

UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864.

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Published Semi-Weekly—

Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

University at Lewisburg, Pa.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK—1864.

Tuesday, July 26.

A.M.—Meeting of Boards—Trustees, and Clergy.

Annual Meeting of the Education Society.

5 P.M.—Public Address by Rev. W. Wagoner,

Pittsburg, and J. C. Brown, Esq., Philadelphia.

Evening—Anniversary of Society of Alumni.

7 P.M.—A. H. Hill, Esq., Philadelphia, N.Y.

Post-Rev. A. J. Hill, Esq., Lawrenceville.

Wednesday, July 27.

10 A.M.—Commencement of Theological Department.

F.M.—University Exercises.

Evening—Anniversary of Literary Society.

8 P.M.—Dr. S. M. Walker, M.D., Philadelphia.

Thursday, July 28.

College Commencement.

10 P.M.—Preachers attending the current

Commencement exercises at Lewisburg,

on Sunday, Rev. Dr. E. J. M. preached for

the Presbyterians, Rev. A. K. B. for the

Methodists, and Rev. G. A. Felix for the

Baptists, also Rev. Dr. Brown at Milton.

The discourses before the Societies in

the University Hall, were well received

by very large audiences.

A gentle, easterly shower, commenced

early on Monday morning, and as we go

to press has cooled the air and promises

to be of most material benefit to the dry

and well-nigh parched earth.

By request, we copy in another column

an abstract of the first voluminous

letter we have seen from our grand Army

near Richmond. By this time, we hope,

Tom is more cheerful. It is certainly a

matter of regret that my man, company,

or regiment should be wronged, by the

selfishness, dishonesty, or carelessness of

officers or disbursers of public or private

supplies, whether constantly or accident-

ally. Yet such things always happen in

time of war—and there are also frequently

fault-finders and those laboring under

misapprehensions. If some is wasted, or

favoritism shown, still, inestimable good

is accomplished by the people's donations.

Much depends on the agents. Some of

our soldiers think the Christian Commis-

sionary far the best—others think the San-

itary the superior; but nine out of ten

bear ample testimony not only to the

good intentions but also to the actual good

deeds of both—Since writing the above,

we have a letter from another of our home

soldiers—COURT. RANSOM—who has a

better report to make on the onion ques-

tion.

"That's the Talk!"

Since the Rebel Raid, the Constitutional

Convention of the State of Maryland has

adopted and recorded the following:

Resolved, That this Convention, repre-

senting the people of Maryland, hereby

respectfully request the President of the

United States and the commanders of the

military departments in which Mary-

land is included, as an act of justice and

propriety, to assess upon the sympathizers

with the rebellion resident in this State

the total amount of all losses and expen-

ditures sustained by the loyal citizens of

the United States resident in this State, by

reason of the late rebel raid, to compensate

the loyal sufferers. *Ordered,* That the thanks of

this Convention, representing as it does

the people of Maryland, are hereby tendered

to the old citizen and patriot of Baltimore

county, Edward Day, for his heroic and

gallant act in shooting down the traitor

who dared pull down the country's flag

which he had raised as an evidence of his

loyalty and patriotism, which act of daring

heroism meets the approbation of the heart

and conscience of every loyal citizen of

Maryland.

Resolved, That the loyal, and not the loyal,

pay the costs—that is right reason.

The traitor who old man DAY shot, has

died of his wounds.

CORRECTION.—We are informed on

good authority that we were in error

relative to "the bill in Congress to pay

damages in Pennsylvania alone." The

"bill lost was to pay the emergency men

called out by order of the President, in

1863, in this State"—a bill which it seems

to us, from all we can learn, should have

passed, to reimburse the money advanced

to the State on the supposition that the

National Government would refund it.

SNYDER COUNTY ITEMS.—The Dutch

Cop. sheet has "gone up" from Selingsgrove

to Williamsport..... J. H. Wright, Esq., is

appointed P.M. at Middleburg Ja Aurand

having resigned..... Ja Decker, Millinburg,

carries the daily mail from Middleburg

Proposition Considered.

"The election of a Democratic President would satisfy the people of the South," &c.—*Perry County Democrat.*

If a majority of the people of the Union say so, the event will come to pass, but

not sooner. The South went out of the

Union under the immaculate thing called

"Democratic Administration." Buchanan

was running the Democratic machine as

President, John C. Breckinridge as Vice

President, and Taney as Chief Justice,

when J. H. Davis & Co. commenced this

wanton, civil war. Cobb, as Secretary of

the Treasury, had exhausted it of cash

and credit. Toussay, as Secretary of the

Navy, had sent afar off our ships; and

Floyd, as Secretary of War, had sent our

guns, powder, and bullets southward.

Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, had

just stolen the Lullian Bonds. All these

were Democrats.

The South, and the Democracy, you see,

were in clover—the Executive, the Judi-

ciary, and the Senate, of their style. They

held the reins of government—the money,

the power, the offices. Lincoln was not

inaugurated, had not even reached Wash-

ington, when Southern Democrats, winked

at by Northern ones, tried to dissolve our

glorious old Union, by a hundred sets of

war, and by establishing a Confederacy

whose corner stone is human bondage.

If, then, the leading Democrats, when

in power, have wrought all this woe and

rain, how will it help the matter to restore

them the power? We would like to see

the question answered. "Democratic"

officials, and leaders, have tried to do the

secured deed, by betrayal of a trust while

holding it; is it safe to give them any

more chance to do harm? We think not.

It would satisfy the people of the

South, you say, but which sort of people,

pray? We have no doubt the Rebel

"people" would rejoice to see another

Pierce, or Buchanan, or Vallandigham,

or Seymour, or Woodward, or McClellan,

in the chair of State—but the Union "peo-

ple of the South" want no more of that

sort of Democracy. Rebels may be

mostly do sympathize with Copperheads,

but the true and tried Unionists think

that Lincoln and Johnson are also tried

and true, and in their success is the safety

of Unionists in the South and of Unionism

North and South.

An Anti-Slavery Church.

It is generally known that the Evangelical

Association, or "A. B. Methodist" denomina-

tion has always kept slaveholders out

of her communion. Consequently, after

the slaveholders began this war, and

when denunciation after denunciation

began to see the necessity of exclud-

ing slaveholders from their church fel-

lowship, the Evangelical Association had

less internal trouble on that question than

any other church organization has had.

True, there are crooked sticks, and party

sympathizers in the Association, who

denounce the noble, high stand taken by

the church papers and conferences—but

the overwhelming mass are loyal, and see

their duty in the case plainly. The

result is, that while, generally, (as in

every war) most other denominations (if

not all) are obliged to report a decrease of

members the past year, the Evang. Assn.

reports an increase of about thirteen

hundred members. The whole number of

the Association now approximates fifty

thousand, divided into conferences as follows:

East Penna's 8,793 members.

Central Penna's 6,093 "

Pittsburg 5,484 "

Illinois 5,098 "

New York (last year) 5,413 "

Wisconsin 4,439 "

Ohio 6,157 "

Iowa 2,458 "

Indiana 4,364 "

Total 48,549

Last year 47,338

Gain in one year 1,211

Many of our citizens remember the

origin of this Association.

These be Great Truths!

The conspiracy is now known—

armies have been raised, war is leered to

accomplish it. There are only two sides to

the question. Every man must be for the

United States, or against it. There can

be no neutrals in this war—only patriots or

traitors.—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, at Chi-

cago, April 11, 1861.

What right has the North asserted?

What justice has been denied? And what

claim, founded in justice and right, has

been withheld? Can either of you to day

name one single act of wrong, deliberately

and purposely done by the Government at

Washington, of which the South has a right

to complain? I challenge the answer.—

ALEX. H. STEPHENS, 1861.

BUTLER ON EXCHANGE.

Gen. Butler has a way of stating the matter to Rebel

prisoners which is beginning to remove

the scales from their eyes. "I think you

are a pretty likely, intelligent young man,

Sir, and will therefore tell you that I don't

think you will be exchanged." "Why not,

General?" "Because your authorities

refuse to recognize my colored soldiers.

I should be perfectly willing to give you

for any colored soldier they have got, but

Jeff. Davis thinks the negroes of more

consequence than you, and refuses to exchange

them." This "point" generally brings

Mr. Secesh to terms, and he is in favor of

recognizing Mr. Colored Soldier!

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

For the First Amendment.
For the Second Amendment.
For the Third Amendment.

Vote for ALL the Amendments!

[Election on Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.]

FRANK AUSTON.—Constitutionally wrong

as we hold the *Silencing Times* to be on

almost every contested general issue, we

must say it has an unspoken history of

error that entitles it to more respect than

its parts. We can hardly call it Copper-

head, because, like the *Rattlesnake*, it pro-

claims its presence, and does not bite in the

dark. Hence, in its last issue, it gives notice

that it has printed Tickets against the pro-

posed Amendments to the Constitution, and

says of allowing to soldiers to vote—

"To embody such a principle into the Con-

stitution, would be a measure from which

we could permit no receding. It is a

measure which would subvert the liberties

of every people, and every rational man

of whatever political party or persuasion he may

be, should cast off all prejudice upon this

matter, and vote against adopting these

Amendments. He should not only speak

against their adoption, but he should not

forget to say, and use all his influence with

others to do so likewise."

"If there are more Democrats in

the army than Republicans," and if "Dem-

ocrats are the true friends of the soldiers,"

why do the Democratic leaders oppose

giving soldiers the right to vote? They

do, we are sorry to say it—indeed, we

hear of some men who propose to vote

that their own sons in the field facing

death and the Rebels, shall thereby lose

the freeman's sacred privilege! This

should not be. There should be a unanim-

ous vote for the soldiers. If any one dis-

approves the other amendments, he can

vote against them, but need not therefore

vote against this. Every Amendment

may be voted For or Against, separately.

CONSISTENT.—The Commissioners of

Montgomery Co., Pa., (all Copperheads)

refused to give bounties to the 100 days'

men to drive away the invaders. But

they have put their hands into the County

Treasury to pay for printing of tickets

against the soldier's right to vote. Let

the soldier and his friends "put that and

that together."

Vote for all the Amendments!

Mr. Ransom sends us a copy of the

Rich