

# THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

[Two Dollars per Annum.]

VOLUME 16.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 26, 1864.

NUMBER 1.

STATE OF THE NORTH.

W. M. JACOBY, Publisher.

Office on Main St. 3rd Square below Market.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum in advance... One year, 10 00.

Special Notices.

IMPORTANT PROVISION.—Col. J. G. Freese, keeps constantly on hand and for sale, at the Recorder's Office in Bloomsburg, 'The Constitution of the United States' and of the State of Pennsylvania.

BELLE SPECIFIC PILLS.—Warranted to cure all cases of Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, etc.

THE USURPATION IN TENNESSEE.—[From the National Intelligencer.]

The following is a copy of a protest which on Saturday last was submitted to the President of the United States by John LELLYETT, Esq., of Nashville, Tennessee.

Who, in our prosperous days, was he that claimed our nation's unity? Could not exist half slave, half free?

Who breaks his faith with friends and foe? Who gives us war with all its woe?

Who's laws and rights at naught? Who noble eyes so dearly bought?

Who's shackles on our speech and press? His cherished schemes to give success?

Who vainly strives with envious aim To rob McClellan of his fame?

Who would millions daily spend, Unless his foes, besides his friends, And court to Jeff. Davis, friend?

Who now puts forth the traitorous creed That in the Southern States is held? Our gallant sons must fight and bleed?

Whom, in November will we "sway"? (Though 'twixt the stream the "how" we'll say) His bloody course that we may stop?

Waterbury Centre, Me.

THE FIFTH THOUSAND—DR BELLS TREATISE on self abuse, Premature coitus, impotence and loss of power, sexual diseases, seminal weakness, nightly 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 cases is plain set forth. Two stamps required to pay postage.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—Fr. Harvey's Female Pills have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, stoppage of nature or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from spinal affections, prolapsus, uterine displacements, or other weakness of the uterine organs. The pills are perfectly harmless to 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.

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

DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE 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.

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BY C. H. WALKER.

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not in any sense a test of loyalty. But they pledge the citizen to oppose the legal authorities in the discharge of their duty.

The oath required is only calculated to keep legal and rightful voters from the polls.

It is suggested that no oath be required but such as is prescribed by the law.

Our people will not hesitate, however, to take the usual oath of loyalty—for example, in the language of the primary clause of the oath in question: "That I will henceforth support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of its enemies."

Denying you the right to make any oath as a candidate for Electors, who, if chosen, are expected to cast the electoral vote of Tennessee for George B. McClellan for President and George H. Pendleton for Vice President.

By virtue of such position it becomes our province especially to appear before you in the attitude we do.

We are aware that grave questions may arise in any event, with regard to the regularity of the vote of Tennessee, in consequence of the partially disorganized condition of the State.

The friends of your re-election, however, announced an electoral ticket, and the public became aware that preparations were being made for the holding of the election, leaving that matter to later question.

Some time thereafter our electoral ticket was placed before the public, and within a few days followed the proclamation complained of. We, for ourselves, and those we represent, are willing to leave all questions involving the right of Tennessee to participate in the election to the decision of competent authority.

Wm. B. CARTER, Esq., of Wilson county.

THOS. A. R. NELSON, of Washington county.

J. S. T. P. CARTER, of Carter county.

JOHN WILLIAMS, of Knox county.

A. BLAZARD, of McMinn county.

HENRY COPPEL, of Bedford county.

BILLIE FRYTON, of Sumner county.

JOHN LELLYETT, of Davidson county.

EX. E. E. HARRIS, of Weakly county.

JOHN D. PERRYMAN, of Shelby county.

For the Districts.

After the foregoing paper had been read, a brief colloquy ensued between the President and Mr. Lellyett, as described in the following communication:

WASHINGTON, October 15, 1864.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

I called upon the President to-day and presented and read to him the above Protest.

Mr. Lincoln responded: "May I inquire how long it took you and the New York politicians to concoct that paper?"

I replied: "It was concocted in Nashville, without communication with any but Tennesseeans. We communicated with citizens of Tennessee outside of Nashville, but not with New York politicians."

Mr. Lincoln responded: "I will manage my side of it in my way."

"May we ask an answer in writing?" I suggested.

"Not now. Lay those papers down here I will give you no other answer now. I may or may not write something about this hereafter. I understand this. I know you intend to make a point of this. But go ahead. You have my answer."

"Your answer then is that you expect to let Gen. McClellan's friends manage their side of this contest in their own way, and you will manage your side of it in your way?"

"Yes."

I then thanked the President for his courtesy in giving us a hearing at all, and took my leave.

Judge Mason of this city was present at the interview, to whom I refer in regard to the correctness of this report. On stepping outside the door of the Executive Mansion I immediately wrote down the President's replies, and submitted them to Judge Mason and another gentleman who happened to be present, and they both pronounced accurate.

And now I have a word to say to the people of the United States, who are or ought to be the masters of Abraham Lincoln. The paper which I had the honor to present to the President was not the concoction of New York politicians; it was the voice of a once free and proud people, protesting against their own disfranchisement by the agent of Abraham Lincoln. It is the voice of those loyal people in Tennessee who have borne the reproach of a people they still loved, supporting the President in all lawful efforts to preserve the Union. The reward of our loyalty is disfranchisement. The cup of perjury is commended to our lips because it is known that we will not touch its contents. Judge Mason and the people of Tennessee and Abraham Lincoln. It may be most that our solemn and respectful appeal should be thrown aside as a contemptuous answer. Look to it, if you, the people of the North, shall sustain this act of tyranny, your own time will soon come. If the President of the United States may "manage his side of this contest" by setting aside the very letter of the Constitution and altering the elective laws of the States so as to disfranchise his opponents, liberty is already dead.

JOHN LELLYETT.

The Hon. Charles Mason, having accompanied Mr. Lellyett in his visit to the President, and having been present at the interview accorded to Mr. Lellyett, has been called by the latter in the following note to authenticate his report of the conversation had with the President. The reply of Mr. Mason is also appended.

WASHINGTON, October 15, 1864.

HON. CHAS. MASON—DEAR SIR: I submit to your inspection what I have written in reference to my interview with the President to-day, and will ask you to state whether you regard the same as an accurate report. Respectfully, JOHN LELLYETT.

WASHINGTON, October 15, 1864.

JOHN LELLYETT, Esq.—DEAR SIR: In compliance with the request in your note of this day, I have only to say that I was present at the interview referred to. Your statement of what took place is substantially correct; and on all material points I believe it literally so. Yours, truly, CHAS. MASON.

How AN OIL WELL IS BORED.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from the oil regions of Pennsylvania, gives the following description of the manner in which oil is found: "In selecting a spot for a well, the artesian driller raises a derrick about one hundred and ten feet in height, bringing up a steam engine of about six horse power, and then after driving down an iron pipe about six inches in diameter through the earth and gravel some fifty feet or so, to the first strata of rock, introduce a drill of about two and a half inches in diameter attached to a temper screw, and thence to the walking beam and engine, with which he bores now at the rate of eight or ten feet per day into the solid sand and soap stone, say one hundred feet; he then comes to the first strata of sandstone, which may be ten or twelve feet in thickness; and boring through this comes again to a slate and soap stone of a bluish cast, and working on, say for twenty five feet or so, he reaches the second strata of sand stone, out of which there come rushing up, when the right vein is struck, inflammable gas, salt water, and petroleum.

The bore of the well is enlarged by a "rimmer," and then an iron tube in sections of fourteen feet and closely screwed together, is inserted by sections and run down to the veins of oil; a flax seed bag which expands when wet is mixed between the tubing and the walls of the well in order to prevent the surface water from descending; a "plunger" or valve piston is introduced into the tube, and the sucker rod being attached to the "walking beam," the conduit pipes and tank, which may hold sixty barrels, being in readiness, the engine moves and the precious treasure gushes forth. This is what is called pumping a well. In the "flowing wells"—that is such as send the oil out spontaneously—the drill must go down into the third strata of sandstone; but this, in some instances, is very deep. In a well on Watson's Flat the drill has reached the depth of one hundred feet, and yet the third bed of sandstone is not reached.

WAR'S TERRIBLE HARVEST.—The following table, compiled from official statements, tells more plainly than words possibly can of the terrible harvest which war has reaped in the Northern States since Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated. It comprises a list of some of the three year regiments which lately returned, their term of service having expired, and shows the terrible losses they have suffered during the war:

Regiment	Original number	Number returned	Losses.
1st California	1,647	112	1,534
11th Mass.	1,048	237	815
4th N. Y.	1,000	323	673
99th N. Y.	1,149	159	1,735
4th Mich.	1,000	100	900
12th Mass.	1,000	200	800
3d Ex. N. Y.	1,585	473	1,148
32d N. Y.	1,150	43	1,107
5th Wis.	1,280	121	1,159
67th N. Y.	1,200	79	1,120
10th Mass.	1,000	150	850
4th Vermont	1,000	130	870
18th Ohio	1,000	131	849
14th N. Y. M.	2,200	91	2,109
2d R. I.	2,008	250	1,750
2d N. J.	2,000	300	1,700
Penn. Reserves	15,000	1,500	13,500
Total	37,004	4,375	32,629

\*Estimated.

Includes the troops after the regiment left home.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—Let the people remember that Abe Lincoln deprived General McClellan of his command, and gave his army to General Pope.

Let the people remember that when Pope was defeated and flying towards Washington, Abe Lincoln found it necessary, to save the Capital, to recall McClellan to command.

Let the people remember that McClellan did save the Capital by achieving the two glorious victories over the invading foe at South Mountain and Antietam.

Let the people remember that Abe Lincoln thereupon wrote a letter to McClellan giving him "a thousand thanks" for his victories.

Let the people remember, also, that when McClellan had defeated the enemy driven him out of Maryland, saved the Capital and quieted the fears of the Presidential buffet that Abe Lincoln suspended him from the command.

THE NATIONAL DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES is about 4,000,000,000 of dollars. This enormous debt was accumulated in carrying out Mr. Lincoln's negro policy. It is increasing at the rate of three millions of dollars per day in advancing the same cause. Mr. Lincoln says he will not stop the war until the slaves are all emancipated, and if he is re-elected, the present immense daily expenditure will go on until his wicked purpose is accomplished, or "the last man and the last dollar" are wasted. Should he be re-elected, what will the National Debt be at the end of the next four years? Let the tax payers, who must pay the interest on this frightful debt, make the calculation for themselves, and see how much heavier will be the burden upon them then, than it is now!—Age.

If the cotton States uniedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them by force to remain, would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence, contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Abolition policy of which Mr. Lincoln is the embodiment, has prolonged this dreary war for nearly four years—has sacrificed millions of men and squandered countless treasures—has filled almost every home with mourning and placed a skeleton in almost every household—has imposed burthenome taxation and unwilling conscription on the suffering masses—has brutally arrested and confined in loathsome dungeons unoffending citizens, whose only crime was their devotion to free speech and a free press—and has utterly ignored and set at naught the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws.

The Democratic policy, of which Gen. McClellan is the hero and champion, is to restore the Union, and uphold defend and perpetuate the Constitution as the founders of the Republic made it: to execute the laws of Congress and vindicate the supremacy of the United States Government within the sphere of its limited powers; to bring back peace and prosperity to a land now drenched with fraternal blood, and to remove, as speedily as possible, from the people all the heavy burdens which have been brought upon them by the wickedness, folly and crime of the present imbecile and corrupt administration.

Unionists of the North! Which will you choose—Lincoln, disunion, taxes and the draft; or McClellan, Union, peace and prosperity?

THE TWO IMPERIALISTS, NAPOLEON AND LINCOLN.—The London News says: "There can be no cordiality in the future relations between the United States and France if General McClellan is elected to the next Presidency, he being known as a strong anti-imperialist." On the other hand, judging from the following Washington dispatch, there will be the most cordial relations between France and the United States should Lincoln be re-elected. The two imperialists will harmonize admirably. The Washington dispatch says:

"It is surmised in diplomatic circles that a minister from the Government of Maximilian is already here. I have it from undoubted authority, and I challenge contradiction, that an agreement has been made between Mr. Seward and the French minister, the subject of recognizing the Mexican Empire, and an interchange of ministers shall not be agitated till after the election. Mr. Seward having assured the French minister that as soon as Mr. Lincoln is again elected, the Government of Maximilian shall be acknowledged by the United States. An American minister shall be dispatched to the court of Maximilian, and one from that court received at Washington."

LET THE FARMERS WAKE UP.—The eyes of many farmers have been shut against the true state of the country, by the high prices they have been getting for wheat, rye, corn, &c. They will get them opened before long. The storm is not far off. Its rumblings are heard already. Flour has tumbled down several dollars per barrel in the eastern markets, and of course grain has followed. Another year will put them far lower, at the same time that the taxes will go far higher if Lincoln should be re-elected. With grain at a low price, and the land it is raised on mortgaged to pay Lincoln's debts, our farmers will have to struggle hard to keep their heads above water.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE WEST.—By a gentleman who has traveled extensively in the northern part of Illinois, and the southern part of Wisconsin, within the last five weeks, we are informed that the enthusiasm for the Democratic ticket is unbounded. Converts are flocking in every day. Fremont men, as between Old Abe and McClellan, will go for the latter almost to a man, and thus give the weight of their influence and their votes to the cause of reform. The same encouraging reports come from every part of the country.

You are not going to vote for McClellan," said a supporter of the "widow-maker" to a peace Democrat, the other day. "Well," he replied, "I don't know, I was very much opposed to McClellan, but I would like to ask you a question: Can I depend on what I read in the Tribune?" "Certainly, every word of it," was the reply. "Well, then, I shall vote for McClellan for that paper says that McClellan is a Peace man." The supporter of the "widow maker" was amazed.

Is it a FACT?—In answer to the question if it is true that President Lincoln asked Marshal Lamont to sing him a vulgar song while visiting the battle field of Antietam just after the battle, the New York World says:

"We have made the charge repeatedly, are possessed of the proofs of it, and defy contradiction from any source whatever. Whenever any Republican citizen or journal of standing ventures to deny the charge, it will be time to produce witnesses."

It is stated that an intimate personal friend of Mr. Lincoln, an Illinois gentleman who was entrusted with a large amount of money with which to aid in carrying the recent elections, has failed to account for the disbursement of about one hundred thousand dollars, and has not yet reported at headquarters. There is much tribulation among the Republican leaders at the sudden flight of greenbacks.

"Do you enjoy going to church now?" asked a lady of Mrs. Partington. "Law me, I do," replied Mrs. P. "Nothing does me so much good as to get up early on Sunday morning, and go to church, and hear a pious minister dispense with the Gospel!"

Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, and candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Abolition ticket, has invented an oath which he prescribes to voters in the State affected with his rule and to which their assent is directed with the point of a bayonet. This oath contains the following significant passage:

That I will cordially oppose all armistices or negotiations for peace with rebels in arms until the Constitution of the United States, and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof, shall be established over all the people of every State and Territory embraced within the National Union.

It is plain, that this oath has been ingeniously contrived to exclude everybody but Abolitionists from the exercise of the elective franchise. The voter is required to swear that he will oppose all negotiations for peace, until Lincoln's proclamations are enforced, and extended "over the people of every State and Territory embraced within the National Union." This, of course, includes the Emancipation proclamation, the proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and any other usurpations and contrivances for the enslavement of the people, which may arise in the brain of Mr. Lincoln, or be suggested to him by the radical Abolitionists. In other words, the honest elector is required to swear in one breath, that he will support the Constitution, and, in the next, that he will favor perpetual bloodshed, to effectuate and extend measures of despotism, which he believes to be in direct violation of its most sacred provisions. It is by such appliances as these, that Johnson and his master propose to overcome the will of the people in November.

We call attention to a most interesting statement on our first page, showing