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, SEPT. 29, 1863.

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TENTH FAIR

OF THE

Union County Agricultural Soc.,

NEAR LEWISBURG,

Wednesday—Thursday—and Friday,

October 7, 8, and 9, 1863.

Premiums, and Judges.

1—Trotting, Draft and Match Horses, &c.

best Trotting Horse	10 00
2d best	5 00
best Walking Horse	3 00
best pair Draft horses	4 00
best single do	3 00
best pair Carriage horses	3 00
best single Driving horse	3 00
best pair Match horses	4 00

Judges—Paul Geddes, Jn W Simonton, Ch Gudykunst, M Halfpenny, J Schreyer.

2—Blooded Horses.

best blooded Stallion, having been kept within the limits of the Society one service season	6 00
2d best	3 00
best blooded Breed Mare with one or more of her colts shown	4 00
2d best	*Ag.* and 1 00
best blooded Colt from 2 to 3 years old	2 00
do do 1 to 2 do	2 00
do Suckling Colt	*Ag.*

No horse entered as blooded will be entitled to a premium unless evidence is shown the Committee that they really are such.

Committee—Wm C Duncan, A Frederick, Th Penny, Ch Wilson, A E Kapp.

3—Common Horses.

best Stallion 4 years old	5 00
2d best	*Ag.* and 2 00
best Stallion from 2 to 4 years old	2 00
2d best	*Ag.* & 1 00
best Breeding Mare, 1 or more her colts to be shown	4 00
2d best, same conditions	2 00
best Gelding Horse or Mare	3 00
2d best	*Ag.* & 1 00
best 3 years old Colt	2 00
2d best	*Ag.*
best 2 years old Colt	*Ag.* & 1 00
2d best	*Ag.*
best 1 year old Colt	1 00
2d best	*Ag.*
best suckling Colt	1 00
2d best	*Ag.*

Judges—B Lahr, Th Comly, An Ruhl.

4—Durham, Alderney, and Devon Cattle.

DURHAM.	
best Bull	4 00
best Bull Calf	2 00
best Heifer over 2 years old	2 50
best Heifer Calf	2 00
ALDERNEY	
best Bull	4 00
best Bull Calf	2 00
best Heifer over 2 years old	2 50
best Heifer Calf	2 00
DEVON	
best Bull	4 00
best Bull Calf	2 00
best Heifer over 2 years old	2 50
best Heifer Calf	2 00
best Cow for Breeding of the above three grades, and 2 or more of her Calves to be shown	3 00
2d best	*Ag.* & 1 00
best Dairy Cow of the three grades owned and kept by one person, written statement of yield &c. to be rendered	3 00
2d best	*Ag.* & 1 00

Cattle entered in this class will not be entitled to a premium unless they are shown to be of pure blood of the breed represented.

Judges—Jas Marshall, Is Slenker, Jos Moore, Gid Biehl, Rob Montgomery.

5—Common Cattle.

best Bull over 2 years old	3 00
best Bull between 1 and 2 years old	2 00
best Bull Calf	1 00
2d best,	*Ag.*
best Heifer Calf	1 00
2d best	*Ag.*
best Cow for all purposes, 2 of her calves to be shown	5 00
best 2 year old Heifer	2 00
best stock of Neat Cattle belonging to one farm, not less than 6 head	4 00
best 2 head Beef Cattle	*Ag.* and 2 00

Judges—Jacob Gundy, Tho's Barber, Isaac Reish.

6—Sheep and Swine.

best French Merino Buck	2 50
best Cotswald do	2 50
best Southdown do	2 50
best 6 Ewe Sheep	2 00
best 6 Lambs	1 50
best 6 Fat Wethers	1 50
best Boar	2 00
best Sow, with 4 or more of her Pigs to be shown	5 00
2d best	*Ag.* and 1 00
best 6 or more Pigs, 2 to 10 weeks old	2 00
best 2 Hogs not over 10 months old	2 00

Judges—Dav Henning, Jn W Brown, Saml Swengel.

7—Poultry.

best pair Chickens	1 00
best lot of " not less than 6	1 00

Judges—Danl Kaufman, J H Young, J B Linn.

8—Grain and Root Crops.

best bushel White Wheat	1 00
2d best	*Ag.*
best bushel Red Wheat	1 00
2d best	*Ag.*
best bushel White Corn	75
2d best	50
best bushel Yellow Corn	75
2d best	50
best bushel any other kind of Corn	*Ag.*
best bushel Barley Oats	*Ag.*
best bushel Common Oats	*Ag.*
best bushel Buckwheat	*Ag.*
best bushel Sweet Potatoes	1 00
do Peachblow Potatoes	1 00
do Prince Albert Potatoes	1 00
do White Pinkeye Potatoes	1 00
do any other kind of Potatoes	1 00
best bushel Turnips	50
best bushel Carrots	50
best bushel Beets	50
best peck Beans	50
best peck Peas	50
best 6 heads Cabbage	1 00
2d best	*Ag.*
best lot Field Pumpkins	1 00
2d best	*Ag.*
best lot Sweet Pumpkins	1 00
2d best	*Ag.*
best bushel Timothy Seed	1 00
2d best	*Ag.*
best bushel Clover Seed	1 00
2d best	*Ag.*
best lot of Tobacco, raised this year	1 00
2d best	*Ag.*

Judges—Is. Eyer Sr. J M Nesbit, Jac Ruhl, John Walls, M Kleckner.

9—Fruit.

best lot Winter Apples, not under 4 kinds, a peck of each kind, all raised by the person presenting	1 50
2d best	1 00
best variety Apples not under 6 kinds or less than 1 bushel in all,	1 50
2d best	1 00
best ½ bushel Apples for Fall or Winter use	75
best ½ bushel Apples for long keeping	1 00
2d best	*Ag.*
best specimens Pears Summer use	1 00
do Winter	1 00
2d best	*Ag.*
best specimens Plums 3 or more kinds	1 00
best peck Quinces	75
best peck Peaches	75
best lot Grapes, 5 lbs. or more	1 00
2d best	50
best variety of Grapes	1 00

Judges—J R Loomis, Is Eyer Jr, Chs Wilson.

10—Dairy Products.

best 5 lbs. or more Butter	2 00
2d best	1 00
best Cheese, 10 lbs. or more	1 00
best lot Honey, 5 lbs. or more, in comb	1 00

Judges—D S Kremer, Mrs E Magee, Miss Sarah Rubl.

11—Flour and Bread.

best barrel of Wheat Flour	1 50
best specimen Wheat Bread	1 00
2d best	*Ag.*
best specimen Rye Bread	75
best do Indian,	50

Judges—C H Shriner, Mrs Sarah Backhous, Miss Kate Rangler.

12—Household Manufactures.

best Fulled Cloth, 10 yards or more	2 00
best home-made Flannel, 10 yards or more	2 00
best home made Carpet, 10 yards or more	2 00
best home-made Woolen Coverlet	1 50
best patchwork Quilt	2 50
2d best	1 50
best Silk Quilt	2 50
best Woolen Yarn homemade	1 00
best pair Woolen Blankets homemade	2 00

Judges—Saml Dunkle, Laird Howard, Shem Spigelmyer.

13—Manufactured Articles.

best specimen Cabinet Work	3 00
2d best	2 00
best Washing Machine	1 00
best Dress Coat	3 00
best pair Pants	1 00
best Vest	1 00
best Double Sett of Carriage Harness manufactured within the county	3 00
best Single Sett Carriage Harness, same conditions	2 00
best ½ dozen Calf Skins finished	2 00
best ½ dozen Kip Skins finished	2 00
best ½ dozen Grain Kips, regard to workmanship as well as quality of stock	*Ag.* and 1 00
best lot of Upper Leather	2 00
best 4 sides Sole Leather	2 00
best 1 pair of Sewed Calf Boots	2 00
best pair kip do	1 50
best 1 pair of Ladies' Kid Shoes	1 00
best pair of ladies' Gaiters,	1 00
best pair of Slippers	1 00
best Parlor Stove wood or coal	1 50
2d best	*Ag.*
best Cooking Stove and Furniture	3 00
2d best	*Ag.* and 1 00
best Double Draft Harness	2 00
2d best	*Ag.*
best 500 Sawed Shingles, 24 in.	*Ag.* and 1 00
best Sewing Machine	2 00
2d best	*Ag.*

Judges—Charles Penny, Andw Hauck, Robt Saineford.

14—Agricultural Implements.

best Mower and Reaper	4 00
2d best	3 00
best Reaper	3 00
best Mower	3 00
best Threshing Machine with Separator	3 00
best Fanning Mill	2 00
2d best	1 00
best Clover Machine	2 00
2d best	1 00
best Hay, Stalk, and Straw Cutter	2 00
2d best	1 00
best Corn Sheller, horse power	2 00
do hand do	1 00
best Horse Rake	2 00
best Harrow	1 50
best Land Roller	1 50
best Grain Drill	3 00
2d best	2 00
best Corn Planter	1 50
best Top Buggey	3 00
2d best	2 00
best Open Buggy	3 00
2d best	1 50
best 2 horse Top Carriage	3 00
best Farm Wagon	2 00
2d best	1 00
best Cultivator	1 00
best Subsoil Plow	1 50
best Side Hill Plow	1 00
best Michigan Double Plow	1 50
best combined Cider Mill and Press	1 50
best Horse Power	2 00
best Cast Plow	1 50
best horse Hay Fork	1 00

Judges—R V B Lincoln, Martin Rudy, J P Hunter, Robt Candor, J M Walter.

15—Wines, Jellies, and Canned Fruit.

best domestic Grape Wine	1 00
do Blackberry Wine	75
do Elderberry do	75
do Currant do	75
best Jelly	75
2d best	50
best Cider in bottles with mode of curing	50
best canned Peaches	75
do Tomatoes	75
best of any other Canned Fruit	75
best and greatest variety of Canned Fruit	1 00
best Preserved Peaches	50

Judges—Wm Clingan, C S James, Mrs Dr Knight.

16—Needle Work.

best specimen Ornamental Needlework	1 00
2d best	50
best Worked Collar	1 00
2d best	50
best specimen Worsted Work	1 00
2d best	50
best specimen Silk Embroidery	1 00
2d best	50
best specimen Crochet Work	1 00
2d best	50
best Network	1 00
best group Worsted Flowers	1 00
best Worsted Lamp Mat	1 00
2d best	50
best specimen Ornamental Shellwork	1 00
do Ottoman	75
do Tidy	50

Judges—Mrs Ellen Metzgar, Mrs Catharine Linn, Mrs Jacob Deckard.

17—Paintings, Drawings, Ambrotypes, &c.

best specimen Oil Painting executed in County	1 00
do Crayon	1 00
do Pencil Sketches	75
do Ambrotypes	75
do Daguerreotypes	75
do Photographs	75
do Marble Sculpture	2 00
do Dentistry	2 00

Judges—Daniel Horlacher, C F Lindig, Wm L Ritter.

18—Unenumerated Articles.

No article entered is to receive a Premium unless the Committee think it worthy of it.

Judges—Ths Cornelius, Jno A Gundy, Ch H Cook.

Juvenile Premium List, for Children under 16 years—No. 1.

best Pigs 6 to 16 weeks old	1 00
best Sucking Colt	1 00
best Bull Calf from 1 to 6 months old	1 00
best Heifer do do	1 00
best pair Turkeys	50
best pair Geese	50
best pair Ducks	25
best pair Chickens	25
do Fancy Chickens	25
best bushel Sweet Potatoes	75
do Irish do	50
best ½ bushel Carrots	25
do Beets	25
best peck Beans	25
best 3 head Cabbage	25
best Winter Squash	25
best Sweet Pumpkins	25
best lot Tobacco	25

Judges—G R Bliss, C H Leinbach, J G Anspach, E J Gray, Simon Wolf.

No. 2.

best Egg Plant	25
best Peaches	25
best Plums	25
best Pears grown on Dwarf Trees	25
best lot of Grapes not under 3 lbs.	25
best 3 lbs. Butter	1 00
best loaf Wheat Bread	50
best lot of Cakes	25
best Patchwork Quilt	1 00
best pair Knit Socks	25
do Shoes	25
do fine Boots	1 00
do worked Slippers	25
do ladies' Slippers	25
best Jelly	25
best Canned Fruit in glass jars	25
best specimen of plain Needlework	50
best Tidy	25
best Crochet Work	25
best Lamp Mat	25
best group Flowers	25
best specimen Painting	50
best Tomatoes	25
best Red Peppers	25
best Artificial Flowers	25

Judges—Mrs Amanda Miller, Mrs Dr Dickson, Miss Jennie Beaver, Miss Annie Linn, Miss Bucher.

All articles for exhibition must be entered in the Recording Secretary's book on or before 4 o'clock, in the afternoon on the 7th day of October (it being the first day of the Fair.)

Articles taken on the Fair Ground and not entered in the above stated book, are not entitled to draw a premium.

Articles can be entered by writing to J. A. Mentz, Lewisburg, previous to the Fair.

The Judges are requested to be punctual in their attendance by noon of the first day.

The Executive Committee will take every precaution in their power, for the safety of stock and articles on exhibition, after their arrival and arrangement on the grounds, but will not be responsible for any loss or damage that may occur. Hay and straw will be furnished, gratis, for all animals entered for Premiums. They desire exhibitors to give personal attention to their articles and animals, and at the close of the Fair to attend to their removal, as the Society can not take further care of them.

ELI SLIFER, Pres't.

J. A. Mentz, Sec. R. H. Laird, Treas'r

MYERS the Drover expects to be at Biehl's old stand, Buffaloe Valley, on Thursday, 8th Oct., with a large lot of extra Ewes and Wethers. All wishing to buy, would do well to call.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY—

Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

THE ASSESSMENTS MUST BE MADE THIS WEEK. See that the Soldiers and all are assessed in your district. Don't neglect it!

☞The Examinations of Drafted men in Union county will have to be postponed two or three weeks.

☞The Cops are drumming up all the neighboring counties, to take Lewisburg (as they did Milton) by storm!

Judge Wilmot, in a hopeless race for Governor, resigned his Judgship. But no one who knows Woodward's tenacity for office and money, expects to see him run that risk, or to realize the indelicacy of his position.

Signs Show.

One of the Democratic nominees for Assembly, in Allegheny county, is stumping it for Curtin.

Blair county gave Curtin 789 in 1860, and now promises 1,000.

Riddle Roberts and C. H. Shriner, two of the Democratic speakers in Lewisburg in 1860, are now laboring for Curtin.

In 1860, Curtin had 5 maj. in Selinsgrove, and will now have say 75.

Wm. E. Lehman, the only Democratic Congressman from Philad. in 1860, is out for Curtin, with Forney, Brewster, Brown, and thousands of men who voted for Foster.

Sunbury gave 11 maj. against Curtin in 1860. It will now give him 150 to 200 maj.

Even "Bickhard's dog's" master, who "barked" for Foster in 1860, is now said to be "loud-mouthed" for all the Union candidates, "double skulls" included!

Capt. Harry Foster has accepted the Union nomination for Assembly in Centre county, entirely unexpected as it was, and 375 men of the county at once endorsed him, and by a publication signed by their own hands urge his election as a supporter of the State and National Administrations. Most of these soldiers call themselves Union Democrats. Copperheads are awful scarce among them!

Norristown gave 300 maj. for Foster—will now give Curtin 50 to 100 maj.

Col. Wm. H. Blair—Dem. candidate for Senate in this district, two years ago—is on the stump for the Union in Center county, as he has been in the field for the same cause.

We are informed that Col. Fisher (Dem.) of the Pa. Reserves, spoke last week in Chester, in favor of Curtin.

Francis J. Grund, recently editor of the Philadelphia "Age," now a Copperhead paper, will address the Germans of Philadelphia upon the duty of supporting the war, sustaining the Administration, and voting for the Union State nominations.

The Bell and Everett men who voted for Foster in 1860, nearly all support Curtin in 1863.

We see it stated that Col. M'Dowell, not long since one of the editors of the Harrisburg "Union," is announced to speak for Curtin in Beaver county.

In some places, we admit, the absence of soldiers will reduce the vote for Curtin, *but his aggregate majority is likely to be increased.*

Center county.—Without asking his consent, the Unionists have determined to vote for the brave and tried soldier, Capt. R. Harry Forster, for Assembly. Upon that, all the Copperheads denounce Capt. Forster as an "Abolitionist!"

A Union meeting in Ferguson Tp was addressed by Prof. Wilson, S. M'Williams, Theo. Weaver and S. H. Stover. "Men who have ever been identified with the Democratic party, joined the Union League, and declared their determination to stand by the Government to the last and give a warm support to the Union candidates."

Cyrus T. Alexander, the Cop. nominee for Assembly, was formerly loudest in his condemnation of secret political societies, but is now the scribe of a private, wire-working club, designed to operate upon such as they thought so ignorant or half-witted that they could be twisted. They have sent out circulars, which have been exposed. We make one extract:

"The oldest, most reliable Democrats, after due reflection, have concluded that the operations of this committee, and even its existence, should be private, as its good effects would be entirely neutralized IF parties upon whom they are intended to operate have a knowledge of its members, and of the objects with which they are approached."

These sneaking K.G.C.'s are trying to do in the North, just what has been done in the South!

Center county has sent our more volunteers, in proportion to population, than any other county in our State—and four fifths of them are Republicans. Their absence makes the Cops boastful of a big majority in Old Center: but tho Republicans and Union Democrats are TRYING to carry it.

☞In 1812, Penn'a soldiers voted, in New York State, to re-elect Madison (Dem.) In the Mexican war, they voted in Mexico, to elect Shunk (Dem.) But in this war, begun by Southern Democrats, our soldiers vote against that party, and Woodward and Lowrie (Dem.) therefore disfranchise the soldiers!

Woodward's Records!

Geo. W. Woodward has been an unfortunate politician. With abilities worthy of a better fate, and the ambition of a Burr, he has almost always been on the wrong side on Election day. Twice has he been defeated by his own party, on account of his Free Trade and other heresies. The only deliberative body, calculated to draw out his sentiments, of which he was ever a member, was the Convention to revise the Constitution of Penn's, in 1838. His public positions, then and since, are matters for fair criticism, and show him to be a very changing, unreliable personage. We will first examine him upon the question of

HIS ABOLITIONISM.

In Vol. X. of the authorized published debates of said Convention, pages 16 to 25, Mr. Woodward, while opposed to their voting, yet expressed manly and statesmanlike respect for the "inalienable title to civil and religious freedom" of colored men, and the hope that Slavery would soon be abolished in the South. A few of his views we here copy:

What he said in 1838.

"Whatever the sin of seizing the defenceless African, of tearing him from his home and country, and carrying him into hopeless bondage in a distant land, lies at the door of England. And whatever evil has resulted, or is to result to the colored people or the whites of this country, from the institution of domestic slavery, and the presence among us of large masses of degraded and wretched blacks, is also fairly chargeable to the inhuman policy of Great Britain."

"This policy, so disgraceful to England, and so injurious to the colonies, so perseveringly adhered to by her, and so abundant in bitter fruits to us, was one of the causes which finally impelled the colonies to throw off their allegiance to Great Britain."

"The Revolution was not yet fought, their independence was not yet established, when the "Old Dominion" and the future "Keystone" of the Federal arch extinguished for ever within their borders *the nefarious traffic in human flesh*

"If the English instead of superadding to their guilt, by attempts to dissolve our Union, and to sacrifice our liberties, were to enlighten, civilize and christianize the remaining millions on the continent of Africa, they would scarcely atone for the deep and unutterable injuries inflicted on that race by the prosecution of the slave trade."

"It is the great excellence and beauty of our system that is founded on the consent of the governed, so that allegiance and fidelity result as necessary consequences, and need not be enforced by oaths and positive enactments. But, sir, *the negroes never assented*, and their presence here, since it was procured by fraud and force, could not be construed into an adoption of the country, or an acquiescence in its forms of government. They were brought here to be slaves and not freemen."

"The act of 1780, which abolished slavery in Pennsylvania, was a proud monument to the humane policy of the State. It wiped out the stain of slavery, which England had left on our soil, and conferred on the negro what he had not before enjoyed—civil freedom. It secured to him those civil rights to which he in common with all other human beings, *of whatever clime or complexion, had an inalienable title*, and of which he ought never to have been deprived."

"I believe the negro race to be capable of *self government. Undoubtedly they deserve civil and religious freedom*, and, with proper culture, are capable of enjoying it. And, sir, verily do I believe that the much wronged people of the South would add to the tide of emigration by gradually *abolishing* slavery, and sending their blacks to Africa, so that we might hope that *our country would see the day when slavery on her soil would be extinct.*"

Some people would call that "Abolitionism." They were the just conceptions of a young man, with a heart open to generous impulses, and educated in the school of our Revolutionary sires. But a quarter of a century has made him an *older* if not a *better* man. (Some fruits *ripen* but others *rot.*) After the Rebellion had made some progress, Judge Woodward (1860) made a speech in Philad., which was published in *pamphlet* form. That edition is now suppressed, and a *portion* of it appears in the *newspapers.* From that speech, it will be seen that he now advocates perpetual Slavery as a right! a blessing! and an indispensable necessity!—for England and for the Union—aye, he virtually justifies the Rebellion to Perpetuate Slavery!

What he said in 1860.

"Remember that Cotton, the produce of slave labor, has been one of the indispensable elements of all this prosperity. More, it must be an indispensable element of all our future prosperity. I say it must be. The world can not and will not live without cotton. There is not a matron in all the Union that can clothe her family or herself without it. Nor can England do without our cotton. Her mills and ours would rot, and her operatives and ours would starve, if the negroes did not raise cotton. Manumit them and they will never raise another crop. They need the authority of a master and the eye of an overseer to compel and direct them to the duties of the cotton plant, which must be rendered at the right season precisely, or the crop is lost.

"And thus it happens, that the Providence of that Good being who has watched over us from the beginning, and saved us from external foes, has so ordered our internal relations as to make negro slavery an *incalculable blessing to us* and to the people of Great Britain."

"Who ever will study the patriarchal and Levitical institutions, will see the principle of human bondage, and of property in man, divinely sanctioned, if not divinely ordained."

"We must arouse ourselves and re-assert the rights of the slaveholder, and add such guarantees to our Constitution as will protect his property from the spoliation of religious bigotry and persecution, or else we must give up our Constitution and Union. Events are placing the alternative plainly before us—Constitutional Union and liberty according to American law: or else extinction of slave property, negro freedom, dissolution of the Union, anarchy and confusion."

On page 4, of his *pamphlet speech*, we find the following words:

"It seems there must be a time when slaveholders may fall back upon their natural rights and employ in defence of their slave property whatever means of protection they may possess or can command."

In the same speech, he distinctly avows a *dissolution of the Union.* On page 14 he says:

"We hear it said, let South Carolina go peaceably. *I say let her go peaceably*, if she go at all."

THE SOLDIERS.

In Vol. 3, page 118, we find that Mr. Woodward was very liberal—conceding to "every man," without excepting the colored man, the foreigner, or the soldier, the right to vote. He said:

"The gentleman from Philadel. thought the people would reject, with scorn, any attempt to give them the *right to vote* as a *favor.* He believed that, and also that every man ought to contribute, even if he is not willing to do so. But, he is called on to contribute, before the government is formed, and he has received any benefit from it. The right of *suffrage* is very different from the right of *protection*, after the government is formed. No man sh'ld be taxed for exercising the right of suffrage. It is a RIGHT which ought to be conferred ON EVERY MAN WHO RESIDES ON THE SOIL, who is ready to *fulfil the duties of the citizen* AND TO FIGHT THE BATTLES OF THE COUNTRY."

On page 170, same volume, Mr. Woodward moved the following amendment:

"Provided, That *free male citizens*, qualified by *age and residence* as aforesaid, who shall, within two years next before the elections, have paid any road, poor, school, or municipal corporation *tax*, assessed by virtue of any law of this Commonwealth, shall also be entitled to exercise the *right of an elector.*"

Here, Mr. Woodward bars out none on account of color, birth, or occupation—on the contrary, in his remarks he said, "he was anxious the tax qualification, as the committee had determined to retain it, should embrace as many of our fellow citizens as possible."

Vol. 5 of *Wright's Penn'a Reports*, on page 403, commences the Army case. In 1861, in Luzerne county, the Republicans elected their ticket by the Army vote—the home vote being Democratic. E. B. Chase, (a particular friend of Woodward,) was defeated for District Attorney by J. G. Miller, Rep. Chase contested, alledging that soldiers should not vote. The Judge of the county (Conyngham, Dem.) denied the application, affirming the soldiers had that right by plain Legislative enactments—when Chase appealed to the Supreme Court. May 22, 1862, WOODWARD delivered the opinion of a majority of the Court, (Thompson dissenting,) giving to Chase the office, on the ground that the Law regulating the voting of soldiers, by whose votes Miller had the majority, was unconstitutional!

FOREIGNERS.

In Vol. V. of same work, we find the following official, authentic record:

Mr. Woodward moved to amend the amendment by *adding* thereto, the words "and that the said committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the constitution, as to prevent any foreigners who may arrive in this State after the fourth day of July, 1841, from acquiring the right to vote or to hold office in this Commonwealth."

On that motion he spoke—see page 444 of English, and page 536 of German—Debates of Convention, thus:

I have long felt a desire, said Mr. Woodward, that something should be done in relation to it—that the facts should be investigated, and that some proper and efficient measures should be adopted, if, upon that investigation, it should turn out that measures of any kind were requisite.

Sir, I appreciate as much as any man living, the many political rights and privileges which I, in common with the people of the United States, are now enjoying; and it is my honest impression that we do but *squander those privileges* in conferring them upon every individual who chooses to come and claim them. He know that a great portion of those who came among us from foreign countries, consist frequently of the *worst part of the population of those countries*, that they are *unacquainted with the value of these privileges*, and that, therefore, they do not know how to value them. I think that in thus conferring indiscriminately upon all, we are doing injuries to our liberties and our institutions: and I believe that, if the time has not yet come, it will speedily come, when it will be *indispensibly necessary* either for this body or some other body of this State, or of the United States, to inquire whether it is not right to put some plan into execution by which *foreigners should be prevented from controlling our elections*, and *brow-beating our American citizens* at the polls.

The idea, Mr. President, is simply this—I would afford to all foreigners who shall come to this country after the date of my amendment, protection in their persons, their property, and all the natural rights which they could enjoy under any civilized or well ordered government. I would permit them to acquire wealth, to pursue objects of their own ambition; I would, in short, allow them to become in all respects equal citizens with us, except only in this one matter of political privileges. All their natural and all their civil rights, should be amply guaranteed and protected; and they should become citizens in common with us in relation to all objects, *except voting and holding office.* And do we not hold out sufficient inducements for foreigners to make this country their home, even if we take from them these political privileges? Surely, sir, we do—such, indeed, as no other nation upon earth can proffer.

In Vol. X. page 34 (Eng.) Mr. Woodward distinctly admits his responsibility for a motion looking to the "preventing *foreigners*, who should arrive in this country after 1841, *from voting and holding office!*"

On page 18 of Vol. X. Mr. Woodward makes the following bitter attack on the pride and glory of Ireland—O'Connel—whose offence was indiscriminate denunciation of the very American slavery Woodward himself had denounced. We suppose Woodward thought it was "none of your funeral—you needn't cry about it," when he exclaimed—

"Daniel O'Connel! the slanderer of Washington! Does the gentleman (Mr. Earle) think *he (O'Connel) is authority fit to be named* in the Pennsylvania Convention?"

In 1863,

We find the hopes for the election of Woodward depend chiefly upon that "worst part of the population of foreign countries," who try to "control our elections" and "brow beat American citizens at the polls" in New York city and the mining regions. The outrages of these coadjutors of Woodward, are fresh in the memory of the people. Now, Woodward associates and works with the very classes he then denounced: he thinks O'Connel "fit to be named:" nay, he will enjoy (until election) "the rich Irish brogue and the sweet German accent" as much as any candidate of his delicate organization and ambition possibly can!

—Those are marvelous changes, indeed. From a wholesome contemner of Slavery, he decides to become its apologist, and a devotee of King Cotton. From a denouncer of alien-born voters, he changes into a sycophant for the same. From recognizing the right of "every man" (except foreigners arriving after 1841) to suffrage, he comes to exclude colored men and soldiers, on Constitutional grounds—although colored men and soldiers had voted under the Old Constitution, and although soldiers voted under the New (or present) Constitution also, in Mexico, and no one objected!

What shall be said of such twisting and turnings? How will he and his friends escape these charges? Why, by denying the record! They assert that the published, authorized proceedings, containing his motions and speeches, are false! What a subterfuge! Better come out, like men, and confess to a change of views.

Now, what are the facts? The Reporters, we understand, were under like obligations to be faithful as all other officers. They were honest, reputable men—one of them (I. G. M'Kinley) long the leading Dem. editor at Harrisburg, and the Printers (Packer, Barrett & Parke) personal and political friends of Woodward, then and now. None of those gentlemen could have trumped up all these motions and speeches to hurt Woodward or any one else who might be up for office 25 years afterwards—they could have no knowledge of futurity to warrant such a bold stroke against their own particular friend. Woodward had the same chance as all others to revise his remarks. Any wholesale forgery of views of that kind would have been exposed or punished on the spot. Woodward's motion to exclude from office and voting foreigners arriving after 1841, was "the hook on which hung" a long debate—it was matter of talk and newspaper report at the time—and was alluded to in the Convention, months afterwards. Who dare say this was all a fiction of a reporter? Ask John A. Gamble, Ephraim Banks, Maclay, Stephens, or any other survivor of that body, whose memory is clear, if Woodward's proposition was not notorious.

The "dodge" is worse than pleading the baby act—for it is false and cowardly to accuse official persons of crime to cover the folly or tergiversation of one who lacks manliness to admit his political somersetts.

☞The Debates in English, are in possession of J. F. Linn and G. F. Miller Esq. Esq. J. Hummel has the same in German, and Vol. V. is with Mr. Beerstecher, gunsmith, (Lewisburg,) where any one can see it.

"Something must be done!"

Some very wild boys were caught in a terrible storm, and as the peals on peals of thunder sent alarm to their guilty souls, they gathered under a tree, when the leading spirit cried—"Jim, can you pray?" "No." "Tom, can you pray?" "No." "Dick, can you pray?" "No." "Nor I either—but, I jimminy! something must be done!"

So the thunder peals from Kentucky, California, Vermont and Maine—the voice of the Soldiers—and the response of the soldiers friends—have compelled Woodward to try to "do something" to save himself. Accordingly, he has written an eleventh-hour letter, declaring himself for putting down the Rebellion, and also against those most active in putting it down. Too late, Mr. Ambitious! Douglas said truly, There are but two parties now—the friends of the Government, and its enemies. No room for Cowboys. You are linked with Vallandigham, who votes "not a man or a dollar" to save our country from its armed foes! You may alienate some Anti-War men, but you can hardly fool the War Democrats with this "Last Card" of a twisty politician.

COURT adjourned Saturday morning last, to hear Arguments on Saturday, 17th Oct. Judge Walls was detained from the bench, by illness, until the last of Court.

Dr. J. Locke was Foreman of the Grand Jury, which returned two true bills, ignored three, and three were quashed, on leave and payment of costs.

Chas. S. Swineford, of New Berlin, was admitted to the bar.

Fred. Eberly was awarded a divorce.

Chas. J. Stahl, Hy. W. Shuber, John R. Hess, Joseph Walker, Philip Illius, and Carl Peterson, were naturalized.

Granted Charter to Episc. Ch., Lewb'g.

COMMONWEALTH CASES.

Com. vs. Jacob Derr, for destroying trees on the family burial place in the Lutheran yard—guilty: to pay $1 fine and costs.

Com. vs. Marr & Griffey, for nuisance—not guilty, but to pay half the costs, and the prosecutors the other half.

Com. vs. John D. Lichty—not guilty.

CIVIL CASES.

Mensch's Ex. vs. Young. & Walters—non suit.

Clarke's Ex. vs. Ch. & M'M.		$129	fr Plff.
do	do	1	do
Rose	do	120	do
Cawley vs. Mengas & Pen.		$415	fr Plff.
Kleckner	do	74	do

Latest News

Brig. Gen. Frazer, and 116 Rebel officers, captured at Cumberland Gap by Gen. Burnside, have arrived at Johnson's Island.

The Nashville "Union," of yesterday, says that Burnside has reached a point where it was expected he would prevent a flank movement by the enemy.

Col. Wilder, of Rosecrans' cavalry, has arrived at Nashville, and reports matters at the front as much more favorable than is believed at the North.—Cincinnati, Sept. 26th.

Public Meetings.

Green Adams, Wm. B. Mann, and Gov. Pollock are engaged for Middleburg, in Snyder county, Tuesday, 29th, (Court week there.)

Farmersville.—Union meeting, Wednesday evening, 30th Sept.

At Laurelton—next Saturday evening.

Republicans! Democrats! everybody! Turn out and hear them.

Lewisburg Market.

Corrected Weekly

Wheat,	1,25	Eggs	$ 15
Rye	90	Tallow	10
Corn, old	80	Lard	10
Oats	60	Clover seed	5,00
Flaxseed	1,50	Wool	60
Dried Apples	$1,00	Potatoes	40
Firkin Butter	15	Shoulder	6
Fresh Butter	20	Ribs & Sides	6
Rags	4, 5, and 6	Ham	13
Barley	90 to $1,00	Country Soap	4 & 6

Take Notice.

WE hereby warn all persons not to purchase or accept a Joint Note, given during May, 1863, payable to the order of Levi Ranck for the sum of Sixty Dollars—as we will not pay the said Note.

LEONARD CHAPMAN,
GEO. DIEFFENDERFER.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to all indebted to me on my Butchering Books, which I placed in the hands of J. A. MERTZ Esq. for collection. As I have discontinued the business, therefore I wish them settled up soon.

Sept. 28, 1863. J. G. BROWN.

Eight Teachers Wanted.

THE Public Schools of WHITE DEER township, Union county, will be let for the Winter Term on Thursday the 1st day of October next, at the New Columbia schoolhouse, at 9 o'clock in the morning, when the Superintendent will be present to hold Examinations for Teachers. Eight Teachers wanted and four months' school.

By order of the Board:

pd) HENRY BENNAGE, Sec'y

DR. JOSIAH SMITH,

HAVING located in Lewisburg, solicits a share of the public patronage. Residence and Office on Market St., nearly opposite the Riviere House.

Lewisburg, March 5, 1863.

H. GERHART, *DENTIST*, has removed to South 3d street, four doors from the Town Clock, LEWISBURG PA