

# THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

W. H. JACOBY, Proprietor.

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

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## STAR OF THE NORTH

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W. H. JACOBY.

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### From the Hanover Citizen. THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

The good old days which once have been,  
Have fled and gone away.  
The good old folk whom I have seen,  
Lie deep beneath the clay.

Those who'some institutions, they  
Bestowed upon us all—  
They left the world, but still they say,  
Let not these blessings fall.

But now in forty years of time,  
How altered do we view,  
The folk in this once lovely clime,  
Now changed in sixty-two.

Some seem to think, and many say,  
That courts are pure no more—  
That avarice and greed rule the day,  
While walking on the floor.

Ten dollar sins, and less some times,  
For years we do condemn,  
But then the thousand dollar crimes,  
We mostly leave them.

Corruption seems to get the swing,  
Is coming like a snare,  
We dread this cursed mammon king,  
He triumphs every where.

That honest pride, which was of old,  
We seldom now do find,  
In these blue days all look for gold,  
That gold has made men blind.

THE UNKNOWN.

### The Union as it Was.

The Abolition papers of the country are constant in their abuse of the Democratic party, because they have declared for "the Union as it was," and a-persons are cast upon the loyalty and patriotism of any man who dares to repeat this sentiment. If the Abolition party, is now or ever had seen a Union party, a party which revered the Constitution and made it a rule of action with reference to their duties to States and individuals, their present position would cause some surprise. But such is not the present or past history of the Abolition party. They have always been opposed to the Union of these States, under the Constitution; they have at all times, and under all circumstances, antagonized the Union; and the reason of this course is apparent. The Abolition party was started for the express purpose of dividing the Union on the slavery question. This was to be the point of their attack—When, therefore, they marshaled their forces for the battle, the main impediment in their path was the Union and the Constitution—the rights of the States as protected and guaranteed by the plain and unmistakable provisions of the Constitution. For years they skirmished at the opposite of the position they wished to assault. They were fearful of undermining their real purpose and public sentiment could be debauched, or the judgments of men involved by artful appeals to passion and prejudice. But each step taken by the Abolition party is steadily in one direction. From the period when the first seed of Abolition treason was planted in the general soil of New England by a paid agent of the British government, to the moment when the bitter fruit ripened and fell from the lips of Wendell Phillips as he thanked God that nineteen States of this Union had been severed from their sister States by the agency of the Abolition party, they kept their eye fastened upon the goal of their ambition, the dissolution of the Union. All their legislation in the States which they controlled was enacted with a view of running in collision with the authority of the General Government, and thus precipitating an outbreak. As proof of this position, look at the personal liberty bills of many of the Eastern States, the decisions of the State Courts by which the laws of the United States and the rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States upon those laws, were overruled, and thus a direct issue of authority made between the States thus acting and the General Government; and all this too on the one single question of negro slavery. No other question was raised nor was the authority of the General Government or the rights of the several States menaced or attacked in a single other point. The slavery question was never over-looked, nor was the fire of the besieging forces slackened, until at last the walls of the Union citadel was breached, and Senator Seward entered with his celebrated manifesto that the Union "must be all free or all slave," that "slavery must be abolished, and you and I can do it." This was the culminating point in the history of Abolition attacks upon the Union of these States under the Constitution, and then came the outbreak which has drenched our fields with blood, and imperiled the very existence of this free form of Government.

If, then, the Abolition party were willing to attack the Union and the Constitution in order to effect their wicked designs upon both, it follows as a matter of course, that they are opposed to the "Union as it was." And for the best possible reason, judging and arguing from their stand point of action—because, under the Union as it was slavery is left to the judgement of the people

of the several States, and protected as all other kinds of property is. It is this position that was and is so obnoxious to the Abolitionists, and they will never consent that this or any other Union shall reunite these States which is founded upon the Constitution as it is. They believe in the declaration of Senator Seward, "that slavery must be abolished, and you and I must do it," and the road they mean to pursue is the "higher law" propounded by the same Senator and acted upon by him, whenever he was called to legislate upon the question of slavery, and if they are willing to go to the length they have in the support of this doctrine, and are not only satisfied but glorying over the result, certainly they will oppose all attempts to reconstruct the Union as it was, which they always regarded as a stumbling block in their path. What other new theories of Government they will start in the future, can only be surmised from their declarations and acts in the past. How the constitutional rights of the white man will be respected when once this party, which is opposed to the Union as it was is fairly seated in the saddle, can also be learned from the experience of the past fifteen months. They are now calling for official vengeance on all who dare to stand up for the "Union as it was," and the true and only reason for this course, is that they are opposed in heart, deed and purpose, to any Union at all.

But the Democratic party, which has taken for its rallying cry at this critical period of our country's history, the Union as it was, cannot be deterred from pursuing its patriotic line of duty to the Union, the Constitution, and the best interests of all sections of the Republic, by the clamor of Abolition journals. The Democratic party is in favor of the Union as it was, because on that platform alone can the whole North be united; and a speedy and perfect restoration of the Union be accomplished. With this then, as their rule of action, they will give to the National Government a free and hearty support in all constitutional measures to put an end to the present war. This they have done, and are doing now in all sections of the Union. But whilst doing this, at the same time they will wage unceasing war upon the Abolition party, which has openly declared itself against the Union as it was and thus is allied with those who are in open arms against the same authority.

### Principles of the Constitution.

The man is not to be envied who shall be written down in history as one who advocated the abolition of the American Constitution, and aided ever so small a degree in the destruction of the Union. The principle on which this best of Governments was formed looked indeed to a very high order of human excellence for its preservation. It would certainly be impossible for England or France or any other nation educated in European systems, to reject monarchy and adopt American Democracy and the American Constitution as their form of government. They would find it unsuited to their necessities, and faulty in many of the requirements of a good government. They would find it unsuited to their necessities, and faulty in many of the requirements of a good government for men of their styles of thought, habits of life and political education. It is not and was not intended to be a complete Government and this because it left to the existing States those domestic powers which are necessary to perfect system, and it was thus, not, as so many people imagine, a popular government, but it was a system adopted by people of different sovereignties, to regulate those matters in which their interests were common. The Union is to be viewed in a twofold aspect, he one as a Union of States, the other as a Union of people. Abolishing the Constitution entirely we should still have governments, and abolishing State Sovereignty entirely we should still have a government. But in both cases the government would be imperfect and the laws would fail to reach the necessities of the people.

To unite different sovereignties in one nation, and make out of various States one great State including and protecting all the others, was a problem worthy the exertions of the great minds which were brought to bear on it, and which solved it so gloriously. The simplest and at the same time the grandest political fabric of the world's history was the result of their labors. We are not extravagant in so calling it. The minds of all wise men have so acknowledged it. Other countries were governed by the absolute will of a crowned head. In England century after century had produced that common law and body of statutes which together form the British Constitution. But America had no common law, and the statutes of England were either inapplicable or oppressive. Each State may be said to have adopted for itself the common law of England so far as it was applicable to the circumstances of a new country, but many principles of that law were wholly inadmissible in a new country, and under new forms of government it was impossible to apply others. The problem was therefore even more difficult when it became necessary to leave each state to make and recognize its own principles of common law, while a general government should be formed with strict powers limited and defined by a written instrument. It was accomplished to the admiration of men and the proof of the work has been in the increasing glory of the nation.

But whence arises the danger to its per-

petuity now? The attack upon the Constitution by armed rebellion is open and manifest. Whether under the plea of a reserved right of secession from the Union, or under the radical claim of a right of revolution, the attack is equally unjustifiable and the end to be attained is an end that history must execrate. But the government is self-sustaining, and is now engaged in proving its ability to preserve its existence. The government is the Constitution. The acts of the government are by the twofold assistance of the states as states and of the people as citizens and subjects. The danger from the armed attacks of the revolting citizens is increased by the proposals of loyal citizens to abandon the principles of the Constitution and either compel the whole nation to adopt local principles of law and morality, or plunge at once into a chaos of lawlessness. The founders of the Government presupposed that in all times of trial there would be in the people a prevailing majority who would sustain its principles. It under any circumstances that could overtake the nation, the people or the stronger portion of them, should be induced to think that the government was not fit for those circumstances, that it was necessary, even if only for a time, to descend into a more radical form of Democracy, and substitute the will of the masses, for the regular process of Constitution and law, then the experiment would prove a failure, and the great American system would become a thing of the past. A great plan failed, a glorious conception proved faulty. The success of the Constitution, the perpetuity of the nation, depends on the faithfulness of the people.

Every man who counsels a temporary suspension of the limitations of the Constitution, a temporary substitution of another power, is engaged in the fearful work of proving our government a failure. The Southern rebels are no more clearly criminal than is such a man, for he justifies them by his course. They attack the Constitution because it does not suit their notions, in a time of peace. He attacks it because it does not suit their notions in a time of war. Both are engaged in the same work of proving it a failure for the purposes of human government.

If, out of this fiery trial, the Constitution comes forth unimpaired, and the nation is governed by it as heretofore, however laden with national debt, however great the sacrifices made for it, the work of Washington will receive the applause of the world, and of all future history, as a work tried in the fiercest flame and found enduring. If by reason of rebellion or radicalism it is shattered and the people are left struggling in the vast sea of radical Democracy, the best that can be said of it will be that it was a noble thought, a brilliant dream, but that it went on too high an estimate of human nature, on American nature, and failed because the descendants were unworthy of their virtues.

If in these terrible times every man, who is able to learn and to teach others, would study these principles and inculcate them, we should have better prospects for the future. If men instead of rushing into vague and wild ideas, of natural rights and the power of the people, would study the rights of American citizens, and the power of the American Constitution, we should be more likely to honor the fathers who gave us this government, and preserve for the world and for all time a Union and a Government under which human nature might prove its fitness, under God, for self-protection and self-guidance.—Journal of Commerce

### The Right Kind of a Democrat.

Patrick McGroarty, Esq., of Cincinnati, made a war speech at Springfield, Ohio, on Saturday. Mr. McGroarty said: "He was an old line Democrat. As a Democrat he had come to Springfield, to appeal to men to go to war in order to put down the rebellion or Abolitionists brought on the war. Rebels were in arms against the Government. Let us put down rebellion, and then settle political questions about it. It didn't make any difference whether Joshua Giddings or Jeff. Davis got up the rebellion. There it is—we see who is in it, and we must put it down. He appealed to the old Democrats. He would ask them Are you going to see the Constitution upset and the Union dissolved because you think somebody up in Axtabala county may go to Congress? If you are you are just as big a traitor as Jeff. Davis. Are you not going to war because you think Lincoln may have violated the Constitution? Who made you the judge? He was elected properly under the Constitution. I didn't vote for him—I wouldn't now, but I am for putting down the rebellion. Now this is the fact. Anybody who won't go for the reasons I suggest is afraid to risk it or he is a traitor. All such are either cowards or traitors. That's the whole of it. Is there any man who can put his finger on any injury done to the South? Not one, not even a slaveholder.—We old line Democrats were always determined to maintain the rights of the South.—We gave them more than they were entitled to. Now, why this rebellion? Not because Lincoln was elected, nor because Breckinridge wasn't, or Douglas wasn't.—Not a bit of it. It has been working for thirty years. But are twenty millions of people to be whipped by six? We must have more troops. We can't let this war go on one or two years. Men must come out to stop it. If they don't come voluntarily the Government will make them come and it ought to make them come."

### The Negro Soldier Project a failure.

The effort made by Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, to raise a negro regiment in his State has proved a failure. A few days since, about a hundred of the colored folks of Providence assembled to discuss the matter. They were not on an amicable subject and it does not appear from the proceedings that any very exalted sentiments of patriotism, or indeed, that a very ardent spirit of any kind animated and illuminated the assembly. The negro brigade in the division commanded by Gen. Hunter, at Hilton Head, South Carolina is also a failure. To be sure, in that case the negroes were taken and informed, and arms put into their hands, and white officers placed over them; but, like their brethren of Rhode Island, they were not unanimous on the subject, and in a few weeks they had to be disbanded. What the experiment of Gen. Hunter cost the Government is not stated, but one thing is certain, that many of the negroes ran away, carrying with them all the Government property in their possession, and one instance is mentioned where a boat load of these sable negroes were overhauled, steering for "seesh and old massa," having forgotten to leave behind the arms, uniforms and ammunition with which the boat was laden. These cases are sufficient to show the utter folly and criminality of attempting to use the negroes of this country as soldiers. As a race, even in the best condition, they are totally wanting in all those elements which are essential to make the brave and useful warrior. They lack those moral and intellectual qualities which equip men for deeds of daring on the field, of patient endurance on the protracted march, of suffering and discipline in the camp. The negro has none of these requisites. They belong to the white race, and hence, the superiority of the white man in all respects for war purposes.

But again, this war is waged for a principle—the restoration of the "Union as it was"—the enforcement of the "Constitution as it is"—and men who engage in it should have some understanding and conception of what they are fighting for. It is not a contest having for its object conquest and subjugation, the mere brutality of blood and butchery. Those who would use this war for such purpose are traitors to the Union, and should receive a traitor's doom. If, therefore, the soldiers of the Union should be animated by those high and patriotic purposes stated, how can the negro ever be used? He may cook the soldier's food and clean his clothes and do all kinds of menial labor, but never perform the important duties attached to the soldier's position.—What does a negro know about the Constitution, or how can he tell what infractions have been made upon that instrument by the men now in arms against the Government? To him the Union is as much a mystery and a matter of incomprehensibility as the movements of the heavenly bodies, and yet the Abolitionists would put arms into the hands of the negroes and make them instruments in carrying on the war, the object of which is out of the reach of their understanding. If such material as this be placed in the army, it will only cumber its movements and paralyze its efforts in the proper direction. The true and real strength of an army lies in the intellectual character of the men composing it.—That soldier fights best who best comprehends the great principles for which he is contending. Our Revolutionary fathers knew it was for "liberty and independence" they were periling their "lives and fortunes and sacred honor," and hence they encountered and conquered the trained soldiers of Great Britain. In 1812 the sons of these same men again met the veterans of England on the battle field, and again came off victorious. In this case, as in the struggle for independence, the American people fully understood the principles involved in the issue, and this armed them in triple steel, and gave them the victory against all odds. It was intellectual force combined with mere animal courage and endurance that made the white men of 1776 and 1812 invincible, and it is the lack of these elements in the negro race which renders them unfit for all soldierly duties.

The truth is, this is a white man's quarrel, and none but white men should be allowed to have a part in its progress and settlement. All attempts to force the negro on the field of action as one of the parties to the controversy will only be productive of mischief. The antipathy between the white and black man is intense and bitter enough at the present time, without adding to it by arming the negroes and making them instrumental in taking the lives of white men. This will be a fatal mistake if committed by those who are really desirous of restoring "the Union as it was," and preserving the "Constitution as it is." But to those who have no other purpose in this war but a permanent division of the States—the Abolitionists—this question of freeing the negroes and using them in our army is a rich mine from which to draw materials to aid them in their treasonable work. They know what effect it will have in injuring the Union in the North, and hence the pertinacity with which they cling to it, and urge its adoption by the General Government.

But the failure of the experiment at Hilton Head and in Rhode Island, will, we trust, give men time to examine the question in the light of patriotism and expediency, and thus put an end forever to all idea of black soldiers. The agitation of

this negro question by the Abolition party has produced enough mischief in our country already, without wishing to add to it at the present inopportune moment, when the whole nation is suffering the bitter consequences of unwise and wicked intermeddling with this matter of the difference in races. The Government does not need the services of black men to defend the Constitution and the Union, for the ranks of the armies are being crowded with loyal and true citizens who understand the questions in dispute and how to settle them. When the negro is offered it is not for the purpose of preserving the Constitution and the Union, but he is thrown as a fire brand into the contest to make the conflagration more fierce and destructive. In this light the real friends of the Union look upon this question of arming negroes, and hence the failures noticed are subjects of sincere congratulation to them.

### Thought Essential to Health.

If we would have our bodies healthy, our brains must be used, and used in orderly and vigorous ways, that the life giving streams of force may flow down from them into the expected organs, which can minister but as they are ministered unto. We admire the vigorous animal life of the Greeks, and with justice we recognize, and partly seek to imitate, the various gymnastic and other means which they employed to secure it. But probably we should make a fatal error if we omitted from our calculation the hearty and generous earnestness with which the highest subjects of art, speculation, and politics were pursued by them. Surely, in their case, the beautiful and energetic mental life was expressed in the athletic and graceful frame. And were it a mere extravagance to ask whether some part of the lassitude and weariness of life, of which we hear so much in our day, might be due to lack of mental occupation on worthy subjects, exciting and repaying a generous enthusiasm, as well as to an over-exercise on lower ones, whether an engrossment on matters which have not substance enough to justify or satisfy the mental grasp be not at the root of some part of "maladies which affect our convalescence?" Any one who tries it, soon finds out how wearying, how disproportionately exhausting is an overdose of "light literature," compared with an equal amount of time spent on real work. Of this we may be sure, that the due exercise of brain—of thought—is one of the essential elements of human life. The perfect health of a man is not the same as that of an ox or horse. The preponderating capacity of his nervous parts demands a corresponding life.

### The Thief and the Beggar.

An English gentleman once won a large sum of money by betting on a race. As he was going home in his carriage, he commenced to count over his big roll of bills, but falling asleep the wind blew them all away. He awoke just in time to see the last bill go through the window of the carriage, and exclaimed, "Light come, light go." He who comes easily by his money can afford to be generous.

You have all heard the story of the two broom peddlers. They were selling in the same town and one tried to undersell the other. "How is this!" exclaimed one, "that you can undersell me; I stole the material of which my brooms are made." "Oh!" said the other, "I stole my brooms ready made!"

We sometimes hear it said that such and such a man is "close" while another it is said "he does not know the worth of money." Now, while we all like a generous man, and while we have the highest authority for saying that "the liberal shall be made fat," it is nevertheless true that it is far better to be "close," if with it we are upright and honorable in our dealings, than to be ever so generous if with it there is a lack of honesty.

CIVILITY IS A FORTUNE.—Civility is a fortune itself, for a courteous man always succeeds well in life, and that when persons of ability sometimes fail. The famous Duke of Marlborough is a case in point. It is said of him by one contemporary, that his agreeable manners often converted an enemy into a friend; and by another, that it was more pleasing to be denied a favor by his grace than to receive it from any other man. The gracious manner of Charles James Fox preserved him from dislike, even at a time when he was, politically, the most unpopular man in the kingdom. The world's history is full of such examples of success obtained by civility. The experience of every man furnishes, if we recall the past, frequent instances where conciliatory manners have made the fortunes of physicians, lawyers, divines, politicians, merchants, and indeed, individuals of all pursuits. To men, civility is what beauty is to women—it is a general passport to favor—a letter of introduction, written in language that every one understands.

### Return of the Publishers and Editors—Enthusiastic Reception.

When Galileo was thrown into the dungeon of the inquisition for promulgating the heresy that the world moved, he whispered in the ear of one of his friends, "it moves, nevertheless." The publishers and editors of the PATRIOT AND UNION were dragged from their homes and their business on the 6th of August, and under a military escort taken to Washington and thrown into a military prison. It is not necessary here to revert to the cause; it is sufficient to say that after being incarcerated until the evening of the 22d, they obtained a hearing, at which no charge was produced, and no accuser appeared, and that hearing resulted in an immediate honorable discharge—the persons composing the tribunal acknowledging (by the arrest to have been made upon frivolous grounds.

Returning to their homes, they chose Saturday evening as the time, to avoid any manifestations on the part of their friends, but the intention of returning thus quietly was frustrated by one of the most flattering receptions. The car had scarcely reached the depot, and the announcement been made that the party had arrived, than they were surrounded by friends who made the welkin ring with enthusiastic cheers. In a very few moments the crowd, which was small at first, swelled to hundreds; a procession was formed which escorted the exiles to their homes. Both sides of Market street were lined with ladies and gentlemen, and the men who went out of the city under an escort of soldiers, returned amid the plaudits of the men, and the waiving of handkerchiefs by the ladies.

Arriving at the house of Col. MacDowell, the crowd which must now have numbered nearly a thousand men, called loudly for that gentleman, when he mounted the steps and addressed them as follows, being frequently interrupted by the most vociferous cheering:

Friends and Fellow-citizens:—On the 6th day of August, at an hour's notice, we were marched from this city under an escort of gleaming bayonets to the Railroad Depot, and from thence taken at Washington city, where we were imprisoned, without a hearing, for sixteen days, for what reason I will not now state, as you all know it. Through the intercession of friends, and our own exertions, we secured a hearing last evening at 6 o'clock, when, strange to say, we were confronted by no accuser, nor was there even a charge made against us. The pretext upon which we were arrested was most summarily disposed of, and an honorable discharge given us. [Applause.]

Although mortifying as it was to leave home as we did, and unjust as the whole arrest was, this spontaneous welcome more than compensates for all we endured, or the indignities we suffered [Applause.] This is the proudest hour of my life. It proves that we have the endorsement of our fellow-citizens.—[Cheers and applause.] It shows that they have a strong appreciation of constitutional liberty, and are opposed to crushing out the freedom of speech or muzzling the press. Destroy these inalienable rights, and the word liberty becomes a hollow mockery—a sounding brass and tinkling cymbal, a rope of sand, a delusion and a lie. Prolonged applause and cheering.]

We do not know how our arrest originated, because no accuser had the temerity to face us. We claim to be loyal and law-abiding citizens, and there is nothing upon the record to prove to the contrary. We have our own opinions, and these not conflicting with laws in existence, we will maintain at all hazards and on all occasions, regardless of the denunciations of cowardly traducers who stand behind the screen. We maintain that we have done our duty as loyal citizens, and the evidence of this is in the absence of a charge or even an accuser.

Fellow-citizens—a day of retribution will come—a day of final settlement—and after it will come a pay day. Let us bide our time. Let us be true and loyal to our country and our Government, and we have nothing to fear. Our imprisonment has been an experiment, and I think, from this enthusiastic demonstration and the general feeling throughout the State, our enemies, as well as our friends, must admit that it was a failure—that it has not only resulted in any practical benefit to those who brought it about, but it has awakened a feeling that will be expressed at the ballot-box in October next. [Applause.]

Gentleman, for myself, and in behalf of my companions, I return you my heartfelt and sincere thanks, and bid you good night. [Applause, and prolonged cheers]

for MacDowell, Barrett, Forster and Jones.]

Messrs. Barrett and Forster, anxious to see their families had left the procession at Locust street, and Mr. Jones, actuated by a similar desire, went home at the conclusion of Mr. MacDowell's speech. The crowd adjourned to the house of Mr. Barrett, when that gentleman came out, and returned his thanks so his fellow-citizens. After giving three cheers for Barrett, and three more with a will for each of the publishers and editors, and the PATRIOT AND UNION, the people quietly dispersed.

There was a significance in this demonstrated which cannot be misunderstood. The sturdy laboring man, the honest German, the warm hearted Irishman, and, in fact, all classes of the community, turned out, not only to show their devotion to their party, and their party friends, but show to the world their utter condemnation of a power which assumes the right of dragging men from their homes on the mere information or instigation of irresponsible parties, and denying them the right of a trial by jury, or the inestimable benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, which has never been suspended for four centuries in monarchical England. One thing has been made manifest by this reception, and that is that you may cast men into prison, but you cannot stifle Democratic principles—you may fill your forts with editors guilty of no other offense than advocating Democratic measures—but while immured there, they can say of Democracy as Galileo said of the world, "it moves, nevertheless."

CHARLES J. INGERSOLL.—This son of a distinguished father, has shown himself true to the ancestral blood which flows in veins. He on last Saturday delivered a speech to assembled thousands in Philadelphia which is worthy of Chas. J. Ingersoll. He defied liberty as his father did; liberty of speech, liberty of the press and the liberty of an American citizen. For this, he has been placed under bonds; for this we envy him. The writer of this article desires and courts imprisonment, for such a cause. From being obscure he might become conspicuous; from being an individual he might become a representative. One hundredth part of the honor and glory obtained by John Hamden, when he contended against the King of England because of twelve shillings of ship money, would be ample compensation, and a relative proportion to one who writes against the unconstitutional and despotic acts of imbeciles who yet play with the liberty and lives of better men.

There is nothing treasonable in Mr. Ingersoll's speech; there is nothing which the truest friend of the Union and the most devoted admirer of the Constitution might not have uttered. We therefore protest against this tyrannous exercise of a momentary power upon his person and his freedom, as more wicked, more silly unkindly than the decrees which harled King Charles from his throne. "Let those who will profit by his example."

GREELY'S TWENTY MILLIONS.—A reliable telegram informs us that those twenty millions who were represented in Greeley's prayer to the President consisted of the slovenly philosopher himself, a score or two of Fouriettes and Fanny Wright man, a baker's dozen of such crack-brain fools as Garrison, Foster, Pillsbury, Phillips, etc., a few hundred underground railroad managers, six or seven thousand of the dirtiest kind of "equality and fraternity" Abolitionists, and whatever number there may be counted of lazy, thieving, impudent negroes. The old philosopher is up to his eye brows in good company.

LYCOMING DEMOCRATIC TICKET.  
Congress—Gen. Robert F. Emig.  
Assembly—John B. Beck.  
Sheriff—Col. John B. McEicken.  
Prothonotary—Hon. C. D. Eldred.  
Dist. Atty.—John J. Metzgar.  
Commissioner—Derrick Updegraff.  
Surveyor—John S. Laird.  
Auditor—Peter Beeber.

DRAFTING.—In Main, drafting has been extended by the Secretary of War, until September 10, by which time it is expected the whole quota of the State will be made up by volunteers. So we presume will be the case in other States. In Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New-York, the Governors have united in getting the period for drafting extended until September 15.

"Papa, why don't they give th telegraph a dose of gin?"  
"Why, my child?"  
"Cause the papers say that they are out of order, and mother always takes gin when she is out of order."