

THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

W. H. JACOBY, Proprietor.

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

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THE FARMER'S SONG.

Success to the Jolly old farmer
Who sows at the tail of the plough,
The monarch of the soil and the soil,
'Tis only to God he may bow.
He is surely a fortunate fellow,
He raises his bread and his cheese
And though hard is his labor in summer,
In winter he lives at his ease.
When the reign of chill winter is broken,
And spring comes to gladden and bless
When flocks in the meadows are sporting,
And the robin is building her nest—
The farmer walks forth to his labor,
And manly and firm is his tread,
As he scatters the seed for the harvest
That yields all the nation their bread.
His banks are all chartered by nature,
His credits are simply sure,
His clerks never sleep with deposits,
Pursued by the curse of the poor.
His stock is the best in the market,
His shares are the shares of the plough;
They bring bright gold to his coffers,
And pleasure and health to his brow.
When his crops are all gathered and sheltered
When his cattle are snug in the fold,
He sits himself down by his fire-side,
And laughs at the tempest and cold.
A stranger to pride and ambition,
His duty he strives to fulfill,
Determined, whatever befalls him,
To let the world jog as it will.
His trust is in him who has given
The seasons, and sunshine, and rain,
Who has promised seed, time and harvest;
So long as the earth shall remain,
And it from his duties he waver,
Led on by his venturesome will,
Through life and its changing relations,
God's Providence follows him still.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL DOCUMENT.

Address of Democratic Members of Congress to
the Democracy of the United States.
Fellow Citizens:—The perilous condition
of our country demands that we should re-
ason together. Party organization, restricted
within proper limits, is a positive good and
indeed essential to the preservation of pub-
lic liberty. Without it the best government
would soon degenerate into the worst of ty-
rannies. In our own country the experi-
ence of the last twelve months proves, more
than any lesson in history, the necessity of
party organization. The present adminis-
tration was chosen by a party, and in all
civil acts and appointments has recognized,
and still does, its fealty and obligations to
that party. There must and will be an op-
position. The public safety and good de-
mand it. Shall it be a new organization or
an old one? The democratic party was
founded more than sixty years ago. It has
never been disbanded. To-day it numbers
one million five hundred thousand electors
in the States still loyal to the Union. Its
recent numerous victories in municipal
elections in the Western and Middle States
prove its vitality. Within the last ten
months it has held State conventions and
nominated full democratic tickets in every
free State in the Union. Of no other party
opposed to the republicans can the same be
said.

SHALL THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY BE NOW DISBANDED?

Why should it? Are its ancient princi-
ples wrong? What are they? Let its plat-
forms for thirty years speak.

Resolved, That the American Democracy
place their trust in the intelligence, the patri-
otism, and the discriminating justice of the
American people.

"That we regard this as a distinctive
feature in our political creed, which we are
proud to maintain before the world, as the
great moral element in a form of govern-
ment springing from and upheld by the
popular will; and we contrast it with the
creed and practice of Federalism, under
whatever name or form, which seeks to
palay the will of the constituent, and which
conceives no imposture too monstrous for
the public credulity.

"That the federal government is one of
limited power, derived solely from the con-
stitution, and the grants of power made
therein ought to be strictly construed by
all the departments and agents of the gov-
ernment, and that it is inexpedient and
dangerous to exercise doubtful constitu-
tional powers."

And as explanatory of these the following
from Mr. Jefferson's first inaugural:
"The support of the State Governments
in all their rights as the most competent
administrations of our domestic concerns
and the surest bulwarks against anti-repub-
lican tendencies.

The preservation of the general govern-
ment in its whole constitutional vigor, as
the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and
safety abroad.

A jealous care of the right of election by
the people.

The supremacy of the civil over the mili-
tary authority.

Economy in the public expense, that labor
may be lightly burdened.

The honest payment of our debts and
sacred preservation of the public faith.

Freedom of religion, freedom of the press

and freedom of person under protection of
the habeas corpus, and trial by juries impar-
tially selected."

Such, democrats, are the principles of
your party, essential to public liberty and
to the stability and wise administration of
the government, alike in peace and war.—
They are the principles upon which the
constitution and the Union were founded,
and, under the control of a party which ad-
heres to them, the constitution and the
Union could not be dissolved.

Is the policy of the democratic party
wrong that it should be disbanded?

Its policy is consistent with its principles
and may be summed up from the begin-
ning as follows: The support of liberty as
against power, of the people as against
their agents and servants, and of state rights
as against consolidation and centralized des-
potism, a simple government, no public
debt, low taxes, no high protective tariff,
no general system of internal improvements
by Federal authority, no national bank,
hard money for the public debt, no assump-
tion of State debts, expansion of Territory,
self government for the Territories, subject
only to the constitution, the absolute com-
patibility of a union of the states, part slave
and part free, the admission of new States
with or without slavery, as they may elect,
no interference by the Federal govern-
ment with slavery in state or Territory, or
in the District of Columbia, and, finally, as
set forth in the Cincinnati platform, in 1856
and reaffirmed in 1860, absolute and eternal
"repudiation of all sectional platforms con-
cerning domestic slavery which seeks to
embroid the States and incite to treason any
armed resistance to law in the territories,
and whose avowed purpose, if consummated,
must end in civil war and dissolution."

Such was the ancient and the recent po-
lity of the democratic party, running through
a period of sixty years—a policy consistent
with the principles of the constitution, and
absolutely essential to the preservation of
the Union.

Does the history of the democratic party
prove that it ought to be abandoned? "By
their fruits shall ye know them." Sectional
parties do not achieve Union triumphs.—
For sixty years from the inauguration of Jef-
ferson on the 4th of March, 1801, the demo-
cratic party, with short intervals, controlled
the power and the policy of the Federal
government. For forty-eight years out of
these sixty, democratic men ruled the coun-
try, for fifty-four years and eight months
the democratic policy prevailed. During
this period Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New
Mexico and California were successively
annexed to our territory, with an area more
than twice as large as all the original thir-
teen States together. Eight new States were
admitted under strictly democratic ad-
ministrations—one under the administration
of Fillmore. From five millions the popu-
lation increased to thirty-one millions. The
revolutionary debt was extinguished. Two
foreign wars were successfully prosecuted
with a moderate outlay and a small army
and navy, and without the suspension of
the habeas corpus; without one infraction
of the constitution, without one usurpation
of power, without suppressing a single
newspaper, without imprisoning a single
editor, without limit to the freedom of the
press, or of speech in or out of Congress,
but in the midst of the grossest abuse of
both and without the arrest of a single "tra-
itor" though the Hartford Convention sat dur-
ing one of the wars, and in the other Sen-
ators invited the enemy to "greet our volun-
teers with bloody hands and welcome them to
hospitable groves."

During all this time wealth increased, busi-
ness of all kinds multiplied, prosperity
smiled on every side, taxes were low, wa-
ges were high, the North and South fur-
nished a market for each other's products
at good prices, public liberty was secure,
private rights undisturbed, every man's
house was his castle, the courts were open
to all, no passports for travel, no secret po-
lice, no spies, no informers, no battles, the
right to assemble peaceably, the right to
petition, freedom of religion, freedom of
speech, a free ballot, and a free press, and
all this time the constitution was maintain-
ed and the Union of the States preserved.

Such were the choice fruits of democra-
tic principles and policy, carried out through
the whole period during which the demo-
cratic party held the power and adminis-
tered the Federal government. Such has
been the history of that party. It is a Union
party, for it preserved the Union by wisdom,
peace and compromise, for more than half
a century.

Then neither the ancient principles, the
policy, nor the past history of the democra-
tic party require nor would justify its dis-
bandment.

Is there anything in the present crisis
which demands it? The more immediate
issues, to maintain the constitution as it is
and to restore the Union as it was.

To maintain the constitution is to respect
the rights of the States and the liberties of
the citizen. It is to adhere faithfully to the
very principles and policy which the demo-
cratic party has professed for more than
half a century. Let its history, and the re-
sults, from the beginning, prove whether
it has practised them. We appeal proudly
to the record.

The first step towards a restoration of
the Union as it was is to maintain the con-
stitution as it is. So long as it was maintain-
ed in fact, and not threatened with infrac-
tion in spirit and in letter, actual or immin-
ent, the Union was unbroken.

To restore the Union, it is essential, first,
to give assurance to every State and to the

people of every section that their rights and
liberties and property will be secure within
the Union under the constitution. What as-
surance so doubly sure as the restoration
to power of that ancient organized consoli-
dated democratic party which for sixty years
did secure the property, rights and liberties
of the States and of the people, and thus did
maintain the constitution and preserve the
Union, and with them the multiplied bless-
ings which distinguished us above all other
nations?

To restore the Union is to crush out sec-
tional North and South. To begin the
great work of restoration through the ballot
box is to kill abolition. The bitter waters
flowed first and are fed still from the un-
clean fountain of abolitionism. Armies
may break down the power of the Con-
federate Government in the South, but the
work of restoration can only be carried on
through political organization and the ballot
in the North and West. In this great work
we cordially invite the co-operation of all
men of every party who are opposed to the
fell spirit of abolition, and who, in sincerity,
desire the constitution as it is, and the
Union as it was. Let the dead past bury
its dead. Rally, lovers of the Union, the
constitution, and of liberty, to the standard
of the democratic party, already in the field
and confident of victory. That party is the
natural and persistent enemy of abolition.

Upon this question its record as a national
organization, however it may have been at
times with particular men, or in particular
States, it is clear and unquestionable.—
From the beginning of the anti-slavery agi-
tation to the period of the last Democratic
National Convention it has held but one lan-
guage in regard to it. Let the record speak.

Resolved, That Congress has no power un-
der the Constitution to interfere with or
control the domestic institutions of the sov-
ereign States; and that such States are the
sole and proper judges of everything apper-
taining to their own affairs not prohibited by
the Constitution; that all efforts of the abo-
litionists and others made to induce Con-
gress to interfere with questions of slavery,
or to take incipient steps in relation there-
to, are calculated to lead to the most alarm-
ing and dangerous consequences, and that
all such efforts have an inevitable tenden-
cy to diminish the happiness of the people
and endanger the stability and permanency
of the Union, and ought not to be counten-
anced by any friend of our political insti-
tutions.

Upon these principles alone, so far as re-
lates to slavery, can the Union as it was be
restored; and no other Union, except the
unity of despotism, can be maintained in
this country; and this last we will resist as
our fathers did, with our lives, our fortunes
and our sacred honor.

But it is said that you must disband the
democratic party "to support the govern-
ment." We answer that the democratic
party has always supported the government,
and while it was in power preserved the
government in all its vigor and integrity,
not by force and arms, but by wisdom,
sound policy and peace. But it never did
admit, and never will, that this adminis-
tration, or any administration, is "the govern-
ment." It holds, and ever has held, that
the Federal government is the agent of the
people of the several States composing the
Union; that it consists of three distinct de-
partments—the legislative, the executive
and the judicial—each equally a part of
the government, and equally entitled to the
confidence and support of the States and
people; and that it is the duty of every pa-
triot to sustain the several departments of
the government in the exercise of all the
constitutional powers of each which may
be necessary and proper for the preserva-
tion of the government in its principles and
in its vigor and integrity, and to stand by
and defend to the utmost the flag which
represents the government, the Union and
the country.

In this sense the Democratic party as al-
ways sustained and will now sustain the
government against all foes, at home or
abroad, in the north or the south, open or
concealed, in office or out of office, in
peace or in war.

If this is what the republican party mean
by supporting the government, it is in idle
thing to abandon the old tried demo-
cratic party, which for so many years and
through so many trials supported, preserv-
ed and maintained the government of the
Union. But if their real purpose be to aid
the ancient enemies of the democracy in
subverting our present constitution and
form of government, and under pretence
of saving the Union, to erect a strong cen-
tralized despotism on its ruins, the demo-
cratic party will resist them as the worst
enemy to the constitution and the Union,
and to free government everywhere.

We do not propose to consider now the
causes which led to the present unhappy
civil war. A fitter time will come here-
after for such discussion. But we demand
you now that compromise made your Union,
and compromise fifteen months ago would
have saved it. Repeated efforts were made
at last session of the Thirty-sixth Congress
to this end. At every stage the great mass
of the South, with the whole democratic
party, and the whole constitutional Union
party of the North and West, united in fa-
vor of certain amendments to the constitu-
tion, and chief among them the well-known
"Crittenden propositions," which would
have averted the civil war and maintained
the Union. At every stage all proposed
amendments inconsistent with the sectional
doctrines of the Chicago Platform were
strenuously and unanimously resisted and

defeated by the republican party. The
"Crittenden propositions" never received a
single republican vote in either House.—
For the proof we appeal to the journals of
Congress and to the Congressional Globe.

We scorn to reply to the charge that the
democratic party is opposed to granting aid
and support to the Federal government in
maintaining its safety, integrity, and consti-
tutional supremacy, and in favor of disband-
ing our armies and succumbing to the South.
The charge is libellous and false.
No man has advocated any such proposi-
tion. Democrats recognize it as their duty
as patriots to support the government in all
constitutional, necessary, and proper efforts
to maintain its safety, integrity, and consti-
tutional authority; but at the same time they
are inflexibly opposed to waging war
against any of the States or people of this
Union in any spirit of oppression, or for
any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or
of overthrowing or interfering with the
rights or established institutions of any
State. Above all, the democratic party will
not support the administration in any thing
which looks or tends to the loss of our po-
litical, personal rights and liberties, or a
change of our present democratic form of
government.

But no, democrats, it is not the support
of the government in restoring the Union
which the party in power requires of you.
You are asked to give up your principles,
your policy, and your party, and to stand
by the administration of the party in power,
in all its acts. Above all, it is demanded
of you that you yield at least a silent sup-
port to their whole policy and to with hold
all scrutiny into their public conduct of
every kind, lest you should "embarrass the
administration." You are thus asked to re-
nounce one of the first principles and the
chief security of a democratic government—
the right to hold public servants respon-
sible to their master the people; to render
the representative accountable to the con-
stitution; the ancient and undoubted prerog-
ative of Americans to canvass public mea-
sures and public men. It is this "high con-
stitutional privilege" which Daniel Webster
declared he would "defend and exercise
within the House and out of the House, and
in all places, in time of war, in time of
peace, and at all times." It is a right se-
cured by the constitution—a right inestim-
able to the people, and formidable to tyrants
only.

If ever there was a time when the exist-
ence and consolidation of the democratic
party upon its principles and policy was a
vital necessity to public and private liberty,
it is now.

Unquestionably the constitution gives am-
ple power to the several departments of the
government to carry on war, strictly subject
to its provisions, and in case of civil war,
with perfect security to citizens of the loyal
States. Every act necessary for the safety
and efficiency of the government, and for
a complete and most vigorous trial of its
strength, is yet wholly consistent with the
observance of every provision of that instru-
ment, and on the laws in pursuance of it.
If the sole motives of those in power were
the suppression of the "rebellion" and no
more. And yet the history of the adminis-
tration for the twelve months past has
been and continues to be a history of re-
peated usurpations of power and of viola-
tions of the constitution, and of public and
private rights of the citizen. For the proof
we appeal to facts too recent to need recital
here, and too flagrant and heinous for the
calm narrative which we propose. Similar
acts were done and a like policy pursued
in the threatened war with France in the
time of John Adams, and with the same
ultimate purpose. But in two or three
years the people forced them into an hon-
orable peace with France, rebuked the ex-
cesses and abuses of power, vindicated the
constitution, and turned over the Federal
government to the principles and policy of
the democratic party. To the "sober sec-
ond thought of the people," therefore, and
to the ballot box, when again in like peril
with our fathers.

But if every Democrat concurred in the
policy of prosecuting the war to the utter
subjugation of the South and the subver-
sion of the State Governments with her insti-
tutions, without a convention of the States,
and without an overtone for peace, we
should just as resolutely resist the disband-
ing of the Democratic party. It is the only
party capable of carrying on a war; it is the
only party which has ever conducted a war
to a successful issue, and the only party
which has done it without abuse of power,
without molestation to the rights of any
class of citizens, and with due regard to
economy. All this it has done; all this, if
needed, it is able to do again. If success,
then, in a military point of view be requir-
ed, the Democratic party alone can com-
mand it.

To conclude: Inviting all men, without
distinction of State, section, or party, who
are for the constitution as it is and the Union
as it was, to unite with us in this great
work upon terms of perfect equality we in-
stist that—

The restoration of the Union, whether
through peace or by war, demands the con-
tinued organization and success of the demo-
cratic party.

That the preservation of the Constitution
demands it;

The maintenance of liberty and free dem-
ocratic government demands it;

The restoration of a sound system of in-
ternal policy demands it;

Economy and honesty in the public ex-

pensitures, now at the rate of four millions
of dollars a day, demands it;

The rapid accumulation of an enormous
and permanent public debt demand it—a
public debt already one thousand millions
of dollars, and equal at the present rate, in
three years, to England's debt of a century
and a half in growth;

The heavy taxation, direct and indirect,
State and Federal, already more than two
hundred millions of dollars a year, eating
out the substance of the people, augment-
ing every year, demands it;

Reduced wages, low prices, depression
of trade, decay of business, scarcity of
work, and impending ruin on every side,
demands it;

And finally, the restoration of the con-
cord, good feeling and prosperity of former
years, demands that the democratic party
shall be maintained and made victorious.

W. A. RICHMOND, of Illinois,
A. L. KNAPP, Illinois,
J. C. ROBINSON, Illinois,
JOHN LAW, Indiana,
D. W. VOORHEES, Indiana,
W. ALLEN, Ohio,
C. A. WHITE, Ohio,
WARREN P. NORLE, Ohio,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON, Ohio,
JAMES R. MORRIS, Ohio,
C. L. VALLENDIGHAM, Ohio,
PHILIP JOHNSON, Pennsylvania,
S. E. ANCONA, Pennsylvania,
GEORGE K. SHIEL, of Oregon.

NOTE.—The names of absent members
concurring in the above will be affixed to
the pamphlet edition to this address.

Major General Halleck.

Henry W. Halleck was appointed Major
General in the United States Army in Aug-
ust last, at the instance of Lieut. General
Scott, then about to retire from active ser-
vice. At the time of his appointment, Gen.
Halleck was a leading member of the most
prominent law firm in San Francisco.—
Placed upon his arrival from the Pacific in
command of the department of the West,
he promptly swept away the abuses which
had crept into the service under Fremont's
administration; and, from the very hour he
assumed command the record of the war
in the West has been a succession of glori-
ous victories. Under his mastery policy,
the rebels have been driven from Missouri,
Middle and Western Tennessee, including
the Capital of the State, have been occupied
by the Federal army; and a lodgment
obtained for our troops in Northern Missis-
sippi and Alabama, and Northwestern Ar-
kansas. From his headquarters at St. Lou-
is, Halleck, with his masterly skill, has
directed the movements of the grand armies
under Generals Buell, Grant, Pope, and
Curtis, besides controlling the action of
subordinate commanders in different parts
of Missouri.

General Halleck is a native of Oneida co.,
New York. He entered the Military Acad-
emy at West Point as a cadet in 1835, and
stood third in the class, and was brevetted
Second Lieutenant of Engineers in 1839.—
In 1845 he was appointed First Lieutenant.
In 1847 he promoted for his gallantry in
California. In 1853 he was appointed cap-
tain of Engineers. He is the author of a
book on "Battlements and its Uses," and a
series of lectures on Military Science, de-
livered before the Lowell Institute, in Bos-
ton. He was a member of the committee
to draft the constitution for the State of
California; had previously been Secretary
of State for the Territory of California. In
the naval and military operations on the
Pacific coast he was chief of Commodore
Shrubuck's staff. He is an astute lawyer,
a man of fortune, and is now comparatively
a young man, being only 43 years of age.
His grandfather, now in his hundredth year
is living in the village of Western, near
Utica, New York.

Gen. Halleck, in personal appearance, is
below the medium height, straight active,
and well formed, and has a brisk, energetic
gait, significant of his firm active character.
His nose is delicate and well formed, his
forehead ample, and his mouth by no
means devoid of humor. His eye is of haz-
el color, clear as the morning star, and of
the most intense brilliancy. When he looks
at a man it seems as though he were going
literally to read him through and through.
No amount of oily duplicity, no brazen
frontiery, could avail anything before that
keen penetrating glance. It is an eye to
make all rogues tremble, and even honest
men to look about them to be sure they
have not been up to some mischief. The
profound and implicit confidence of all who
have any dealings with him is no mystery
after seeing what manner of man he is.

We know nothing of General Halleck's
political antecedents. But we know from
his official orders and addresses, that he
conceives this war to be prosecuted solely
for the preservation of the Union and the
maintenance of the constitution—the "old"
Constitution of Washington and Madison,
and not the new tangled instrument which
Lovejoy, and Phillips and Sumner and
preaching up. In entertaining and boldly
expressing these sentiments, General Hal-
leck has been honored with the hostility of
the radicals,—but he has not quailed before
them, and since his famous "General
Order No. 3," which set the abolitionists
howling, he has given no sign of a disposi-
tion to prosecute the war for any other pur-
pose than to preserve this government for
the benefit of the white race, whose an-
cestors framed it. General Halleck, we should
not forget to state, has shown the highest
qualities of civil administration. Compare
Missouri now with its condition when Fre-

mont was removed from the command he
so grossly abused, and we have the benefi-
cent results of the soldier statesman's dis-
creet and far-sighted policy.

The President's Proclamation.

We must respectfully beg leave to doubt
whether the President's proclamation will
have the effect of allaying the excitement
and apprehension produced by General
Hunter's order declaring the slaves forever
free in the States of South Carolina, Geor-
gia, and Florida. The proclamation does
not say that the Government has no power
to interfere with the domestic institutions
of the States, or that the President may not
in certain contingencies attempt to exercise
such power; it merely says that General
Hunter was not authorized to issue the or-
der he did, and the Government had no in-
timation of his intention to issue such an
order. This is the extent of the President's
disclaimer. Whether it is competent for
him as Commander-in-Chief of the army
and navy to exercise such supposed power
as a means of preserving the Government,
is a question which the President reserves
to himself. He clearly intimates that it is
an open question to be decided as he may
see fit and the exigencies of the country
may demand.

The fatal blunder of the administration
is to leave this an open question. It should
have been decided a year ago. Every day
that it remains undecided is a day lost to
the country. Such indecision is unbecom-
ing to use the very mildest term, in an ad-
ministration entrusted with the control of
governmental affairs at the most momen-
tous period of our career as a nation. De-
cision, firmness, promptness, a settled and
unyielding policy, is necessary in this cri-
sis—not a vacillating course, which invites
the assaults of faction and stimulates the
enthusiasm of theory propagandists; not a
hand-to-mouth policy, a living from day
to day upon expedients, a helpless drifting
upon the tide of circumstances.

When the President of the United States
tells the people in an official proclamation
intended to be known and read by all men,
that he holds in reservation the question
whether he shall at some future day employ
the army in destroying the domestic insti-
tutions of the rebellious States, he intimates
that he may possibly undertake to do what
he has no constitutional power to perform.
We do not wish to misrepresent his posi-
tion, but we put the question to every un-
prejudiced mind whether this is not pre-
cisely the purport of his proclamation.—

What! the President of the United States
undecided as to whether he possesses or
will undertake to exercise the power of
abolishing slavery in the States! Does any
man not a fanatical Abolitionist seriously
believe that the President has the Consti-
tutional power to decree the emancipation
of the blacks? Where is the clause in the
Constitution that confers this power?—
Where the passage that by the most re-
mote implication invites it? So long as
the rebellious States are recognized as be-
longing to the Union (and this is the theory
upon which the war has been conducted)
they are subject to the constitution and en-
titled to all the rights guaranteed by the
constitution. Moreover, as our government
is one of limited powers, and those powers
are specific in the fundamental law, it can-
not transcend or overstep the limits pre-
scribed by the Constitution.

The President refers to the resolution
adopted by Congress at his suggestion,
pledging the United States to give pecuni-
ary aid to any State which may adopt a
gradual abolishment of slavery, for what
purpose we do not see without it is to warn
the Southern States that if they do not close
with this offer, emancipation without com-
pensation may be enforced. This part of
the proclamation has no connection with
what precedes it, unless it is meant as an
intimation that in case voluntary emancipa-
tion is not acceded to, involuntary emanci-
pation may be enforced as a military neces-
sity. The meaning, however, is not clear,
notwithstanding the President deems it ne-
cessary to declare with the utmost solemn-
ity:—I act not the Pharisee!—as if the
suspicion haunted his mind that the resolu-
tion of Congress was open to that charge.

In fine the proclamation leaves the ques-
tion just where it found it. It is thoroughly
non-committal, leaving every other point
in darkness except the single one, that Gen.
Hunter was not authorized to issue an or-
der freeing the slaves in the States of South
Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

The Old Union against the New.

The Abolitionists scoff at the idea of the
restoration of the Union as it was. They
are easily opposed to the constitution as it
is. They are in fact revolutionists and in
this respect upon a moral level with the
rebels. They are not in arms against the
Government because they expect to use
the armies fighting for the defence and per-
petuity of the Government as the means of
accomplishing its destruction. Observe the
course of their leading men. Sumner in-
sists that the secession of the Southern
States has destroyed the old Union and an-
nulled the Constitution with reference to
those States, and that hereafter they are to
be governed as territories, subject to such
rules and regulations as an irresponsible
majority in Congress may determine. He
affirms that the Union is shattered—the
Constitution dead in the rebel States, and
that Congress is not restrained by the Con-
stitution in legislating for them, but may do
whatsoever seems best to the majority. If

this be true, secession has destroyed our
government. It is not true, and the man
who affirms it is as much of a revolutionist
as Jeff Davis. Wade, another leading re-
publican, says that whoever talks of consti-
tutional rights is a traitor. A traitor to what?
Not to the Constitution, not to the govern-
ment, but to the new government untrame-
led by constitutional restrictions, which
these abolition traitors are seeking to erect
upon the ruins of the old Union. Wilson,
Lovejoy and other radical Republicans are
equally decided in repudiating the old Union
and in foreshadowing a new government in
which their fanatical notions shall rule su-
preme.

The Union as it was—the Constitution as
it is. This is the banner which the Demo-
cratic party flings to the breeze. This is the
motto which meets with a cordial response
from every patriotic heart. This is the only
road to safety—the only refuge from despot-
ism or anarchy.

Painting.

Every farmer has several hundred dol-
lars invested in wagons, carts, machines and
implements. Now how much longer would
these all last if every crack joint and pore
were well filled with good oil paint? Prob-
ably on an average at least one third longer
than if not painted, and more probably at
least twice as long. A great deal may be
done by keeping them properly housed, but
they must necessarily be more or less ex-
posed in use, the heat opens the cracks in
summer, a shower often overakes them
and soaks into these cracks. The process is
again repeated, and decay begins. An
overstrain splits them wider and breaks cer-
tain parts. They must be patched or re-
paired, or new ones purchased.

The farmer who has five hundred dol-
lars thus invested might save from fifty to a
hundred dollars a year by keeping a pot of
paint always on hand, and on an occasional
rainy or spare day go over his machines
and implements, and fill with paint such
as need it. The pot should have a tight cov-
er, so as to prevent the paint drying, which
may be best accomplished by using an
earthen jar, with a large cork to fit it.

Every farmer should keep a vessel of
white lead paint—the pure article. This is
the best for filling in cracks or joints in
small tools—it is good for abrasions on the
backs of animals, from harness or yokes—
it is good for the scratches in horses that
have to travel muddy roads, and it is good
to coat the mouldboard of a plow to prevent
rust after plowing is completed.

"Who is Gen. Hunter?"—General David
Hunter, who is brought prominently before
the public by his order giving liberty to one
million slaves, is a native of the District of
Columbia, and is now in the fifty-eighth
year of his age. He graduated at West
Point in 1822, and has been in the service
in the army, with brief interruptions, ever
since—a period of forty years. More than
twenty years ago he was commandant at
Fort Lavenworth, being then a Captain of
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