



WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1862.

The Tax Bill.

After a political existence of more than seventy years, we are for the first time driven into a system of internal taxation as a permanent policy or measure—a system which will connect nearly every act or enjoyment with a contribution into the National Treasury. We have left behind, and perhaps, forever, the golden era in our history which but for the experience we have furnished, would in after ages have been regarded as one of those fictitious that set off the excellencies and immunities of that primitive epoch which every nation pictures to itself as realizing its highest conception of the social condition. Our Government was inexpensive, so long as no one attempted its overthrow. But the spirit of discord that has been let loose has instantly brought our expenses up to those of a first class Power. We are called upon, in a day, to provide a revenue which, with other nations, has been the work of generations, if not of centuries.

The principles upon which taxes should be levied are always the same, and cannot be too often reiterated, now that we are entering upon the practice. We very properly tax luxuries because, as men can forego those without injury to themselves, or the public, the tax works no inconvenience or harm. It may be the instrument of good. We tax incomes, because incomes alone can afford to pay. We should not tax the means for the extension or transmission of intelligence, as all wealth, and progress, and society itself, is based upon it. We should not tax locomotion, as social intercourse between people composing a nation is essential to domestic harmony. Where such intercourse cannot be had, Government must be a military despotism.

The greater part of the subjects proposed for taxation in the bill reported are of course very proper; but it strikes us that several of them are palpable violations of the principles laid down. The idea of taxing travel is a new one in history. Locomotion ought to be encouraged in every possible way, instead of being suppressed. There is no experience so valuable, nor enjoyment so keen, as that afforded by it. The nations of the Old World, who make the welfare of their subjects a special study, compel public carriers to establish rates for the poorer classes at one-third the price paid by the wealthy. The most gratifying results have followed, as beneficial to the railroad companies as to the people.

The proposed tax upon travel is most unphilanthropic and unstatesmanlike. It may be an effective mode of raising money. So would a forced loan upon banks and insurance companies. But all such modes proceed from indolence, or from an unwillingness to place the burden where it belongs. So with a tax upon the diffusion of intelligence. It is certainly remarkable that republican America should impose a tax upon newspapers, the great educators in modern times, at almost the same moment it has been removed by monarchical England.

Trying to Whitewash Dim. We notice that the Abolition press, headed by "that horrible monster Greeley," are making a labored effort, with the assistance of the Republican War Committee of Congress, to white wash Gen. Fremont. But we opine that all their efforts will fail to re-instate their pet in the confidence of the people. It is well to observe, in passing, that the Committee who attempted to extricate Fremont from the grave charges against him have not presumed to report anything, either to Congress or the people, which tends in the slightest degree to remove, or extenuate the said charges. But the abolitionists go so far as to presume, as the Committee did not report against him, that they have really vindicated his course and acts. So much for Abolition imagination!

We believe there is not a military man of any prominence whatever, but that condemns the generalship of Fremont in his Western Campaign. Independent of the charges of corruption and extravagance, he stands a day convicted of the most unpardonable blunders in all his military operations. He allowed Springfield to fall, when he could have easily prevented it. He remained passively at St. Louis, and witnessed the fall of Lexington, when he could easily have reinforced the garrison, and driven the enemy away. He never dented, or at least did not, move against Price until compelled to do so. And when he did move, he rushed blindly on, and would undoubtedly have fallen into the trap prepared for him by his crafty opponent, had he not been removed from the command.

We have seen no attempt by any one in possession of the facts, to explain away these matters. But we do know that the moment Gen. Hunter was placed in command of Fremont's army—seeing the danger into which the latter was blindly marching, ordered a retreat.

These gentry will have to labor for some time yet before they can ever convince the people that Fremont is fit to command a division. And we doubt not that his operations in the "Mountain Department" will soon overturn the little military reputation still possessed by the redoubtable John Charles. We do not pretend to doubt the courage of the abolition General, and we doubt not that he would make a very respectable Brigadier, after receiving the proper training at the hands of a good drill Sergeant. But to make a Major General out of him is about as difficult as to make a whistle out of a pig's tail.

Fremont Again in Command.

There has been a good deal said about this man Fremont. He has given this administration some considerable uneasiness. In short it has obeyed the biddings of Fremont and his abolition friends. A contemporary has hit off the following which we can endorse as being truthful and to the point:

"Gen Fremont is again restored to active service, and assigned to a command!—He was removed by the President, it will be recollected, a few months since, because of his reckless expenditure of the public monies, his want of military capacity, and his total disregard of both law and the constitution. These were the charges against him, and the President was compelled to remove him and thus save his command from annihilation. And yet this man, reeking with fraud and corruption, and responsible for the death of Lyon and the capture of Mulligan, and who, according to the report of the investigating Committee, squandered ten millions of dollars, in a few months—this man, we say, has been restored to a command! Fremont has never attempted to settle his account with the Government, nor has he been asked to settle, but with unblinking assurance has put both the Government and the President at defiance, and by threats and menaces has compelled the President to "cave" to his imperious demands. Ever since the removal of Fremont, the abolitionists have demanded his restoration, threatening opposition to the administration if their demand was not complied with. Greeley, in his Tribune, was most insistent and overbearing, and told the President, in plain language, that a refusal to restore Fremont would organize an opposition to the administration that would prove fierce and powerful. This is the way the Abolitionists talk to the administration when they want to accomplish a purpose, and yet we hear no complaint from those pious journals who are constantly telling their readers that the opposition of a Democratic editor to the "powers that be," or to the robbers is disguised treason. Oh, no—impudent and treasonable abolitionism can rob, steal, plunder, denounce the President, his Cabinet, and scoff at the Constitution and it is all right and proper, but let a Democrat attempt these things, and what a pack of yelping whifflets will be at his heels.

But, "old Abe" has succumbed—he quailed before the frowns of Greeley, Sumner, Lovejoy and other Secessionists, and has again commissioned Fremont and given him a command in a State that despises him. The President has thus assumed Fremont's delinquencies, and he must bear the odium. Would that our country had a Jackson in the President's chair, if but for one month! Then Government robbers and military blunderers would be brought to a speedy and terrible account."

What of the Night? It is no longer a question with anybody whether the rebellion will be crushed.—This is universally accepted to be as certain as destiny. The only real problem now is, whether it will get its quietus by this spring campaign. It is a matter of great moment. Tens of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of public money depend upon it. If summer overtakes our armies in the low latitudes of the South, with their work half done, they will be obliged to suspend all vigorous effort for four or five months, and November will find them little, if any, advanced beyond where May shall leave them. It would be a physical impossibility for unacclimated northern troops to carry on active operations under the burning heats of the southern day and amid the deadly malaria of the southern night. The attempt to maintain a vigorous offensive under such conditions would involve a frightful sacrifice of life, and lead to no decisive result. Even inactivity, and all practicable exemption from exposure, would not save from great ravage by disease. The war, if not finished this spring, must last until winter. It costs some sixty millions a month to maintain it, and its prolongation through two more seasons would involve an additional expenditure of at least three hundred millions.—We see, then, what tremendous responsibility devolves upon General McCLELLAN. It rests with him mainly whether the main body of the rebel army shall be horsed up combat within the next two months and a half. If he does this effectually, the strength of the rebellion will be irrecoverably broken, and it will require but a comparatively small force to deal with its dying struggle in the Gulf States. It will require consummate skill and daring activity to accomplish so great a work in so limited a time, but the confident tone of his address authorizes us to expect it, as well as his own well-understood character and that of the army he commands. May Heaven speed and prosper him in his mighty work!

Gov SPRAGUE—The "Republican" Clerk of the U. S. Senate "took it in hand" to instruct Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, not to accept the re-nomination tendered him by the Democracy of that State. The Governor does not appear to have paid much attention to the command of whitened political sepulchre, Forney, for he replies to the notice of his re-nomination, that he accepts it with pleasure, and in a speech afterwards in reply to a congratulatory call, said he had "ALWAYS FOUND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TRUE TO THE UNION." This is just and true of our glorious old party. It has always been true to the Union and had its admirations been heeded by the people, their government would not be menaced by rebellion. This is pointed and practical testimony, and should be carefully considered by those who have been misled into aiding the isms which have combined against it.

The first in this section is pretty well out of the ground and the roads are settling into good condition. We should be delighted if some of our subscribers would follow the example of the roads, and also—settle.

The Union Splitters.

The President's late emancipation message squints very strongly towards a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. His idea appears to be to emancipate the slaves in order to prevent the border States joining the "disaffected region" when its independence is acknowledged. That we may not be accused of misrepresentation we give his own language and if it will bear any other construction we are unable to see it.—"The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that the Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the Slave States north of such parts will then say the Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the southern section."

And again:—"The point is, not that all the States declaring slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that while the offer is equally made to all, the mere Northern shall by such initiation, make it certain to the more Southern that in the event will the former ever join the latter in their proposed Confederacy?"

Is this not virtually admitting that the Southern Confederacy is already a fixed institution, and holding out a bribe ("pecuniary aid," the President calls it) to prevent the border from going along with the Cotton States? If it has come to this that we are no longer fighting for the preservation of the Union we had better disband our armies, there is no use fighting if the restoration of the Union is not the object of the war.

To any one who has watched the course of the Republican party it must be apparent that a dissolution of the Union is the object and result for which that party has long labored and is still laboring. For years previous to the outbreak of this rebellion it made no concealment of its hostility to the Constitution and the Union. Their party shibboleth has been to "let the Union slide," unless Abolitionism can have full sway over the land. These Abolition Secessionists, under the sacredness of preserving the Union are plotting its overthrow, and determined to drive the two sections so far apart that reconstruction will be impossible. Their very party organization, upon a sectional basis, was a Washington foretold it would be in his Farewell Address a proposition for the dissolution of the Union.—The great head of the Republican party is an avowed secessionist. Greeley has time and again through the New York Tribune advocated the destruction of the Union.—We make a few short extracts from his paper to show that we do not misrepresent him or the treasonous principles of his party:—"If the Cotton States unitedly 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.

We quote another specimen of the Tribune's disunion doctrine:—"If the cotton States should become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless."—N. Y. Tribune.

Here is another sample a little stronger still:—"We must ever resist the right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter, and whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a republic where one section is pinned to another by bayonets."—N. Y. Tribune.

The reader would weary if we reprinted one in a hundred of GREELEY'S disunion articles. We give another sample of Abolition Secessionism and that must suffice for the time:—"If (in the Declaration of Independence) justified the secession from the British empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southerners from the Union in 1862."—N. Y. Tribune.

Such is the position of the Republican party. It favored secession and tried the South out of the Union until it brought about civil war, but when it found a party in the North powerful enough to resist its fiendish work, it trimmed its sails to catch the popular breeze, set up a hypocritical howl for the Union, and is now the most loud mouthed in yelping "traitor" to cover up and draw public attention from their own misdeeds.

We need waste no more time or space to prove the hostility of the Republican party to the Union, every body knows that such has been the determined object of that party for thirty years past, and now having discovered that "war is disunion" it is ready to renege the Southern Confederacy and prepare for an eternal separation.—These are the traitors—and such is their treason! The only hope to save the Union is in the patriotic action of the Democratic party. That party will stand by the Constitution and the Union and crush out treason to the Government North and South. The principles that triumphed at the adoption of the Constitution are still the principles of the party—the equality of the States and their right to regulate their own domestic government. On no other ground can the Union be restored and preserved. The Republican disunionists know this, and hence their three-cry of "traitor" against the old lie-guard of the Union—the Democratic party.—Volley Spirit.

Palmton John states in his last issue of the Republican, that "the editor of the Star of the North makes some pretensions to decency and loyalty." Ah! indeed, some pretensions! But the Republican editor does not relish well the communications written by one TOOLEES in the 84th Regiment, P. V. and published in the STAR. He thinks them "infamous lies and rank treason," all on account of the exposure of fraud committed by old SIMON and the harsh language used towards the Abolitionists. We recently noticed when an Abolitionist gave his toes pinched the Dr. squirms like a snake with a broken back.

Wendell Phillips.

Wendell Phillips recently made a speech at the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, in which he openly declared that he had been engaged in efforts to dissolve the Union for the last thirty years. He keeps to his old text; and yet he was awarded the privileges of the Senate Chamber, and also the House. We see it announced that he has made his appearance at Harrisburg, and that the Senate has graciously given him that Chamber to fulminate his secessionist ideas.

Really this is strange. Men who have been the substantial friends of the Constitution and the Union all their lives, have been arrested and imprisoned, for no alleged offence whatever, and released without trial; and yet this man Phillips not only runs free, but is nursed and petted by the United States Senate, the Senate of Pennsylvania, and Abolitionists generally.—Why? The answer is in his speech at Washington, in which he acknowledged that he had been working against the Union for thirty years. Never was a confession more true. For thirty years Phillips has been attacking the Constitution, and using every means to exasperate the South to secession. Now that he has accomplished his object, he is in his glory, and triumphs in this fratricidal war as did Satan when his schemes against mankind resulted in Cain's murdering his brother Abel. But now that Phillips has confessed that for thirty years he has been a conspirator against the Union, is it not about time that the Government put an end to his atrocious career by confining him in a prison or a lunatic asylum? By his own confession, Phillips and the Southern Rebels are co-laborers, and therefore they ought to be treated alike.

The Way the Money Goes. Our readers are pretty well posted as to the way the public money has been plundered by the Fremonters, Cameronians, and Welleslites. We now submit, from good Republican authority, a specimen of financial economy in the U. S. Senate, under the administration of its Secretary, the renegade and mercenary Forney. The following is an extract from a recent speech of Senator Hale, of New Hampshire:—"I have endeavored to arrest some of our expenditures here in the Senate; and now I will mention another fact to this economical Senate, all of whom agree that economy is so necessary. We are reduced in numbers; we are about forty-nine instead of sixty-eight, as we used to be; and yet we are administering the Senate to-day vastly more expensively, with more officers and more salaries than we ever paid before. We require our Secretary at the compensation of every year to give us a list of his employees, their number and compensation. I have looked at the list for the last eight or ten years, and the list to-day is nearly double what it was ten years ago, and the salaries are much higher."

And this state of things is tolerated and sanctioned by a Black Republican Senate, at a time when the Government is running into debt at the rate of nearly two millions a day to carry on the war, and Congress is about levying upon the people an annual tax of more than one hundred millions of dollars!—The Jeffersonian.

The East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed on the 14th inst., after a session of ten days. The Conference for the coming year will be held at York, Pa. The following are the appointments for the Northernland District: Williamsport 1st—A. E. Gibson. Williamsport 2d—R. Hinkle. Montoursville—S. Shannon. Muncy—A. G. Dill, D. A. Isenberg. Milton Station—R. E. Wilson. Milton Circuit—F. Gearhart, H. C. Pardee. Lewisburg—E. J. Gray. Middleburg—A. Hartman. Middleburg—W. B. Buckley. Northumberland—A. R. Reily. Sunbury—A. M. Creighton, B. F. Stevens. Darville—J. H. C. Dosh. Cattawissa—M. P. Crosswhite, J. B. Akers. Bloomsburg Station—D. C. John. Epsytown and Light Street—S. W. Price. Dickinson Seminary—T. Mitchell, President, W. H. Dill and Thomas Care, Professors, I. H. Torrence, Secretary.

Gen. Fremont has been appointed to the command of the Mountain Department. The President is determined to distinguish himself as the protector of corrupt men in his party, exposed by the reports and speeches of his own political partisans. First Cameron is driven out of the War Department because of his connection with swindling and to cover his disgrace the President sends him to Russia. Then Fremont is removed for incompetency and extravagance, and now the President's kind regard for wounded birds of the Republican stripe, lifts him up among the Appalachian summits to enjoy the healing breezes of the mountains! It is enough to disgust a party man of the straight sect.—Bedford Gazette.

It does not appear that this war is being prosecuted upon the principle first espoused. The war was inevitably for the Union—the holding together of these States. At present it would seem different, if we may look at and judge the actions of Congress with anything like its true character. Here is a bill introduced, declaring the rebel States all territory; another is introduced to prohibit Slavery; and finally the President delivers an emancipation message to Congress, wherein a resolution is proposed for the consideration of the House, setting forth that the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt gradual abolition of slavery, giving such state pecuniary aid. Here is a bid for the negro; any State wishing to sell out her stock of negroes now is the time. But whether our people will be content to be taxed in order to purchase negroes which to us would be worthless trash we have our doubts. The war programme may have changed to a war of gradual emancipation of slavery. It was not the negro last April, but we fear by the first of April next, it will be the negro in earnest, if not that already.

HURRAH FOR THE UNION.

And L. T. Sharpless' Cheap Cash Store. NEW GOODS! GREAT BARGAINS! THE undersigned is just receiving a new supply of goods, fresh from the cities of New York and Phila. and is prepared to sell them at Reduced Prices. Calicoes from 7c to 12c, the best at 12c; some of which cost 15c. Dress Goods, Challis, Lavellas, Gingham, Muslin, Kentucky Jeans, boys' Cassimeres, &c., &c., in proportion. Ladies' Shoes and Gaiters, in great variety of style and quality. A good heeled Gaiter for 62 1/2, and an excellent Congress for \$1.00. A kid heeled Lace Boot for \$1 and upward. ALSO, the High Cut Patent Lace Boot for ladies. Ladies' and Children's Skirts, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., at a very low figure.

On Saturday 26th, Greenwood, at the house of Joseph R. Patton, in Greenwood. Monday 28th Jackson and Pine, at Iron Ders', in Jackson. On Tuesday 29th Madison, at Samuel Rimby's, in Jerseyville. On Wednesday 30th Hemlock and Montour, at the Backenbush Tavern in Hemlock. On Thursday May 1st 1862, Cattawissa and Fran Klin, at the Public House of Daniel Reinhold, in Cattawissa. On Friday 2d, Maine and Beaverat the Public House of John Nuss, in Mainville. On Saturday 3d, Millin, at the House of John Keller, in Millinville. On Monday 12th, Leont and Rearingreek at the House of John L. Hirst, in Slabtown. On Tuesday 13th, Conyngham, at the House of Reuben Wassey. On Thursday 15th, Bloom at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

By order of the Commissioners, R. C. FRUIT, Clerk. Bloomsburg March 26, 1862.

Public Sale OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, on SATURDAY, THE 29th DAY OF MARCH next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Martin A. Ammerman and Michael Lennon, Administrators of Peter P. Pealer, late of Fishing Creek township in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by Public Vendue, upon the premises, a certain tract of land situate in the township of Fishing Creek and adjacent adjoining lands of Elias Laubach on the east, land of the heirs of George Laubach on the North, Philip Unangst on the West, and the public road on the South, containing

WHEAT, \$1 12 BUTTER, 16 RYE, 60 EGGS, 10 CORN, 50 TALLOW, 10 OATS, 30 LARD, 30 BUCKWHEAT, 50 POTATOES, 62 1/2 FLOUR per bbl. 6 00 DRB APPLES, 12 CLOVERSEED 5 00 HAMS, 1 00

MARRIED. On the 4th inst by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Wm. FORNEY and Miss CHRISTIAN, both of Darville, Montour co., Pa. On the 20th inst., by the same, DANIEL M. STAUFFER and Miss AMANDA D. TRAIN, both of Ringtown, Schuylkill co., Pa.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Michael Hetler, late of Millin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Michael B. Hetler, who resides in Millin township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the undersigned and those indebted to the estate to make payment forthwith to

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of John J. Hetler, late of Millin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Michael B. Hetler, who resides in Millin township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the undersigned and those indebted to make payment without delay to

Grand Jurors, for May, 1862. Bloom—John Parsel, sr., Montgomery Klies, Andrew Creveling. Beaver—Christian Shuman. Berwick—Elijah Klies. Bloomsburg—John W. Bowman. Bor. Berwick—Forsward Bone. Cattawissa—John Sharpless, Daniel C. Gearhart. Hemlock—John Brigger. Jackson—Frederick Wise, Robert Edgar. Leont—Wm. Lee, David L. Helwig, Reuben Fahringier, jr., Benjamin Wagner. Mont. Pleasant—Thomas J. Welliver. Montour—Jacob Swisher, Henry C. Mills. Orange—John Herrig. Pine—John Lott, Albert Hunter. Scott—Peter Eot, Enock Howell. March 26, 1862.

Traverse Jurors, for May, 1862. Bor. Berwick—Henry C. Freas. Bloom—Peter Billmeyer, George Weaver. Berwick—John Fester, jr., John Blank, jr., Enos L. Adams, Joseph Sackhouse, Beaver—Jacob Harriger, Peter Ecroft. Benton—Jacob Kimble, Alexander Colley. Cattawissa—John Ritter, George Stricker, William Parr. Centre—John Hill, Paul Zaner. Franklin—Washington Parr, Aaron Lamberson. Fishing Creek—Elias Pealer, Henry Bitten. Greenwood—Jesse Heacock, Nicholas Cole. John M. Parker. Hemlock—Renbow Bomby, Samuel Orl, Benjamin Wilson, Jacob Harris. Leont—Henry Fahringier, Jacob Miller, David Hanck, Michael Hower. Millin—Stephen Achenbach, John R. Yohr, Henry Anglo. Montour—Valentine Christian, Thomas A. Funston, John Fruit, jr. Montour—Lewis Root, Grier Quick. Orange—Jesse Coleman, Peter P. Kliese, Hiram R. Kliese. Roaring Creek—Benjamin Hanck. Sugarloaf—William Masteller, Elias Cole, George Hess. Scott—Chester C. Marr, Samuel Kressler. March 26, 1862.

Greenwood Seminary.

The Spring Term of this Institution will commence on the 7th of April next. The Principal will be assisted by able instructors, and ample facilities will be afforded to qualify S. students for teaching for business or for a more extensive course in literature, a liberal share of patronage is again solicited. Pupils who do not come from home, or are not put under the charge of near relatives, must board at the Seminary, and be subject to the regulations thereof. They must provide for their own towels and have each article of clothing distinctly marked. Eleven weeks constitute a quarter and there will be a vacation of about six weeks in mid summer. Boarding, washing and Tuition, with furnished rooms, will be \$25 per quarter, one-half payable in advance. Tuition alone in Common branches, \$5 00 " " including advanced Algebra 6 00 " " mathematics history &c. 6 00 " " in Latin, German or French 1 00 [each extra] 1 00 For further particulars address WM. BURGESS, Principal, Millville, Col. co., Feb. 26, 1862.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee. THIS preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abstain from coffee will use this without injury to their health. One can contain the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN. The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents. Manufactured by M. H. KOLLOCK Chemist, Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia. For sale by all Grocers and Grocers. Feb. 26, 1862—ly.

Auditor's Notice. THE undersigned, appointed an Auditor by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county to distribute the estate in the hands of Reuben Miller, Executor of John Lindner, late of Berwick Township, in said county, deceased, and among the creditors and others entitled, according to law; will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Saturday, April 6th 1862, at his office in Bloomsburg, at 10 o'clock, A. M., where all persons having claims or demands are requested to present them or be forever barred from coming in for a share of said fund. JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor. Bloomsburg, March 5th 1862.

FOR SALE OR RENT. THE undersigned offers for sale or rent the following property to wit: One good sized Brick Dwelling House, on houses, well of water at the door, and one acre of ground, situate on the north east corner of Market and First streets; ALSO, a House and Lot on First Street; house 30 x 29, frame, and a farm stable; fruit trees, &c. &c. Terms reasonable. For particulars inquire of GEORGE WEAVER Bloomsburg, Feb. 19, 1862.

New Arrival of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, David Lowenberg. INVITES attention to his stock of cheap and fashionable clothing at his store on Main Street, two doors above the "Iron House," where he has a full assortment of men and boys' wearing apparel, including the most fashionable DRESS GOODS, Box, Sack, Frock, Gown, and Oil Cloth Coats of all sorts and sizes, Pants of all colors shawls, stripes and fancy vests, shirts, cravats, stocks, collars, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders and ready made, by addressing N. B. He will also make to order any article of clothing at very short notice and in the best of manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture. DAVID LOWENBERG. Bloomsburg, March 12, 1862.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION. DOCTOR THOMAS F. CHAPMAN will send to all who wish it (free of charge) the Recipe and full directions for making and using a beautiful vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove Pimples, Blisters, Can, Freckles, &c., &c., leaving the skin smooth, clear, and beautiful; also full directions for using Pelargon's celebrated Stimulant, warranted to start a full growth of White-knives, or a Muscular, in less than thirty days. Either of the above can be obtained by returning the article (with stamps for return postage) DR. THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist, 851 Broadway New York. January 15, 1862—2m.

MARRIAGE—ITS LOVE AND hates, sorrows and angers, hopes and tears, regrets and joys; MANHOOD, how lost, how restored; the nature, treatment and radical cure of spermatorrhea or seminal weakness; the ordinary emissions, sexual debility and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, fit, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE—are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This most extraordinary book should be in the hands of every young person contemplating marriage, and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, disease and ache incidental to youth, maturity and old age, is fully explained; every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given. It is full of engravings. In fact, it discloses secrets that every man should know, still it is not a book that must be locked up, and not be about the house. It will be sent to any one on receipt of twenty five cents in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

AFFLICTED & UNFORTUNATE, no matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious Quacks—native or foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper get a copy of Dr. Young's book, and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life. DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publication at his office, No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia. Office hours from 9 to 3, daily. February 26, 1862—y.

Notice of a Justice of the Peace. IF the few subscriptions remaining unpaid to the fund of the "Iron Guards" are not settled on or before the first day of February 1st inst. connected to commence suit, and costs must follow in each individual case. J. M. Chamberlain, J. P.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!! DEEDS, SUMMONS, EXECUTIONS, SUBPENAS, of proper & desirable forms, for sale at the office of the "Star of the North."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.