STAR OF THE NORTH.

WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, DEC'R 9, 1638.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row New York; are duly authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions and advertising for the *Star of the North*, published at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Penn'a.

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FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864,

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN,

Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention

Breakers Ahead.

There are ominous signs that the fatal crash in our financial affairs, which all know is inevitable, sooner or later, is not far off. Wall Street is more than usually feverish and as Congress is in session, the anxiety for Mr. Chase to open his plans for the future, knows no bounds. Every thing now obeys the nod and beck of the great Shinplaster King at Washington He makes and unmakes fortunes as he pleases. He sets up one and pulls down another. He has been holding forth inducements that the war would be of short duration, but, year after year, he is compelled to increase his estimates and confess that he has been utterly mistaken. Even his own friends begin to tremble.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Washington, has the following ominous paragraph :

When the deluded followers of Abolition get so they can see "breakers ahead," we shall have advanced one step towards peace. So long as the heartless villains who urge on this war see only riches, and wealth, and luxury before *them*, no matter how much death, bloodshed, misery and desolation are before other people, so long will they cry out for slaughter and extermination. But let the tables turn. Let it no longer be for the interest of these men to war upon the South, and how soon would all their pretended love for the Union vanish. Why, it is not four years since that Horace Greeley was proving that the South was a positive curse and expense to the North, and that it would be a good thing to get rid of her, yet now she is so valuable that we must bankrupt our people and ruin ourselves in order to whip her into subjection. The very men now spending millions of money in an expedition to Texas, were the very ones who contended, with all their might, against allowing her to come into the Union when she offered to do so without money and without price. And, strange to say, Massachusetts, which was the head and front of the opposition to that measure, now furnishes the General and most of the soldiers to compel Texas to do that which, in 1847, she so strenuously opposed. Yea, and she actually passed a resolution to secede from the Union if Texas was annexed, and only failed to do so because the pluck of her Abolition bullies was not equal to their bragging. Since the war broke out, however, she has made a good speculation by it. The withdrawal of the southern members enabled her to pass a tariff for the express benefit of New England manufacturers, which she did at once, without waiting. Since then she has been manufacturing army goods, and muskets, rifles, &c., &c. We all pay taxes to her in everything we wear, and she is getting along finely. But her prosperity is of the cobweb order. A breath will sweep it away one of these days, when the grand shinplaster bubble explodes. All instinctively feel that this event cannot be far off, but each one sails along, hoping that it will not strike him amidships. Wall street is as nervous as a burglar in a bank, who starts at every sound, and is frightened at his own shadow. Prudent men will shorten sail in these times. Keep near shore, and make port as often as possible; but Wall street gamblers, like all other gamblers, will venture until the last shinplaster is gone, and not see the breakers until it is too late.

"The greatest folly of my life was the issuing of the emancipation proclamation."

Such were the words of President Lincoln to Wendell Phillips last January, according to the testimony of the latter in a speech he made at Music Hall in new Haven. Before the issuing of that document, President Lincoln gave it as his opinion that it would be of no more effect than the "Pope's bull against the comet;" and after he had given it to the world he regards it as "the greatest folly of his life," and did not scruple to so inform one of the most influential leaders of the fanatical faction who had forced him into the objectionable measure.

MR. D. S. DICKENSON on abolitionism in 1860.—"If Satan had been commissioned to scourge mankind, he could have not better fulfilled his mission than by turning Abolition disunionist, and preaching the doctrines they preach. They are desperate men from all parties—the lame, the frail, and the blind gathered together, and what are they going to do? Going to help freedom! Freedom for whom? Their every effort jeopardizes freedom; and if only their efforts prevailed, we would not have a free government."

THE PRINTER, a very useful and interesting typographical journal, has made its way to our sanctum once more. It certainly is an indispensible work to the craft. Printed in good style, on white paper, with clear type. Price, one dollar in advance.—Publisher, John Greason & Co., 172 Wm. St. New York.

Some of the Features of the War for the Union.

The emphatic language in which the Fathers of the Republic deprecated the use of force in the case of disobedient or refractory States has been completely lost on the self-styled Constitutional men of these days. With a dogged persistence that is proof alike against reason and the facts of history, they insist that the war shall go on until the Federal authority is re established in every State of the Old Union. Well, their policy has been tried for more than two years and a half, and we believe even they, or at least the candid portion of them, will admit that we are worse off than when the strife began. We ask, then, if we have not during this period, been guilty of acts toward the South which would render any other Union than that maintained by the strong arm an impossibility? Have we not sought to carry out point by such means as Russia is now employing in Poland, or as England has used for centuries in Ireland? Has the war differed in any respect from all other wars waged for the consolidation of empires? Has ours not been characterized by the same features—by towns and dwellings given to the flames; by the desolation of extended tracts of country; by the prostration of commerce; by scenes of plunder and wanton destruction of private property; by outrages on the weaker sex that make the blood run cold to read or think of, in a word, is not the record of this war for the Union marked by just the same features that are to be found in the history of all wars waged for conquest and territorial dominion?

Now, while these are facts which cannot be controverted, is any man, be he a War Democrat or Republican, so stolid as not to see that a Union thus cemented can only be held together by precisely the same agency? Military subjugation means nothing more nor less than military occupation What the sword has acquired must be held by the sword. The sequel is evident—a standing army of half a million, with an outlay of at least two millions of dollars a day, the overthrow of constitutional government, and the establishment of a centralized military despotism, the oppression of labor by excessive taxation, and the building up of a privileged money class whose very existence must depend upon the continuance of despotic power in the hands of the Administration. Such will be the inevitable result of this monstrous fallacy called the War for the Union.

Now, let us look at the character of the men who direct and control the policy of the powers that be. Have they not heretofore, in their party organization, sustained principles and given utterence to sentiments utterly subversive of all law and order? Have they not shown themselves to be disorganizers of the worst stamp? Have they not set up their own opinion as above and superior to the decisions of the supreme tribunal of the country and called it the "higher law," from which they allow no appeal? Have they not again and again falsified their pledges to the people, and under the plea of military necessity, made war upon every right made sacred to American freemen by the bloody trials and sacrifices of the Revolution? All this they have done, and yet a large portion of the people, in complete abnegation of these facts, cling with tenacity to a policy that the great statesmen of the country have warned us again and again could only be productive of one result—the permanent establishment of a military despotism.

We have never hesitated to express our convictions in regard to the ends aimed at by the party in power, and we now warn the Democratic leaders that a longer persistence in their present support of the war policy will lead to the complete extinction of their party, and the absorption of all political power in the hands of the Administration. Do they not see that every Democratic voter who volunteers, or is drafted into the army weakens our strength, while it increases that of our enemy and the enemy of the country? Have they not seen, in the recent State elections, how this system has been made to work—how the Republican voters were sent home from the army, and the Democratic voters were retained, unless they pledged themselves to vote under instructions, and the surveillance of their military superiors? The Democratic Representatives in Congress must insist on a full investigation and exposure of this outrage upon citizen suffrage, and the party acting in co-operation with them, through their various organizations, must insist upon a suspension of hostilities with a view to reconstruction, or a settlement of the controversy on such grounds as may lead to a reunion at some future time. One thing is certain, that the integrity of the Republic can never be established by force. Mr. Seward is our authority for that; and another matter is equally certain, that the prolongation of this fratricidal conflict must terminate in the destruction of the only thing that rendered the Union valuable—Democratic Freedom. Will the Democracy be warned in time?

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—The closing number of this year, this quarto, is freighted with useful matters for those engaged on the farm, in the garden and household. There is a freshness in the reading and a practical applicability to the purposes intended that renders this publication of especial value. To show what care and attention is bestowed, a recent article on fences required a journey of some two thousand miles. It is the determination of the editor to make the Agriculturist a reliable journal in all it sets before the community. It is published in both English and German language. ORANGE JUDD A M., Park Row New York.

Gen. John H. Morgan, the noted rebel guerrilla who led the raid into Ohio last Summer, escaped from the Columbus Penitentiary with six of his Captains, on the night of the 27th, by cutting a hole in the floor of the cell into a sewer, and then scaling the outer wall. A telegram from Toronto says he arrived there on the 30th by railroad, would go to Halifax to take a steamer for Nassau.

Meeting of the National Union Committee.

CINCINNATI, Dec 4.—The National Union Committee met, yesterday, at the Burnett House, Ex-Governor William B. Campbell of Tennessee, acting as Chairman *pro tem*. Hon. Amos Kendall was chosen permanent President, and William C. Hand, of New York, Treasurer. A public meeting of the Convention was held at 12 o'clock to-day, when addresses were made by Hon. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, and others.

The subject of the next Presidency was fully discussed, and the nomination of General McClellan was urged upon the Advisory Committee; which Committee, at a meeting held this evening, postponed the subject until the 23d inst., at a meeting of the Committee in Philadelphia.

SERENO Nov 30 1865

Mr. Editor,—

Sir—Three of the Subscribers to your paper do not take there papers out of this office, namely, Montgomery Cox Umiah Chamberlin, and Calvin Halfpenny. You would oblige very much by discontinuing them as they are "in the way"

Respectfully F. P. Masters

Sereno, Col Pa

To W. H. Jacoby
Bloomsburg Pa

It would appear that these papers have not been taken out of the office.—*not discontinued*,—and of course as they are Democratic papers, "they are in the way." One of these subscribers informed us that he did not know the paper was sent, that he had been at the office several times, quite recently, and the Postmaster failed to hand him the papers, or even inform him such a paper was sent to his address, but allowed them to lay in the office for a month or two, and then sends them back to the editor, stating in a very unofficial manner, "they are not taken out of this office." Of course they are not, after failing to perform his duty, as we are informed. The paper had been discontinued on account of the draft inviting the editor to OLD ABE'S Shooting Match, and of course all our subscribers were not aware of our intention to again publish and send them the paper.—These Abolition P. Ms should be a little cautious, and not do anything that might look like taking the advantage of a Union soldier, even if he does edit an orthodox Democratic newspaper.

CONGRESS went in session on Monday last. As yet nothing has transpired of interest; we are not even able to announce the election of a Speaker. The Abolition wing in caucus nominated Colfax, of Indiana, for Speaker; and the Democratic caucus of the House after some consultation adjourned without making a nomination. The Message if delivered in time will appear in our next issue. It will be short.

THE young lady (?) who so civilly (?) yelled "Copperhead" after us upon the street, the other evening, will please accept our compliments. Fair sprig, lively female chimpanzee! May she live to grow as lofty as Cleopatra's Needle; may she become as great in circumference as Stromboli's base; may she become as handsome as Siheno; may she grow so old that Time can plough furrows upon her brow deep and wide and long enough to serve as rifle-pits for the Dirae, from which they can hurl forth their snakes and lighted torches; may Boreas fan her brow with an icy hurricane; may Jenpiter comb her hair with forked lightning and bathe her temples with a water-spout; may every Abolitionist in the land sue for her hand until they discover her Gorgon features, then let them fly hence in terror; may she at last marry a little old, lean, blind, deaf, dumb, lame, hunchback mule-beef contractor! These are all the best wishes for her welfare that we can think of just now. We may think of some more by the next time she dares to hiss "Copperhead" at us upon the street. We shall try and discover her name also, and we shall give her the benefit of a full, unabridged, regular etiquetteical acknowledgment.—*Lewisburg Argus.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—On yesterday afternoon Daniel M. Gearhart of Rush twp., Northumberland co. while in the stable of the Danville Hotel, accidently fell and in his fall stumbled against one of the horses in the stalls. The horse kicked him in the head, striking him above the temple, producing concussion or compression of the brain.—At the time of going to press, he remained in an insensible state, and great fears were entertained that his injuries might prove fatal.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

Is it true that Lincoln is going, in his forthcoming message, to recommend that the name of the *White House* be changed to that of *Black House*, and that Congress appropriate a sum to alter the color of that mansion? If the Republican Congressmen would vote to do this, and also vote that no man should sit in his seat in the Hall of Congress without a blackened face, after the manner of the negro minstrels, there would be a fitness of things, and a propriety in their acts which has not been displayed since they seized the government.

CHOICE OF PARENTS.—In all cases where exemption from draft is asked, on the ground that "two or more sons are liable to military duty," the choice must be made before Dec. 20th, and not postpond until the draft has been made. Last draft, owing to the law being new and imperfectly understood, parents were allowed to exempt one where two were drafted. This cannot be allowed in the January draft, and those interested cannot blame us if, through their own neglect, their claims for exemption upon this ground are made too late to have any effect.

INFANTICIDE.—Last week a case of infanticide occurred in our borough. The mother of an illegitimate child, impelled by shame or more devilish motive, threw her new born babe into a sink for the purpose of hiding all traces of her guilt, but the infant by its cries caused a search to be made, when it was rescued. It lived but a moment or two after. A jury was enpannelled by Esquire Brandon, who gave a verdict in accordance with the facts presented.—*Danville Intelligencer*

LATE WAR NEWS.

From Chattanooga semi-official accounts of General Hooker's repulse at Ringgold represent his loss at five hundred. The Federal army is now intrenching on the eastern slope of Mission Ridge, their pickets being posted two miles in advance along the western bank of the Chickamauga. The Federal retreat from Ringgold, seven miles to the Chickamauga, was quite precipitate, and closely followed up by the enemy, who now picket the eastern bank of the stream. General Bragg's headquarters are at Ringgold, and his army is massed in that neighborhood. General Grant has not yet sent any report of the result of his battle to Washington, but the number of prisoners captured is said to be six thousand four hundred and fifty, and the number of guns forty-six. The Federal loss in killed and wounded is stated at forty-five hundred. Everything is quiet at Chattanooga.

From Knoxville we receive nothing definate. General Longstreet does not appear yet to have raised the siege; for if he had, we certainly should have intelligence of it from General Burnside. There is no communication between Cumberland Gap and Knoxville yet. General Foster is idle on the Clinch river, twenty miles from the gap where he has but a handful of cavalry. He makes no attempt to advance any farther. A Federal force of three thousand is said to have left Chattanooga to aid Burnside, though the route taken is not very evident. The Confederates are represented to be in strong force at Loudon, twenty three miles west of Knoxville, and at Kingston, ten miles northwest of Loudon. Cannonading has been heard in that direction; so that it would seem the expedition had marched over the Cumberland Mountains, and was in conflict with the enemy; no progress appears to have been made by the expedition beyond Loudon, the Confederates having there a strong line of defence, formed by the Tennessee river. We can find no reliable intelligence of Longstreet's retreat. The numerous rumors to that effect are evidently manufactured at Cincinnati.

General Meade's army is at Brandy Station, with an outpost of cavalry at Culpeper. On Friday afternoon a light division of the enemy crossed the Rapidan at a point above Raccoon Ford. General Meade will not be able to drive them across, his line not being advanced sufficiently to do it, and the Confederate left being already posted on the north bank of the Rapidan. This crossing of the egemy indicates nothing beyond an adjustment of their position, however. There is no certainty yet as to Meade's successor, though it appears to be decided that he shall be removed.

There is intelligence from north Carolina that on November 25th, an expedition made from Newbern, in search of guerrilias, resulted in the capture of seventy-four men who were brought into the town. Thirteen large steamers successfully ran the blockade at Wilmington in one night—the 19th of November.

From Charleston there is news by a Southern medium as late as Thursday last The bombardment continued langnidly and with no effect. A few shells had been thrown into the city. At night calcium lights on the Ironsides, (which is surrounded by rafts,) and in battery Gregg, are employed to illuminate the harbor and discover the enemy's working parties. The siege has been in progress one hundred and fifty days.

Southern accounts from Texas state that General Banks' force at Brownsville is five thousand strong, and that he had made no capture of cotton.

A Confederate raid has been made from Arkansas into the heart of the Cherokee nation. The Federal General Blunt, whose business it is to protect the Indian Territory has lately been moving in such an incomprehensible manner that even the enemy cannot find him.

THE "loyal leagues" have become secret organizations, and in Connecticut notices were given to the initated by half a sheet of fool's cap, with a hole, in the shape of a coffin, cut in the middle of the paper, which is stuck up for a poster. The *coffin* is good. But an equally appropriate emblem of the "loyal leaguers" would be the picture of a negro standing on the skull of a white man."—*Union Argus.*

COURT is still in session as we go to press. We will give proceedings next week.—JUDGE ELWELL and Associates, Baldy and McReynolds, on the bench. There is a small turn out at this Court.

MARRIED.

At the parsonage, in Orangeville, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. J. Forrester, Mr. JOHN L. PARKER, to Miss ELIZABETH KANTZ, both of Columbia county.

On the 26th ult., by Rev. P. W. Mellick, at the house of Mr. John White, of Light Street, Mr. WILLIAM M. MATHER, of Rohrsburg, to Miss REBECCA ANN WHITE, of Light Street, Pa.

On Sunday morning, 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, in Bloomsburg by Rev D C. John, Mr. WILLIAM DAVIS, to Miss FANNIE BOMBOY.

On the 26th ult., by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. EDWIN F. SMITH, of Mahony City, Schuylkill county, Pa., to Miss HENRIETTA HUGHES, of Catawissa, Pa.

DIED.

In Bloomsburg on the 5th inst., CHARLES KAHLER, aged 61 years, 11 months and 8 days.

At Plymouth, Pa., August 8th, 1863, WILBER MELICK, aged 2 years and 3 mos. Also, on the 26th of November, FRANK DANA, aged 3 months, both sons of N. W. and M. E. Stecker.

In Hemlock township, on the 30th ult., at the residence of her son, Sylvester Pursel, MRS. MARY PURSEL, wife of the late Daniel Pursel dec'd., aged 91 years and 28 days.

In Bloomsburg, on the 25th ult, ALICE ANN, daughter of John and Sarah A. Brobst, aged 1 year and 5 months.

In Danville, on the 22nd ult., LIZZIE HUNTER, infant daughter of Rev. G. W. and Kate W Scott aged 5 weeks.

In Greenwood twp., Columbia county, on the 1st inst., ELIZABETH JOSEHINE, daughter of Andrew Jackson and Matilda Watts, aged 2 years, 6 months, and 14 days.