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#### Choice Doetrn. THE BATTLE OF CETTYSBURG.

The days of June were nearly done; The fields, with plenty overrun,
Wore ripening 'neath the harvest sun,
In truitful Pennsylvania?

Sang birds and children-"All is well !" When sudden, over hill and dell, The gloom of coming battle fell, Ou peaceful Panusylvania!

Through Maryland's historic land, With boastful tongue, and spoiling hand, They burst -a flerce and famished band, Right into Pennsylvania!

In Cumberland's comantic vale Was heard the plundered farmer's wail; And every mother's cheek was pail ! In blooming Pennsylvania! With taunt and jeer; and shout and song;

Phrough rustic sowns, they passed along-A confident and braggart throng-Through Irightened Pennsylvania! The tidings startled hill and glen; Up sprang our Northern men, And there was speedy travel then All into Pennsylvania!

The foe laughed out in open scorn; For Union men were coward-born, And then-they wanted all the corn That grew in Pernsylvania!

It was the languid hour of poon, When all the birds were out of tune ; And Nature in a sultry swoon,

When-sudden o'er the slumbering plian, Red flushed the battle's firey rain-The volleying cannon shook again
The hills of Pennsylvania!

In pleasant Pennsylvania!

Beneath that curse of iron hail, Toat threshed the plain with flashing flail, Well might the stoutest soldier quail, In echoing Pennsylvania

Then like a knowlen Summer rain. Storm driven o'er the darkest plain-They burst upon our ranks and main.

In startled Pennsylvania! We left the old, ancestral thrill. From sire to son, transmitted still : And lought for Freedom with a will,

The breathless shock-the maddened toil-The sudden clinch-the sharp recoil And we were master of the soil. In bloody Pennsylvinia!

In pleasant Pennsylvania!

To westward fell the beaten foehe growl of battle hoarse and low. We heard anon, but dying slow, In ransomed Pennsylvania

Son' westward, with the sinking sun, The cloud of battle deuse and dun, Flashed into fire -- and all was won

In joyful Pennsylvania

But al ! the heaps of loyal slain ! The bloody toil! the bitter pain ! For those who shall not stand again In pleasant Pennsylvania!

Back through the verdant valley lands. Fast fled the foe, in trightened bands With broken swords and empty hand, Out of Pennsylvania

HOWARD GLYNDON. The Tribune Owns up on Gen. Hooker. Gen. Hooker, says yesterday's Tribune, is releaved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and Major General E. Meade, lately commander of the Fifth Corps, succeeds him. Though in ordinary circumstances we should hesitate to approve a change of commanders in the face of the enemy, and pending an active campaign, we hail the present with considerable satisfaction. Hooker has painfully disappointed the hopes and expectations, not merely of his friends, but of all those who had learned to regard him as at least a brave and persistent fighter. Since the battles of Chancellorsville he has lost that character with all who know the real history of his needless and disastrous retreat across the Rappahannock. Such an opportunity of annihilating the rebel army cannot be expected to present itself again. Lee was surprised and immensely outunmberd, and aught to have been destroyed. That in such circumstances he was not, we have ever since thought a sufficient cause for the remevial of Gen. Hooker, but we fail to understrad why he was not removed then instead of now. Additional causes may be found in the failure to arrest the present advance of Lee, which ought to have

purest statesmen of the age. Posterity been so dispersed and so handled that their will honor his efforts to save his country from everlasting ruin. He proved faithful of campaigns or concluded the contest.—

The content of the appointed day, but instead to recreate the bridgeroom and the price of its continuing to float in triumph, it was been so dispersed and so handled that their feet to turn away from the paths of error of its continuing to float in triumph, it was been so dispersed and so handled that their feet to turn away from the paths of error of its continuing to float in triumph, it was been so dispersed and so handled that their feet to turn away from the paths of error of its continuing to float in triumph, it was been so dispersed and so handled that their feet to turn away from the paths of error of its continuing to float in triumph, it was been so dispersed and so handled that their feet to turn away from the paths of error of its continuing to float in triumph, it was been so dispersed and so handled that their feet to turn away from the paths of error of its continuing to float in triumph, it was been so dispersed and so handled that their feet to turn away from the paths of error of its continuing to float in triumph, it was been so dispersed and so handled that their feet to turn away from the paths of error of its continuing to float in triumph, it was been so dispersed and so handled that their feet to turn away from the paths of error of its continuing to float in triumph, it was been so dispersed and s

The Evils of the Time and their Remedy. BY C. B. BUCKALEW.

The capital evils that afflict the nation

include much of the common law of Eng- rapine and barbaric war. land and those guaractees of liberty which But not merely in the policy of the war laws of the land make up that American illegality, with consequent evil, appeared. system of free government which has in- In these Northern States, wholly untouched place of honor among the nations of the raged by repeated and flagrant acts of arbi earth. But those laws have been assailed trary power. The enumeration of these -that system of free government has been would constitute a volume, and they furinterrupted in its course—the States are nish a premonition of evil in the future broken asunder, and sounds of violence fill which every patriotic mind should view

assailed those laws, and who are now the ken by the public authorities, in peaceful enemies of reunion and liberty? Against and free communities, before resistance pending bankruptcy, and from utter dis- would be a cheap way of changing the whom against what interests shall the voice will be provoked and a reign of social disof this great State be spoken and her pow- order established? a er be exerted ?

uments transmitted through the mails, to us with a heavy hand at the present mo from pursuit, by any raising mobs to resist with guilt. The picture is dark and gloomy their reclamation. They also created and enough to create both abhorrence and fear. kept up agitation in Congress by petitions for unconstitutional laws, and the John Instigated by them, many of the Northern incapable and prone to abuse, has contro

ritories was denounced, and acquiesence of the people. in it refused by the Republicans, and the But for all the wrong that has been done validity of any law establishing slavery | and for all the consequent calamities that was denied in their platform at Chicago - have fallen upon us, the great majority of They refused to be bound by the law, and the people of the United States are not retheir platform was itself a repudiation of sponsible-at least not responsible in the

the laws, as it denied their obligation. of further acts of aggression upon South. isted in former times, and would put down,

the United States, and put the whole body in the North; the Republican party was in of them at defiance. Although it asserted a minority of nearly a million of votes at for itself a legal ground of justification, it the Presidential election of 1860, and it is is most manifest that it was lawless and un. believed that a majority of the Southern peoauthorized. The compact of Union being ple were opposed to secession even after without limitation of time, must be held, that election, and abandoned their Unionas intended by its authors, to be perpetual; ism reluctantly, under the pressure of suband the provision contained in it for its sequent events. own amendment provides the only lawful In point of fact, active earnest minorities. ed or changed. Considering secession as controlled the course of events, and the this State concurred in measures of hostilto the judgment of future times.

en prevented, and might have been, by a prompt seizure of the Blue Ridge passes. Hon. John J. Crittenden died on the 25th wres of legislation and of Executive policy enormous burdens of debt to press upon crossed diagonally with two blue stripes, disheartened rebel leaders which foreshadins. at Frankfort Kentucky in the 77th year which have accompanied it, have given themselves and upon future generations, with white stars on the stripes. The law ows an idea in conflict with the emancipaof his age. He was U. S. Senator when occasion for frequent and just complaints, and have not yet been able to extricate directed that it should be adopted on the tion proclamation. the rebellion commenced, and submitted It has been so managed that our armies themselves from the difficulties that sur- first day of July, and then hoisted for the Solicitor General Whiting, in a letter to his celebrated plan of compromise which if have been outnumbered where decisive round them. adopted would have saved thousands of battles were to be fought, or have been lives and millions of dollars, but which the rashly thrown upon impregnable positions One would think that he that runs might thought was to be a certain capture of the dent, in very explicit words: tionists in their frenzy rejected. John of the enemy. Our forces, greatly outnum- read it. Surely our experience should light Weehawken and Nahant, hoisted it in anti-1. Cristenden was one of the ablest and bering those of the Confederates, have up the road of safety, and cause willing cipation of the appointed day, but instead moveable. Congress has passed irrevocable between the bridegroom and the priest.— deemed sufficient to recruit the exhausted

mediate defence.

are, a broken Union; civil war; an immense ticular military operations, nor other mere perous times but also for the days of misand increasing debt; great and unexampled error of policy of our rulers, that has sunk government and calamity. By wisely ex- which they prosecute the war. We have within the year. No subscription taken for bitterness in the social relations of men; into the hearts of freemen as matter of ercising it, we may yet redeem our fame, our own notions about there alleged praiseand last, but not least, multiplied and grave most deep and enduring complaint. Mere and secure the future. errors, usurpations and abuses of power mismanagement or error may be imputed. The Democracy of Pennsylvania stand paid, unless at the option of the editor.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania stand by men in public authority. How these to inexperience in war, to accident, to expendence three times, \$1.00 evils can be most surely removed, and ceptional or temporary causes, or, at the of public morals and of national redemp-the all-engrossing question which now con- said of acts of Congress and acts of the laws of the land as they were agreed upon That reply is furnished in declaring the which bearing upon the war, have pro- Congress. This excludes all nullification, policy of the Democracy of Peansylvania tracted it united the enemy, divided our secession; proclamation-law, arbitrary ar--a policy so simple, so just, so perfectly own people, and placed us in a false posi- rests, abolition mobs, and Chicago platconformed to the necessities of the times, tion before the nations of the earth? The forms. But it is not inconsistant with the that none can misunderstand it, or sincere- Confiscation Act and the Emancipation repeal or amendment or particular statutes, ly question its filess for the repression of Proclamation are, in the opinion of a large or with the amendment of the constitution. and ignorance. The vigor 1 love, consists part of our people, not only snwise and The power of amendment is itself a funda- in finding out wherein subjects are ag-That policy is connected with a sincere injurious to our cause, but also wholly undevotion to the laws of the land, and with authorized by any principle of belligerent a deep conviction of the necessity of main- or constitutional law. We need go but a taining them in tact and unbroken. These little way beyond the doctrine of these laws consist of the Constitution and statutes measures before we conclude that the torch of the United States, and of the Constitut may be applied to entire towns, and a sertions and statutes of the several States, and vile, savage race be let loose to works of

are the boast of British history. These -in our relations with the enemy-has sured our prosperity and given us a high by revolt, the public sense has been outwith deep apprehension. How long can in a general movement of the Central It is timely, then, to inquire, Who have the law be habitually and offensively bro-

Thus upon reviewing our affairs, we per-Unquestionably the radical Abolitionists ceive how the spirit of revolution- bat is of the North assailed the laws persistently of disregard and opposition to law-has will save the future from the grasp of ruin. excite insurrection in the South; by seduc- ment, and threatens our future welfare .ing negro slaves to abscond from their mas. And we discover also the parties or interests ters, assisting their escape, secreting them who are, in this connection, chargeable

Untortunately there is no cartainty of the amendment of our affairs by parties or ad-Brown raid into Virginia-a mission of ra- ministrations now in possession of power. pine and blood-was assisted by their con | The Abolitionist stands implacable and intributions, and was followed by the canon- solent as of old, and gives perverted direcization by them of its leader as a saint .- tion to the war. The Republican party. Legislatures enacted statutes to defeat or of the Federal Government and of most of impede the reclamation of lugitive slaves the State Governments North and West: under the laws of the United States, thus and the Confederate government ir imical giving State sanction to the revolutionary to reunion, holds position in the South -From none of these can we expect the firm At last the Republican party was found- establishment of union, order, liberty and ed, and drew most of the Abolitionists into law. We are not to look to the guilty for its ranks, and along with them obtained salvation, nor to those who break the laws their passions and their fatal dogma that for their restoration. The Abolitionist, the there are laws of the individual will higher Sece-sionist, and the Republican Adminisin obligation than the laws of the land, and tration and party, have each gone away that the latter, when they conflict with the from the laws of the land, and it is because former, may be broken without guilt and of their unfaithfulness to duty that wasting without reproach It followed in due course war and the other evils before mentioned that the decision of the Supreme Court of afflict the country. It is idle to expect from the United States upon negro citizenship either the restoration of good government, and the rights of Southern men in the Ter- and a firm Union based upon the affections

sense of having intended them. And there The Abolitionists and the Republican can be no question that if that majority perty are, therefore, first in fault, in break- could now act directly and fully upon pubing away from good faith, duty and law, lic affairs, they would decree immediate and their example and the apprehension peace, union and lawful rule, as they exern rights by them, provoked (although or put aside, all who would venture to opthey could not justify) the existing great pose, or would seek to delay, the realization of these great objects. The Abolitionists That rebellion was against the laws of proper never commanded a majority, even

mode by which its obligation can be limit. North and South, have seized power and a breach of the public law, and in view of great mass of the people have appeared to the immense interests put in peril by it, be unable to direct their own destinies and secure their own welfare. They were preity against the South. But this was done pared at the onset of the rebellion to have to windicate the broken law, and to secure the maintained peace by some settlement of objects for which the Government of the existing difficulties, and if the Crittenden United States was originally founded, and Compromise had been submitted to them for no purpose of conquest, of oppression, it would have been promptly and gladly or of fanatical experiment. Upon this accepted. But that occasion was permitground we may justify our conduct, and ted to pass by those who could have imsubmit it, without apprehension of censure | proved it. War came, and for more than two years a great, intelligent and free peo- at their last session adopted a new and for a moment the idea of reconstructing the But the war has lasted more than two ple, most earnestly desiring peace, have certainly very handsome flag--a white Union on a basis of slavery, and no flag of years, and its management, and the meas. been slaughtering each other, accumulating ground, with a bright red union. the latter truce has been or will be entertained from

men to the war, our State is insulted by The right of suffrage yet exists. It has not raids, and is made dependent upon the been stricken down by military force, and friendship of neighboring States for her im- it remains to us as the great instrument of sovereign power prepared by the care and in the administration press in laudation of But it is not the mismanagement of par- wisdom of our ancestors not only for pros-

Executive in contempt of the Constitution, between the States, or have been enacted by mental law, and an invaluable feature of

With a good cause, and with candidates worthy of the cause, we stand up once more in this Commonwealth and invoke the favor of the people. Our party has not struck at the Constitution, nor broken the laws, nor evoked the demon of sectionalism, nor been in any respect unfaithful to those views of union which our fathers pledged to the people of our sister States. The words of faith pronounced on behalf of Pennsylvania by the Clymers, McKeans and Ingersofts of former times, we have kept, and we intend to keep them in letter and spirit unto the end.

What is proposed is, that this State shall at the coming electing, takes a front rank States for the redemption of the country from misrule, and wasting war, and imgrace. New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the border States south of these, can stand up with us, and agree with us in ottering the words which

The sectional Republican party shall go down-shall be voted out of power. All laws shall be kept, and kept as well by President as by citizen.

No proclamation-made law

No arbitrary arrests. No bastiles.

No confiscation of private property ex cept for crime judicially ascertained. No amencipation by Poderal power, o at the expense of the Federal Treasury.

The laws of war shall be observed. The Confederate Government must retire from the scene, and it armies be disband-The Confederate debt to be the concern

of the States which incurred it. The Union shall be perpetual, and shall be declared so.

The recent legislation of Congress shall be reviewed and corrected. The public debt of the United States

shall be honesty paid. No duties or taxes except for revenue. A Convention of all or three-fourths of

the States shall be convened. The Constitution shall expressly provide in the very machinery of government, a power of

defence against sectional parties. Reduced to their simplest expression these declarations signify that we shall stand to law and duty, and provide against future dangers. And if they, or the substance of them were distinctly endorsed and held up to public contemplation by the States just mentioned, can any one doubt that the effect produced would be immediate and extensive and salutary? The end would then come into view, and its certainty would accelerate events, and give them proper direction. We would have a question of weeks or of months, instead of years or of an indefinite period in reaching the day of relief. And when reached, the adjustment of our troubles would be complete and permanent, differing in both these respects from a result achieved by force

It ought not to be our desire, and it is not our interest, to make a Hayti or a Po-

But it is not here proposed to discuss generally the question of the war or the question of the reconstruction of the Union. but to present the positions of parties with reference to the principle of lawful rule .-And the point insisted upon is, that a party faithful to law and duty must take possession of public power before we can reasonably expect a just and honorable peace. firm reunion and enduring safety. Let this thought sink deeply into the minds of the people, and they will certainly restore the Democratic party to power, and will put down the guilty and lawless factions who have abused their confidence and betrayed their hopes.

## Vigor Well Defined.

We have had line upon line, paragraph upon paragraph, and column upon column the indomitable spirit which is said to anworthy qualities of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, and these opinions are by no means flattering to the administration and far from being in accord with those of the leading and minor organs of the Abolition party. We rather concur in the views of

Sydney Smith, recorded in these words : "Wounds and shrieks, and tears are the cheap and vulgar resources of the rulers of mankind; they let loose hussars, and bring up artillery, and govern with lighted matches, and cut, and push, and prime 1 call this not vigor, but the sloth of cruelty grieved, in relieving them, in studying the emper and genius of a people, in consulting their prejudices, in selecting proper persons to lead and manage them, in the laborious, watchful, and difficult task of increasing public happiness by allowing each

particular discontent, This was the opinion of Rev. Sydney Smith-and very sound opinion it is. little of this kind of Christian vigor infosed nto the administration and exerted by them with wisdom and patient perseverance, would soon be felt by the people, and could not fail to be appreciated by them. From all parts of this broad land Heaven would be petitioned to shower blessings upon their heads and to prosper them in their good work, whereas now nothing but curses upon them is uttered by the public voice.

To change the wicked and absurd policy which they had been prosecuting with so wrath of a people into love. If they do no: see it they are blind. If they see and will not act they are mad.

"Fortune," says the Metropolican Record, something of the vigor on which they prided themselves exerted in the glorious look in vain for another. Opportunities come not in shoals to any man."

Released from the "pressure" of the radical Abolitionists, of which he has often complained, Mr. Lincola, possibly, might respond to the popular craving for peace and a restoration of the old order of thingsthe Constitution supreme, the Union recemented, and fraternal feeling restored. But unfortunately for the country and his own fame, he is surrounded and controlled by a set of bastard statesmen and mock philanthropists, who are traitors at heart. opposed to the principles and form of the Government, and determined to change

both, if they can wield power enough to do it. Their cry, their pretext is negro emancipation-not that they love the negro or sympathize with him-but because it rallies around their standard a host of dupes. gives them the color and strength of party, in fact places in their hands the leaver by which they hope to up heave and overthrow the Government, and set up a stronger one, more congenial to their wishes and in ac-

cord with their purposes. Mr. Lincoln being thus guarded and guided, we fear that we have nothing to expect from that quarter promotive of peace, of Union, or of constitutional sway.

The Albany Argus, on this subject, furnishes proof that is idle to expect any effort on the part of the administration to stop the war and restore peace by just and conciliatory measures.

"The response," says the Argus, "which has come from the radical press is a disinct repudiation of the moderate proposiion of the Journal. They will have no peace upon such terms. They deman that war shall be waged after the submission of the insurgents, and until they surrender the institution of slavey, and conquer their prejudices against negro equality.

"On this subject, according to the New York Tribune, the Cabinet in unfit. We copy its allegation on this subject :-

On the subject of slavey and its ultimate fate at the end of the war the Cabinet is a unit, only differing as to the means by which its annihilation shall be brought about. Messrs. Chase, Stanton, Welles and Usher are of the opinion that slavery should cease in all sections, whether covered by the proclamation or not, at the end of the war; while Messrs. Blair, Seward and Bates laim that it would be impolitic to make such a radical change-that the interests of political encomy demand that emancipaion should be gradual. To this effect these gentlemen favor the idea that all colored people remaining in slavery at the end of the war shall be gradually freed by THE REBEL FLAG.-The Rebel Congress special enactments. No member harbors

first time on all her ships and forts. The the Free Negro Convention in Poughkeep. or may inherit; and all the rights which man, there is one great lesson that hard What then is the remedy for these evils? Atlants however, in honor of what she sie, confirms this, as the view of the Presi-

tence alone can enslave a freeman. Fear not that the administration will ever take the back track The President wishes the aid of Americans, of whatever descent or col-

test, and to reap the fruits of victory. Very respectfully, your ob't servant. WM. WHITING.

EDWARD GILBERT, New York City.

We need not say with what regret we ook upon this apparent determination of shall stop the moment the seceding States fate of the individuals engaged in the rebellion, this is all they ask of the States.

ken, they are released, and offer to return o their position, they should be permitted to do so. We want the old Union restored, not for the sake of the people of the South. but for our own. We want the equality of States recognized for the sake of those which seceded, not for our own. We do not desire to live in such a government as rash and vidictive men propose-a dominant and selfish section on one side and prostrated dependencies on the other, with a consolidated government at the centre, dictating now to one, and enforcing its Jecrees by arms, only to establish its despotic will surely over the others in the end.

"For us, the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, is better than all the devices of the rash experimentalists who thus propose to practice upon the destiny of our people."

#### Village Wedding in Sweden. I will endeavor to describe a village wed

ding in Sweden. It shall be in summer time, that there may be flowers; and in a fair. The early song of the lark and of the ed to secure peace is the destruction of the chanticleer are mingling in the clear morning air, and the sun, the heavenly bridecause of peace and reunion. If they let the groom with golden looks arises in the east, ed, our present armies, augmented by the opportunity pass them unimproved they will just as our earthly bridegroom, with her present draft of three hundred thousand vellow hair, arises in the south. In the would make a formidable power for any yard there is a sound of voices and tramp- contingency that might arise. In the abling of hoofs, and horses saddled. The sence of something more serious upon the steed that is to bear the bridegroom has a part of John Bull, Napoleon might be rebunch of flowers upon his forehead, and a quested to withdraw his invaders from garland of corn flowers around his neck .- Mexico; and he would have to do it. We Friends from the neighboring farms come would, in that case, not only preach the riding in, their blue cloaks streaming in the | Monroe doctrine, but be able to enforce it wind; and finally the happy bridegroom, Were it not for our present domestic troubwith a whip in his hand and a monstrous les the French would not now be planting nosegay in the breast of his black jacket, a colony upon our South-western border .comes forth form his chamber; and then to Pittsburg Post. horse and away towards the village, where the bride already sits and waits.

Foremost rides the spokesman, followed friends and the wedding guests, half of them now speaks out as follows : the wagon, and after eating and drinking, eternal principles of equity and right. and hurrahing, the procession moves forward again, and at length draws near the house of the bride. Four heralds ride forward to announce that a knight and his atendants are in the neighboring forest, and pray for hospitality. 'How many are you?' Asks the bride's father. "At least three hundred," is the answer; and to this the bride replies, "Yes, were you seven times as many, you should all be welcome, and in token thereof receive this cup. " Whereupon each herald receives a can of ale, and soon after the whole jovial company come round the May pole which stands in the centre, alight amid a grand salute and flour-In the hall sits the bride with a crown

upon her head and a tear in her eye, like the Virgin Mary in old church paintings .-She is dressed in a red boddice and kirtle, with loose linen sleeves. There is a gilded belt around her wais:, and around her neck strings of golden beads and a golden chain. On the crown rests a wreath of wild roses, and below it another of cypress .-Loose over her shoulders falls her flaxen hair, and her blue innocent eyes are fixed no doubt, permanently injure their health on the ground. O thou good soul! thou in this way. We live in a fast age, when hast hard hands but a soft heart ! Thou art everybody seems to be trying to pervert the poor. The very ornaments thou wearest ing night into day, it is not to be wonderare not thine. The blessings of heaven be ed that few last out the alloted term of life. upon thee! So thinks the parish priest as No matter what be a man's occupationhe joins together the hands of the bride and | physical or mental or, like Othello's 'gone,' bridegroom, saying in deep solemn tone, cannot last, depend upon it, without a suffi-"I give thee in marriage this damsel to be ciency of regular and refreshing sleep .thy wedded wife in all honor, to share the Joe Hunter, the great surgeon, died sudhalf of thy bed, thy lock and key, and every denly of spasmodic affection of the heart, a disease greatly encouraged by want of sleep. third penny which you two may possess, In a volume just published by a medical Uhland laws provide, and the holy king students and literary men learn, and that is Erie gave.

After contributing one fifth of a million of to eject from power those who have broken them bad omen for its future success. | again made a slave. The government has no vites the Savior to be present at the mar- | enge the insult.

power, if it had the will, to do it. Omnipo- riage feast as he was present at the marriage-feast of Cana of Galilee. The table is not sparingly set lorth. Each makes a long arm; and the feast goe: cheeringly on. or to defend the country. He wishes ev. Punch and brandy pass round between the ety citizens to share the perils of the con courses, and here and there a pipe is smoked while wairing for the next dish. They sit long at the table ; but as all things must have an end, so must a Swedish dinner. Then the dance begins. It is led off by the bride and the priest, who perform & the Administration to thwart the popular solemn minnet together. Not till midnight yearnings for peace. The people of the comes the least dance. The girls form a loyal northern States desire that this war rong round the bride, to keep her from the hands of the married women, who endeavor haul down the flag of rebellion and run up to break through the magic circle and seize the stars and stripes. Whatever may the their new sister. After a long struggle they succeed; and the crown is taken from her head the jewels from her neck and her bod-"Their political organizations were car- dice is unlaced and her kirtle taken off and ried off, in many instances, by supprise, by like a vestal virgin, clad all in white she conspiracy, and by the arts of a minority, goes, but it is to her marriage chamber not When, the force of the rabellion being bro. to her grave; and the wedding guests follow her with lighted candles in their hands. And this is a village bridal - Longfellow.

#### \*\*\*\*\* The Object the Draft.

It is thought in some quarters that the Administration is preparing to not only put down the rebellion, but to be in condition when that feat is accomplished, to be able to dafy "the world in arms." This is presumed to be the real cause of the present draft. It cannot be that the administration thinks more soldiers than we already have necessary to conquer a rebellion which is already erumbling. Within the past thirty days we have captured fully one third of the rebel armies, and from all accounts, the balance is fast losing hope, and becoming entirely demoralized. The total loss of the Confederates, during the last twenty days, in killed, wounded and missing, fully reaches one hundred thousand men. A proclamation from the President, civing pardon and protection to the Seuthern people, would, we verily believe, scatter the conspirators in three months; now that the

Were peace between us firmly establish-

# Lucid Movements.

One of the New York radical papers by some half dozen village musicians .- which, last week, thought it treason to even Next comes the bridegroom between his discuss the acts of the Adminstration, to say two groomsmen, and then forty or fifty nothing of taking arms to resist conscription

perhaps, with pistols and guns in their But in this country, where the laws are hands. A kind of baggage wagon brings made by the people themselves, and the up the rear, laden with food and drink for courts are accessible to all, there are no these merry pilgrims. At the entrance of such causes for discontent and revolt .- If every village stands a triumphal arch laden our rulers do wrong we can punish them bewith flowers and ribbons, and evergreens: fore the tribunals provided, or get rid of and as they pass beneath it, the wedding them through the ballot box. The highest guests fire a salute, and the whole process. of them exist but for a day; their power on stop, and straight from every pocket are temporary and their misdeeds may all flies a black jack filled with punch or bran. be corrected by peaceable and practicable dy. It is passed from hand to hand among methods. Political majorities cannot enthe crowd; provisions are brought from dure unless their acts are conformed to the

All this is very well replies the World. but the radicals will have the goodness to understand that whatever resistence has been or may be offered our Irish or by any other citizens of the United States to the acts of our rulers" has been challenged by the haughty and defiant denial of these fundamental principles on the part of the Administration and the party for which they speak. In the face of the growing popular protest against the constitutionality and the wisdom of the Conscription act, and of the popular demand that this protest should be heard and passed upon in the courts of law. streaming into the farmer's yard, and riding the organs of the administration have officially proclaimed that the courts shall not be 'accessible' for any such purpose .-They have overridden the law so openly and so often, they have flung it aside so contemptuously, that they alone are responsible, and will by history be held responsible, for the passion of a people maddened by the lawless power into the lawless assertion of liberty.

# Get Enough Sleep.

We have often heard young men remark onired. The habit of going without suffiorder of nature. If folks will persist in turnand living in idleness-the constitution that Hunter probably killed himself by taking too little sleep. "Four hours' rest at The dinner is served, and the pride sits night, and one after dinner, cannot be