

# THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

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Truth and Right—God and our Country.

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## A FORTUNE FOR ALL! EITHER MEN OR WOMEN!

NO HUMBBUG, but an ENTIRELY NEW thing. Only three months in this country. No clap-net operation to gull the public, but a genuine money-making thing! Read the Circular of instruction once only, and you will understand it perfectly. A Lady has just written to me that she is making as high as TWENTY DOLLARS SOME DAYS! giving instructions in this art. Thousands of Soldiers are making money rapidly at it. It is a thing that takes better than anything ever offered. You can make money with it home or abroad—on steam boats or railroad cars, and in the country or city. You will be pleased in pursuing it, not only because it will yield a handsome income, but also in consequence of the general admiration which it elicits. It is pretty much all profit. A mere trifle is necessary to start with. There is scarcely one person out of thousands who ever pays any attention to advertisements of this kind, thinking they are humbugs. Consequently those who do send for instructions will have a broad field to make money in. There is a class of persons in this world who would think but because they have been humbugged out of a dollar or so, that everything that is advertised is a humbug. Consequently they try no more. The person who succeeds is the one that keeps on trying until he hits something that pays him. This art costs one thousand dollars and I expect to make money out of it—and all who purchase the art of me will do the same. One Dollar sent to me will insure the prompt return of a card of instruction in the art. The money will be returned to those not satisfied.

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Each box contains 60 pills. Price \$1. Dr. Harvey's Treatise on diseases of Females, pregnancy, miscarriage, barrenness, sterility, reproduction, and abuse of Nature, and emphatically the ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 64 pages sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.

The Pills and book will be sent by mail when desired, securely sealed, and prepaid by J. BRYAN, M. D. General Agent, No. 76 Cedar street, New York.

Sold by all the principal druggists. Nov. 25, 1863.—1y.

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Oct. 25, 1863.—1y.

## STAR OF THE NORTH.

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## Choice Poetry.

### THE LIFE THAT IS TO BE.

BY CAROLINE A. BELL.

What is best we may not see,  
In the life that is to be;  
But with longing hearts and eyes  
Gaze we up to the clouded skies,  
Thinking, feeling, knowing, we  
Cannot trace our destiny.

Like a voyager at sea,  
Steering ever steadily  
For a far-off land that lies  
Under glorious, sunny skies,  
So through the mist and spray sail we  
For the life that is to be.

What is best we may not know  
In our pilgrimage below,  
Ever striving for the goal,  
Though with weary faltering soul,  
Till with spirit eyes we see  
All the life that is to be.

## ANTI-SLAVERY GAINS.

### Free Soil and Slave Soil.

I have collected a few facts and figures, which I present to your readers, that they may be enabled to understand the question of "Southern Aggression," so much talked of, before the war. I hope if they meet the eye of honest Republicans, they will give them their attention. Truth and justice will ever prevail against falsehood and injustice.

The war of 1776 which resulted in the independence of America, was begun not with the purpose of separating the colonies from the mother country, that did not enter into the design of the patriots of that day. They were not at the outset revolutionists nor secessionists, but fought to maintain the rights of British freemen, they resisted oppression, and in doing so against obstinacy, conquered their independence and their freedom.

Besides the thirteen colonies which revolted there were other British possessions in America; there were Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Upper and Lower Canada. But these refused to join with the thirteen colonies, and to this day they are under British dominion.

The war was carried on, and independence finally acquired by New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina Georgia, and the New England States, then but four in number, viz., New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. These constituted the original thirteen States, and all the other States now in the Union are indebted to them for their position as States in the Union.

The Territory acquired with Independence from Great Britain, extended from New Brunswick and the Canadas on the North, to the northern boundary of Florida on the South, and from the Atlantic Ocean on the East, to the Mississippi River and Louisiana Territory on the West.

The area of this domain is upwards of 804,000 square miles—all East of the Mississippi River.

The territory lying to the west of the Mississippi River, was at the time of the American Revolution under the dominion of France and Spain; it extends from the British possessions on the North, to the Rio Grande on the South, and to the Pacific Ocean on the West, and including Oregon and California, contains an area of over 2,000,000 square miles. The United States at this moment claim dominion of all this vast tract of country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, embracing an area (including Florida purchased in 1818) of about 2,900,000 square miles.

At the date of the Declaration of Independence, all this immense territory was slave territory, and every signer of the Declaration of Independence—the signer from Massachusetts equally with the signer from South Carolina—was either himself a slaveholder, or was the representative of slaveholders.

During the period from the close of the Revolution to the year 1799, slavery was abolished in Pennsylvania, and the States to the East and North of it. So that at that date, seven of the original States had become free States, and six remained slave States.

Previous to the year 1803, the United States held no territory west of the Mississippi River, and the territory east of that River, not organized into States, was the domain of several of the thirteen States—as follows: The territories of Vermont and New York, which were the domain of New York and Massachusetts, respectively, were admitted into the Union as free States, Vermont in 1791, and Maine as a balance to Missouri, in 1820.

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota, forming

what was known as the north-west territory, was the domain of Virginia, and was slave territory.

Kentucky was likewise the property of Virginia; Tennessee, of North Carolina; Mississippi and Alabama, of Georgia and South Carolina.

In 1783, Virginia of her own free will and without price, ceded the North-west territory to the United States.

This immense domain, in area equal to 260,000 square miles, was divided into five free States, as stated above, viz: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota; about one-third part of this latter State is of that Virginia territory.

The aggregate area of all the free States East of the Mississippi River is, 466,662 sq. miles.

Of which Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and the N. England States together, contain 162,435 sq. miles.

And the other States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota, all donated by Virginia, contain together an area of 260,227 sq. miles.

Aggregating to 466,663 sq. miles, but now all free territory.

It is thus seen how Virginia is entitled to the once endearing appellation of mother of States; it is also seen that Old Virginia has donated of her own territory and of her own free will, an area greater in extent, by near 100,000 square miles, than the total area of the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the six New England States.

Does the donation of this immense domain, the consenting that it shall be a free territory, exhibit a spirit of aggression on the part of the slave power?

Let men who desire to be just and who are searching after truth read this array of facts and ponder well over them.

In 1803 the Louisiana territory was purchased from France—this comprised Texas, and all the territory of the United States west of the Mississippi River, with the exception of the California purchase, and contained about 1,500,000 square miles, all of which was slave territory.

At the time of the purchase of Florida from Spain, in 1819, and in order to quiet the jealousy of New England towards Southern acquisition, Texas was ceded to Spain, as part of the consideration for Florida. So that while we gained but 59,000 square miles with Florida, we gave away in Texas and New Mexico territory over 500,000 square miles.

In 1820, Missouri applied for admission into the Union as a State, but having a slavery Constitution, and though formed out of the Louisiana territory, which by the treaty of purchase with France was guaranteed as slave territory, the New England faction raised a violent opposition to its admission, and the agitation was such, that the safety of the Union was then greatly endangered. The question was however for a time settled, by the admission of Missouri as a slave State, but with a proviso, called the Missouri compromise, by which it was agreed, that from that time, slavery should be prohibited (Missouri being excepted) north of latitude of 36 deg. 30 min.; and that no State should be admitted with slavery formed in territory north of that line. Free States might be admitted from south, but no slave State from north of that line. It was at this date, 1820, that the higher law doctrine was first broached; then it was that sectionalism originated. This compromise Jefferson denounced as "the death knell of the Union."

Texas, as above stated, formed a part of the Louisiana purchase, and having been ceded to Spain, on the purchase of Florida, and being attached to Mexico, with the success of the Mexican Revolution, became one of the Mexican States; afterwards, by her own revolution she became in turn independent of Mexico, and was re-annexed to the United States.

The Mexican war followed, and California was acquired and purchased from Mexico, and was admitted into the Union.

Now, what was the relative proportion of free and slave territory of the United States at the date of Abraham Lincoln's election?

The proportion of slave to free territory (I include the entire area, whether States or territories) west of the Mississippi, was as follows:

Entire area, about 2,000,000 s. miles. Of this, at the date of Lincoln's election, the area of free territory was 1,335,251 s. miles.

The area of slave territory was 681,464 s. miles.

Total, 1,016,715 s. miles.

The area of 1,335,251 square miles of free territory, is divided into the following States or territories to be formed into States, viz: Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Dacotah, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and California, twelve States, or to form at least twelve States, with at least twenty-four United States Senators.

The area of 681,464 square miles of slave territory, is divided into Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, (Indian Territory) New Mexico and Arizona, six States or to form six with but twelve Senators. To sum up, we have a total area thus—

East of Mississippi River 804,000 s. m.  
West of " 2,000,000 s. m.

Total, 2,804,000 s. m.  
This, which at one time was all slave territory, stood as follows at the date of Lincoln's election:

Free soil East of Mississippi River 466,663 s. miles.  
Free soil West Mississippi River 1,335,251 s. miles.

Total free soil, 1,801,914 s. miles.  
Slave soil East of Mississippi River, 440,754 s. miles.  
Slave soil West of Miss., 681,464 s. miles.

Total slave soil 1,122,218 s. m.

Excess of free soil at the date of Lincoln's election 679,696 s. miles.  
And showing a gain of free soil for the North since the Declaration of Independence, as follows:

Total, Dec., 1860, area of the U. S., which was all slave soil July 4, 1776, 2,804,000 s. m.  
Total area of slave soil December, 1860, 1,122,218 s. m.

Total gain of free soil for the North from the Declaration of Independence to Lincoln's election, 1,681,786 s. m.

Do these figures show Southern aggression? But, let us look a little further, the majorities in Congress, of free State Representatives was—

In 1811—25  
In 1822—34  
In 1832—42  
In 1842—48  
In 1852—57.

A majority which more than doubled itself in 40 years. Do these figures show aggressions of the South?

Should not these figures satisfy inquiring minds that the South had not been aggressive? But what have the North to say in justification of the retalial long before the war of many of the Northern States to surrender fugitive slaves as required by the Constitution of the United States? What have Northern Governors and Northern Legislatures, sworn to support the Constitution, to say in justification of their refusal but of the enactment of their so called "personal liberty bills" a total nullification? Bills which made it a penal offence, on the part of any of their citizens, to aid in maintaining this provision of the Constitution? Was the John Brown raid a Southern aggression? An honest man is always ready to do justice even to his enemies. Truth cannot long be hidden.—Jeffersonian.

**CORRUPT TRADE.**—The Lancaster Express publishes the following curious incident: Christian Zimmerman, residing near Fairville, East Port township, lost a valuable horse in a singular manner, on Tuesday of last week. He was plowing with three horses in a field when the whole team suddenly went down in a "sink hole" to the depth of nine feet. With the assistance of the neighbors two of the horses were taken out of the miry tomb, but the third sank out of sight in the abyss and could not be recovered. No similar occurrence ever took place in that section.

**SOLDIERS' PAY.**—It is interesting to observe with what pertinacity the Abolitionists refuse to increase the pay of the soldiers. Mr. Dawson has again made an effort in Congress to have them paid in gold or its equivalent, but Thaddeus Stevens raised all sorts of points of order and defeated the proposition. The Abolitionists are very fond of the soldier about election time, but they are very much averse to doing justice.

A gentle mac in Springfield, Mass., was riding on horseback the other day near the railroad, when a freight train came along, the horse became frightened, turned suddenly, sprang into a carriage, (in which a man was seated) then out on the other side with the rider still on his back, without harming anybody.

"Jim, this damp, unwholesome air has given me a horrid cough." "Has it, Jack? Well, I'm no better off, for it has given me the asthma." "Sorry for it, Jim." "And yet, come to think of it, Jack, perhaps your cough is merely sympathetic—the consequences of misanthropy."

"Don't stand there loafing," said a Professor at Franklin and Marshall College to three students, standing where they shouldn't. "We're not loafing," said one of them; "there are only three of us, and it takes loaves to make a loaf."

Farmers who make the most rapid improvement in husbandry are likely to be those who read most on the subject of their vocation. There is always hope of man who loves reading, study and reflection.

The Legislature of Maine has defined the "Lord's day" to extend legally from midnight Saturday to midnight Sunday.

It is said that the weather in January destroyed the wheat in some parts of Kentucky to such an extent that the crops will not yield the seed which was sown.

Pigs and proclamations are penned, the latter are out up to show their worthlessness, and the former to be cured.

Say but little—think much—and do more.

## NEVERMORE.

BY STELLA OF LACKAWANNA.

Nevermore—  
How I wept to think it o'er!  
Shall my darling's merry tone  
Coax the sadness from my own.  
Nevermore,  
Through the softly-shaded door,  
Shall the music of her song  
Break in echoing thrills along,  
As in the sweet days gone before,  
Nevermore.

Yes—I know,  
That, where human flowrets grow,  
Laughing eyes, and gold-brown hair,  
Meet me, greet me everywhere:

And I know,  
That wherever I may go,  
There are sweetly donning lips,  
And pink, dainty finger-tips—  
Rosas among the thorns that grow.

Yes—I know,  
But my own,  
These pink fingers, taper grown—  
Mine the cheek by rose-light swept—  
Mine the lip where rose-dew slept.

All my own,  
Though the soft form turned to stone,  
And beneath the church-yard mold,  
Laughing eyes, and hair of gold,  
Lying in the cold aisle.

Yet my own,  
Nevermore,  
Though I search the wide earth o'er,  
Never never, anywhere,  
Shall I find a thing so fair.

Nevermore,  
On this wild and weaty shore,  
Shall my life go out to meet  
Such dear willing little feet;  
I must think it o'er and o'er.

Nevermore.

## A Confidence Woman.

Our Western exchanges contain lengthy accounts of a young married woman named Mrs. Van Vleet, who has been swindling the people of Michigan and Illinois. The annals of female crime and fraud during the past quarter of a century scarcely present a parallel case. Her operations have been distinguished by a boldness, a dash of romance, and, until recently, by an unerring success at once surprising and evincing talent of high order, worthy of a better use. She is described as young in appearance, not over thirty years of age, of handsome and peculiarly attractive manners. She dresses with exquisite taste, and moves in good society with all the ease and self-possession of a traveled woman of the world. She has resided from childhood in Monroe county, and, until her recent arrest, has moved in good circles, where her respectability has been undoubted. It is said that she has realized untold sums from her swindling operations during the past seven or eight years. During this period she has absented herself from home frequently weeks at a time, returning as mysteriously as she disappeared. While at home she lived in a style of luxury and magnificence that has been the envy of her friends and acquaintances. During some of these periodic excursions, Mrs. Van Vleet played the literary role, and claimed to be authoress of "Rule-ledge." Soon after the appearance of "Rule-ledge" she made her advent in the quiet Eastern city of Chicago. Here she sought out a prominent real estate agent, and confided with him the important information that she was a woman of means, and desired to purchase a residence in the vicinity. The confiding man of real estate was flattered by the prospect of selling property to the authoress of "Rule-ledge," and in deference to her literary fame, invited her to a home in his family. Her blarney-dishments secured her an introduction to financial men, and she was enabled to get a check for two thousand five hundred dollars on a Boston bank cashed. This fraud was soon discovered, but not before the fair swindler had escaped. She is said to have operated extensively in minor swindles in the East, many of which transactions will probably never see the light. She has at different times personated Mrs. General Van Vleet, and it is stated that not long since she put on a brigadier's uniform and went to Chicago, where she had the audacity to persecute Gen. Van Vleet himself. Sometimes she made her husband put on the uniform, and the pair traveled as Gen. Van Vleet and lady. The arrest of this woman at Dundee, Michigan, has caused considerable excitement and gossip in the neighborhood where she is known, and all kinds of stories are afloat. One is to the effect that she donned the uniform of a lieutenant, and by her dashing and brilliant appearance, won the affection of a young lady, married, and then cruelly deserted her. She has a young child about a year old, which gossip says she has abducted in some of her wanderings.

Her husband is said to be an inoffensive man, and has been used as the tool of this artful and designing woman. She took her arrest with the utmost sang froid, and said to a female acquaintance as she was about to leave with the officers for Chicago, that she had "escaped from a good many worse scrapes than this." Her arrest and exposure will probably close a career of crime that has been as romantic, as successful and remarkable, as anything of the kind we have ever been called upon to record.

## An Awful Rebuke to the Clergy.

Under the head of "Dead Faith and an Apostate Church," the True Presbyterian deals some terrible blows at the head of the bloody infidel ministers of the United States who have literally turned our churches into dens of thieves. It says: We fondly thought that poised upon the truth, animated by the grace, and obliged by commands of her glorious Head, the Church would have a bulwark against the rushing tide of evil. We thought she would be an oasis in the desert, where weary travelers might refresh themselves; we thought she would be an island in the stormy sea, where shipwrecked mariners might find safety and shelter. We did not expect to hear in her solemn Assemblies the voice of human anger, much less of satanic malice. We believed that in the hour of civil commotion, when States were sundered, and armies met in the shock of battle, she would lift up holy hands without writh and doubling, and implore her master to drop from heaven the olive branch of peace; that she would gather her sons and daughters about her and say to them "My children love one another," that she would lay one hand upon Ephraim and the other upon Manassah, and bless them both. We need not say how sadly we have been disappointed. In spite of her boasted conversion and fidelity to principle, this once venerated body, at one bound, broke every bond of truth and charity, in effect renounced her allegiance to her great Head, and allied herself with his arch enemy. She has turned aside from her masters work, and through her highest courts, and through hundreds of her pulpits, is engaged in propagating political ideas and in sounding the dread tocsin of war. Her ancient schools of the prophets—where linger the memories and repose the ashes of the illustrious dead—have been perverted to the advocacy of a cruel war, and of a godless and inhuman Abolitionism. Her most widely circulated newspaper, that used to glow so frantically whenever an Episcopalian was appointed to a chaplaincy in the army or navy, is now the whining of the secular power that lords it over God's heritage and is rejected, in disgust by Christians, and even lay men, on the ground that it is no longer a religious paper. Her oldest Quarterly Review now receives its inspiration from disappointed military commanders, who failing of success in the field, have become "the communicating intelligence" of abused politics and impracticable campaign.

Her clergy in many instances vie with each other, not in fidelity to God, and the souls of men, but in devotion to party and in zeal for the carnage of battle.

Amid this furious babble of politics and war, we look in vain for the Magna Charta of the association, "Glory to God in the highest; On earth, peace, good will to men." It is appalling to see the Church of God spue from her mouth the Gospel of peace, and bowl herself hoarse in stimulating the ferocious passions of men, and in canonizing the red-handed fiend of the battle field! Where is her former hatred of Abolitionism, now that she is causing her own children to pass through the fire to Moloch, and gloating over the prospect of servile insurrection? What shall we say of the distinguished Mr. Van Dyke's sermon on that subject, and who now lift up their hands and roll their eyes in pious horror at the sin of slavery? Shall we say as the world says of them, that they have either been practicing a Gross deception all their lives, or are now basely yielding to unmanly fear, shall we adopt the humiliating charge so freely made, that as a body, the clergy of this country have been less reliable, more unwilling to sacrifice their positions to principle, more shuffling, and cowardly and blood thirsty, than any other class in it?

Shall we repeat the sneer, that rather than give up their places and their salaries they will preach and pray under the dictation of a turbulent faction in their churches; or the bitter taunt of the soldier, who on being reproved by one of them for swearing, replied, "I will not be rebuked by you, sir!"

I have exposed my life for three years in this war, and but for the preachers there would have been no war! We desire to bring no railing accusations, neither to judge any man; but by the fruits ye shall know them, and the fruits of all their labor is that they, the Church, and religion itself, are brought into contempt among men. The Lord Jesus seems to have averted His face, and the spirit of Grace to have departed from the scene of strife and fanaticism, and bound in the folds of the devil, and exposed to the howlings of the world, nothing is left to us but a "Dead Faith and an Apostate Church."

**SENILE MAXIMS.**—Never taste an atom when you are not hungry; it is suicidal. Never hire servants who go in pairs as sisters, cousins, or anything else. Never speak of your father as "the old man."

Never reply to the epithet of a fool, drunkard, or a fellow.

Never speak contemptuously of woman-kind.

Never abuse one who was once your bosom friend, however bitter now.

Never smile at the expense of your religion or your Bible.

Never stand at the corner of a street. Never insult poverty.

Never set between people.

## Peace-men Speak.

The Administration journals, with but few exceptions, have recently repudiated the doctrine of persecution for opinion's sake. It is now very generally conceded that a citizen has the right not only to think for himself, but to speak for himself, upon political subjects. This privilege becomes valuable when the slightest restriction is put upon it. When hampered with ifs and buts, when subject to provisos, when given the free rein in one direction and curbed in another, it defeats its own object and becomes rather the instrument of despotism than the safe guard of liberty. Better the constrained silence of vassalage than an utterance that disguises or distorts the sentiment of the heart. In proportion as the political danger is imminent and great, the right of political discussion should be fully, freely exercised; otherwise the control of our political destinies, will be monopolized by that faction which possesses the physical power to regulate the sphere of discussion.

The most zealous and devoted organ of the Chief Magistrate of this Republic has lately insisted, in emphatic terms, upon the widest latitude in the exercise of the right of political discussion. It asserted that what one honestly believes, "he has not only the right, but it is his duty to say it. It is the duty of every honest legislator, when great public concerns are at stake, to declare his honest convictions. It is none the less but all the more, his duty to do this, if these convictions are opposed to the dominant sentiment. It is the weakest side that has the strongest need of argument, for it is their only power." As the legislator is but the agent of the people and their representative, whatever right of free speech is his, it theirs. They do not surrender to him their opinion, but simply select him as the exponent of their will and the guardian of their welfare, in legislative bodies. The people have therefore the sanction, if they were needed, of their chief magistrate, as expressed by his principal organ, to speak their honest convictions, to whatever political theory they may incline. How ever repugnant the sentiments of one individual may be to another's inclinations and sense of duty or expediency, it is his prerogative to express them with impunity and to support them with such reasoning as his intellect may be capable of. Although he should favor the demolition of the Republic and the erection of an Empire in its stead, he is within his constitutional right in advocating such a change; always understanding that he advocates no recourse to unconstitutional measures to realize his wish. And if his arguments should have such weight with his fellow-citizens as to create a majority constitutionally sufficient to consummate that political misfortune, however great the moral crime, however prejudicial to the general welfare, there would be no reason either in the purpose or in the accomplishment, if the constitutional formula were strictly followed. "Error of opinion may be safely tolerated, so long as reason is left to combat it."

We have referred to this extreme case, which happily is not even a contingency, to illustrate the unbounded license of political opinion; that our form of government accords to every citizen. We challenge refutation. But if the citizen can contemplate the overthrow, by legitimate means, of our republican institutions, he certainly can contemplate any political change within the limits of constitutional action, that his conscience or his reason may suggest as promissory of beneficial results. Therefore if he honestly believes that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as an independent nation be preferable to a way of subjugation, or even preferable to civil strife, or even if he honestly believes that, under any circumstances, a separation of the sections be preferable to their union, it is his privilege to so express himself, and to support his theory with calm and courteous disputation.

The giddy whirl of events during the past three years has naturally disturbed the popular appreciation of the attributes of our political system. The masses in the beginning were fascinated with the inspiring idea that the Union of the States appealed to their valor and patriotism. They leaped at the glittering bait, and yielded to the current without giving a thought to whether it swept them on. It was not so easy to stem the tide as to plunge into it. The dominant party artfully created the impression that it was treasonable to oppose the war. Certain political contingencies were marked as forbidden to popular consideration. This shackling of thought was the only way to secure the peoples submission to the gradual transition from a professed war for the Union to its present phase of a war for extermination, Abolition and centralization. We hope that we have demonstrated that opposition to the war is a privilege none may gainst. Some timid natures are still possessed with a vague fear of penalty attaching to the expression of peace sentiments. They are not worthy to be freemen if they permit their lips to be sealed by treacherous doubts of their rights. While the people are silent, of course despotism will be food-tongued. When the people dare to speak, despotism will be dumb.—New York Daily News.

There are two kinds of copperheads now—the McClellan copperheads and the Fremont copperheads. The latter are known by having wool over their eyes.