

THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

W. H. ACOBY, Publisher.

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

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STAR OF THE NORTH

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Choice Poetry.

OUR COUNTRY'S DEED.

They live to God, they live to God,
Though gone from human sight!
The good and brave, who left their homes
To battle for the right.

To thee, O God, they still live on,
Through ceaseless their mortal strife;
And wait the triumph of the cause,
More dear to them than life.

In sight of men they seem to die,
And perish from the earth;
But Thou dost give them, even here,
A new, immortal birth.

Though chastened for a little time,
Though dost remark their pain;
To die, in order for the right,
Is, e'en to suffer, to gain.

For to their Country still they live,
And, on our roll of fame,
Recorded shall forever stand
Each brave and honored name!

SOLDIER-SUFFRAGE.

BLOOMSBURG, Sept. 4, 1863.

Dear Sir:—
In reply to your letter of 22nd of
August, in relation to Soldier-voting, I
have prepared and now transmit you a
Paper which contains the information re-
quested.

I am, Dear Sir,
Very truly yours,
C. R. BUCKALEW.
Hon. Geo. Scott, Catawissa.

An examination of the Statutes, De-
clarations of the Supreme Court, and proposed
Amendment to the Constitution, upon the
subject of civil Suffrage by Citizens of
Pennsylvania in Military Service.

By an act of the General Assembly,
passed 29th March 1813, it was provid-
ed:—"That whenever any of the citizens
of this commonwealth having a right to
vote at a general election, shall be in ac-
tual military service under a requisition
from the President of the United States,
or otherwise, on the days appointed by law
for holding general elections within this
commonwealth, each and every such citi-
zen shall be entitled to exercise the right
of suffrage at such place as may be pre-
scribed by the commanding officer of the
company, or troop, to which he or they
shall respectively belong, as fully as if he
or they were present at the usual place of
election, any provision in any act or acts
now in force to the contrary notwithstanding;
provided however, that no such election
shall be held if the company or troop
to which such person or persons shall be
attached, shall be within two miles of the
usual place of holding elections, at the
time of holding such election."

By the second section, "the captain or
commanding officer of each company, or
troop, shall act as Judge, and the first
lieutenant or second officer in command,
shall act as Inspector, at such election, so
far as shall relate to the proper company
or troop to which such officers shall belong."
There are other sections regulating re-
turns, &c.

This old statute was superseded by the
forty-third and some of the following sec-
tions, of the general election law of 2nd
July 1839. The 43d section of this law,
reads as follows:—

"Whenever any of the citizens of this
commonwealth, qualified as hereinbefore
provided, shall be in any actual military
service in any detachment of the militia
or corps of volunteers, under a requisition
from the President of the United States,
or by the authority of this commonwealth,
on the day of the general election as
aforesaid, such citizens may exercise the
right of suffrage at such place as may be
appointed by the commanding officer of the
troop or company to which they shall re-
spectively belong, as fully as if they were
present at the usual place of election: Pro-
vided, that no member of any such troop
or company, shall be permitted to vote
at the place so appointed, if at the time of
such election he shall be within ten miles
of the place at which he would be entitled
to vote, if not in service as aforesaid."

The forty-fourth section is similar to the
second one of the act of 1813 above men-
tioned, except in the new provision it con-
tains, that in case of the neglect or refusal
of the officers designated, to serve at
such election, the officers "next in com-
mand" in companies or troops, shall act
as judges and inspectors. The proceedings
for conducting such elections shall, as far
as practicable, be the same as those at or-
dinary general elections. By the forty-
fifth section the manner in which the offi-

cers holding such elections shall be sworn,
is directed. The forty-sixth expressly de-
clares that all penalties upon officers and
electors for violation of law at ordinary
elections, shall extend to those provided
for by the act. The four sections next
following, relate to returns and to the
enumeration of votes by return judges.
It is to be remarked, that all the returns
directed to be made are to be transmitted
through the mails.

Under these acts, or rather under that
of 1839 which stands in place of the older
statute, it is plain, that persons drawn for
the military service of the United States
under the conscription act of Congress of
3d March 1863, are not authorized to vote.
For the act of 1839 applies only to "de-
tachments of militia" and to "corps of vol-
unteers" in service under State authority,
or under a requisition upon the State from
the President of the United States. In
1839, and always previously, conscription
by the United States was quite unknown,
and no provision was made for persons
who might be drawn into service by it.
Therefore, even if this law should be held
valid, conscripts could not vote under it.
They, like citizens in civil life, would be
obliged to vote, if they voted at all, in
their proper home election districts and not
elsewhere.

Again, the act of 1839, following the
example of the act of 1813, provides only
for votes to be given at the general elec-
tions, which, by our Constitution are fixed
on the second Tuesday of October of each
year.

It follows, that there could be no vot-
ing under this law at Presidential elec-
tions, at the annual spring elections, or at
municipal or special elections fixed at oth-
er times within the year than the second
Tuesday of October. At none of these
can the right of suffrage be exercised "on
the day of the general election, as afore-
said," to which occasion the privileges con-
ferred by the act are limited.

Nor does it seem contemplated, or reason-
ably possible, that elections should be
held under this act, except in companies
or troops under complete state organiza-
tion, with citizen officers. The command-
ing officer of the troop or company is to
fix the place of election, and the officers
are to hold it, to be sworn, and to make
returns. Only citizens of the State, or
persons owing allegiance to her laws, can
be directed by her to perform such duties.
Ground has already been shown for hold-
ing that citizens of this State who volun-
teer into companies raised by other States,
or directly into the service of the United
States, independent of State organization,
cannot vote: For the same reason of ex-
clusion applies to them that applies to
United States conscripts, to wit: that they
are not included in the terms of the act of
1839. But beyond this, where the offi-
cers of any troop or company, the mem-
bers of which are qualified to vote, shall
neglect or refuse to appoint, to hold, or to
make return, of an election, the whole pro-
ceeding must fail; and where such officers
are not citizens of this State (which may
be often the case) they cannot be punished.
There can be no pretence of power on be-
half of our State to extend her laws civil
or criminal over persons beyond her bor-
ders in United States service, and who
owe her none of the duties of citizenship.

I assume that the act was intended to
have operation and authorize voting as
well beyond as within the State limits.
Notwithstanding respectable professional
opinion to the contrary, this conclusion
may be drawn from the following points:—
1st, that all the election returns are to be
made through the United States mails
which can convey them from remote points.
2d, That military service rendered the
United States by our citizens, will usually
be service beyond the State boundary.
3d, The practice under the act in 1847
during the Mexican war, and 1861. 4th,
The inequality of allowing some qualified
soldiers to vote and excluding others; the
enjoyment of the right depending upon the
circumstance of place at the time of the
election over which the voter, being sub-
ject to military orders, can exercise no
control. Lastly, may be considered, the
situation of the State and country when the
act of 29 March 1813 was passed. In the
spring of that year the invasion of Can-
ada was intended. Strong efforts were
to be made to obtain control of the lakes
and of the country beyond them; to re-
trieve the Hull disaster; to chastise the
savages, and to secure ourselves against
insult and danger along the entire border.
Pennsylvania soldiers were then in the
army of Gen. Harrison in Northern Ohio
and at other places beyond the State lines,
and the military operations in which they
were to participate, were also to be con-
ducted beyond them. Under these circum-
stances this act to authorize soldier-voting
was passed. It was probably intended to
encourage enlistments and volunteering,

and to operate extra-territorially, at places
outside the State, to which militia and vol-
unteers were to be sent.

Having now shown the terms and ex-
tent of the law regulating suffrage by per-
sons in military service, we may proceed
to examine the question of its validity.
For that has been assailed and judgment
has gone against it in the highest court of
the commonwealth. The statute is pro-
nounced by that court to be no law, and
void, because it contradicts the first sec-
tion of the third article of the Constitution
of Pennsylvania. That section reads:—
"In elections by the citizens every
white freeman of the age of twenty one
year, having resided in this state one
year, and in the election district where he
offers to vote ten days immediately preced-
ing such election, and within two years
paid a state or county tax which shall
have been assessed at least ten days be-
fore the election, shall enjoy the rights of
an elector," &c.

This is the fundamental law which ex-
cludes all other law inconsistent therewith.
The man who falls within this exact de-
scription of an elector, has a complete
right to vote of which no Legislature can
deprive him, and upon the man who is de-
ficient in any one particular here men-
tioned, no Legislature can confer the right.
It is not in the power of Judge, or Gov-
ernor, or Legislator, to change one hairs-
breadth the electoral requirements here
recited, and they are each bound by
solemn oath to support the Constitution
which contains them.

Let the words relating to residence in
an election district be taken according to
their plain meaning, and as they must
have been understood by the people when
adopted by them as part of the Constitu-
tion, and what do they import? Clearly,
in any given case, these three things:
1st, the existence of an election district;
2d, residence therein for ten days, and
3d, an offer to vote there. But the act of
1839 utterly disregards all these condi-
tions upon which suffrage is made to de-
pend, and attempts to authorize elections
without them. It establishes no election
districts; it adopts for its purposes none
already formed; and it neither requires
nor contemplates any fixed residence, or
any offer to vote, within a district. The
word district includes the ideas of territory
and boundary, and the term election dis-
trict, as used and perfectly familiar in this
State, means a limited portion of territory
within which the right of suffrage may be
exercised by qualified residents, thereof,
and to which, as to them, that right is re-
stricted.

The act of 1839 like that of 1813, au-
thorizes "the commanding officer of the
troop or company" to appoint the place of
election, but this has nothing to do with
the formation of districts, and none are,
in fact, to be formed or established. Fix-
ing places of election—selecting the precise
spots within districts where voting is to
take place—is quite a different thing from
establishing districts, and if it were not,
the legislature could not delegate its pow-
ers for such purposes to a military officer.

But the non-requirement of a fixed re-
sidence of the voter at the place of vot-
ing, for the purpose of suffrage under this law,
quite as clearly condemns it. "Having
resided * * * ten days immediately pre-
ceding such election, &c.," he shall enjoy
the rights of an elector; so says the
Constitution. "Being in actual military
service on the day of election, he shall
enjoy the right of suffrage, &c.," says the
statute. No previous residence whatever
is required at the place "where he offers
to vote"—at the place "appointed by the
commanding officer of the troop or com-
pany"—even if such place could, by some
strange use of language, be called "an
election district." He may see this place
and the region about it, for the first time,
on the very day or the very hour when he
votes, and may leave it forever a moment
after his vote is given.

But it may be said (and nothing else can
be said), that he votes by virtue of his
continued residence in his proper election
district at home; that such constructive
home residence fulfils the requirement of
the Constitution, and enables him to vote
at the "place" where he may happen to be.
But this argument is utterly shattered and
destroyed by citing against it the strong,
clear words of the Constitution itself:—"re-
sided * * * ten days"—"in the election
district where he offers to vote!" Indi-
sputably, by these words the place
where a citizen may vote is constitutionally
declared to be within the very election dis-
trict of his residence, or, as said by the
Supreme Court—"constraining the words
according to their plain and literal import
* * * they mean, undoubtedly, that the
citizen, possessing the other requisite qual-
ifications, is to have a ten day's residence
in an election district, and is to offer his
ballot in that district."

This provision relating to the district
residence of voters was not in existence

when the act of 1813 was passed. It was
one of the amendments made to the Con-
stitution in 1838, prior to which time only
a State residence of two years was re-
quired. An examination of the debates
of the Convention which framed it, will
show, that it was intended to secure elec-
tions against fraud, and to bear the con-
struction now given, and which is required
by its very language.

If persons having a district residence
were allowed to vote beyond their districts
—beyond the neighborhoods where they
are known—and even as in cases under
this act of 1839 beyond the limits of the
Commonwealth—the very frauds, irregu-
larities and confusion which the amend-
ment was intended to prevent, would come
into existence, to degrade the elections and
afflict the people. But if the act of 1839
were held to be good law, the legislature
could authorize, not soldiers merely but
other citizens, to vote outside their proper
districts and at remote points, with all the
evil consequences just stated.

Untenable, however, as is this position
that home-residence may be made to sup-
port voting abroad—condemned as it may
be by the fundamental law and by reason-
—it points to an important doctrine or
principle of law which is next to be con-
sidered.

The citizens who compose the detach-
ments of militia and corps of volunteers
mentioned in the act of 1839, do not lose
their claims to be considered residents of
the State and of their respective election
districts, by entering into military service,
for temporary periods, and under the or-
ders or at the instance of their State gov-
ernment. They are justly considered as
temporarily absent upon the public busi-
ness, without such surrender or waiver of
their citizen-rights as would follow an
ordinary removal of a citizen into another
State or country. This most reasonable
and just doctrine is completely supported
by authority and stands sure.

Residence within the State or district
does not require for its maintenance the
constant bodily presence therein of the
individual who claims it. He resides there
if he have there his domicile, or (borrow-
ing a good word from a Saxon instead of a
Latin original) his permanent place of
abode.

If he go forth at the command of his
State, to breast in its behalf the shock of
war, he does not loosen his grasp upon
his home, and when he returns to that
home, perhaps scarred and broken, he re-
sumes the exercise of his electoral rights
as if he had been always there corporally
present.

This doctrine of home-voting resting
upon home-residence, is supported by com-
mon usage at our elections, and by the
very decision of the Supreme Court now
under review. Hundreds or thousands of
volunteers and militiamen have so voted
in this State since the outbreak of the war,
and thousands will so vote at the general
election now approaching. But the clear-
ness and certainty of this right tell with
decisive effect against the lawfulness of
voting abroad, and must oblige an advo-
cate of the latter to maintain, that an
elector can have two legal residences at
one time, or that he can vote at either of
two different places of election on the same
day.

It remains to say, in this place, that the
Supreme Court has not decided that soldiers
cannot vote, but simply that all citizens,
whether soldiers or civilians, must vote in
accordance with the Constitution of the
Commonwealth. The opinion of the Court,
which will be found in the 5th volume of
Wright's Reports, page 403, is most full,
forcible, and satisfactory, and should be
read by any one who desires to form an
intelligent and final opinion upon the sub-
ject to which it relates.

In consequence of the decision that
soldier-voting, outside of proper districts,
was unconstitutional, a Joint Resolution
proposing an amendment to the Constitu-
tion was brought forward at the last session
of the Legislature, and was passed by an
unanimous vote in both Houses. That
proposition is as follows:

"There shall be an additional section to
the third article of the Constitution, to be
designated as section four, as follows:—

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qual-
ified electors of this Commonwealth shall be
in any actual military service under a
requisition from the President of the United
States or by the authority of this Com-
monwealth, such elector may exercise the
right of suffrage, in all elections by the
citizens, under such regulations as are or
shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if
they were present at their usual place of
election."

If this proposition should be again ap-
proved or passed by the next Legislature,
it can then after a notice of three months,
be submitted to a vote of the people for
their adoption or rejection, and upon adop-
tion by them would become a part of the
Constitution.

It will be observed that this proposed
amendment follows in part only the pecu-
liar phraseology of the act 1839, in desig-
nating the persons in military service to
whom it extends. It speaks in the lan-
guage of that act, of persons "in any
actual military service," and then, drop-
ping the words, "in any detachment of
the militia or corps of volunteers," contin-
ues, "under a requisition from the Presi-
dent of the United States, or by the au-
thority of this Commonwealth." The
effect of the suppression of the words
stated, is not perfectly clear. The word
"requisition" in the act of 1839, means a
call or demand made by the President
upon the State. If it is intended to have
the same meaning in this amendment,
perhaps there is no change of sense pro-
duced by the suppression, as such requisi-
tions would at all events be filled by "de-
tachments of militia or corps of volunteers."
But the writer of the amendment may have
intended to give this word "requisition" a
more extensive meaning, so as to include
any demand or order for troops from this
State, whether directed to the State au-
thorities or not. It is one of the imper-
fections of this amendment, that the mean-
ing of this important part of it, should be
open to dispute. If conscripts are to be
included in the amendment, and to exer-
cise the right of suffrage under it, it will
be important to turn to the 34th Section
of the Conscription set of 3d March 1863,
which provides:—

"That all persons drafted under the
provisions of this act, shall be assigned by
the President to military duty in such
corps, regiments, or other branches of the
service, as the exigencies of the service
may require."

How soldiers dispersed under this pro-
vision, scattered in all parts of the service,
mingled with men and commanded by offi-
cers of other States and countries, can ex-
ercise the right of suffrage under the regu-
lations of the act of 1839, or of any other
State act of similar character, it is difficult
to conceive.

The proposed amendment applies to
"all elections by the citizens," and is not
confined to "general elections" as are the
acts of 1813 and 1839. It is comprehen-
sive, and at Presidential elections it would
doubtless be convenient and effective in
aid of a President who desired a re-elec-
tion, or desired to select his successor.
As Commander-in-Chief of all in military
service, he could control the whole pro-
ceeding, and the country would be relieved
from all those harassing doubts and that
vexatious uncertainty, as to results, which
have heretofore characterized our Presi-
dential elections.

When this amendment again comes up
in the Legislature for action, it will be im-
portant to examine carefully its form, the
signification of the word "requisition"
which it contains, and its probable opera-
tion and effect in future Presidential elec-
tions: in short, whether its departures from
the philosophy and provisions, of the act
of 1839, are improvements or not. This
is rendered particularly necessary by the
introduction into the policy of the United
States of the plan or system of conscrip-
tion, which (as already stated,) dispenses
with calls or requisitions upon the State
government and sets upon the citizen, es-
tablishing an entirely new military rela-
tion between the citizens of the State and
the government of the United States. It
will be necessary that the amendment
have such form that it will fairly accom-
plish its purpose and stand undisturbed
and unperverted by contact with new
plans of military action or policy adopted
by the United States: Otherwise, it may
possibly happen, that complete control
over State elections will be transferred to
the Federal Government, although such
result is neither desired nor contemplated
in amending the Constitution.

Appeals are now made to soldiers by
party newspapers and orators, to oppose
Judge Woodward at the coming election
because, in the regular course of his duties,
he was obliged to decide the question of the
constitutionality of the act of 1839, and
did decide it, along with other judges of
the Supreme Court, honestly and truly.—
Neither he nor his colleagues could have
decided the Constitution. They were, as
honest men, bound to declare it as they
found it, and apply it to the case before
them. That their decision was correct
and stood upon sound, honest reasons,
has been shown in the foregoing examina-
tion of it, and will still more clearly ap-
pear upon an examination of their pub-
lished opinion. The conclusion is there-
fore clear, that instead of incurring cen-
sure, they may justly claim the confidence,
respect and approval of every soldier who
possesses that sense of honor, leading to
the discharge of duty, which military ser-
vice is calculated to inspire in any manly
breast.

Great Lincoln Picture Gallery.

Through the politeness of several paint-
ers, men of remarkable genius, we have
received a list of drawings and paintings
which are to be placed on exhibition at
Washington, immediately after the 4th of
March, 1865. They are as follows:

No. 1. A view of the Cave of Famine; a
lean, ghastly figure placed a sentinel at the
entrance. A graveyard in the distance with
400,000 graves; at the right are 200,000
cripples, and on the left an uncountable
throng of widows and orphans. A remark-
able picture dedicated to Abe Lincoln.

No. 2. Judas Iscariot in the act of be-
traying a charcoal sketch—dedicated to E.
M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

No. 3. St. Nostan relating his interview
with the devil. A copy—dedicated to Ma-
jor Gen. B. F. Butler.

No. 4. A group of gamblers quarrelling
at all hours. After the manner of Tedors—
dedicated to the Republican contractors.

No. 5. Tom Thumb speaking through a
trumpet, with the intention to pass him-
self off for the Belgian Giant—dedicated to
several Major Generals.

No. 6. A miser cutting up a naval flag,
and converting it into money bags—dedi-
cated to Gideon G. Wells and his brother-in-
law, Morgan.

No. 7. A rope dancer balancing an em-
pty pitcher on his chin—dedicated to Wm. H.
Seward.

No. 8. A man crushed to death under
several tons of green paper, which fell from
a scaffolding over his head. A frightful
picture—dedicated to S. P. Chase.

No. 9. A white man embracing a negro
wench. An immodest picture—dedicated
to Charles Sumner.

No. 10. Forty thieves breaking into a
Government Treasury—dedicated to the
friends of the administration.

No. 11. Five satires teaching the devil
how to lie—dedicated to the editor of the
Herald.

No. 12. A crowd of negroes stripping
the shirt off a white man, and leaving him
naked—dedicated to the last Congress.

No. 13. A throng of white men and ne-
groes setting fire to the temple of Liberty—
An immense picture; canvass 40 feet by
42—dedicated to the Republican party.

No. 14. A drunken white man, with his
face painted like a negro, holding a banjo
in his hand singing, "John Brown's soul is
marching on"—dedicated to John W. For-
ney.

No. 15. A picture of the infernal regions,
with the devils all unchained. Labelled,
"The United States in the reign of Lincoln
the 17."

No. 16. Haman hanging on the gallows
which he prepared for Mordecai—dedi-
cated to the Herald.

No. 17. "The Union League," being the
picture of a mob of white men and negroes
trying to split a rail labelled: "The Union."

No. 18. Diplomatic dinner at the White
House. His Excellency the Minister from
Hayti, seated between Mrs. Lincoln
and the charming Miss Chase. The
seats of the rest of the diplomatic corps all
vacant. John W. Forney standing behind
the chair of the Haytian Minister dressed
as a waiter. A very spirited painting.

No. 19. Henry Ward Beecher, in the act
of praying to the devil to send famine, pes-
tence and the sword upon a slavely cursed
Union.

No. 20. Reverend Drs. Cheever and
Tyng at a clandestine interview with Satan,
in front of the pulpit in Cheever's church.
Satan in the act of delivering an opinion in
favor of a superior race of men to spring
from an amalgamation of whites and blacks
—Cheever and Tyng appear delighted. A
fine painting, and an excellent likeness of
the three worthy friends.

No. 21. A copperhead chasing a huge
black snake, which is running away with
alightening velocity.

These paintings will form one of the
most remarkable picture galleries in the
country, not only on account of the great
merit as works of art, but as well for their
historical and local interests. It is hoped
that the next Congress will purchase the
whole Gallery, and make it permanent
attraction to draw literary men and artists
from all parts of the world to Washington
—Old Guard.

A Draft Story.

We find the following in the Drawer of
Harper's monthly.

The enrolling officer of Salisbury District,
Maryland was very active and through in
the performance of his duty. One day he
went to the house of a countryman, and find-
ing none of the male members at home, he
made inquiry of the old woman about the
number and age of the "males" of the fam-
ily. After naming several the old lady
snapped—"Is there no one else?" asked
the officer—"No replied the woman, "none
except Billy Bray." "Billy Bray, where is
he?" "He was at the barn a minute ago,"
said the old lady. Out went the officer,
but could not find the man. Coming back
the worthy officer questioned the old lady
as to the age of Billy, and went away, af-
ter enrolling his name among those to be draft-
ed. The time of drafting came, and among
those on whom the lot fell was Billy Bray.
No one knew him. Where did he live? The
officer who enrolled him was called on to
produce, and, lo and behold, Billy Bray
was a Jackson!—and stands now on the list
of drafted men as forming one of the quota,
of Maryland.

Life and Love.

What lessons are embodied in thy teach-
ings! Stern lessons, as we in our days
of hope and happiness, could never think
encountering as we set sail under sunny skies,
and our bark glided pleasantly over smooth
waters; we did not dream of the clouds,
the storm, the tempest, that came all too
soon and awakes us from our fond security.

Time, the great monitor of all hearts
teaches us the undeniable and stern truth,
that change is written on all things; but
the saddest is death. Oh, how horrible is
the wreck of hearts and homes, when the
messenger relentless and unerring in his
march, takes from our midst the brave and
strong; prayer and tears are of no avail;
life's lesson we must all learn, life's bur-
dens we must bear.

Who has not seen some of their loved
ones wrapped in the cold garments of the
grave and borne to the innumerable city
of the dead? When we remembered that in our
wanderings through life's paths we should
meet them no more, see their kindly beam-
ing smile, hear their loved tones no more,
have we not in anguish of soul, uttered the
wail of a bleeding heart, let me die for all
this bread earth I have brought me to live for;
but we cannot die when we wish to most;
we may weep at many a grave before we
reach our own.

Who has not wept over broken hopes
and severed ties? Who has not seen, one
by one life's cherished dreams depart, its
golden chalice turned to bitterness; or
snatched rudely from our grasp the hope
and trust of years?

Oh, who cannot say, when all our hard-
earned hopes are crushed, our household goods
are scattered and broken, I would not live
always!

Drafted Men Given the same Bonities as Volunteers.

There are few who understand the pro-
visions of the conscription act place drafted
men on terms of perfect equality with vol-
unteers, giving them the same Government
bounty, the same title of pensions, the same
pay, the same everything. When the
statement has been made heretofore, many
have discredited it; and to end all questions
upon the subject, we quote from the act it-
self:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all
persons thus enrolled shall be subject for
two years after the first day of July suc-
ceeding the enrollment, to be called into
the military service of the United States,
and to continue in service during the pre-
sent rebellion, not, however, exceeding the
term of three years; and when called into
service shall be placed on the same footing
in all respects as volunteers, for the three years
or during the war, including advance pay and
bounty as now provided by law.

A Mother's Grave.

Earth has some sacred spots where we
feel like tossing die the shoes from our feet,
and treading with holy reverence; where
common words of pleaster are unfitting;
places where friendship's hand lingered in
each other, where where vows have been
plighted, prayers offered and tears of parting
shed.—Oh, how the thoughts hover around
such places, and travel back through im-
measurable space to visit them. But of
all the spots on the green earth, none is so
sacred as that where rests, waiting the
resurrection, those who once lived and
cherished. Hence in all ages, the better
portion of mankind have chosen the loved
spots they have loved to wander at event-
ide and weep alone. But among the char-
nel houses of the dead if there is one spot
more sacred than the rest, it is a mother's
grave, there sleeps the mother of our infan-
cy—she whose heart was a stranger to ev-
ery other feeling. But love, and who could
always find excuses for us when we could
none for ourselves. There she sleeps and
we love the very earth for her sake.

OUTRAGE UPON DEMOCRATIC WOMEN.—We
find the following extraordinary statement
in the New Lisbon (Ohio) Patriot of the 16th
inst.:

"We are informed that on Tuesday even-
ing, in Liverpool, about thirty women and
five men dressed in women's clothes, started
out with tar and feathers after the Demo-
cratic women in that town. They first
went into the house of Mrs. Morris, a widow
woman, and a boy called her to the door.
He then took hold of her and tore off all her
clothes except her chemise. The crowd of
fiends then came up, and dressed her in a
coat of tar and feathers. They next went
to the house of Mrs. Lee, whose husband
died in the army three months ago. She
fought like a tiger, but the low she-fiends
succeeded in treating her in the same way.
Five other Democratic women were tarred
and feathered."