



STAR OF THE NORTH

WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

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FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864, GEORGE B. MCLELLAN, Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention.

To Republicans.

We have always believed that at least a portion of the Republican party—the honest laboring men, were sincere in their opinions. If so, how can they longer adhere to the party in power. There were first old line Whigs—believing in common with the Democratic party, that the States were all equal, and that each State was sovereign, and had a perfect right under the Constitution to control its own institutions. They believed in nationality and not in sectionalism. They were opposed to the treasonable doctrines of Abolitionism. But their leaders have drifted over to a full communion with the Abolition faction. Can you go with them? They have deceived you. They promised that they did not mean to interfere with the institutions of States. They promised that their principles would lead to no disaster, that they would preserve peace, reduce our expenditures, conserve economy and honesty, and bless the country. Take now the thieving, the taxes, the monstrous and increasing debt and all the ruin that is upon us, and see how they have falsified every promise. They cannot claim that they could not have prevented it. The power was in their hands, and when they could have compromised it, they would not. They were determined to revolutionize and free the negroes. Then comes colonization or amalgamation and equality in addition to all the ruin already upon us. Turn back and take a careful review of what they promised. Can any sensible man see where they were not?

GENERAL MCLELLAN on the 7th of July 1862, addressed a letter to the President, wherein he gives him the following good advice. If the President had heeded it how much better would be the condition of the country to day! It is not surprising that the General was superseded by Gen. Burnside, as he would not be made the tool of the administration to do its unwholy work. He was not friendly to the Abolition programme, hence his decapitation.

"The time has come when the Government must determine upon a civil and military policy covering the whole ground of our national trouble. The responsibility of determining, declaring, and supporting such civil and military policy, and of directing the whole course of national affairs in regard to the Rebellion, must now be assumed and exercised by you, or our cause will be lost. The Constitution gives you power sufficient even for the present terrible exigency. This Rebellion has assumed the character of war; as such it should be regarded and it should be conducted upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization. It should not be a war looking to the subjugation of people of any State in any event. It should not be at all a war upon population, but against armed forces and political organization—Neither confiscation or property, political executions of persons, territorial organizations of States, or forcible abolition of slavery should be contemplated for a moment."

In his late message the President says of his negro pets—"So far as tested, it is difficult to say that they are not as good soldiers as any." Of the grammatical smoothness of this sentence we have nothing to say, because it might perhaps be replied that it was none of our business; but we may be permitted to imagine what our white soldiers will think of it. It is a pronouncement by the President, of negro equality, at a point where the white soldier, who is proud that his mother is a white woman, will be likely to feel his pride most touched.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Central Committee met at the Merchant's Hotel in Philadelphia, on Wednesday. There was a large attendance of members, and it was resolved that the State Convention should be held in Philadelphia, city on Thursday, the 24th day of March.

GREENBACKS are printed at the rate of five millions a day, with the signatures and numbers all engraved, so that no signing nor numbering is required by anybody.—They are simply packed up in bundles, as they fall from the printing press, as so many shingles would be bound and sent off to market.

BULLY FOR HIM!—General Grant is reported to have said: "I aspire only to one political office. When this war is over, I mean to run for Mayor of Galena, (his place of residence,) and, if elected, I intend to have the sidewalk fixed between my house and the depot."

PRESIDENTS are getting common. The captain of a canal boat out West has just been presented with service—of five years in the Penitentiary, in consideration of the distinguished ability with which he plundered a passenger, and then kicked him overboard.

Are we to have Another President.

We know that many intelligent people who have looked closely and thoughtfully at the progress of usurpation, and watched with straining eyes and throbbing hearts the course of this administration, since their attention to retain power in their hands became obvious, entertain serious apprehensions that there will not be another Presidential election. On this point their doubts are so strong that they amount almost to conviction. But we were not aware until recently that Horace Greeley was one of the number; and we confess that we were somewhat startled when, in reading his brief remarks, following Wendell Phillips's speech at the Cooper Institute, we made the discovery that he was. In these remarks he made the astounding declaration, in substance, that it would be time to consider the question of succession to the Presidency, after we had ascertained whether we were to have another President. "He could not yet decide," he said, "whether we should have another President, but he hoped we would. When that question was decided it would be time," &c. Really, when Mr. Greeley expresses a doubt on the subject, there is ground for apprehension, and we cannot blame those who, with far less information as to the designs of those in power than he possesses, have come to the same conclusion, and begin to "despair of the Republic."

The World, in reference to the speech of the philosopher of the Tribune, says:

There is one point in that little speech of Mr. Greeley's which we cannot approach without pain. We refer to the misgivings he expressed as to whether we are to have another presidential election. This may have been the crude suggestion of the moment; it may have been cant; but even if it is the mature fruit of Mr. Greeley's reflections, it does no discredit to his understanding. The form of a presidential election, of some sort, we shall no doubt have in the coming year; but there is real danger that that form may be so deceitful and invalid that the people will not respect it. The possibilities of evil are so many that we can allude to but one or two of them. Suppose for example that there should be a close vote between the two leading candidates in the States which have maintained a steady loyalty, and an attempt should be made to control the result by electors (real or pretended) chosen in some of the seceded States.

The subject is so grave that we will endeavor to speak upon it without partisan bias. There is too much reason to fear that in the event we have supposed, the beaten party would not submit. If North Carolina should choose electors under the auspices of her existing State government, and their votes would elect the Democratic candidate, would the Republicans submit to have them counted? Would the Democrats submit to have them rejected? If again, the electoral vote of Louisiana would control the result, and electors should be chosen under the auspices of one of Mr. Lincoln's new governments, representing one-tenth of the voters and wholly controlled by him, would the Democrats consent to have these votes counted? Would the Republicans consent to have them excluded? There are various other ways in which the respect of the country for what purported to be a presidential election might be so shaken as to make it practically nugatory. In such an emergency we may be sure of this that lawless and vaulting ambition would not be idle. But precisely what plots would be formed, what conspiracies hatched, or whether the gordian knot would be cut by the sword, are things not given to mortal foresight to decree. We have believed from the first, that the war is a simple and easy matter compared with the political difficulties that will emerge with the success of our arms. Mr. Greeley may well look forward with apprehension to the straining not unlikely to be put on the timbers of the Constitution in the next Presidential election.

Abolition Preaching—Its Ultimate Result.

The ultimate result of Abolition pulpit preaching, says the Patriot and Union, will be rank infidelity, running into a fanaticism as wild as that which characterized the God-defying population of Paris, when the huge city poured its multitudinous swarms, to witness the crowning and worship of a common prostitute as the Goddess of Reason.

The wild Jacobins of the French metropolis had reached that pitch of madness by going through precisely the same preliminary process the false priests of the God of the Bible are now leading their flocks.

Who will condemn us for calling these repudiators of the Gospel, these recusers of Christ, false prophets?

Clothed in black garments and white neck-cloths, they cross the isles and ascend the pulpits dedicated to the worship of the true God, and after reading from the sacred volume, pervert its meaning, and opening their mouths, send from stentorian lungs the breath of hell. You hear no more from these false priests the language of Christ—they pour out no longer the "living waters" that flow only from the throne of the Most High—but instead their sermons are a continuous roar of mockery and crash of steel, so that the church seems a battle field, and instead of the soft, soothing words of Christ giving hope, and comfort and life, the ear is pained with the shrieks of the wounded, and appalled by the groans of the dying, and the moans of the widows and orphans. Under the preaching of these apostates from the faith, one feels as though he stood alone deep in human gore, for which they make God responsible, and praise and glory Him for the blood which their own evil passions and counsel has caused to be shed. It is no longer the God and Christ of the Sacred Volume they worship. They have deserted them as Solomon did, and sought after idols. They have gone far back into the ages of the past and chosen for their idol the most execrable deity of the Pagans. It is Moloch, "horrid God besmeared with blood of human sacrifice and parents' tears," to whom they now bow.

What wonder that the Church is divided and the flock scattered, when the false shepherds have exchanged the crook for the knife, and instead of protecting, destroy those who were committed to their charge? They are no longer true pastors and preachers, trying to save souls by stilling righteous precepts and desires—but human tigers howling for blood—"wolves in sheep's clothing," "roaring lions seeking whom they may devour." In the language of Christ they are like the Pharisees of old, who professed Godliness, but had none—"a generation of vipers," "whited sepulchers," fair enough to look upon, but within the rottenness and odor of death.

The result of this devilish play of the Abolition pulpit will be seen and felt, after "this cruel war is over," in the looseness of morals and the spread of infidelity throughout the whole land; for although, during the present period of excitement when the boom of cannon and the rattle of small arms, the command to advance, the shock of battle, the cry of victory, or the horrors of retreat, are telegraphed over the wires every day—men may listen to, and even applaud the wild blasphemy which now forms the eloquence of pulpit oratory; yet, after a while, when reason resumes her throne, when calmness succeeds passion, and the former days and doctrines are thought of, men will either renounce religion entirely as a farce, more fit to be enacted in a theatre than a church, or they will debase the false parsons and the false gods, and return again to the God of their fathers—the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—and to His true Christ the true Messiah, whose doctrine was not a doctrine of blood, but love, "peace and good will unto men."

Some will take the one course and some the other, but by far the greater number, disgusted with the attributes of the Abolition God, will renounce all religion and become infidels and atheists.

To the Democracy of Northumberland County.

It is doubtless known ere this to all of our readers, that the Northumberland County Democrat office was destroyed on the night of the 18th inst. Our presses were torn down and broken, imposing stones upset, tables, cases and stands, tumbled around the room, the types scattered and mixed, a large American flag stolen and a general destruction consummated.

Mr. Jesse M. Simson, the proprietor of the building, with his usual boldness and courage, went fearlessly up among the rioters, who were armed with pistols and swords, and was struck and pulled over the banister in his own house. His revolver, keys, pocket handkerchief, &c., were taken from him and stolen by the crowd, after which he tore loose from them and ran down stairs.

The lawlessness of the hour, during the absence of our employees, formed a fitting time for the commission of this outrageous, cowardly and most infamous crime against the peace of the Commonwealth and the liberties of the people of this county. The freedom of speech and the press are guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and our own State Constitution expressly declares, that these great rights shall never be restrained. These Constitutions and the laws of the land constitute the government of this country, and there is none other save the government of mobs, incited by unmitigated scoundrels, the lovers of despotism and the assassins of liberty. To this latter class belong the instigators to this dastardly outrage upon the rights and sentiments of the large majority of the people of this county. That this blow was aimed at the editor of our English paper, now engaged in the performance of legislative duties, to which your suffrages elevated him, or that it was aimed at the quiet editor of our German edition is folly to assert. It was aimed at you, the people, to crush your press, to outrage your sentiments and to rob you of those rights which your God, your Constitutions, your laws and a proper administration of this government would give you. It means that constitutional principles and civil liberty against mobs and usurpation shall not be advocated in your midst. The perpetrators of this villainous act were strangers among us, knowing nothing of our paper, nothing of our town and nothing of the sentiments of our people. They were incited to it by men in our midst, who make themselves the champions of loyalty and who call upon honorable men to vote and sustain their revolutionary and riotous policy. The responsibility rests upon them, and they cannot and shall not escape it. They have given a practical illustration and confirmation of our midst of the disregard which they have for law, for the security of property or for the peace and order of society.—While we have stood as the defenders of civil liberty and constitutional government, while we have spoken boldly in defence of the people's interests against usurpation, rioting, despotism and plunder, they have been constantly advocating, inciting and defending these repeated enormities of their own party, for the destruction, in violation of all law, of the inalienable rights of freemen. But the spirit of freedom which they seek to crush, will not yield before any dastardly outrage they may commit. We cannot be wedded to the Harlot which seeks the destruction of liberty and the erection of a despotism, by these repeated confirmations of her crime. It will only cause us to renew our energy against all men and parties, who in the name of loyalty, commit outrages against the peace and freedom of the people, for which the penitentiary or the services of the hanging should be their righteous doom. The Northumberland County Democrat, though mobbed by strangers, at the instigation of partisan scoundrels, is not dead, it will soon appear to defend the time honored and constitutional principles of the Democratic party, and if law among loyal leaguers is a thing gone by, and if brute force and the reign of mobs at the instigation of drunkards is to be the order of the day, the Democratic party are prepared for the issue of self-defence to the destruction of property

for property or even life for life. We have ever been the advocates of law and order, but the Democratic party cannot be held responsible for anarchy if forced upon them.

It would be justice to assert, that there are those who differ with us politically, who denounce these criminal efforts to inaugurate a reign of terror in the land. Our difference with such men is only nominal, and the wonder of the times is, that they can vote to sustain these and the thousand other crimes against their own liberty, security and prosperity. To those who rejoice at these damning deeds, we may say, that it will not injure us. It will greatly increase our circulation and patronage while property is secure, and if this fails, it will involve them in a common ruin.

A reward of \$100 will be paid for information which will lead to the detection and conviction of the perpetrators or instigators of this villainous act. But whether detected or not, let the brand of eternal infamy be stamped upon these assassins of free government, who, after having been loud in their demands for free press and free speech, become now the practical advocates and abettors of their destruction.

T. J. PURDY.

For the Star.

Mr. Editor.—It is not often that I take the pen to correspond with newspapers, but it cannot be helped sometimes, and when a person observes how things and men have changed, and especially those who should stand more firm, meaning the preachers of the Gospel, we cannot help but regret that our Savior, who came so far in improvement. So that with few exceptions, when we go to church to hear the gospel preached, we hear nothing but niggerism and selfishness, which in my opinion is not the gospel. I read a communication a short time ago that was written by a great preacher, in which he says there are as great men in the world to day as any whose names now live on the pages of history, and I think that according to his opinion there are men who can do more than stop the effusion of blood, for we read both in sacred and profane history of men who have called forth as great a host of our Savior, as you can see in 2d Kings, 4th chapter, 33d and 35th verses; also, in the Acts of the Apostles, 20th chapter, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th verses; and the lame were made to walk. So also in the Acts, 3rd chapter, 2d and 9th verses. Now I do not think there is any man in the world, who is an exception, inasmuch as the great men of those days were preachers of the gospel. St. Paul charges us to take heed, when he says, "for I know this that after my departing shall grievous wolves enter in among you, not sparing the flock; also of your own sort shall men come, who will bring in and bring forth perverse things to draw away disciples from us." 20th Acts 29th, 30th, and 33d verses. "I have coveted no man's silver or gold, or apparel," for in his communication he then fetches up the discipline to build upon but does not say one word about the commandment of God, which says, "thou shalt not have strange gods before me." It is an exception, inasmuch as the great men of those days were preachers of the gospel. St. Paul charges us to take heed, when he says, "for I know this that after my departing shall grievous wolves enter in among you, not sparing the flock; also of your own sort shall men come, who will bring in and bring forth perverse things to draw away disciples from us." 20th Acts 29th, 30th, and 33d verses. 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