## VOLUME 14.

## BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY APRIL 23, 1862.

NUMBER 16.

## STAR OF THE NORTH PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY WM. H. JACOBY,

Office on Main St., 3rd Square below Market, and minors, that the following administra TERMS:-Two Dollars per annum if paid within six months from the time of subscribing: two dollars and fifty cents if not paid within the year. No subscription taken for a less period than six months; no discontinuance permitted until all arrearages are

paid, unless at the option of the editor.

The terms of advertising will be as follows: One square, twelve lines three times, \$1 00 Every subsequent insertion, . . . . . 25 One square, three months, . . . . . . . 3 00 One year, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 00

## COURT ADVERTISEMNTS.

Court Proclamation.

THEREAS the Hon. Aaron K. Peck ham, President Judge of the Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in the 26th Judicial District, compos. ed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hons. Stephen Baidy and John Mckeynolds, Associate Judges, of Columbia Co., have issued their precept, bear- Mifflin township, dee'd. ing date one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and to me directed for holding a Court of Over and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Com. Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Blooms Monday (being the 5th day) of May, next and to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, the late of Franklin township, deceased. Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances to do those mings which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizes, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute then as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notice, dated at Bloomsburg, 24th day of March in the Williams, admr's of Mordecai Perry, late year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred of Locust township, deceased. and sixty-one and in the eighty-sixth year | 16. Account of Julia Rupert, Executrix of Federal Government to interfere with the

Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, Mar. 26, 1862.

Public Notice for Licences. NOTICE is hereby given that the tollow-ing persons in Columbia county, have filed their petitions in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the said county for Tavern and Store License in their respective townships, which said petitions will be presented to the said Court on Monday the 5th day of May A. D. 1862, of which all persons interested will take notice, and the Licenses for the county of Columbia, will be granted on Wednesday, the 7th day of May next, at 2

o'clock p. m. Townships. Applicants. Bor Berwick Tavern. Frederick Nicely do Ellis Walton Daniel Obitz, do do do Wm. B. Koons Bloom, John Leacock Robert Hagenbuch do Oliver A Jacoby, Benton. Samuel McRenry John J. Sales Beaver, Charles F. Mann Cattawissa. Daniel Rembold Samuel Kostenbader do Jacob B Kistler Conyngham Reuben R Wassar Henry Gable, Fredr's R. Wohlforth do John L. Kline, John R. Jones, Centre, John Grover, Benjamin McHenry Fishingereek Daniel McHeury Green wood. W A. Kline Hemlock John Hariman, John L. Hurst, Locust. Jackson George Isaac Rhodes, Joshua Womer, Madison Samuel Rimby Keifer A Smith. Maine, Isaac Yetter, John Nuss. Montour. Emanuel Conner, Mt Pleasant. Thomas Jones, Mifflin, John Keller, Osange, Jacob Good Samuel Everett, do Alexander Hughes George Thiele Ezekiel Cole, Roaringereek Sugarloaf, Peter Schug Scott, Daniel L. Everhart do Enoch Howell Reece Fairman do do William Long Williard C. Green Bloom, L. D. Mendenhall, Store, Jacob R. Groul, do Jeremish S. Brobst, do Cattawissa. Washington Yeager, do Locust. JACOB EYERLY.

Prothonotary's Office, Bloomsburg, April 9, 1862 Notice to the lleirs of Peter Hoffman, dec'd. COLUMBIA COUNTY'SS:

HE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Louisa Lynn, Henry Hoffman, Geo. W. Hoff man, Harriet Fisher, Anna Ma ria Fowler, Rozetta Amanda Cleaver, Svl vester Hoffman, William Hoffman, Sarah Elizabeth Richards, Charlotte Hoff nan, Montour-Lewis Roat, Grier Quick. Hannah Hoffman, Joseph Steele and Samuel Sieele, children and devisees of Peier Hoffman, deceased, late of Locust township, Roaringcreek-Benjamin Hauck. Columbia county.

You and each of you are here by cited and commanded to be and appear in your persons before the Judges of the Orphan's Count of said county, to be holden at Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse the estate of said dec'd at the valuation or show cause way the same should not be sold. Witness the bonorable Aaron K: Peckbam, Esq., President of our said Court at Bloomsburg the fourteenth day of February, A. D. one

thousand eight bundred sixty two.

JACOB EVERLY, Clerk O. C.

JOSIAH H. FIIRMAN, Sheriff Bloomsburg Feb 26, 1862

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby giving to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents tion and guardian accounts have been filed to be held at Bloomsburg, in the conniy aforesaid, on Wednesday the 7th day of May next, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon of said

of Hannah Boone daughter of Aaron Fry. 2. Account of Aaron Lamberson, Guardian of William Jones, son of Jesse Jones ren J. Woodward, Executor, of Miss Ellen divided our people into political parties, and Scott, deceased.

4. Final account of Daniel Gearhart, administrator of John Gearbart, of Franklic township, deceased. 5. Final account of Martin V. B. Kline, admini-trator of Hon. Peter Kline, late of

Locust township, deceased. 6. The account of Jonathan C. Pennington, administrator of Samuel Rozell, late of Benton twp., deceased.

7. First account of Samuel Creasy, execmor of the last Will of John Brown, late of 8. Account of William Buckalew, one

of the executors of John M. Buckalew, late of Fishingcreek twp., deceased. 9. Account of Franklin Rarig and John Witner, admr's of Elizabeth Helwig, late of Locust township, deceased.

10 Account of Jesse Mensch, guardian of

of Stephen Adams, late of Briarcreek twp ,

deceased. 12 Account of Thomas Reece, adm'r of deceased.

13. Final account of Lewis Yetter, adm'r. de lonis non of Err Harder, late of Cattawissa township, deceased. Dram, executors of John Gearhart, late of

Mifflin township deceased. 15. Account of Wesley Perry and Mark

of the Independence of the United States of Catharine Ropert late of Bloom twp, dec'd domestic affairs of the people. Congress America. (God save the Commonwealth.) 17. Final account of Philip Freas, John pover yet touched the question of slavery, JOSIAH H. FURMAN, Freas and Andrew Freas, executors of Jun Freas, late of Centre township, dee'd. Johnson, executors of the last Will of Geo. For the first thirty years after the adoption W. Parks, late of Scott twp. dec'd.

19. First and final account of Levi Creasy and Samuel Creasy, executors of the last Will of Adam Creasy, late of Mifflin two

Angle, late of M fflin township, dec'd.

township, deceased.

22 Account of Isaac K Krickbaum, executor of the last Will of John Kline, blacksmith, late of Benton township, deceased. 23 Account of Daniel Masteller, executor of Jonathan Ma-teller, late of Madison twp. great truth. He ought to have told the peo- it themselves instead of allowing the peo- even to use violence, to prevent those mea-

24 Account of Benjamin M. Wilson, adm'r of William L Fause, late of Hemlock twp

25 Account of George W. Dreisbach, ad ministrator of the estate of Elizabeth Dreisbach, late of Bloom township, deceased. 26 Account of Catharine A. Welliyer, administratrix of William Welliver, late of Madison township, deceased ship, deceased.

DANIEL LEE. REGISTER'S OFFICE.

Bloomsburg, April 9, 1862 Grand Jurors, for May Ferm, 1862 Bloom-John Pursel, sr., Montgomery Klin Andrew Creveling. Beaver-Christian Shuman.

Benton-Ehiah Khre. Briarcreek-John W. Bowman. Bor. Berwick-Townsand Boone. Cattawissa, - John Sharpless, Daniel Geneliutt. Hemlock-John Brugler.

Jackson-Frederick Wile, Robert Edgar, Locust-Wm, Lee, David L. Helwig Reuben Fahringer, jr. Benjamin Wagner. Mount Pleasant-Thomas J. Welliver. Madison-Jacob Swisher, Henry C. Mills Orange-John Herring. Pine-John Lore, Albert Hunter, Scott-Peter Ent, Enock Howell. March 26, 1862.

Traverse Jurors, for May, 1862.

Bor. Berwick-Henry C. Freas. Bloom-Peter Billmeyer, George Weaver. Bristcreek-John Fester, jr., John Blank, jr., Enos L. Adams, Joseph Stackhouse. Beaver-Jacob Harriger, Peter Eckroath Benton-Jscob Kimble Alexander Colley.

William Parr Centre-John Hill, Paul Zaner. Franklin-Washington Parr, Aaron Lam-Fishingcreek-Elias Pealer, Henry Bitten

Greenwood-Jesse Heacock, Nicholas Cole John M. Parker. Hemlock-Repben Bomboy, Samuel Oh

Benjamin Wilson, Jacob Harris. Locust-Henry Fahringer, Jacob Miller David Hauck, Michael Hower. Mifflin-Stephen Auchenbach, John Yohe, Henry Angle.

Madison-Valentine Christian, Thomas A Orange-Jesse Coleman, Peter P. Kline Hiram R. Kline

George Sess. Scott-Chester C. Marr. Samuel Kressler. March 26, 1862

Executor's Notice. Estate of Christopher Helter, late of Mifflin township, Cot co., deceased,

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Christopher Heller, late of Mifflin twp., y, to Samuel Heller, residing in Hollenback township, Luzerne county. All per sent them properly authenticated for settle-

SAMUEL HELLER, Executor. January 8, 1862 -- 6t.

For the Star of the North. THE GREAT ISSUES.

MR. EDITOR :- By the request of the Democrats of Benton, I feel disposed to communicate to you a few thoughts on the great in the office of the Register of Columbia issues for publication; and hope you will county, and will be presented for confirma. give it room in your valuable paper, as it is tion and allowance to the Orphan's Court, the first I ever prepared for a newspaper. For thirty years or nearly I have been neutral in politics, but still have kept an eye single to all the moving principles, in the 1. Account of Samuel Creasy, Guard'an United States, of our demagogues; especially for the last four years-until the present-while there has been a fierce political 3. First and final account of Hon. War- strife raging during that time-which has causing many bitter and severe things to be said of each other. I rejoice that no man has ever doubted, much less disputed, my devotion and fidelity as a Democrat. My object in communicating to you is, to invite your especial attention to the great political issues. Sir, there never has been a time, in the history of our country, when it was more important for our people to examine carefully and impartially, the nature of the measures effecting our general welfare, than at this present moment. In the midst of profound peace, with universal health, and the greatest abundance of all the benefits of life, which a kind Providence ever showered upon his chosen people, surrounding Clarissa Sidler, minor child of John Sidler, us, we find instead of contentment and gratitude prevailing, our people divided into 11. Account of Elwood Hughes, executor hostile sections; the one alienated from the other, and angry feeling and hostility engendered and stimulated until the very peace Philip Reece, late of Greenwood township, of the country is disturbed. True, why all this discontentment? What is the cause of all this sectional strife? There must be a baneful and unfortunate one, which ought 14. Account of Lewis Yetter and Samuel to be removed. In my opinion, no impartial man after examining the whole subject, can entertain a doubt as to the cause. This sectional strife is traceable to one sourceand that is the attempt on the part of the 18 Account of C. H. Dietterick & Phebe stirring up sectional strife and animosity .of the Federal Constitution, there was peace

on the slavery question. called the attention of the people to the trine. Be that as it may, slavery was abol- every time that Congress attempted to exer-20. Account of Samuel Creasy, guardian fact, that from the adoption of the Constitu- ished in the State of New York by the free cise the power; and that in 1850 the Demof Abraham Angle, minor child of Jacob tion down to 1820, there was no strife -no action of the people. Emancipation went ocrats got back again to the doctrine of the controversy on this question; but from that on, under the principle of non-intervention Constitution and the people were willing to of the last Will of Elias Lutz, late of Benton year, at irregular periods down to this day, by the Federal Government, up to the year acquiesce in it. It is true that after the there had been strife and turmoil; and, 1820. Will any Republican tell me what compromise measures were adopted, the while these two facts were true, it was the State has abolished slavery since that time? free-soilers as they were then called, or the duty of Mr. Seward as a wise statesman, to In 1820 Congress for the first time attempt- Republicans as they now call themselves. have drawn the proper inference from this ed to interfere with this question-to decide endeavored to get up an excitement and ple that, during the thirty years from the ple to do it-and from that day to this, no sures from being carried out. Reader, von when there was peace, that Congress rever the American continent. True, from the of Chicago passed resolutions nullitying the interfered with the slavery question any- moment that the Federal Government took fugitive slave law, and raising the standard where. During that period Congress ad- charge of the question emancipation ceased. of rebellion against the action of Congress, mitted into this Union several new States, I ask any one to reflect on these facts and that the fire eaters of the south appealed to and organized several new territories. In tell me what good has resulted from this the people of that section to resist the same 27 Account of Franklin Yogum, adm'r of principle was observed that each might time that Congress touched the question it Seward, Sumner Chase, Giddings, and Jacob Yoeum, tate of Roaringcreek town - have slavery as long as it chose, and abol- stirred up discension between the north and others of the northern opponents of the ish it when tired of the institution. So long the south, which was almost carried to the Compromise measures, told the northern faith, Northern and Southren men were recollect the fearful Missouri controversy, the South; or in other words, that the north the principle that Congress was never to in- the theory of running a geographical line been sold out to the north. Each appealed

> Government resis; the Federal Government right to have it on the south side. The peo Whigs and Union Democrats forgetting parhas no power except that which is delega- ple of this country. Whigs and Democrats, 17 strife for the time, until the Union was ted to it in the Constitution. All the pow- acquiesced in the Missouri Compromise up safe, rallied in their might and put down er delegated to it is Federal and National in to 1848.

that the people should regulate it for them- allow the people to do as they pleased south | I have, upward of twenty years been You cannot find a northern Republican frained from exercising over us.

This doctrine of non-intervention by the threatened. Federal Government with the slavery ques- Well, the Missouri Compromise was bea- out the interference of Congress in any case administration. They did no run any ticket tion, leaving the people to settle it for them- ten, not because the Union men did not de whatever. I think it was the best system but voted for their platform. Why Mr. Linselves, was established in 1787, when the sire to carry it out, but because the free- we ever had, and I trust that this doctrine coln never had a hope-I presume he had Constitution was adopted by the slavehold soilers would not allow them to do it. The of non-intervention by Congress with the not for I take him to be a man of low sense ing States. They had the power over us result of that defeat was the fearful section. domestic affairs of the people, is to be car. - of success except through the aid of the then, if they pleased to exercise it. Being al strife of 1850. The history of that con- ried out to its fullest extent, according to Federal administration. thus established, it was allowed to work out troversy is too fresh in your recollection to the constitution. Why should this slavery Again, I never saw a Democrat in all my its own results for thirty years; during which need any detailed account on this occasion. question be kept in Congress? what good life who doubted that we were right, and time slavery was abolished in six of the It is enough to remind you that HENRY has resulted from it? what benefit has the hence are going to stand by the faith, maintwelve original slaveholding States: Penn- CLAY, who had performed his mission of Republican party conferred upon the negro tain the creed, and keep the old flag waving sylvania, New Jersey, New York. Connectearth, as he supposed, and had retired to by this agitation? Have they emancipated whatever may be the result of the present ticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire .- the shades of Ashland to prepare for anoth- any one slave by it except those they stole? difficulties. But, Mr. Editor, I look upon These States all abolished slavery after the er world, felt bound to come forward and Not one! Have they elevated the charac- the present condition of things with anxiety adoption of the Constitution. Under what resume his sest in the Senate, to see if he, ter of the negro by it? If, then, this agita- and yet with hope, so far as I am individuprinciple did slavery disappear from these by his wisdom, his long experience, and tion has conferred no benefit upon the black ally concerned. But, in my opinion, the States, not by the interference of the Fed- the renown of his great name, could not do man, what good has it done to the white? safety of the country and the peace of the eral Government, nor according to modern something to restore peace to a distracted I answer not any! Can any Republican tell Union depend upon the breaking up of Republican principles, but by the free and country. For many long months Congress me how the white race, or any portion of these sectional parties and the driving of voluntary action of the people themselves- was in session, in the Council Chamber it, has benefitted by this agitation? On the the negro spession out of Congress, and the under the operation of that great principle every morning, with CLAY and WEBSTER in contrary, I can tell the Republican party of remanding of that question to the people to of popular sovereignty, which asserts that their seats, devising means by which the the people of each State and Territory may friends of the Union could defeat the Northhave slavery as long as they choose, and ern Abolitionits and the Southern fire eaters. abolish it at their pleasure.

and lived there some time; but I never again banished from the Halls of Congress. that that fact accounts, in the slightest de- docrine of non-intervention with slavery Mr. Seward, in a late speech at De roit. gree, for his undying hostility to the doc- existed, and there were strife and turmoil adoption of the Constitution down to 1820. State nor Territory has abolished slavery on | will remember that, when the City Council each of these new States and terripories the sectional strife. I answer no good ! The first measures as that principle was adhered to, in good point of dissolution of the Union. You all people that the Democrats had sold out to brethren; the free and the slave States lived which arose from the attempt on the part had sold out; and Davis Hunter, Mason, and n peace and harmony with each other .- of Congress to prohibit Slavery where the other southern fire eaters, told the southern The Federal Constitution is predicated on people wanted it, and it was adjusted on people that by these measures the south had I wish to invite your attention, for a mo- went, prohibiting slavery forever on the of their section, against the peace and harment, to the great principle on which our north side of the line and recognizing the mony of the whote country, but the Union

its character, and not local. Take up the In 1845 when Congress passed a joint res- sion. So effectually were these agitators Constitution and you will find that the Fed- olution for the annexation of Texas, the crushed out, for the time being, that two eral Government is authorized to make question arose as to what should be done years after, when the whig party assemwar, establish peace, regulate intercourse in relation to the subject of slavery, inas- bled in national Convention at Baltimore with foreign nations, raise revenue and much as Texas laid on both sides of the and nominated General Scott, they adopted coin money; but Congress is not authorized line. The records will show, that at Ste- an article in their platform, affirming the to interfere with the domestic affairs of the phen A. Douglas' suggestion, the Missouri doctrine of non-intervention by Congress people, nor is Congress permitted by the Compromise was extended through Texas, and when the Democratic party assembled Constitution to interfere between husband in the same sense, and with the same un- in national Convention, the same year and and wife, parent and child guardian and derstanding, with which it was originally at the same place, they adopted the same ward, or master and slave; those things are adopted. The reason Douglas assigned at principle as a fundamental principle of all withheld from the Federal Government that time for the extension of the line was their creed. Thus it will be seen that only Canawissa--John Ritter, George Stricker, and re-erved to the people. I repeat, that that while he could not recommend it upon eight years ago every Whig and Dem for thirty years, after the Government went principle yet inasmuch as the people of ocrat in America stood pledged by the plat into operation, Congress obeyed the Con this country had acquie-ced in it so long, form of his party, to maintain this doctrine. stitution, and confined itself to Federal mat | without a murmur, he said his love for the that Congress was not to interfere with the ters, without interfering with slavery Sup Union and his desire to have peace in the institution of slavery, but that the people therefore, you elevate either of these parties contrary it does follow that we should grant pose this new doctrine, proclaimed for the country induced him to yield acquiescence were to decide it for themselves. first time by Mr. Lincoln, seven years ago. This Compromise was affirmed and exten- In 1854 it became necessary for Mr. Dong- al contention so long as it holds that power. munities, which he can safely enjoy, conwhen he was nominated for the United ded to the western borders of Texas in 1845. las, as chairman of the committee on territo. On the other hand the Democratic party sistent with the good society. The simple States Senate that, "these States must all be In 1848, after we acquired California and ries, to report a bill organizing the territo- stands pledged by its platform, its creed, its question then is, what are those rights and free or all slave, otherwise the Union cannot New Mexico, the question arose as to what ries of Kansas and Nebraska, and in doing organization, and by its candidates, to the what is the nature and extent of them.endure," had prevailed when the Constitut kind of Government should be given to so he followed the precedent set by the comtion was adopted, what do you think would these territories. The record shows that, on promise measures of 1850. The Nebraska with the question of slavery anywhere. It people of each State and Territory shall have been the result? I say this new doc- Douglas' motion, a bill was passed through and Kansas bill, as offered, carried out the is in favor of banishing the question forev. prescribe. It might be safe to grant the trine, for no man who lived in the days the Senate extending the Missouri Compro- very spirit and letter of the platform of the er from the halls of Congress, and remandwhen the Constitution was made, ever heard mise line to the Pacific Ocean, in the same Whig party, as well as that of the Demo- ing it to the people of the territories to do as nia where we have but few, which would or dreamed of such a proposition. Remem- sense, and with the same understanding, cratic party, adopted at Baltimore in 1852. they please, for if the people want it they be unsafe and dangerous to grant them in ber that, at that time, this Union consisted with which it was first adopted, but it was In that clause of the bill repealing the Mis. will have it, and all the power on earth can. South Carolina where they outnumber the Sugarlost-William Masteller, Elias Cole, of thirteen States, twelve of which were defeated in the House by Northern men souri restriction, it was distinctly set forth slave holding and but one free. Do you with free soil proclivities. If the Missouri that that restriction was repealed because it do not want it they will not have it, and all do is, let the people of South Carolina make think that one free State could have abol- Compromise had been carried out in good was inconsistent with the doctrine of non- the power in christendom shall not force it ished slavery everywhere? Is it not prob- faith, by extending the line to the Pacific intervention by Congress with slavery in upon them if I could prevent it. able, aye more than probable that the slave. Ocean, there would have been an end of the territories as affirmed in the compromise I do not know which is the most alarmholding States would have out voted the this slavery controversy forever. After it measures of 1850; and in order to prevent ed, the Republican party or the Secessionone free, and thus have fastened slavery for- was defeated by the free-soilers of the north any possible misconstruction, and to de- ists, at the prospect of the success of the same course. Sir, if the people of every ever on every foot of American soil? Hence there arose another excitement as fearful prive unscrupulous politicians of any pre- Democratic party. They both have good Columbia county, deceased, have been you perceive that this doctrine of the mod- and portentous to the safety of the Re- text for misrepresentation, Mr Douglas in- cause for alarm, for if the Democracy had granted by the Register of Columbia counter a Republicans, if it had prevailed when public as the one of 1820. The free-soilers serted in the bill these words: "It being the succeeded, this war would not have been; the Constitution was adopted, would have demanded that Congress should prohibit true intent and meaning of this act not to the Republican party would have been deresulted in the establishment of slavery, by slavery everywhere on both sides of the line; legislate slavery into any State or territory, stroyed, and its occupation gone forever .to call and make immediate payment, and a constitutional provision, over the entire and they united in denouncing the Misson- nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the Drive this regro question out of our legisthose having claims or demands will pre- Republic; the free States then being in a ri Compromise as the most infamous mea-

selves. The slave States, although out- of the line it was right and proper to let paying strict attention to what was going leader who does not prefer Breckinridge to numbering us at that time in the ratio two them do as they wished north of it. It was on in Congress, and can briefly say that I Douglas and you can o find a southern to one, conceded that principle. They nev hard to answer this argument, and those think the best territorial system ever devis disunionist who does not prefer Lincoln to er dreamed that we only intended to of us who were for acquiescing in the Mis- ed for our people, was the one adopted by Douglas Our Republican friends are rejoicremain faithful to it until we had souri Compromise based our action upon the Congress of the Confederation in 1784. ing very loudly over the last Presidential gained under its operation a majority the ground that we wished to preserve the It was reported by Jefferson, amended and election, but the leaders of that party are exof the States, and then turn upon them peace of the country, and save the Union afterwards adopted by Congress. It provi- tremely anxions to keep the fact from the and exercise a power which they had re- from these directal consequences which nor- ded that the people of the territories should people that they could not have carried the there and southern sectional parties then establish their own government, elect their election had it not been for the use of their

I presume that no person doubts that adoption of the Compromise measures of period of which I speak. It there are any of the Union Whigs and Union Democrats. doubts on the subject. I would invite atten- and they rested on the great theory that tion to Mr. Seward's late speech at Chicago, Congress was not to interfere with the quesin which he tells the people that he was tion of slavery, but that the people were to ed us of what disposition he made of his territories as well as in the States. Thus slaves : whether or not he sold them, and the Government was brought back to its that, when a young man, he went to Ga, stitution, and the question of slavery was

across the continent, as far as our territory to the passions and prejudices of the people northern Abolitionism and southern seces-

minority. All the friends of free institutions sure ever devised by man. They claimed regulate their domestic institutions in their not exist one week-there would be nothasked was, that the Federal Government that if slavery was right south of the line, it own way, subject only to the Constitution ing left of them. If the negro should die They seem like some birds, to repose best should not touch the slavery question, and was right north, and that if it was just to of the United States."

officers, and manage their own affairs with- deception, fusion and coalition with the some of the mischief the have inflicted up | decide for themselves, I think the negro strife has alienated one half of this Union is about time the white man has a chance. The result of these deliberations was the from the other; it has separated father from The material interests of the country have these States were slaveholding States at the 1850. These measures were the joint work from sister; it has entered our lagislative itation; the people of the north have been bodies and produced discord and corruption; desirous for many years of having a railroad born a slaveholder. I wish he had inform- act upon that matter as they pleased in the tered the House of God and seperated men the Presidency-Buchanan, Fillmore and put the money into his pocket. It is true ancient policy, as established by the Con- church, the Methodist, (the South from the pledged his whole party to it, and yet the heard that he took his slaves with him. 1 From the facts I have stated, it appears political ties will last when religious ones ever a Pacific railroad bill is introduced inam inclined to think that he lost them by that for the first thirty years, after the Fed- ares evered? Dear reader, how long do you to either House a Republican jumps up and the action of the Legislature of New York, eral Government went into operation, the suppose that politicians are going to sit to- makes a speech upon the negro question, a which abolished slavery; or in other words, doctrine of non-intervention and popular gether in peace in the same Senate Cham- southren member replies, and then they that popular sovereignty took them away sovereignty prevailed and peace was the ber when christians cannot sit around the speak alternately until the end of the sesfrom him. But far be it for me to intimate result ;-that for the next twenty years the communion table in the house of the Lord sion; consequently the bill is lost for want of gether as one people; and the whole of ing the entire attention of both Houses. this evil can be traced to that one source. So it is upon the question of revenue: for the interference by Congress with the do. the last four years Congress has been spenmestic concerns of the people. Look, for a ding twenty millions of dollars a year over moment at the position of the Republican and above the income. Every man of sense party and its ally-the secession party of knows that under such circumstances it is

> The Republicans tell us they do not care gress the time which should have been about Congress interfering to prohibit sla spent in perfecting it has been spent by the selves. On the other hand the secessionists been to incorporate an amendment in the of the South declare that they only want appropriation bill borrowing twenty millions Congress to interfere in behalf of slavery of dollars more money to keep the wheels when necessary. When is it necessary, in of Government in motion until that body their estimation, for Congress to interfere? can again come together to discuss the ne-Not when the people are in favor of slavery, gro question. If an old soldier claims a people do not and will not have it. Thus the humble soldier that it was lost for want you perceive that the Republicans of the of time. The negfo in this case consumed agree first, that it is the duty of Congress to the white man They agree second that whenever Congress scend to such depths as my enemies have to it against the very wishes of the people noble Bully or Ball of Benton I care not; the ridiculing Democracy and repudiating the seeking whom he may devone &c.

on the country by this strife. This sectional has had his full share in our politics, and it son, mother from daughter, and brother been sacrificed for years by this slavery acit has entered Congress and brought one built to the Pacific ;-five years ago everyhalf of the Senators and Representatives in body thought the road would be built, as hostile collision with each other; it has en. there were three candidates in the field for of the same faith around the holy commu. Fremont - sach pledged to a Pacific railroad. nion table; it has divided that good old and each standing upon a platform which North) until the brethren cannot sit at the road has not been commenced. Why not ! same table. How long does any one think The only good reason we can give is where without quarreling? I beg you, my coun- time. Five years rolled around and no Patrymen, to reflect upon these questions - cific railroad, when both houses were for it. One by one the cords are being severed, the President for it, and everybody for itand the ties obliterated which bind us to- but lost for want of time, the negro occupy.

the South-on the slavery question: They our duty to do one of two things-either to are as much allies in 1862 as they were reduce the expenditures down to the revewhen they fought together against the com- nue standard or to increase the revenue up promise measures of 1850. The northern to the standard of expenditures. The Dem-Republicans under the lead of Mr. Lincoln, peratic party is pledged to a tariff which demand that Congress shall interfere and will raise money enough to delray the exprohibit slavery wherever the people want penses of the Government, economically it. The southren secessionists demand that administered, and to that extent furnish Congress shall interfere and maintain sla. protection to American Industry; and 'yet very wherever the people do not want it - each year when a tariff bill was before Convery where the people are opposed to it, southerners and Repeblicans in discussing for the reason that wherever the people are the negro, and the bill delayed for want of opposed to it they will 'prohibit it them. time. All Congress has been able to do has for wherever the people want it they will pension, or back pay, or a land warrant, for protect it themselves. Hence the southren his services to the country, and applies to secessionists only desire to have Congress Congress, when the faithful Representative interfere and maintain slavery wherever the returns home to his constituents he will tell North under Mr. Lincoln and the secession- the attention of the house, consequently ists of the South agree in principle. They there was no time to attend to the affairs of

interfere and control the slavery question. I did not imagine that a man could dedecides that question it must determine hunt a human being down; whether he be a interested in it; and they agree third, in Devil is represented to be a roaring Lion.

whole doctrine of popular sovereignty and It may be just and proper to allow the nenon-intervention. Agreeing thus far, they groes to have rights and privileges in some differ only as to which way Congress shall | States of this Union, that would be unsafeexercise this power; the Republicans de- to grant them in others. It does not follow sire to have it exercise, in all cases agains: that because a negro is not our equal that the South and in favor of the North. If therefore he ought to be a slave; on the to power there must necessarily be section. the negro all the rights, privileges, and imtions, take care of their own negroes, mind their own business, and let their neighbors alone; and let Pennsylvania pursue the peace and harmony would soon prevail between the different sections of this once wide spread and peaceful country.

S K -BENTON DEMOCRAT. .....

PEOPLE with one leg in the grave are often very long in putting the other in-