

STAR OF THE NORTH.



WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1864.

S. M. PETERSON & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, are authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions and advertising for the Star of the North, published at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Penna.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

PRESIDENT.

GEORGE B. MCLELLAN,

VICE PRESIDENT.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

OF OHIO.

ELECTIONS.

At large, ROBERT L. JOHNSON,

EDWARD P. BARNES,

THOMAS M. COLLINGS,

EDWARD T. HESS,

PHILIP S. GERHARD,

GEORGE G. LEIPER,

MICHAEL SELZER,

FRANK MCLEARY,

THOMAS H. WALKER,

OLIVER S. DUMICK,

ABRAHAM B. DUNNING,

WILLIAM E. ROBERTS, no more a prisoner.

One of the forty-four prisoners is no more

One of the citizens of Columbia county who

was incarcerated by the straps of this

present corrupt and tyrannical administra-

tion, has been released from a military hos-

pital! He was arrested without having vi-

olated any part of the laws of his country,

dragged off to a distant battle, and left there

to die an innocent man! What must the

country think of such acts of despotism?

Will and can the people sanction such ty-

ranny? Are these the liberties and bless-

ings we are doomed to enjoy under the pro-

tection of a free Government? Could we

receive more oppression at the hands of a

King, Queen, or Potentate? We think not.

We have lived under a despotism for nearly

four years, and if the American people

will be content to live under it four years

more, it will become so tightly fastened

upon them that they will never get rid of it.

Will they allow this kind of a government

to be set up over their heads, depriving

them of their liberties so dearly bought, and

of the elective franchise? We are no more

free men. We cannot under this adminis-

tration enjoy the liberties guaranteed to us

by the Constitution of the United States.

The teachings of that instrument, under

which we prospered as a nation second to

no other on earth, are not regarded by the

present men in power. It is set aside as

null and void, without effect. Citizens of

Columbia county, arouse! strain every ef-

fort to change the present state of affairs,

that you may once more feel content, enjoy

civil liberty, and retire in the evening with

the assurance in your own mind at least

that you will not awaken in the morning to

find your house guarded by United States

soldiers, waiting to arrest you. Remember

the treatment of your fellow-citizens in this

country, in the State, and throughout the

United States. Remember the case of Wil-

liam E. Roberts, of your county. Poor

man, who was taken to Fort Mifflin, for no

offense whatever, to suffer and die. He

leaves a family to mourn his death, and

which were much dependent upon him for

support and protection. They are robbed

of their best and dearest friend, and by

whom? by the party in power! which

party is the duty of every honest man to

lead his efforts to uproot.

Election in Pennsylvania.

The Democracy in the State of Pennsylv-

ania triumphed at the polls on Tuesday

the 11th instant. We have gained a com-

plete victory over all the opposition that the

Shoddyites could throw into the campaign.

The Soldiers Picketing Fishing Creek twp.

We are credibly informed that on the day

of the election the "Army of the Fishing-

creek" took possession of Fishing Creek

township, by stationing soldiers on the dif-

ferent roads leading to the election polls.

Imagine the roads throughout the township

picketed on election day! men in blue uni-

form, upon horseback, with musket in hand

For what purpose? Was it to arrest quiet

citizens, or to intimidate Democrats, and

thus keep back the Democratic vote? What

does all this mean? They might as well

take charge of the polls and re-enact the

scenes at the elections in Maryland and

Delaware! are the people here in rebellion?

No! But every act of the administra-

tion, and its supporters, towards the

people of this county is calculated to make

a disturbance in some shape or other. The

people of this county have borne much;

and are daily suffering oppression in its

most aggravated form! These things are

tolerated because the people upon whom

the authorities inflict their tyrannical and

despotic acts of lawlessness are respecters

of law and order, and uphold and maintain

the laws and Constitution of their country

under which they live. There is a day of

retribution awaiting the men who are mis-

leading our government. Time is a great

leveler in all things.

Facts and Figures for the People.

Under a Democratic administration, farm-

ers, mechanics and laboring men, who

work hard for their money, could buy good

coffee at twelve cents per pound, good su-

gar at eight cents per pound, and good syr-

up at twelve and fifteen cents per quart.

Under the miserable Republican adminis-

tration that has turned everything upside

down in this country, these hard working

people have to pay fifty-five cents for co-

ffee, thirty for sugar, and forty for syr-

up! These and other articles that are needed

in every house cost four times as much now

as they did when the government was ad-

ministered by the Democrats.

But it will be said that the farmer gets

more for his flour, and the mechanic and

the laboring man get higher wages, than

they did under Democratic rule. This is

true. But the farmer doesn't get four times

as much for his wheat, nor does the me-

chanic for his day's work. Therefore the

rise in prices is unequal and operates to

the disadvantage of the farmer, the me-

chanic and the laboring man.

When wheat was one dollar and coffee

twelve and a half cents, one bushel of

wheat would buy eight pounds of coffee.

But with wheat at two dollars and a half,

and coffee at fifty-five cents, a bushel of

wheat will buy but little over four pounds

of coffee. And so with wages. The man

who got one dollar under Mr. Buchanan's

administration, could pay nearly twice as

much coffee, sugar, syrup and molasses

with the proceeds of his day's labor, as he

could under the man who gets two dollars a

day under Mr. Lincoln.

In the late election the Democracy have

elected in the neighborhood of fourteen

Congressmen out of twenty-four. In this

district we lose Piollet by about two hun-

dred votes. This is a strong Abolition

district, but the popularity of our candidate

coupled with the good cause he was en-

gaged in, has cut down their large boasted

majority to a mere figure. The Abolition-

ists for a time felt that their man was lost

in the fog; however when the smoke blew

away he was just seen and that was all.

Had the campaign lasted a week longer,

and a few more stump speeches been made

by the Opposition, Col. Piollet would have

been our next Congressman. He is the

man this district should have to represent.

The people have chosen otherwise, and

we fear they will be long regret it.

Mr. Mercer's Abolition ideas are thick and

plenty, and he delights in promulgating

them, even at a time like this. The people

of this district are yet partially white, and

What Sherman will do.

[From The Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 8.]

Sherman is shut up in Atlanta by For-

rest with his lines of communication so

destroyed, that his Government has not

heard from him for several days. He cap-

tured Atlanta, but it may yet prove his ruin.

We learn from a reliable source that in

Washington City there is great rejoicing

toward the reported movement of Hood

toward the Alabama line. It is said to have

been just the move that Sherman desired

Hood to make. That sending off the cav-

alry toward Tennessee, and marching his

army toward the rear of Sherman, was

playing into the latter's hand. Sherman is

said to have accumulated from fifty to sixty

days' supplies in Atlanta during the truce;

and as soon as Hood is far away to the

right, and Forrest and Wheeler deep into

Tennessee, Sherman will start on his really

grand campaign for the sea-coast at Savan-

nah—the men of Sherman's army carrying

in their knapsacks ten days' rations, and

ten days' rations in wagons. The army of

Sherman, concentrated into a solid mass, is

believed to be strong enough to over-

come any force he may find in his front,

and his start of Hood will enable him to

keep far enough ahead of him to prevent

any delay or consumption of supplies to

reach the sea-coast. The country over-

run will be stripped of all supplies, and

the march through made in fifteen or

twenty days. This is said to be the cam-

paign. Will it succeed?

The distance to Savannah is about two

hundred and fifty miles, and from twenty

to twenty-five days will be required to

make the march. If the people turn out in

Georgia as they have done in Virginia,

blocking off the roads in his front, hanging

upon his flanks, harassing his rear, and

capturing his foraging parties, his march

will prove his ruin; but if the people fly

from his path and do nothing to retard his

march, Sherman may reach the sea-coast.

Such a march across Georgia would destroy

the railroads and devastate much of the

country, but otherwise would do no harm.

Tennessee and Kentucky would be open to

our armies, and the way to the Ohio river

would be open to us to enter and occupy.

The enemy would herald this fight of Sherman's

victorious march through the Confederacy

and claim that it was the completion of

the campaign. It may succeed, and it may

fail; if it is not successful, Sherman is ru-

ined and his army captured.

By some it is believed that Sherman will

keep within Atlanta and compel Forrest,

for want of supplies to move off his lines

of communication, and that the accumu-

lation of supplies will enable him to stand

an ordinary siege. But we are rather in-

clined to believe that the bold and desper-

ate effort to march to Savannah will be the

solution of the Atlanta problem. To un-

derstand to retreat to Chattanooga would

be to confess failure upon the heels of ad-

mitted triumph, and would make his name

a by-word of contempt, as well as ruin the

prospects of Lincoln. To march through

Georgia, crushing under the weight of his

army all opposing forces and capturing

Savannah, with its depot of prisoners, and

from the sea-coast, turning in early Spring

to reopen a Northern campaign, would be

a military achievement of no ordinary

character. The very difficulties that ap-

pear to beset such an undertaking may

contribute to its complete success. If our

authorities, because of these difficulties,

take no step to prevent his march, Sher-

man will overcome the difficulties and

reach Savannah. Let General Beauregard

look out both front and rear.

MORE TYRANNY.—The most tyrannical

and arbitrary outrage committed lately by

any set of men, either civil or otherwise,

was the act perpetrated on the Orangeville

Academy, a few days since, by the military

in this county. The school was visited by

a pair of shoulder straps, accompanied, as

Infringement of the right to bear arms.

The Constitution enunciates nothing

more distinctly than the right of the people

to keep and bear arms, and it adds in un-

equivocal language that this right "shall not

be infringed." This clause in the Constitu-

tion is founded on a reliance upon the

people; it is an endorsement of the theory

of the capability of the masses for self-

government. It is predicated upon the

Democratic principle that the people are

the governing powers; and they in their

supreme capacity have a right to bear arms

or possess themselves of such instrumen-

talities as in other governments are sup-

posed to be the special prerogatives of the

few in whom government is invested and

for whose benefit it is created.

In countries where the masses are es-

timated at but one remove from brutes, who

are legislated for, and who are considered

incapable and unworthy of participation in

any legislation, having reference to them-

selves, the right of the people to bear arms

is universally denied. When despots are

attempting to subjugate a free people, one