VOLUME 15.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY JULY 20, 1864.

NUMBER 39.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION .- Col. J. G. Freeze. keeps constantly on hand and for sale, at the Recorder's office in Bloomsburg, "The the "State of Pennsylvania," in various styles, at prices to sait ; also, sundry other emocratic books, documents, and speeches : together with legal, note and cap paper, peas, ink and envelopes of all sizes and styles, as well as theological, poetical, Historical and miscellaneous books, cheap-

Dr. Jacob Hosloches, of New Berlin, Union county, Pa., sent us a few copies of a little tract, written and published by himself, entitled, "Is SLAVERY CONDEMNED BY THE Binis, or Prohibited by the Constitution of the United States ?" These tracts are offered for sale at 10 cents spiece. They are well worth the money and a person's time to set down and read one of them. The entire little work is supported by scriptural evidences, and of that character which is hard to misonderstand. The Dr. claims to be trying to convert the North and South into measures concerning the Slavery question as viewed and upheld by the bible and protected by the Constitution for which he has repeatedly been the object of censure and a great deal of abuse by both the Radicals of the South and the Abelitionists of the North. Any person wishing to purchase his little tract can be accommodated by calling at the STAR office.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES .- I'r. Harvey's Female Pills have never yet failed in term. removing difficulties arising from obstructhe eyelem to perfect bealth when suffering from spinal affections, prolapsos, Uteri, the whites, or other weakness of the uterine organs. The pills are perfectly barmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate lemale without caushowever, NOT be taken during the first a swindler. three or four months of pregnancy, though A man, bearing the appearance of a genwould be the result.

Each box contains 60 pills. Price \$1. sent free to any address. Six cents re-"quired to pay postage.

The Prils and book will be sent by mail when desired, securely sealed, and prepaid ses fluently, and is evidently a man of by J. BRYAN, M. D. General Ag't. No. 76 Cedar street, New York.

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

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS-Warrated in all cases. Can be relied on! Never faia to cure ! Do not nauseate! Are speedy "In action ! No change 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 theirefficacy, and approve their composition, which is entirely vegetable, and harmless on the system Handreds of confficates can be shown.

Bell's Specific Pilly are the original and Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, with all its train of evils such as Urethral and Vaginal Discharges, the whites, nightly or Involuntary Emissions, Incontinence, Geni tal Debility and Irritability Impotence Weakness or loss of Power, nervous Debility, &c., all of which arise principally from Sexuel Excesses or self-abuse, or some constitutional derangement, and in capacitates the sufferer from fulfilling the duties of married life. In all sexual diseases, Gonorrhea, Gleet and Strictures, and enced by taking a single box.

They will be sent by mail, securely sealed, and confidentially, on receipt of the J. BRYAN, M. D. money, by

Diseases, who will send, free to all, the following valuable work, in sealed en-

THE RIFTIETH THOUSNAD - DR. RELUS TREATISE on self-abuse, Prema- | be apt to succeed. Bankers, insurance ture decay, impotence and loss of power, agents, and others, who aspire to become exual diseases, seminal weakness, nightly the castodians of the money of their fellow give the names of honest and respectable emissions, genital debility, &c , &c., a pamphlet of 64 pages, containing impertant 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.—1y,

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!! DEEDS, SUMMONS, EXECUTIONS, SUBPENAS, of proper & desirable forms, for sale

office of the "Star of the North." DAVID LOWENBERG. CLOTHING STORE. Agin street, two doors above the 'Amermat Hatel fast at glat fat mittel

STAR OF THE MORTEL PUBLISHED BYERY WEDNESDAY BY WM. H. JACOBY,

Constitution of the United States," and of 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 less period than six months; no disconfingance permitted until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor.

The terms of advertising will be as follows: One square, twelve lines three times, \$1 00 One square, three months, 3 00 One year, 8 00

[From the New York Mercury] Ancient and Modern Humbags of the World .

BY P. T. BARNUM. Definition of the word Humbug-Warren, o London -- Genin the Hatter -- Gosling's Black-

When I come to sit down earnestly to folfill my engagement with the editors of the Mercury, to write for them a series of articles upon the 'Humbugs of the World,' I conless myself somewhat puzzled in re a noun, is an "imposition under fair pretences ;" and as a verb, it is "To deceive ; to impose on." With all due deference to Doctor Webster, I submit that, according to present usage, this is not the only, nor even the generally accepted definition of that

We will suppose for instance, that a man won, or stoppage of nature, or in festoring with "fair presences" applies to a wholesale merchant for credit on a large bill of goods. 'His "fair pretences" comprehend an nesertion that he is a moral and religious man, a member of the church, a man of wealth, etc., etc. It turns out that he is not with regularity, no matter from what caus- villainy. The public do not call him a so the obstruction may arise. They should "humbug ?" they very properly term him

sale at any other time, as miscarriage tleman in dress and manners, purchases property from you, and with "fair ?pretencel" obtains your confidence. You find, Dr. Harvey's Treatise on diseases of Fe when he has left, that he paid you with males, pregnancy, discarriage, Barrenness counterfeit bank notes, or a forged draft .steribity, Reproduction, and abuses of Na. This man is justly called a "lorger," or ture, and emphatically the ladies' Private "counterfeiter;" and if arrested he is pun-Medical Advisor, a pamphlet of 64 pages ished as such; but nobody thinks of call- and Houston (Texas,) and all other journals ing him a "humbug."

A respectable looking man sits by your side in an omnibus or railcar. He convertelligence and reading. He attracts your attention by his "fair pretences." Arriving at your journey's end, you miss your watch and your pocket book. Your fellow passenger proves to be the thief. Everybody calls him a "pickpocket," and notwithstanding his "fair pretences," not a person in the community calls him a "humbug."

Two actors appear as stars at two rival theatres. They are equally talented, equally pleasing. One advertises himself simply as a tracedian, under his proper name—the other bosets that he is a prince, and wears decorations presented by all the potentates of the world, including the King of the Cannibal Islands." He is correctly set down as a "hombug," while this term is never applied to the other actors. But if the man who boasts of having received a foreign tionly genuine Specific Pill. They are the is a miserable actor, and he gets up a adapted for male and female,old or young, gift enterprise and bogus entertainments,or and the only reliable remedy for effecting presends to devote the proceeds of his traga permament and speedy cure in all cases ic efforts to some charitable object, without, in fact, doing so-he is then a humbug in the offensive sense of that word, for he is

an "impostor under fair pretences." Two physicians reside in one of our fash ionable avenues. They were both educated in the best medical colleges; each has passed an examination, received his diploma, and been dubbed an M. D. They are rides quietly about the city in his gig or than \$5,000 of notoriety in the operation.equally skillful in the bealing att. One brougham, visiting his patients without noise or clamor-the other sallies out in his in Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, enach and tour, preceded by a band of muthey act as a charm! Relief is experi- sic, and his carriage and horses are covered with bandbills and placards, announcing Sold by all the principal druggists. Price his "wonderful cures." The man is properly called a quack and a humbug. Why? Not because he cheats or imposes upon the understood at the present time, in this coun-No. 76 Cedar street, New York, putting on glittering appearances—out-side rowed down to that definition of the word. Consulting Physicians for the treatment of show-novel expedients, by which to sud- On the contrary, I expect to treat of various Seminal, Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous dealy arrest public attention, and attract fallacies, delutions, and deceptions in anthe public eye and eat.

> Clergymen, lawyers, or physicians, who should resort to such methods of attracting the public, would not, for obvious reasons, advertising from this , but there are various the public should fully comprehend my notoriety to insure success, always provided usage, be termed a "humbug," without by that when customers are once attracted they any means impeaching his integrity. never fail to get their money's worth. An honest man who thus arrests public atten-

tracting crowds of patrons, he stupidly and wickedly cheated them.

"Buy Warren's Blacking, 30 Strand, Lon- orately ornamented and bedizzened that don,"he was not "cheating" travelers upon everybody stopped and gazed with wonderthe Nile. His blacking was really a sope- ing admiration. A bugle player or a band sior article, and well worth the price charg. of music always accompanied the great ed for it, but he was "humbugging" the Gosling, and of course, helped to attract the public by this queer way of arresting at- public attention to his establishment. At (every Englishman writes or threatens to ling's Blacking." The newspapers teemed thus disfigured these ancient pyramids by nacs, and tinseled souvenirs, all lauding Warren's Blacking, 30 Strand, London."- ered you at every point. The Times published these letters, and backed them up by several of those awfully eations, "Jim Crow Rice," made his first grand and dictatorial editorials peculiar to appearance at Hamblin's Bowery Theatre the great "Thunderer," in which the black- at about this time. The crowds which Lincoln was elected to the office of Presiing maker, "Warren, 30 Strand," was stig- thronged there were so great that hund reds dent of the United States, it was the doctrine matized as a man who had no respect for from the audience were frequently admitted of his lnangural Address, and it was the To be sure, Webster says that humbug. as the ancient patriarche, and it was hinted upon the stage. In one of his scenes, Rice doctrine of all parties in the House of that he would probably not hesitate to sell introduced a negro boot blacking establish- Representatives on the 11th of February, his blacking on the sarcophagus of Pharoah, ment. Gosling was too "wide awake" to "or any other"-mummy, if he could only let such an opportunity pass unimproved, which were passed by a nearly unanimous make money by it. In fact, to cap the cli- and Rice was paid for singing an original max, Warren was denounced as a "hum- black-Gosling ditty, while a score of plabug." These indignant articles were cop- cards bearing the inscription, "Use Gosling's ied into all the Provincial journals, and Blacking" were suspended at different non-slaveholding states have a purpose or very soon, in this manner, the columns of points in this negro boot-polishing hall .every newspaper in Great Britain were Everybody tried 'Gosling's Blacking;" and interfere with slavery in any of the States teeming with this advice : "Try Warren's as it was a really good article, his sales in Blacking, 30 Strand, London." The curi- city and country soon became immense .osity of the public was thus aroused, and Gosling made a fortune in acren years, and they did "try" it, and finding it a superior retired; but, like thousands before him, it article, they continued to purchase it and was "easy come easy go." He engaged in recommend it to their friends, and Warren a lead mining speculation, and it was genan impostor and a cheat. He is arrested made a fortune by it. He always attributed eraily understood that his fortune was, in a charm by strengthening, invigorating and and imprisoned for "obtaining property on. his success to his having "humbagged" the great measure, lost as rapidly as it was restoring the system to a healthy condition der false pretences," or, as Webster says, people by this unique method of advertising his blacking in Egypt! But Warren Here let me digress, in order to observe did not cheat his enstomers, nor practice 'an imposition under fair pretences." He was a charlatan, a bumbug, but he was an honest apright man, and no one called him bor are devoted to earning money, it is not an impostor or a cheat.

concert in America were sold at auction, several business men, aspiring to notoriety. "bid high" for the first ticket. It was finally knocked down to "Genin, the Hatter," for 3225. The journals in Portland (Maine) throughout the United States, between these two cities, were connected with the telegraph, announced the fact in their columns the next morning. Probably two millions of readers read the announcement, asked, 'Who is Genin, the Hatter ?'' Genin became famous in a day. Every man involuntarily examined his hat, to see if it was made by Genin; and an lowa editor declared that one of his neighbors discovered the name of Genin in his old hat, and immediately announced the fact to his neighbors in front of the Post Office. It was suggested that the old hat should be sold at auction. It was done then and there, and the Genin hat sold for fourteen dollars !-Gentlemen from the city and country rush. ed to Genin's store to buy hats, many of glimpse of Genin himself. This singular term "the freaks of Dame Fortune." freak put thousands of dellars into the pock- is still living in New York, hale and hearty heard it charged that he made poor hats, or under fair presences." On the contrary, he | the city of Amsterdam, Holland. He is the respectability.

When the laving of the Atlantic Telegraph was nearly completed, I was in Liverpool. I offered the Company one thousand pounds sterling (\$5,000) for the privilege of sending the first twenty words over the cable to my Museum in New Yorknot that there was any intrinsic merit in the words, but that I fancied there was more But Queen Victoria and "Old Buck" were ahead of me, their messages had the pref erence, and I was compelled to "take a

By thus illustrating what I believe the public will concede to be the sense in which the word "humbug" is generally used and public for he does not, but because, as gen. try as well as in England, I do not propose erally understood, "humbug" consists in that my letters on this subject shall be narcient and modern times, which, according to Webster's definition, may be called "humbugs," inasmuch as they were "im-

positions under fair pretences." In writing of modern humbugs, however I shall sometimes have occasion to trades and occupations which need only doctrine, that a man may, by common

Speaking of "blacking-makers" reminds me that one of the first sensationalists in tion will be called a "humbug," but he is advertising whom I remember to have liances with European powers, as shown er, after attracting crowds of customers by "Monsieur Gosling, the great French black. serfs; while, at the same time, it denounces fore voting again for him they must forget way of his personal ambition or the success his unique displays, a man foolishly fails to ing maker." He appeared in New York give them a full equivalent for their money, in 1830. He flashed like a meteor across they never patronize him a second time, the horizon; and before he had been in the but they very properly denounce him as a city three months nearly everybody had swindler, a cheat, and "impostor;" they heard of "Gosling's Blacking." I well redo not, however, call him a "humbug." He member his magnificent "four in hand."— law, and in violation of the long cherished he will cast his vote for the re-election of the press, and the freedom of the press, and the freedom of the press, and the freedom of the press, and the freedom. tails, not because he advertises his wares A splendid team of blood bays, with long and defended right of asylum.

in an autre manner, but because, after at | black tails, and managed with such dexterity by Goeling himself, who was a great "whip," that they almost seemed to fly .-When the great blacking-maker of Lon- The carriage was semblazoned with the don dispatched his agent to Egypt to write words. "Goeling's Blacking," in large gold on the pyramids of Ghiza, in huge letters, letters, and the whole turnout was so elabtention. It turned out just as he anticipa- the turning of every street corner your eyes ted, that English travelers in that part of rested upon "Gosling's Blacking." From Egypt were indignant at this desecration, every show window gilded placards disand they wrote back to the London Times coursed elequently of the merits of "Gos-"write to the Times," if anything goes with poems written in its praise, and showwrong,) denouncing the "Goth" who had ers of pictorial handbills, illustrated almawriting on them in monstrous fetters ... Buy the virtues of "Gosling's Blacking," smoth-

The celebrated originator of negro delin-

is for men to bear discreetly sudden prosperity. Uniess considerable time and laappreciated by its possessor; and, having When the tickets for Jenny Lind's first no practical knowledge of the value of money, he generally gets rid of it with the same ease that marked its accumulation .-Mr. Astor gave the experience of thousands when he said that he found more difficulty in earning and saving his first thousand dollars than in accumulating all the subsequent millions which finally made up his fortune. The very economy, perseverance, and discipline which he was obliged to practice, as he gained his money, dollar by dollar, gave him a just appreciation of its value. and thus led him into those habits of industry, prudence, temperance, and untiring the dignity equality, and the rights of the diligence so conducive and necessary to his reveral States unimpaired; and that as soon future success.

Mr. Goeling, however, was not a man to ought to cease." be put down by a single financial reverse. He opened a store in Canajoharie, N. Y., which was burned, and on which there was no insurance. He came again to New York in 1839, and established a restaurant, where, by devoting the services of himself and several members of his family assiduously to the business, he soon reveled in them willing to pay even an extra dollar, his former prosperity, and snapped his finif necessary, providing they could get a gers in glee at what unreflecting persons, 1863, declaring four millions of slaves free. et of "Genin, the Hatter," and yet I never at the age of seventy. Although called a "French" blacking maker, Mr. Gosling is Chicago platform on which he had placed that he would be guilty of an "imposition in reality a Dutchman, having been born in is a gentleman of probity, and of the first father of twenty-four children, twelve of whom are still living, to cheer him in his declining years, and to repay him in gratetal attentions for the valuable lessons of previously done. prudence, integrity, and industry through the adoption of which they are henored as respectable and worthy members of so-

VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

SOME OF THE REBELLIOUS ACTS OF LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1st. The issue of paper money.

2d. The appointment of Congressmen commands in the Army, at the same time retaining for them their seals in Congress. 3d. The division of the State of Virginia.

4th. The arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of American citizens. 5th. The proclamation that one-tenth o the voters of any State can legally elect its

officers and make its laws. 6th. The suppression of the Press by force of arms.

7th. The interference with the ballot-box. ntimidating the people, and carrying eleclions by armed men. 8th. The substitution of commissions for

the Courts at Law. The following also may be put down violations of the principles of the United States Government as established by an active policy of over 80 years duration, by the Lincoln Administration : 1st. Offering to abandon the right of pri-

valeering " 2d Declaring that confiscation of property shall extend beyond the life of the person attained of treason, thus making treason work corruption of blood.

3d. Its disposition to form entangling alin its intercourse with Russia, a nation of and union with slaveholders, and carries on the cities that have been sacked, the fields a war of extermination against its own that have been desolated, the widows and countrymen and brothers. 4th. The total abandonment, in practice,

of the Monroe Doctrine. 5th. The delivery to the Inquisitorial The Republican Record.

We give below the resolution of the Chicago Convention of 1860, the resolutions advocated in Congress in 1861, and the resolution adopted at the Baltimore Convention of 1864. Four years ago almost every Lincoln man threw the lie in your teeth if you called them abolitionists or contended that their party were in favo of interlering with slavery in the States, and pointed to the 4th section of the platform. It reads as follows :-

"That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless inva sion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretect, as among the greatest of crimes."

That is the doctrine upon which Mi as will be seen by the following resolutions

"Resolved. That the Federal Government nor the people or governments of the a constitutional right to legistate upon or

"Resolved. That those persons in the North who do not subscribe to the foregoing propositions are too insignificant in number and influence to excite the serious attention

tives again spoke in the Resolution of a pure patriot and statesman the words of truth and soberness, and to which sentiments it would have been well had they adhered to for all time to come.

"Resolved, That this war is not wage on their part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Cousti tution and to preserve the Union with al as these of jects are accomplished the war At the time of the passage of this Resolu

tion it was said that the action of the House received the approbation of the President In a little over a year [subsequent to this the President issued his Proclamation giving notice that the slaves of all States i Rebeilion on the first of January following should be declared free. Another proclamation was issued on the first of January thus doing what his own friends had previously declared he had no right to do, and repudiating his own inaugural and the himself. Unfortunately for the country he was elevated to the office of President. The late Baltimore Convention which renominated him was but the mere automaton of the President, and they declared as he had

Resolved. That as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of the rebellion and it most be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of Republican Government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and com plete extirpation from the soil of the Republic, ad that we aphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government in its defence has aimed a direct blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor furthermore of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people, in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and lorever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States."

Abraham Lincoln and his party are hostile to the platform upon which he was elected in 1860-hostile to the rights of nearly one half of the States-and hostile the principles which were bequeathed to us by wiser and better men than himself and his advisers.

We might in reviewing his course throughout, expose his glaring inconsistencies, but it is entirely unnescessary as the country has already learned it at an enormous cost. He has already acknowledged that he has violated his oath of office, by a violation of the Constitution, yet he has the effrontery to ask the people to re-elect him for another term, that he may consumate their final destruction. Before voting again for him they will enquire what i blood and treasure will be required for the "utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic," an institution which was admitted until two years since they had no constitutional right to interfere with. Beorphans it has made and the brethren that have been slain in a causeless and unnatural contest, and even memory itself Government of Spain of a refugee; without must be unseated in the individual before the dest thick. Various email aspectation

War-The Bend in the Wilderness.

Vols., writes from Anandale on the 14th

derness again at this early period if at all. I arrived in camp on Sunday afternoon after leaving you, and was placed on driv laws of the United States. as officer of the guard : and the day follow. ing was detailed as one of the officers to accompany an expedition of 500 cavalry to calamity; but when the questions at issue guard an ambulance train, and rescue our are an unconstitutional, proscriptive, cruel wounded who were yet in the hands of the and fanatical despotism on the one hand, enemy, whom they had placed under goard and the Union, the Constitution and the inand were removing to Richmond as fast as alienable rights and privileges bequeathed possible, as prisoners. We arrived at the us by our lathers on the other, no true Amer-United States Ford, on the Rapidan, Friday | ican citizen or patriot can hesitate as to his night; crossed Saturday morning and at 10 found a deserted hespital where the first three days of the battle were fought. To within about a mile of this the dead of both armies had been buried ; but from this to the next hospital (about fifteen miles) the dead remain as death found them. It is scene I shall not attempt to describe, and so utterly awful that I could not do it. It is estimated that 15,000 of our men, and as many, or more, of rebels lie here anburied : and as six weeks bave passed since the battle, imagination in its fancies cannot begin to paint the spectacle. I must pass it. After passing through this wilderness of death, we found another hospital, surprised the guards and took possession, and found about sixty wounded in charge o one of our surgeons, he being a prisoner also. We did not stop to inquire to whom or what side they belonged, whether friend or toe, but commenced at once to put them into our ambulances and to make our way out of this wilderness and shadow of death, or slarm of any portion of the people of the hastening on our way to Washington. An republic, and that the increase of their official account of the expedition will numbers and influence does not keep pace doubtless soon be made. We did not with the increase of the aggregate popula- allow any talking with the men-many of them had all they could bear to endure the of blandishment or intrigue directed against It was only on the 22d July, 1861, one transit; and as nearly the whole of them day after the battle of Bull Run, when they had to eit up, and as some of them had began to realize the perilous condition of limbs amputated, we indeed a portion the country, that the House of Representa- would die on the way with all the care we but representatives among those noble cicould exercise, and so they did. As to the care they had received, they all say that as much had been done for them as, under circumstances was possible. They all expressed great satisfaction that we had come for them, and that they were going with us back under the old flag. One scene affect-

> any words but all tears here. A FRIEND sends us the following proposition of a platform for the Chicago Convention, with a request that it beipublished in THE AGE. He does not know the author. nor is such knowledge essential to a just appreciation of the paper :- Age.

> ed me much. It was found that one poor

fellow was totally unfit to be removed, and

when we told him so he said, "take me

with you as far as I can go, and let me die

on my way home !- if you do not, I shall

crawl after the train as long as life lasts and

then die on the field with my comrades !"

We put him in an ambulance, and brought

nim along until death relieved him, then

stopped and buried him. His last words

were, "Now I amfdying, but I know I shall

not be left above ground for voltures to feed

upon, as my comrades were." No one had

PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO Prominent Democrat, who is known as a manipulating politician, but nevertheless one whose position and knowledge of the events of the country make his views worthy of consideration, submits the following platform for the delegates to the Chicago Convention to cogitate over. He claims that the Constitution centains within itself ample provisions for all emergencies. whether in peace or war, prosperity or adversity, or to cope with conspiracies, treason, rebellion or other violations of law and order; also, that the first plank is broad enough and sufficiently comprehensive for every Democrat and conservative in the country to stand upon, and maintain efficiently every State and personal right bequeathed us by our sires of the Revolution. and that all other issues are factious, distracting, disorganizing and injudicious.

The second plank of the platform is intended to impress upon the person who is now in power that his office is not hereditary. but subject to the will of the majority of the people; that the Democratic party intend benefit of all concerned

1. The Union and the Constitution as established by Washington and the fathers of the Republic.

2. In view of the unconstitutional acts of Abraham Lincoln during the past three years, and of his manifest intention to control the coming Presidential election by means of a similar course of procedure, like unnecessary proclamations of martial law, military intimidation and coercion, Government patronage, bribery and traud. arbitrary and unconstitutional modes and rules for voting, partisan persecutions of all military med and civilians who presume to entertain or announce opinions adverse to his own, and by a violation of all constitutional and State laws which stand in the of his faction :

Be it Resolved. That the Democratic Conservative and Constitutional men of the loyal States hereby pledge "their fortunes, their lives and their sacred honor" to deease do the accord sad o in the thirt hard. I the account of Gragis

and purity of the ballot box in the ap proaching Presidential election; that while Lieut. Bailey of the 16th Regiment N. Y. pledging ourselves to acquiesce in and abide by any hogest and fair election, we hereby solemnly declare that we will resist I did not expect, when I left you in to the last extremity any attempt on the Rochester, and promised to write you, that part of the individual in power to perpetu-I should visit the battle fields of the Wil- ate his despotic and calamitous reign by fraud, military coercion, or other mode than that pointed out by the Constitution and

The Conservative men of the loyal States would regard a revolution at home as a dire imperative duty. The former inevitably leads to an indefinite prolongation of the war, universal suffering and oppression, national bankruptcy, anarchy and a cousolidated military despotism; while the latter would most assuredly bring about a speedy honorable and satisfactory peace, a restoration of the Union, and a return of public confidence, public credit, prosperity, fraternity and general happiness.

Tax lawless attempt of Mr. Lincoln, by declaring murtial law, to suppress the Conservative Union party in Kentucky, is highly characteristic of the man and his methods. That party embraces, unquestionably, seven-eighths of all the citizens of the State, who have been from the beginning opposed to secession, and unconditionally loyal to the Constitution. From it has been raised, almost to a man, the entire force of over forty regiments sent by Kentucky to the support of the national cause. In its racks are found to day every great leader, military and civil, whose noble patriotism has made Kentucky the first among the border States for loyalty, the clearest from participation in rebellion, the most defiant Union. Bramlette, Jacob, Wolford, Prentice, Davis, Mallory, Guthrie; these are vilians and soldiers who illustrate the devotion and truth of that State, the most severely tried and the noblest of all that rullied in hope around the national flag when this war began. Against her interests and her sympathies, in spite of wrong, actual and threatened, in the face of insults more trying than all, Kentucky has remained faithful. And to day she is still as faithful as at first. The State of Henry Clay has never disgraced the great leader of whom she was so proud, and whose lessons she learned so well. She is "faithful anto death,"

Let the facts speak for themselves. Invasion after invasion has swept across the State. Not a man who would join the Confederate cause, but has had, not only opportunity brought tight home to his door, but every inducement held out to him to cast in his lot with the rebellion. Yet the Union army has gathered ten tecruits-Kentucky soldiers, the army knows them -to one that has gone off with the Confederates. To the last it has been so, and we confess ourselves astonished that, notwithstanding the outrages of late heaped upon her people. Morgan is now said to have been driven into Tennessee, with little or none of that addition to his force which he relied upon, raised among his old neighbors. Kentucky, loyal as she has been, is proved never to have been so loval as to day.

Why, then, does Mr. Lincoln now place Kentucky under the control of his military underlings? Why does he stamp her into the dust with Maryland, Delaware, Missonri and Louisiana, States co longer, save in name? To mention those distranchised communities is to answer the question-Kentucky has a voice in the coming election, and that voice, unstifled, will never name Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency. The experiment has been tried of controlling the ballot box by the bayonet, tried successfully; and the President now extends the area of his shameful experiment to Kentucky. Kentucky is to be forced, with Lincoln's hand upon her throat, to gurgle out "Lincoln." in November. That is the whole secret of "Martial law." We shall see whether the bear has not a harder hug than the hunter. There is no allegiance to any tyrant due in America. Kentucky has not held her truth to the Union through three that the coming election shall be a fair and years of more than Spartan devotion. honest one. We give his platform for the against the forces of a confederation headed by one of her sons, now to yield to the equally violent and illegal action of another. The two may vie with each other in their unnatural attempts to destroy their common mother. One has been answered by the serried stast of heroic battalions, the other will meet, in response to his lawless violence, only a stern blience. Kentucky is disfranchised, but she will never be dishonored. Mr Lincoln will paver get her vote .- Boston Courier

> SHODDY IN A SNARE .- A very pretty fight has been going on for a week or two between Thurlow Weed, Opdyke, David Dudley Field, Greeley and the Evening Post-Poet Bryant's paper. The dramatic personie are all of the Knights of Shoddy, and the fight relates particularly to the question of "Who stole the most from the Government on contracts ?"?

An anchoneer said of a gentleman who had bought a table, but never came to take it away, that he was one of the most uncome-for-table persons be ever knew in the whole course of his life !!-