

W. H. JACOBY, Proprietor.

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

[Two Dollars per Annum.

VOLUME 14. BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 16, 1862. NUMBER 40.

To Consumptives. THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used [free of charge], with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings county, N. Y. October 1, '62.—3m.

This conscientious and experience of a sufferer.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of Young Men, and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, eqq., Greenvale, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid address envelope. Address:—

CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenvale, Long Island, N. Y. Mar. 21, '62.—2m.

A CARD to young Ladies and Gentle men.—The subscriber will send [free of charge] to all who desire it, the Receipt and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the Skin, leaving the same—a Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions directions, and advice, will please call on or address [with return postage]

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist, 831 Broadway, New York. May 21, '62.—2m

Administrator's Notice. Estate of Franklin Longenberger deceased. ALL ETTERS of administration on the estate of Franklin Longenberger, late of Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Wm. K. Longenberger, of Beaver township, Col. co., All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, will present them to the administrator for settlement, and those indebted to the estate are requested to make payment immediately to the undersigned.

Wm. K. LONGENBERGER, Adm'r. Beaver twp., July 9, 1862.

Administrator's Notice. Estate of ALEM MARR, DEC'D. ALL ETTERS of administration on the estate of ALEM MARR, late of Scott twp., Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to Peter Ent, residing in Light Street, township and county aforesaid. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them duly authenticated to the administrator for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment forthwith to

PETER ENT, admr. Scott, May 28th, 1862.

NEW BARBER SHOP. Opposite the Court House and next door to Democrat Office. THE undersigned, respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has opened a New Barber Shop.

In Court House Alley, next door below the Office of the Columbia Democrat, where he will be happy to wait upon all customers, and from long experience to merit attention to business, he hopes to meet and receive a liberal share of public patronage. All things here done in decency and order. THOMAS BROWN, Bloomberg, March 5, 1862.

READING RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. GREAT Trunk line from the North and North-west for Philadelphia, New-York, Reading, Pottsville, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, &c. &c. Trains leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia New York, Reading, Pottsville, and all intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M. and 1.40 P. M. New York Express leaves Harrisburg at 4.15 A. M. arriving at New York at 8.25 the same morning. Trains from Harrisburg to New York \$3.00, to Philadelphia \$3.25 and \$2.70. Baggage checked through. Returning leave New York at 6 A. M. 12 Noon, and 5 P. M. (Pittsburg Express) leave Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. Sleeping cars in the New York Express Trains, through to and from Pittsburgh without charge. Passengers by the Catawissa Rail Road leave Port Clinton at 4.45 A. M. for Philadelphia and all intermediate Stations, and at 5.40 P. M. for Philadelphia, New York, and all Way Points. Trains leave Pottsville at 9 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. for Philadelphia and New York, and at 5.30 P. M. for Auburn and Port Clinton only, connecting for Pine Grove and with the Catawissa Rail Road. An accommodation Passenger train leaves Reading at 6 A. M. and returns from Philadelphia at 6 P. M. All the above trains run daily, except on Sundays. A holiday train leaves Pottsville at 7.30 A. M. and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M. Commencing on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent.

STAR OF THE NORTH

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY Wm. H. JACOBY,

Office on Main St., 3rd Square below Market. 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 arrears 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

Choice Poetry.

LITTLE BY LITTLE.

One step and then another, And the longest walk is ended; One stich and then another, And the largest rent is mended; One brick upon another, And the highest wall is made; One flake upon another, And the deepest snow is laid.

So the little coral-workers, By their slow but constant motion, Have built pretty islands, In the distant dark-blue ocean; And the noblest undertakings, Man's wisdom hath conceived, By oft repeated efforts, Have been patiently achieved.

Then do not look disheartened, O'er the work you have to do, And that such a mighty task, You never can get through; * But just endeavor day by day, Another point to gain, And soon the mountain which you feared, Will prove to be a plain.

*Rome was not built in a day." The ancient proverb teaches; And Nature by her trees and flowers, The same sweet sermon preaches. Think not of far off duties, But of duties which are near; And having once begun a work, Resolve to persevere.

PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

Scarcely a man in the country took its misfortune more at heart than Inertius Meekleg did—when came the President's order for drafting. Mr. Meekleg was never a man of war or warlike words, but prided himself upon being a native-born American citizen and (in times of peace, at least) seemed grateful to the country in which he had a rich father, and a fat inheritance of more than a hundred thousand dollars. This had given him a good start in some mercantile business, and had increased itself, notwithstanding his lack of energy.

At the age of forty, he found himself in the year 1862, possessed of a plump and patriotic wife and two grown up spirited daughters, Allegra, and Penelope, and a hundred and forty thousand dollars worth of property. He approved of the war like every energetic movement, and favored the idea of the first call for three hundred thousand volunteers.

But he steadily declined to go himself, notwithstanding the fact that his wife and daughters urged him to do so, and that he did not live on the happiest terms with Mrs. Meekleg, who was often provoked at him, because he had not more of what is called "backbone." And when the alarm about the draft commenced, and people liable to be drawn found they could not desert the country at will, the condition of things, to use a vulgar phrase, "knocked him." Never before to him had the Union seemed to be on the eve of dissolution. He talked much with his wife and daughters about it, and they, divining and secretly laughing at his fears, advised him as to his patriotic duty more strongly than ever, not really imagining there was any probability of his being drafted.

Still he declined and demurred a favorite cushion of his fat face. The evil days had now drawn nigh, when he could truly say he had no pleasure in them. He found no person to give him the least encouragement to stay out of the army, and he could not honestly make a plea of necessity for so doing. This was an unpleasant predicament for a man who had always felt independent and lived at his ease. The idea of his being obliged to give up the comforts of home and go to be a soldier, suffer privations, and get shot! The idea! He, a rich man! Yet how on earth could he help it, should he be a victim of the coming draft? A paragraph in a paper suggested the expedient of a physician's certificate of exemption; and Inertius Meekleg sent hastily for Dr. Robaldo Proch.

Dr. Proch was the family physician, though he had not physicked them so much as he would have liked to. They were healthy. He was a man who had a reasonable fondness for fat faces from the wealthy and his fondness had been so far gratified that now, at the age of fifty, he was tolerably well to do. He was a man who had an unfeeling partiality for shiny black broad-cloth, a high dicker and a white cravat, a heavy gold chain and seals, and a black satin vest. He shaved his shrewd face all over, except the heavy eyebrows. He was a stocky man of two hundred, and there was good stock in him, for he was a patriot, and would have physicked the whole Southern Confederacy for nothing, if they would have followed his prescriptions. "Sick," I see said the doctor, much pleased at the uneasy expression of Meekleg's face. "Where do you feel pain?" "Doctor what are your politics? I fear

get." I believe in routing the rebels everywhere, and consenting to peace only when they howl for the Union, pay the whole expenses of the war and hang Jeff. Davis.

"Of course, then you are a patriot, and have given up party politics. That's clever. But what do you think of a draft?" "Perfectly proper, sir; perfectly proper. The sooner it is put in force the better. I hate all lingering diseases and timid surgeons. I want able bodied men to go who can. I think seriously of going myself soon at any rate."

"Do you think there is any chance for me?" "Why, yes, of course."

"I mean—to escape?" "If you are drafted?"

"No?" "Why?" "Because you are sound, and of the right age. Of course you, will be glad to go in the present emergency, if drafted. Hey?"

"Could a man—I wish to be plain with you, doctor—could a—could a rich man escape with a certificate?" "From me he could," replied the doctor, decisively, drawing himself proudly, and at once understanding the object of his question. "But I should hesitate to give one, unless for strong reasons—very strong," added he, with especial emphasis.

"He means money," thought Meekleg—"He means a heavy bribe. I'll go a thousand dollars, if I am forced to it." And thus said he, "Dr. Proch, you are our family Physician. You know that I am rather rich—worth about a hundred and forty thousand dollars."

"Don't doubt it?" "A man in comfortable circumstances is seldom in a hurry to change them for un comfortable ones."

"Ahem. Very likely?" "I am a married man, doctor. I have a wife of my bosom." And Meekleg sighed.

"I believe you don't set horses very well with her." "You have told me as such," replied the doctor, pretending to misunderstand the sigh. "Family quarrels are enough to make any one wish to enlist."

"I have two beloved daughters who prize a father's love."

"They are both eminently marriageable, and no doubt have good beaux," said the doctor, brusquely, and that should make you thankful in case you have determined to go."

"I have been an industrious merchant—have acquired wealth by hard labor."

"A man ought always to be grateful to the country which has given him fortune," said Proch.

"You don't exactly understand my drift, doctor. I want to enjoy my fortune. The lives of poor men are not of so much account to them as the lives of the rich are to them. A rich man dying makes a greater sacrifice; don't you see? I am reluctant to give up all and go to the battle field, not solely on account of the sacrifice I should thus be compelled to make, but also because I could do much more good to my beloved country by staying at home. In the paths of peace, doctor, I shall have far greater influences—if I live to exert it—for my good to my fellow-citizens. Farinence now, consider what an amount of good I could do with my riches, in taking care of poor sick and crippled soldiers, and their desolate families at home, which I could not do if I should go from home and get killed."

"Scarcely," returned Proch, dryly. "Then again, I could exert a whole some influence in making speeches to encourage on the war and promote enlistments. I could be useful on war committees. I could fill important civil offices in support of the Government. In any such capacities I should render much greater service to the country than if I went as a soldier, for I could never be any thing but a common soldier as I was never even a militia man, and never had the least particle of military taste or knowledge or ambition. Then again—and I have abundance of reasons, doctor, if you had time to hear them—then again where was I? O, I think besides all this, that the three hundred thousand extra volunteers already obtained will be found ample sufficient to conquer the rebels, without my being drafted."

"They may, or they may not," sturdily replied the seemingly unimpressible doctor. "But what have I to do with it?" "I merely offered these opinions in self defense," said Meekleg humbly.

"There may be some logic in all his as you say," returned Proch, not unwilling to precipitate the argument to the desired point. "But what is it you would suggest? Please to say something tangible Mr. Meekleg."

"Well, then, the long and short of it all is, that I don't wish to be drafted; and I wish for a proper consideration, to obtain a medical exemption certificate from you."

"Of course I shall be happy to oblige you if I can do so, conscientiously, and then again it must be confidently also, you understand."

"Perfectly."

"The suspicion of a bribe might invalidate the certificate, and endanger me into the bargain. Moreover, strong Union man as I am, I feel some scruples in assisting any one, even a wealthy friend like you, to evade the draft, unless upon something more than an ordinary pretext. Whatever good, greater or less, you might do me, greater or less, you might do me country by staying at home, is not for me

to argue or gainsey. My certificate, of course, must be based upon absolute physical disability, and—"

"I shall amply satisfy you doctor, I shall amply satisfy you," interrupted Meekleg, earnestly, and, as if by accident, giving his pocket a significant slap. "I would rather give a thousand dollars—I will give a note for a thousand dollars payable at sight—than to be drafted. One sacrifice I can afford, and the other I don't feel able to make?"

"Then please to state your precise bodily ailments—for they will be your only hope—and I will furnish you with the best certificate I can give—always depending on this being confidential."

"On my honor, doctor, my honor," exclaimed Meekleg, with intense sincerity, and forthwith he commenced an enumeration of his complaints.

[O what an unhealthy country thou hast made.]

"In the first place, doctor—and I wish you would make a memorandum of what I say as I proceed—I am troubled with disease of the heart."

"Diseases of the heart often produce death," said Dr. Proch solemnly.

"Then my liver is very unsound. I am inclined to be illiberal and gloomy, and once I had the jaundice."

"That's bad—I mean good. Go on."

"What a palpitation of the heart and liver complaint. I have often had serious thoughts of death, and have, actually, no less than six wills, so as not to be taken off by surprise. More than this I easily get a cold on the lungs, and a sore throat. I am very sensitive to both heat and cold—I sprained my right ankle ten years ago, and too much walking pains me there sometimes. I feel, doctor, honestly, that if I were to be a soldier, I should not be able to stand it long. I should be sure to be sent to the hospital, and should there be of more harm than benefit to the service, even if I did not die a miserable death—Now I appeal to you if such a man ought to be drafted? Do you consider such a man sound?"

"I do not," said Proch, shaking his head. "I know you are not sound. Such a curious complication of disorders shows an unhealthy system. I should think, if I give you the best certificate I can, on that it ought to prevail. Is there anything more to add before I write it? Any other part affected?"

"Nothing that I can think of just now, only that my teeth are getting bad, and I might be subject to the toothache."

"Very well." And the doctor commenced writing the certificate, while Meekleg filled out a check for a thousand dollars with an expression of much relief in his face.

"Here is one thing more, doctor, which in policy, ought to remove all obstacles to my going abroad. I have friends in Europe who, if I could visit them, would exercise a favorable influence with foreign powers in behalf of this country. That ought to have some weight, and beside that, now I think of it I am interested in the success of a certain imported invention, now being perfected by a friend of mine in Europe—He cannot go on without aid from me. I want to help him to get it patented in this country exclusively, so that we may reap the sole advantage of it. I am not at liberty to say precisely what it is, but it is a formidable weapon of war, and I want to go and hurry it up."

"If all else fails that may serve you," replied Dr. Proch handing the certificate which he had already sealed, and receiving the check in return. "But I think that this document regarding the state of your health will be considered enough to exempt you from being drafted, by any reasonable man."

"You have sealed it?" "I have. But I have written it in Latin, and you could not read it. In Latin in order to give it the greater effect, you see. But good morning now. My other patients are awaiting me."

After the doctor's hasty departure, Mr. Meekleg felt obliged to know what the certificate set forth, and his eldest daughter, Allegra, was tolerably proficient in Latin, he called upon her to translate it, broke the envelope, and found that it ran, in substance, something as follows:

"This is to certify that the bearer Inertius Meekleg; Eqq., forty years of age, wife and two children, is, far as I can ascertain, afflicted with a complication of physical and mental disorders which unfit him to be a soldier. They amount not merely to general debility but to almost utter insignificance. Disease of the heart most prominent—a most dangerous thing in a soldier. I should say, on my reputation as a physician of twenty-five years standing that the more of such soldiers Uncle Sam should have, the worse off he would be.

"POTRCH, M. D."

"This is a very curious certificate, it seems to me," said Meekleg, as his daughter handed it back with a smile—he could not tell whether of derision or satisfaction. "Are you sure you have translated it right?"

"Yes, father," said Allegra. "And I should think it would answer every purpose."

"Very likely. The doctor is rather eccentric, but then as you say, it is brief and to the point. I guess it's all right."

What a load from off his mind, Meekleg now for a few days, could read the morning papers at breakfast with comparative calmness, until one day his eyes happened to fall on a paragraph which stated that the governor was to appoint special surgeons to make examinations in cases of claims for

exemptions on account of physical disability.

"The devil!" cried he, and at once sent for the doctor. "Then if I am to pass official inspection, what's the good of my certificate? Both the Dr and I have made a great mistake here."

But the learned and patriotic Dr. Proch, was not forthcoming. Meekleg soon found on inquiry, that the enthusiastic and physician had already gone off to join the army, and had turned over the thousand dollar check to the relief committee for the benefit of disabled soldiers and their families.

Meekleg felt extremely vexed and foolish at first, but he kept his own counsel; and he did not begrudge the service he had rendered when he now ascertained that a little more money would enable him to escape the draft by purchasing a competent substitute. Relieved from his grand agony, he tore up the certificate and had concluded to be liberal with his money, if no blood on behalf of the country which has prospered and protects him.

Grades of Villainy.

The man that will take a newspaper for a length of time, and then send it back "refused" and unpaid for, would swallow a blood dog's dinner, then stone the dog for being blind.—Exchange.

He would do worse than that. He'd marry a girl on trial, and send her back at the end of the honeymoon with the words "Don't suit?" chucked on her back.—Iron City.

He would do worse than that. He would steal the chalk to write it with, and afterwards he would use it on his shirt, to save the expense of washing, and then sue his wife's father for a month's boarding.—Advertiser.

Worse yet. He'd chase a sick rat ten miles over a corduroy road and insinuate a post mortem examination after he had caught him, in order to recover a stolen grain of corn.—Morgan Star.

We endorse every word of the above—He would steal the rotten eggs from a blood pig, and steal all the winter meat from an editor.—Herald.

All to nothing. He would go and join the Southern Confederacy, which is about the lowest depth of meanness a man can reach.—N. J. Leader.

That don't fit the case at all. He'd smudge himself through to Heaven by a round-about road bribe St. Peter with a bogus fatburg and then, after he had got in would steal paving stones from the streets and trade them off for half penny stamps of cigars.—Morgan Co Gazette.

Stronger yet. He would sponge a living from the hard earnings of his poor old father until the old gentleman is unable to work and then let him die in the poor house, and afterwards sell his remains to the medical students for anatomical purposes.—Binfon 42c.

He would be as mean as the man who chased his poor old blind mother for stepping in his door yard to beg for bread, and who gave his only child a penny for going to bed supperless, and the next morning charged him a penny for his breakfast.—Torchlight.

Worse yet. He would steal the pennies from the eyes of his dead grandmother, and then curse her because they were not quarters.—Exchange.

Yes, he'd tee this children on bread and water, tickle them in the throat with a feather till they threw it up, and then put away carefully for another meal.—Red Bluff Beacon.

Worse than that. He would steal eggs and "sneak 'em" and then put them under a setting hen and curse her because she did not hatch full sized chickens.—Sinclair, County (California) Journal.

Gentlemen, you may as well give it up. The English language does not contain words sufficiently forcible out of which to frame a sentence to express the utter meanness of that man who takes a newspaper for a length of time, and then sends it back "refused" and unpaid for." So then, save your wits for something that has a soul, something that is not both an outrage and disgrace to humanity.—Wellsville Patriot.

He would throw a soldier's wife and family out of a rented shanty and shove their heads and sell their hair to a wig maker to pay the rent.—Holmes County Farmer.

Worse yet. He would chase a broken legged musquito across a ten mile swamp for its "gent fat"—and then curse his maker because he could not suck nourishment from its tail, and thus save the ordinary expenses of life.—Belleville Watchman.

The following, working out by a blue-eyed angel, is given as the arithmetic of love:

"After introduction, 4 compliments make 1 blush; 8 blushes make one tender look; 4 tender looks make 1 ramble by moonlight; 2 rambles make 1 proposal; 2 proposals (1 to pa) make 1 wedding."

Dobbs says he would have died of the cholera last summer, if it had not been for one thing—

"The doctors gave me up!"

Two days afterwards, he says, he was a well man, indulging in saccotash.

"Jeems, my lad, keep away from the gals. Ven you see one coming dodge. Just such a young critter as that young 'un clearing the door step on 'tother side of the street, fooled yer dad, Jimmy. If it hadn't been for her, you and your dad might have been in California hunting dime, my son."

From the Journal of Commerce.

The Black Race

The history of the world is recorded on the globe in the works of men, from generation to generation, and age to age. We gather these histories in books, and so trace the successive periods of civilization and barbarism, the rise and fall of nations, the occupation of countries in alternate centuries by the arts and sciences, or by the wild beasts and the water fowl.

But in recording the progress of the human race, it is a melancholy fact that one large portion of the race has no part in the history of that progress, has no history of advancing civilization for itself.

We trace the existence of the black race, as a distinct people, to a very early period. Some persons imagine that the ancient Egyptians were negroes. This notion has gained ground from the persistent falsification of history by Abolitionists. We know more of the ancient Egyptians, in regard to form and features, than any other ancient people, from the thousands of contemporaneous paintings which remain in their monuments. The negro is found on the ancient Egyptian monuments, but always as a slave.—The Egyptian is a very different personage. We learn from these monuments that so long ago as the period of Rameses II., and perhaps much earlier, nearly or quite B. C. 1500, the negro race was found as a distinct type, wholly differing from the white race, having the dark complexion, thick lips, and woolly head as now, and then as now appearing among the other races only as a servant. No record in Egypt assigns the black man any higher position than this, nor is he ever represented even among the upper servants, who appear to have been admitted to confidential relations with their masters.

At this period, therefore, it is evident that at least some parts of Africa were in the occupation of the negro race, and from that time we may commence a view of the history of the two races, down to the present date. How widely different the history!—In Africa itself, the one race building the gorgeous work of Egyptian splendor, elaborating a civilization whose relics remain to this day for the astonishment of man, the other race relapsing, even on the upper waters of the same great river, into a low barbarism out of which they have never emerged.

The white race in every part of the world advanced in all that we call refinement and civilization. One who desires to trace this advance might do well by studying the history of language, the invention of the alphabet and written language in general, the improvements in papyrus, parchment and paper, the new forms of letters, and finally the printing press and modern books and newspapers. But a sweeping glance over the world will suffice to show what we mean.

In Asia the remains of ancient Egyptian abundance show the works of various branches of the Caucasian race. In Europe, we have the highest evidences of their early and progressive civilization as well as of their reformation after relapsing into barbarism. In cold or in warm climates, under governments of any and every form, by the sea or in the interior of the continents, they built cities, temples, churches, palaces, they carved statues, they invented arts, they investigated the secrets of nature and elaborated the grand sum of human knowledge which the art of printing has finally gathered into thousands of books. Wherever the white race wandered, their civilization seems to have attended their efforts at self-culture and rewarded their attempts at improvement. Even in China, Japan and the wilds of Hindostan time improved the race, and without Christianity, without any direct guidance from superior intelligence man worked out for himself a path to certain degrees of knowledge, refinement, civilization. It is to be said that the race was not originally barbarous, that the immediate descendants of Noah were possessed of the arts and sciences known before the flood, and the truth is plain, that the white race preserved the benefits thus received, and when in the course of time, as in the heart of Asia and throughout Europe they relapsed into barbarism, there was still a re-energetic power which brought them up out of that state and restored them always and everywhere to a civilized grade. It is vain to charge this to climate. In all climates the truth remains the same, and the hottest regions of India give abundant evidence of the wonderful advances made by man, not by negro blood, in arts, sciences, philosophy and general civilization and refinement.

In contrast with all this, the history of the black race is profoundly sad. We know that this is a country capable of everything that man needs for comfort or luxury. It has great rivers, mountains and valleys, rich soil and seas that wash its shores, which would carry an adventurous man to any portion of the world. It had within it the richest sources of commerce, mines of gold and jewels, birds of gorgeous plumage, spices and balms for the luxury or the relief of mankind. It stretched away into temperate regions, and had every variety of climate and soil. Alas for Africa, that in the wisdom of God it was given to be the abode of the black race. Wherever the other race entered it and gained foothold, it was redeemed from barbarism. Egypt was the mother of European wisdom and civilization. The Pentapolis was rich in temples, and places, and glorious works of art. Here and there, in the northern part of the interior, adventurous travelers like Dr. Barth

have found the splendid remains of Italian art, marking the footsteps of the Roman.—But from the day the black man possessed the soil he has never advanced one step in civilization, never built a hut more convenient than his forefathers built thousands of years ago, never invented a written language, never made a coin, never hewn a statue or a column, never erected a temple, never learned that the world moved around, never constructed a ship, or even a rude bark, to navigate the great rivers of Africa. In short, the race if it possessed the arts which the other descendants of Noah possessed in the earliest periods, lost them all, relapsed into barbarism, and for thousands of years has never made one step in advance, but steadily plunged deeper and deeper into the lowest forms of degradation. In Asia, the Hindoo temples and palaces date from remote ages, and the Chinese civilization seeks its origin in the earliest years. In Europe, Greece and Italy attest the earliest advance of man, and England, Germany, Russia and France are all the growth of civilization from barbarian origin. In America, a country more thinly peopled than any other, and probably inhabited at a very late date, grand relics of art attest the existence of a civilization which has no apparent origin in European or Asian teaching. In Africa, no man finds one solitary memorial on which to found a theory that the negro race was there ever other than now a race of barbarians. There is no alternation of civilization and barbarism in the history of Africa. It is one long, barbaric stagnation.

We do not pause to argue from all this an inferiority of race. We state the great truths of history and leave others to form on these facts such theories as they may.

From the Uniontown, Pa. Genius of Liberty.

Horrible Negro Outrage.

We have heard of several attempts by negroes to commit outrages upon white women in this county, but have said nothing about them, because we were not furnished with particulars, but the one we now relate is entirely reliable, having received the information from Mr. John C. Craft himself, who is a wealthy and respectable citizen of Red-stone township, in this county. On the 26th ult., after dinner, Mr. Craft and his sons went out into the fields to work, and the hired girl went to a neighborly house, leaving Mrs. Craft a lady of fifty-six years of age, alone in the house.—About 2 o'clock P. M., a negro man, unobscured, entered the room where Mrs. Craft was, and violently seized her declaring his hellish purpose in the plainest and most vulgar language, and handling her in the most brutal and savage manner of which he was capable, tearing her clothes nearly off her cap, and the hair out of her head, choked severely, and bruised her neck and arms very much.

He finally relaxed his hold with one hand which gave her partial liberty, and she succeeded in getting hold of a butcher knife and stabbing him with it in the left hip, which caused him to release her, and she made her escape, and ran to the field to call her husband and sons, who in company with their neighbors, hurried the neighbor hood for several days but could not succeed in capturing the villain or hearing anything of him. He was rather a small negro, very black, and very large lips, and was dressed in a gray roundabout and black hat.—He swore several times that this was his day, and they intended to make good use of it, and also said that he had been told to go to that house and do just as he pleased. His eyes are estimated that he may be discovered by the wound in the left hip, as the blood ran upon the floor before he got out of the house.

This negro is probably one of the recent runaways, or "freedmen" from the South. They have been taught by the Abolitionists to expect the largest liberty in the North, and, accordingly, when they come, they proceed to exercise their fancied rights in the manner above described. Within the last two years there have been very frequent outrages of this kind committed by negroes, owing to the fact that the negro population of the North has been greatly increased within that time. If the Abolitionists succeed in their scheme of liberating and letting loose upon us the whole four millions of Southern slaves, these insupportable outrages will become so frequent that we shall be compelled to declare a war of extermination against the brutal and bloody blacks, whom their friends, the Republicans, desire to raise to an equality with the white race. The white race must and will defend itself, in whatever manner may be necessary, against these atrocious results of Back Republicanism. If a war of races becomes necessary, in order to protect our wives and daughters from these heinous outrages, and our laboring men from the ruinous competition of the hordes of negroes coming among us, it will be resorted to, and then—good-bye, black man, and farwell (or fare had) negro equality advocates.

An old maid who was over nice in regard to cleanliness about her house, once scrubbed her sitting-room floor until she fell through into the cellar.

"Is that a lightning bug in the street?" asked a very short-sighted old lady. "No grandma," said a pert little boy, "it is a slug with a cigar."

'Up jumped the devil in a rage. And set two lines to fail this page.