for the treatment of apples, seemed to be to keep them free from bruises, dry, just below the freezing point. When in a cellar, let it also be dry, dark, and the shelves and barrels clean and sweet: paper, dry leaves, cotton, heated sand, plaster, dried saw-dust, &c., may be used to keep them separate, to absorb moisture, and to prevent decomposition from spreading.—Pears should receive the same treatment, but it is more difficult to keep them, as they mature so quickly and decay so soon that they must be eaten at just the right season to enjoy all their deliciousness.

—Spending two hours in this familiar converse—annuated by occasional tastes of delicious fruit, even in February—I thought how pleasant and profitable it might be for ten, twenty, thirty, forty, or fifty persons around Lewisburg, around Milton, around Selinsgrove, around Sunbury, or other central points, to gather once a month and compare views on horticultural and kindred topics. w.

Correspondence of the Star & Chronicle.

Down Among the Rebels.

What a magnificent country is this about Nashville! Splendid cultivated farms, and climate beyond compare. When the system of unpaid toil passes away, and labor becomes honorable, these large plantations will be divided into smaller farms, and instead of splendid mansions and adjacent rude negro quarters, there will spring up many happy homes of industry and content. Many a hardy son of the North intends to settle here, when this war is over, and slavery sent into the Gulf. I think that I shall join that regiment, and start a "Star & Chronicle," at \$3 in advance, (N. B. no advertisements taken for runaway slaves.)

But these visions of the "good time coming" only visit me as I shut my eyes upon the land "as it is," cursed with bonds and war, her noble Union men and women suffering, and clothed in weeds of woe. It reminds me of the wail of the Spanish poet, Manrique:

"The world is wide, is rich, is fair,
Its shades of pale-sun't ever here;
But can it hold the fullness of
The night's still of happiness,
One grand farewell to happiness?"

NASHVILLE.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—We publish below an extract from a private letter written by a soldier in the army of the Potomac, which is in the right spirit:

"Let every loyal man and woman cease wrangling about the government, and about generals, and about measures. However positive they may be about these things, there are none of them that can be any more sure of being right than in telling what the weather will be next March. Nothing has so had an effect on the army. Newspapers and individuals who are loyal ought to trust it to the government, and let it go at that. There is much that is good; yes! I am happy to say, much more good than evil, after all and let the talkers talk of the good things a little, and perhaps they may like it. Talk of the bad when it will do good, at other times keep still."

"FIGHTING JOE HOOKER."—The New York Evening Post says that thoughtless admirers have contributed to give to the new commander of the Army of the Potomac, a character for rash recklessness which the facts about that general do not warrant. General Hooker himself knows this. "Don't call me 'Fighting Joe,'" said he lately, "for that name has done me incalculable injury. It makes a portion of the public think that I am a hot-headed, furious young fellow, accustomed to making furious and needless dashes at the enemy." The fact is Hooker is an old soldier of long experience, and to undoubted bravery and boldness adds the prudence and caution so essential to the character of a great general.

Ergot was accidentally mixed with rye, which was made into coffee, and killed some persons in Brooklyn. Be careful of all grains, that they be sifted, and all false grains picked out. Peas, browned, and made into coffee, are said to have a "fragrant [fragrant] odor."

A HEROINE.—A correspondent of the *Albany Register*, writing from Broadport City, Huntington county, says he had the pleasure of meeting, at a place called Dudley, a woman named Mary Owens, who had just returned from the army, in full uniform. This remarkable woman accompanied her husband to the army, and fought by his side until he fell. She was in the service eighteen months, and took part in three battles, and was wounded twice: first in the face above the right eye, and then in her arm, which required her to be taken to the hospital, where she confessed the deception. She had existed in Danville, Montour county, Pa., under the name of John Evans, and gives as her reason for this romantic undertaking, the fact that her father was unimprisoning in his hostility to her marriage with Mr. Owens, threatening violence in case she disobeyed his command; whereupon after having been secretly married, she donned the United States' uniform, enlisted in the same company with her husband, endured all the hardships of the camp, the dangers of the battle field, saw her husband fall dead by her side, and is now wounded and a widow. Mrs. Owens looks young, is rather pretty, and is the heroine of the neighborhood. She is of Welsh parentage.

TREASON AT HEART.—Last week, a fellow named Robinson who sported a Union uniform, and has a commission, openly declared, in Harrisburg, that *Jeff Davis should and would soon be the President*. He was arrested. Perhaps he was drunk, but he talked very much as others of his party do—"only more so"—for Democrats in the Legislature are every day proposing something to hinder Ab Lincoln, and barn colored men; but they never purpose anything against Jeff Davis, or harm those in arms under him. Such signs show how men feel in their hearts.

PRELUDE, of the *Louisville Journal*, says: "those who talk of a reconstruction of the Union, with New England left out, are no better than the other rebels," which statement tersely sums up the whole question.

The prisoners in Sunbury jail made an ineffectual attempt to break out on the 3d inst. The Sheriff discovered it in time to stop the proceedings.

Jury List of Snyder Co.—Feb. Term. —GEO. JONES—John Hendrick, Daniel Weaver, Isaac Fox, John Shambaugh, Wm. Zook, Wm. Long, J. E. Hall, John Baker, John Cook, E. Spangler, L. E. Cook, J. E. Cook, Joseph Kneib, Elias Stahlacker, Philip Spangler, J. Gordon, Simon Kears, Sam'l Henshaw, G. W. Keeler, Henry Johnson, Wm. Metz, John Steffen, J. S. Smith.

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RECIPIENT FOR THE STAR & CHRONICLE.

A WIFE WANTED.

Ye fairest attend—Ye offer to make me: In Heaven's soft hands I am unable to live; For better, for worse, a companion I take, my Wife shall be, till our common life is o'er.

I neither expect nor hope for perfection. For that never yet was a bachelor's lot; But, choosing a wife, I would make a selection Which many in my station would not.

To have let me see—no, I'll not have a beauty, for beautiful women are apt to be vain; Yet, with a small share, I think it best to have. To take her, be thankful, and never complain.

She must be well bred, of a mild and respectful temper, and modest, but not over so. Her mind will instruct, to the purified heart. That will be the truest of her part.

Her home she must love, and domestic employment, Have practical knowledge of household affairs. And make it a part of her highest enjoyment. To perform my duties and lighten my cares.

Her age I'll have, at least, to be twenty. But not to exceed twenty-five at the most; And (having been ever where plenty) I'll give her the best of the commonest food.

So, ye maid, I ask ye now, provisionally, For either or above, or the more or high life; I wish to be bound by the contract of a wife. And now I have drawn up a contract of my wife. If any possess the above requisitions, I'll be bound by the contract of a wife. The 17th day of February next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M., at the residence of the undersigned, JOHN BACKELOTT, ALBANY, VASA CO., PA., Jan. 22, 1863.

THE Union Standing Committee are requested to meet at the Revere House in Lewisburg, Tuesday the 10th Feb., at 10 o'clock, P. M. (The following are the Committee):

D. P. Freeman, David Hoyer, Michael Brown, George E. Jones, James Oliver, James Spangler, John C. Cline, John Cook, Charles Foster, Johnson White, John Adams, Frank Smith, Michael Kautzer, John Lewis, G. Adams.

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JOHN H. BEALE, MERCHANT TAILOR, and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, Market St., just above the Bank, LEWISBURG, PA.

The subscriber has removed into the new fitted and commodious Store of Thomas River, where he has just received a large and well selected stock of

MEN'S CLOTHING, Cloths, Casimers, Silks, Shirts, Drawers, &c.

I also CUT AND MAKE TO ORDER in the best style and most reasonable terms. Being a practical Tailor, and employing the best workmen, I can confidently invite both Old and New Customers—do not forget the Sign—

The Red Door! May 2, 1861 J. H. BEALE

Peace—Peace! D'AL Trade and kind patrons, from a country and town. We've new fashions for you all, show prices are always. They give you attention, and part of your care. And we are very kind and other fine ways.

We've Europe and China, and State Buttons, and Buttons and Buttons, and Buttons of all kinds. We've Buttons and Buttons, and Buttons for you all. We've Buttons and Buttons, and Buttons for you all.

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