

THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

W. H. JACOBY, Publisher.

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

Two Dollars per Annum

VOLUME 15.

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NUMBER 31.

A FORTUNE FOR ALL! EITHER MEN OR WOMEN!

NO HUMBUNG, but an ENTIRELY NEW thing. Only three months in this country. No clap-net operation to go! 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 is 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 humbug. 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 he 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 is not 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 to the art. The money will be returned to those not satisfied.

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No. 1 Park Place, New York,
Oct. 21, 1863.—Sm.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—Dr. Harvey's Female Pills

have never failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from spinal affections, prostration, Uterine, the whites, or other weakness of its uterine organs. The pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress—the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstruction may arise. They should however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 80 pills. Price 25c.

Dr. Harvey's True Pills on diseases of Females, pregnancy, miscarriage, barrenness, sterility, Reproduction, and abuses 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, secured, sealed, and prepaid by J. BRYAN, M. D. General Agt., No. 76 Cedar street, New York.

Sold by all the principal druggists.
Nov. 25, 1863.—4y.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.—Warranted in all cases.

Can be relied on. Never fail to cure! Do not nauseate! Are speedy in action! No chance of diet required! Do not interfere with business pursuits! Can be used without detection! Upward of 200 cures the past month—one of them very severe cases. Over one hundred physicians have used them in their practice, and all speak well of their efficacy, and approve their composition, which is entirely vegetable, and harmless on the system. Hundreds of certificates can be shown.

Bell's Specific Pills are the original and only genuine Specific Pill. They are adapted for male and female, old or young, and the only reliable remedy for effecting a permanent and speedy cure in all cases of Gonorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, with all its train of evils, such as Urinary and Venereal Discharges, the whites, nightly or involuntary Emissions, Incontinence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Impotence, Weakness or loss of Power, nervous Debility, &c., all of which arise principally from Sexual Excesses or self-abuse, or some constitutional derangement, and necessitate the sufferer from fulfilling the duties of married life. In all sexual diseases, Gonorrhoea, Gleet and Stricture, and in Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, they act as a charm! Relief is experienced by taking a single box.

Sold by all the principal druggists. Price 25c.

They will be sent by mail, securely sealed, and confidentially, on receipt of the money, by J. BRYAN, M. D., No. 76 Cedar street, New York.

Consulting Physicians for the treatment of Seminal, Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Diseases, who will send, free to all, the following valuable work, in sealed envelope:

THE FIFTIETH THOUSAND.—DR. BELL'S TREATISE on self-abuse, Premature loss, impotence and loss of power, sexual diseases, seminal weakness, night emissions, genital debility, &c., &c., a pamphlet of 64 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, and which should be read by every sufferer, as the means of cure in the severest stages is plainly set forth. Two stamps required to pay postage. Nov. 25, 1863.—4y.

STAR OF THE NORTH.

Published every Wednesday by
WM. H. JACOBY,
Office on Main St., 3rd Square below Market.

TERMS:—Two Dollars per annum if paid within six months from the time of subscribing; two dollars and fifty cents if not paid within the year. No subscription taken for a less period than six months; no discontinuance permitted until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor.

The terms of advertising will be as follows:
One square, twelve lines, three times, 31 00
Every subsequent insertion, 25
One square, three months, 3 00
One year, 30 00

SABBATH.

Is there a time when moments flow
More peacefully than all beside?
It is of all the times below
A Sabbath eve in summer tide.

O then the setting sun amies fair
And all below, and all above,
The different forms of nature wear
One universal garb of love.

And then the peace that Jesus brings,
The life of grace, the death of sin,
With nature's placid words and streams,
Is peace without, and peace within.

Delightful scene! a world at rest,
A God all love, no grief nor fear,
A heavenly hope, a peaceful breast,
A smile unsullied by a tear.

If Heaven be'er felt below,
May cause a heart on earth to know
Some foretaste of celestial bliss

Delightful hour! how soon will night
Spread her dark mantle o'er thy reign,
And morning's quick returning light
Will call us to the world again.

Yet will there dawn at last a day,
A Sun that never sets shall rise,
Night will not veil his ceaseless ray,
The heavenly Sabbath never dies.
Zion.

Civilization in the Free and "Slave" States.

"The poverty of the South." "The barbarism of the South." "The Wretchedness and demoralization in consequence of slavery." "What the north suffers from slavery." "Irreligion of 'slave' holders." "The curse of slavery." This has been the harp of a thousand strings, played on with marvelous alacrity and skill by clergymen, politicians, tract-distributors, and all sorts of social jugglers, here in the north, until all grades in the community have adopted the senseless jargon as a conclusion, not only foragone, but intercardinal and divinit.

In this article we propose to lay the figures and the facts touching this matter, plainly before our readers. We do not hope that the truth will open the eyes of the victims of the Abolition fanaticism, but it may possibly save some from following the multitude into the dishonoring, the bloody delusion. The truth is, that negro 'slavery' has been a curse to neither north nor south, but has been a blessing to both, as the history and the figures will show. We state the question thus plainly, because we mean to challenge contradiction. It is said that there is such a thing as a man telling a lie until he himself believes it to be a truth.—And the Abolitionists may have repeated their slanders and falsehoods until they believe them to be true; but their leaders do not believe them so implicitly that they dare risk a fair and public debate upon them. They are brave at assertions, dogmatism, noise, and wordy defiance, but they flee within the covert of prejudice and ignorance at the approach of any man who proposes to argue the point with them.—Their facts are the inventions of impostors. They light the yell of the howling demagogues. Foolish and malicious! Behold the abomination of their pretensions in the following statistical records of the two sections of our country:

1. How has the north suffered by negro 'slavery' in the south? It has grown rich on the proceeds of 'slave' labor. The merchants, the manufacturers, the mechanics, and all classes of laboring men, here in the North, have been immensely benefited by the fruits of negro 'slavery' in the South. More than two-thirds of the mercantile, manufacturing, and industrial operations of the north are based upon the 'slave' labor of the south. Strike down this 'slave' labor, and you sweep out of existence two-thirds of the commerce of the United States at a single blow. The United States Treasury tables of 1859 show that our exports of that year were \$278,392,080; of which \$178,000,000 were of southern origin, while \$78,000,000 only were of northern origin. While the south produces more than two-thirds of the exports of the country, the north reaps mainly the commercial advantages arising therefrom. The Treasury tables of 1859 show that the tonnage of the south was 1,831,886 tons, while that of the north was only 391,518 tons; and to employ this shipping, the north furnished over \$3,500,000 worth of freight; the South furnished \$24,500,000 worth. While the South furnished six-sevenths of the freight, she had less than one-sixth of the tonnage, thus throwing almost all the immense profits of the carrying business into the pockets of the north. The South has not only kept out ships and merchants busy, but she has also given employment to our mechanics, artisans and laborers. In 1859, we sold the South goods of our own manufacture to the value of \$240,000,000.

We sold them imported goods, which we paid for abroad by southern exports, \$109,000,000.

The interest and brokerage we made out of the South that year, \$63,200,000.

Money spent in the north by southern visitors, tradesmen, travelers, &c., during that year, \$68,750,374.

Making our total business with the south that year, \$462,560,374.

That is the way we have suffered by the south. That is the way the south has wronged us. She has given employment to our mechanics, mechanics and laborers, to such an extent that we may truly say we owe our prosperity to her. The production of southern 'slave' labor has been the great motive battery that has driven nearly all the industrial operations of the north. The Treasury tables of the United States show that not only our commerce, but the whole of our industrial interests, have kept exact pace with the increase of the 'slave' productions of the south. In 1820, when there were only one million five hundred thousand 'slaves' producing the staples of commerce, our tonnage was only 47,000 tons; but in 1859, when there were over three millions of negroes producing the same staples, our tonnage was 469,000 tons. Every item of the material wealth of the north has increased in the same ratio with the increase of the 'slave' staples of the south.—That is the way 'slavery' has hurt us. By the blessing of Almighty God, may it continue to do for our children as it has for us—giving employment to our capital and to our industry—giving cheap clothing and high wages to our laboring men, and to our commerce a name respected on every sea. That is what 'slavery' has done for the north. We know how profanely the Abolitionists will rave at these stern truths. But there stand the facts and the figures—let them dozy them if they dare.

2. We are told also that 'slavery' has impoverished the south itself; and to remedy this evil we are now trying to cut the throat of every white man, woman and child there, and to give the lands to the negroes, and to such people, in the north, as are willing to live on terms of perfect equality with the negroes. That we may see how 'slavery' has impoverished the south, we will take the five old 'slave' States, from Maryland, and including Georgia, and compare them with six New England States, which boast of being possessed of almost all possible advantages over the rest of mankind. In 1850, these New England States had a population of 7,228,000. In two hundred years they had, according to the census of 1850, accumulated wealth to the amount of one billion, three million four hundred and sixty thousand dollars, while the five 'slave' States, with the same population, had accumulated wealth to the amount of one billion, four hundred and twenty million, nine hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars. Thus the five 'slave' States accumulated an aggregate wealth over the accumulated wealth of the six New England States of four hundred and seventeen million five hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars. If the whole wealth of New England were equally divided among its citizens, it would give each but three hundred and sixty dollars, while the property of the five 'slave' States, equally divided among their citizens, would give each the sum of five hundred and twenty dollars, showing a difference in favor of the 'slave' States of \$153 per capita. This, then, is the way 'slavery' has impoverished the southern people. Massachusetts, which is the richest of the New England States, and perhaps the richest of the non-slaveholding States, could, if her property were equally divided among all her citizens, give each \$548. But South Carolina, if her property were so divided, could give every citizen \$1,000. After Connecticut and Rhode Island, there is no non-slaveholding State that could give over two hundred and eighty dollars to each of its inhabitants, and a majority of the northern States could not give over two hundred dollars to each, while a majority of the 'slave' States could give four hundred dollars to every white man. The population of all the free States, according to the census of 1850, was 13,214,380. The white population of the 'slave' States was 6,312,879. All the northern States of thirteen million citizens had accumulated property to the amount of three billion one hundred and eighty-six million, five hundred and eighty thousand dollars, while the 'slave' States of only six million citizens had accumulated two billion, seven hundred and seventy-five million, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars worth of property. While the population of the north was one hundred and nine per cent. greater than the south, it had accumulated riches but sixteen per cent. above the south. So a division of all the property of the non-slaveholding States, among all their inhabitants equally, would give to each only \$233, while the same division of the riches of all the 'slave' States would give to every white man \$439. This is the way 'slavery' has impoverished the white people of the south. This is the "losing game of slavery," of which we have heard so much for a quarter of a century. The census of 1850 shows that the wealth of the 'slave' States was about double per capita to that of the non-slaveholding States. What folly, then, what impudence for us here in the north to talk of the "losing game" of 'slavery,' with these figures staring us in the face!

3. We bear a great deal about the barbarism and wretchedness which 'slavery' inflicts upon family and home in the south. What say the figures on this subject? Let us take again the six boasting New England States, and compare them with the five old 'slave' States having the same population. It must be conceded that a home for every family is one of the most desirable blessings that civilization can bestow. The more complete, or the less mixed this home, the greater the probabilities of happiness and virtue. Now these five New England

States had, according to the census, 518,532 families, while they had only 447,787 dwellings. So that New England had seventy thousand seven hundred and forty-three families without a separate home; while the five 'slave' States, containing the same population, have 508,768 families, and 476,369 dwellings. Thus, in New England, one family in every seven is without a home, while, in the 'slave' States, only one family in every fifty-two is destitute of this inestimable blessing. This, then, is what 'slavery' has done for the 'white homes' of the south. This the social wretchedness and barbarism we hear so much about.—There are actually more white families broken up, separated, and scattered to the four winds of heaven in these New England States than there are 'slave' families thus separated in the southern States. But our present estimates are all concerning white people north and south.

4. We hear incessantly of the irreligion of 'slave' holders, and our northern clergy are in the habit of praying for the southern people as though they were heathens, and without Christian habits. It is not an easy matter to estimate the relative religious merits of a people. We can only take the visible evidences of attachment, or of indifference to religious institutions as our guide. Let us again take the five New England States and the five old 'slave' States, and see in which section we find the greatest evidence of a profound and consistent attachment to the worship of God. We are still guided by the census of 1850. After two centuries of religious agency, New England has erected 4,607 churches, while the five old 'slave' States, with the same population, have erected 8,081 churches.—The New England churches accommodate one million eight hundred and ninety three souls, while the churches in the five old 'slave' States accommodate two million eight hundred and ninety-six thousand four hundred and seventy-two souls. So these irreligious 'slave' States have erected double the number of churches, and furnished the means of grace to over a million more souls than the boasting parishes of New England have. One-third of the population of New England is unprovided with any piece of worship, while these 'slave' States have provided churches for a million more people than can go to church, if they wanted, in New England. This is the "irreligion of 'slave' holders." Again, we all know that the religious sentiment of the south is almost entirely free from the innumerableisms which have demoralized and broken up the churches in the north. All such abominations as Mormonism, Millenium, Communism, Freebovism, and Spiritualism, are of northern birth, and have never made any headway in the south. The southern churches have steadily resisted all these profane and corrupt innovations upon the pure domain of Christian faith.—It is the rarest thing to see a church split in pieces there by schisms. Neither is there, comparatively, any of the indecent sectarian violence in the south which has disgraced the very name of religion in the north.—The ministers of the Gospel in the south, as a class, are, in Christian deportment, and in many character, far ahead of the clergy, as a class, in the north. One reason of this, undoubtedly, is, the settled, dignified, and tolerant character of the southern churches. "Like people, like priests," is an old maxim. The language which the different sects in the north are in the habit of applying to each other, is far more becoming the fish markets than the temple of God. Such indecent and profane clerical demagogues as Beecher, Cheever, Tyng, and Bellows, even leaving out their Abolitionism, would not be tolerated in the south. With all these facts known to us, what intolerable impudence for us to talk about the "irreligious character of 'slave' holders!"

5. We are told that 'slavery' has brought demoralization and crime upon the south.—Let us have the figures. The census of 1850 shows that the ratio of whites in the Penitentiary of Virginia, for ten years, was one to twenty-three thousand, while the ratio in the Massachusetts State Prison was one to seven thousand five hundred and eighty-seven. In the city of New York, in 1849, there were 1,235 convictions for crime, which was more than in all the fifteen 'slave' States for that year. In the State of New York, in 1850, there were ten thousand two hundred and seventy convictions for crime. In South Carolina, in a population more than one-fifth that of New York, there were only forty six cases of crime. The bills of crime in Charleston, S. C., for that year were six and a half per cent. less than in Boston. The same census discloses the fact that free negroes south are a great deal less addicted to crime than free negroes north. In Massachusetts, the ratio of free negroes in the State Prison, for ten years, was one to two hundred and fifty. In the Penitentiary of Virginia it was one to three thousand and one. So that in the non-slaveholding States two hundred and fifty free negroes commit as much crime annually as three thousand free negroes in the 'slave' States. Seven thousand five hundred and eighty seven white people in the free States commit annually as much crime as twenty three thousand and three white people commit at the south.—The criminal degradation among the whites at the north is from three to five times greater than at the south. One reason of this undoubtedly is, that extreme poverty is almost unknown at the south. There is not the same degrading competition, the same selfish strife for the necessities of life there, and the selfish passions are much less ex-

cited, while a sense of superiority of race, which is practically awarded to the white man of every degree shuts off from a thousand temptations incident to life in the north. How else shall we account for the vastly less amount of crime in the south? The census proves the fact, and ought for ever to seal the lying lips of Abolitionism.

6. Another of the falsehoods of Abolitionism is, that the whites are physically degenerating in the 'slave' States. Where are the figures for that? One of the signs of physical degeneration is pauperism. Let us see. In the six New England States there were 33,481 paupers; in the five old 'slave' States, containing the same population, there were 14,221, giving in the New England States an excess of paupers of one hundred and thirty-five per cent. over these 'slave' States. The ratio of native born New Englanders in the poorhouse is one to one hundred and forty-three; while in these five 'slave' States it is one to two hundred and thirty-four. All nationalities in the New England poor-houses are in the ratio of one to eighty-one, while in the 'slave' States they are one to one hundred and seventy-one.

- Another sign of physical degeneration is the growing frequency of insanity. What says the census on this point? There were in New England, 3,829 cases of insanity while in the five 'slave' States, embracing an equal population, there were only 2,226 cases. Here is a difference of more than sixty per cent. in favor of the 'slave' States. An equal per cent. will be found in favor of the 'slave' States in relation to deaf and dumb.

Populational decrease is another evidence of physical deterioration. New England, with 11,564 more families than the old 'slave' States, has 15,554 less births annually, and 10,152 more deaths than these 'slave' States. The 'slave' States have 27 per cent. more births, and thirty-three per cent. less deaths. This seems truly wonderful, when we reflect that the climate of a great portion of these five 'slave' States is a great deal less healthy than that of New England. Where 'slavery' has existed for over two hundred years, we find the population, even in a comparatively unhealthy climate, exhibiting signs of physical perfectibility from thirty to forty per cent. above the healthiest and the most orderly of the free States. This, then, is the way 'slavery' has deteriorated the physical man. If we wanted further proof of this same kind of physical debility from 'slavery,' we may find it in the history of the present war—a history in which even our boundless impudence has, thus far, found nothing it dared to brag over.

7. Another falsehood of Abolitionism is, that poor white people are despised and trodden under foot by the slaveholders. This is about the wickedest lie of all; for it is exactly the reverse in the south. There the white man wears an eternal badge of honor in his white skin, which however poor he may be, if he is an honest, upright, and intelligent citizen, is always acknowledged, at all times, and in all places. This fact astonished the English traveller, Col. Fremont, when he lately visited the south. Speaking of this very class (poor whites) in the South, he says: "Every white man is as good as another (by theory), and every white female is, by courtesy, a lady—there is only one class." This we know to be strictly true. A white man may be as poor as Lazarus there, and still, if he possesses the attributes of character and intelligence, his poverty never bars him from the parlors of the rich, as it does in the north.

There the social ban is on the black race, and not, as here upon the poverty or misfortune of our own white race. Poverty is never treated as a crime in the south. Let the poor, but honest white man answer how the thing is here in the north. And let his answer stand for the refutation of the Abolition falsehood in relation to this matter.

8. Another charge is that the South is without schools, and has done nothing for the cause of education. What says the census? Take again the six New England States, and compare them with the five original 'slave' States. These New England States have of Colleges and Academies, 1,902. The five 'slave' States have of the same 1,265. The New England States, have endowed their Colleges and Academies to the extent of \$343,605. The five 'slave' States have endowed theirs to the much greater sum of \$1,080,435. Thus, the 'slave' States have 163 more Colleges and Academies than the six New England States, and these five 'slave' States have had the six States of New England in endowments of these institutions of learning, \$236,630. Under these figures, how look the editors, lecturers, and ministers of the North, who have trampled the public mind with so many impudent falsehoods on this subject? It is but a few weeks since a New England chaplain, writing from New Orleans, to a New York paper, declared that "the South is without schools;" when the truth is, that the State of Louisiana from which this clerical vagabond wrote, has the finest system of common schools of any State in the Union; or had, before Butler broke them up in New Orleans, and Banks in the country as far as he has advanced. The State of Louisiana has twelve Universities, with an average of 989 scholars, while Massachusetts has only four, with an average of 769 scholars. And yet a Massachusetts minister, writes home that "they have no schools in Louisiana!"

9. For years the Abolitionists have urged, as a charge against 'slavery,' that it was the cause of a great deal of bloodshed in-

between the whites and the blacks. In 1850 according to the census, there were in the United States 405,754 mulattoes; of these there was one mulatto out of twelve among the 'slaves,' and a fraction more than one out of two among free negroes. That is, the illicit intercourse between whites and blacks is ten times greater in the North than in the South, with the 'slaves.' Thus we see that northern editors, clergymen and politicians, have been in the habit of charging upon 'slavery,' as a sin, the very thing that the north is ten times more guilty of than the south. Or, it used to be counted a crime; but now, in these ripe days of 'Republican' and 'miscellaneous' kind of intercourse between the whites and blacks has suddenly become a virtue which, if not rare, is the crowning and glorious triumph of the Republican party.

If the limits of this article permitted, we could name even other matters, in a comparison of the two sections, still to the disadvantage of the north. In some future number of THE OLD GUARD we shall resume this subject, with a view of pointing out the causes which have led to differences of the two sections, as developed by the census. We shall be able to show that many of these southern advantages are actually due to the institution of negro 'slavery'; that not only the census, but moral and political philosophy demonstrate that the institution of negro 'slavery' develops a superior mental and physical condition of the white race. This statement may cause Mr. Sumner to open his eyes with horror; but Mr. Sumner dare not enter into a fair debate with the editor of THE OLD GUARD on this subject. He knows that the charges which have been brought against the south will not stand the test of argument and fact. The very history of the foundation of our government is a perpetual recital of the cardinal slanders of the Abolitionists. The architects of American freedom were 'slave' holders. Washington, "the Father of his Country," was a 'slave' holder. The author of the Declaration of Independence was a 'slave' holder. The father of the Constitution was a 'slave' holder. Religious liberty on this Continent was established by 'slave' holders. While the New England Puritans were drowning the Baptists, whipping the Quakers, and boring holes through their tongues with red-hot irons, and driving women naked through the streets of Boston, because they would not adopt the Puritan sectarianism, the catholic 'slave' holders of Maryland were laying the deep foundations of religious toleration and liberty. If we are in any mood for looking facts in the face, contrast the condition of our country now with what it was when all were 'slave' holders. Contrast our present Congress for character, dignity, and ability, with the Congress when almost every member was a 'slave' holder, or the representative of a 'slave' holding constituency. Well may we adopt the lines of Burns:

"You see yourself with them compared,
And shudder at the sight!"

Or, if we dare tell the whole truth, compare Abraham Lincoln, the typeman of Abolitionism, with Jefferson Davis, the type-man of 'slave' holders. Measure them intellectually, morally, religiously, or as gentlemen, and tell us what you discover. Then, if you want to see the thing further, compare Hannibal Hamlin with Alexander H. Stevens. If you are not already sick, make the best comparison you can, and compare Gen. Grant with Gen. Robert Lee, or Stonewall Jackson with the Popes, Hookers, and Burnside sent to confront him in battle. But this is cruel. It is distasteful to us. We are ashamed of these contrasts; but we are still more ashamed of the slanders and falsehoods which the public opinion of the north seems to have imbibed in relation to the south. Our sole object is to save our own section from an ignorance, a delusion and falsehood which have perilled everlastingly the peace of our country. We were born in New England and know how to be proud of much that belongs to New England; but we also know how to blush for its implacable fanaticism. Said a Grecian philosopher, "Do not tell me my virtues; tell me my faults." This is the part of honor, and of true friendship. We have performed that part in this article. Elder John Leland, a somewhat eccentric but famous Baptist minister in Vermont, in the early history of our country, was one day praying, at the installation of a vain and conceited young minister, when he said, "O, Lord, do thou bless thy young servant! Make him humble. O, Lord, let him not be puffed up, but do thou prick him, and let the wind out!" We have followed somewhat the spirit of Elder Leland's prayer. We have pricked the pride of invidious northern pretension. We have let the wind out of Abolitionism, in order to show what a wretched mass of lies it is in collapse.

FROM RICHMOND.—A gentleman who very recently—since the fighting began escaped from Richmond, says that great confidence is felt there (in which he did not participate), that Richmond cannot be taken. They believe Lee and his army to be invincible. And he adds that 'Butler's movements were not so much dreaded as Grant's. That the general belief was that Lee would leave a part of his forces in his intrenchments behind the South Anna, who could easily hold Grant at bay; while with the rest he would fall on Butler and annihilate him with the assistance of Beauregard and Hoke, and thus, with the three commands combined, return to assail Grant once more."

WEST VIRGINIA.—On U. S. Judge at last has indicated his opinion that the creation of the new State of West Virginia by Congress was an unwarranted and unconstitutional act. In the United States Circuit Court, now in session at Nashville, Judge Catron presiding, an attorney on Tuesday last read a declaration wherein certain parties declared themselves to be citizens of the State of West Virginia, and certain other parties, citizens of Tennessee. Judge Catron interrupted the reading of the declaration, and directed the attorney to strike out the word "West," so as to have the name the State of Virginia; he added as his reason for so ordering, that he knew no such State as "West Virginia."

THIRD STEVENS ADMITS THE UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ACT IN CONGRESS—and yet, although he had sworn to support the Constitution, voted for it. Judge Catron "knows no such State," and if Abolitionism went out of power to-morrow, no such State would be known in Congress.

OLD ABE'S LAST JOKE.—The other day a Western correspondent, in search for something definite in relation to the fighting now going on, stepped into the White House and asked the President if he had anything authentic from Gen. Grant. The President stated that he had not, as Grant was like the man that climbed the pole and then pulled the pole after him.—Washington Con. Union.

DURING the investigations into the Treasury scandals the depositions of ten women employed in the Department were read, and some of them pronounced wholly unfit for publication.

THE counterfeiter is trying his hands on the ten cent postal notes, and has succeeded so well in imitating them that it is difficult to distinguish the bogus from the genuine article.

General Butler has lately enforced the rights of colored travelers to sit at the first table on steamers plying between Baltimore and Fortress Monroe.

What is it that nobody wants, and nobody likes to lose? A lawsuit.

A RICH LETTER.—The Boston Courier publishes the following, which in its grammar and statement has all the peculiarities of "our President," although we should prefer to believe it a hoax:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 2, 1863.

"Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.—Dear Sir—Your brother Frank wants to leave it to me whether he'd better stick to politics or play soldier. Well, my wishes about it are kind of mixed up. I rather guess he'd better hand me over his commission, and come here and try to fix up things about this slavery split, cause it's more important to keep our party together than anything else. So he'd better go into caucus, and, like enough, he'll get himself elected Speaker 'Jus' like as not. If he can't, why let him stay here awhile, and then I'll turn out some General that's been fighting while he's been keeping the party together, and put him in again. He's young yet, and almighty smart, but he hasn't got mad. Now, that's just what I'd say if Frank was my brother, instead of yours." A. LINCOLN."

The Newburyport Herald, a strong Abolition paper, evidently believes it to be genuine—as we are afraid it is—and remarks: "This is a rare paper, upon which we will make no comments, for it admits of no words favorable to it."

A FRANK CONFESSOR.—A correspondent of an Abolition sheet, the New York Evening Post, writing from Alexandria, on the Red river, makes the following honest statement about the negroes:

These unfortunates are ground between the upper and nether mill stone. They look upon us as friends, but we abuse them; and I conclude to be a philosopher and say: "If it is God's will we should abuse them and exterminate them, so that they perish, I must submit; but I for one do not mean to go into the business of butchering."

It will not do, however, for men who have supported—nay, urged, on—the negro policy of the Administration, when they witness its dire effects, to wash their hands of the infamous business thus coolly. The blood of these hapless victims of their insane and remorseless fanaticism is upon their heads, and upon their souls, and they cannot escape the condemnation and execration of mankind, which will overtake them in due time.

FEMALE CONVICTS.—The inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary have in former reports called the attention of the Legislature to the unsuitableness of sending female prisoners to this Penitentiary. There are now about twenty females there, who cost the same amount as the custody of 50 male convicts. Of the 23 female prisoners remaining in prison on the 31st of December, 1863, 14 were from Philadelphia, 2 from Chester, 1 from Lancaster, 3 from Bradford, and 1 from Lehigh and Bucks. They require special care, and it is believed a separate building should be erected for their reception and discipline. The average number of this class for the past ten years has been 14. It will be seen by this statement that the expenditure for their maintenance and support has been as 37 to 40 males. This is a large outlay for so small a number of convicts, and the board of Inspectors again present the matter to the attention of the Legislature.

West Virginia.—On U. S. Judge at last has indicated his opinion that the creation of the new State of West Virginia by Congress was an unwarranted and unconstitutional act. In the United States Circuit Court, now in session at Nashville, Judge Catron presiding, an attorney on Tuesday last read a declaration wherein certain parties declared themselves to be citizens of the State of West Virginia, and certain other parties, citizens of Tennessee. Judge Catron interrupted the reading of the declaration, and directed the attorney to strike out the word "West," so as to have the name the State of Virginia; he added as his reason for so ordering, that he knew no such State as "West Virginia."

THIRD STEVENS ADMITS THE UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ACT IN CONGRESS—and yet, although he had sworn to support the Constitution, voted for it. Judge Catron "knows no such State," and if Abolitionism went out of power to-morrow, no such State would be known in Congress.

OLD ABE'S LAST JOKE.—The other day a Western correspondent, in search for something definite in relation to the fighting now going on, stepped into the White House and asked the President if he had anything authentic from Gen. Grant. The President stated that he had not, as Grant was like the man that climbed the pole and then pulled the pole after him.—Washington Con. Union.

DURING the investigations into the Treasury scandals the depositions of ten women employed in the Department were read, and some of them pronounced wholly unfit for publication.

THE counterfeiter is trying his hands on the ten cent postal notes, and has succeeded so well in imitating them that it is difficult to distinguish the bogus from the genuine article.

General Butler has lately enforced the rights of colored travelers to sit at the first table on steamers plying between Baltimore and Fortress Monroe.

What is it that nobody wants, and nobody likes to lose? A lawsuit.