STAR OF THE NORTH.

WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, OCT'R 28, 1863.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, are duly authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions and advertising for the *Star of the North*, published at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Penn'a.

MATHER & Co., 335 Broadway, New York, are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertising for the *Star of the North*.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864,

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN,

Subject to the Decision of the Dem Con.

THE STAR OF THE NORTH.—VOL. XV.

DO YOU LIKE OUR PAPER?

If you reply to this question affirmatively it is because you have read it; it is because you have become familiar with the important truths it utters in such fearless and independent tones in the ears of a mighty people; it is because you are a true friend to justice and political equality, and therefore the friend of such as dare speak out upon the wrongs that have been and are still being piled, mountain high, upon the shoulders of suffering labor—white labor.

If you like our paper, if you think it contains truths which should be disseminated among the people, truths indispensable to the perpetuity of our free institutions, then there is a work for you to do—a duty for you to perform. You must assist in the great work of disseminating sound political knowledge; we can only write and print; it is for those who like the truths we utter, and who believe them indispensable to virtue and good government—it is for such to give our doctrines the widest possible circulation. Do you think of any one of your neighbors, friends, or acquaintances, who would read and be benefitted by what appears in our columns? Lose not a moment—go to them at once and prevail upon them to subscribe for our paper. Its price places it within the limited means of the industrious toiler. There are hundreds in this county whom we do not know, who would take our paper if they were called upon,—hundreds who are suffering for the lack of the saving knowledge which our journal imparts. Those who profit by the monstrous wrongs we are so zealously endeavoring to remedy and remove, will, as a matter of course, use their influence and exertions to keep those truths hidden from the eye of those upon whose patient and half compensated industry they grow rich and *respectable;* the privileged *idlers* will prevent this knowledge of the poor man's rights from reaching the poor man's home, if possible. They will not be likely to use efforts to extend the circulation of our paper, when it contains truths hostile to their crafty schemes of unjust gain. It is, therefore, you—you who find in our columns mental food adapted to your wants—it is *you* who must assist in the great work we are engaged in, by showing and recommending our paper to your friends and acquaintances—by speaking out boldly as you feel and think—and by patiently persevering in the work. Tell those for whom we are laboring with our undivided energies, that if they want what justly belongs to them—constitutional liberty—the right to live—and if they think we can aid them in obtaining their rights, they must unitedly, zealously, perseveringly and earnestly assist in sustaining themselves by sustaining us; by diffusing far and wide the truths we utter for the benefit of the white race and the future prosperity of our now distracted country.

We speak not now so much from selfish or interested motives as from a love of our country and humanity, besides a zealous desire to elevate and improve the condition of the toiling millions.

Our paper is gaining a tolerably good circulation—few papers published will surpass it in a short time in that respect—but we desire to see its circulation enlarged, not only for the pecuniary advantage it will be to us, but on account of the salutary influence it must necessarily exert upon the true interests of those who toil, and in promoting justice, civil liberty, and social equality.—This would be the highest compensation we could receive for our mental toil, the happiest reward for our arduous labor and anxiety.

It is of the highest importance to every farmer—every working man—that our paper should receive a generous and zealous support from those whose advocate it professes to be. We ask those, with undoubted confidence, who wish well to the cause in which we have embarked, to lend us their aid in extending the circulation of the STAR. The great object to be gained, is worthy of their warmest zeal and indomitable energy.

The year upon which our paper has just entered promises to be one of eventful interest, particularly with respect to political affairs. During the coming session of the State Legislature, and of Congress, many important public questions will, undoubtedly, arise, to claim the attention of the people. In the next campaign, which will be opened early, a President, Vice President, and a Congress, are to be elected; and as issues of vital importance to the Union—involving, perhaps, its very existence—will enter into the Presidential canvass, it will doubtless be the most exciting campaign that ever agitated the country. Our choice for the office of President is already made, whose name occupies a place at the head of our paper.

Any person sending us a club of ten subscribers, will receive an extra copy of the STAR for one year. Terms, $2 00 a year, if not paid within the year, $2 50 will be exacted from every one who fails to comply with our terms.

Three Hundred Thousand More.

FATHER ABRAHAM is after us for Three Hundred Thousand More. Mothers and Wives, get your sons and husbands ready, for if they do not volunteer they will be drafted in January. Men, get your "greenbacks" ready if you can—when the next Congress meets the three hundred dollar exemption clause will be raised to one thousand at least, so that only the rich can escape service. We told the people that this would be the result of the re-election of Gov. CURTIN, but we really did not think that ABE would have the temerity to stick it on quite so quickly.

We print the proclamation—read it. The folly and failure of the draft is admitted in the call for volunteers. It is a heart rending fact that since the commencement of the draft more soldiers have been killed, wounded, taken prisoners and died of disease than have been raised by the draft!! So that when the conscripts reach the army it will not be as strong as when they were drafted. Yet this tyrannical and cruel legislation has been sanctioned and approved by an apparent majority of the people of this State!—If they want that sort of governing they are entitled to have it, but for our part we shall ever object to it and vote against it.

Drafting will undoubtedly continue until the entire enrolment is exhausted, with a strong probability that the next Congress will require all under sixty to be enroled.—So much for sustaining the Republican party. Had Pennsylvania been taken out of their possession, they would not have dared to attempt such things. As it is, they say their policy has been approved by a majority of the people and good faith therefore requires them to pursue it.

Volunteering.

If any Democratic press should now, in view of the last Proclamation, announce that the success of their party in the coming Presidential election was of much greater importance than winning victories in the field, or that Democrats had better remain to put down the unarmed foes of the Government at home than the armed enemy abroad, we should doubtless hear, in no whispering tones, cries of "Treason!"—"Away with the traitor!" etc. Yet why should such expressions be more treasonable by the Democratic than by the Republican party? Why is it permissible for the Republican party, on that ground, to send men home from the army and not permissible for the Democrats to retain men from going to the army? Why is it right for Republicans to permit MEADE's army and Washington to be endangered and Pennsylvania menaced, and wrong for Democrats to refuse their arms to rivet on their chains? The object of both is the same—viz., votes. But the Republican plan cuts both ways; for, having got the Republican and Democratic soldiers, the former is allowed to come home and vote, whilst the latter is prevented. Each, in such case as this, gives two votes to the Republicans—the vote they put in the box, and the vote they keep out of the box. It creates Republican majorities by increasing their own and at the same time diminishing Democratic ballots. When the rare case happens of a Republican voter going to the wars, his party loses nothing, because he comes back to vote. When a Democratic soldier goes, his party loses his vote.

In view of these obvious truths, which cannot but have their effect upon the volunteering of the Democracy, what is the plain duty of the Administration? It is at once to give the country an assurance that at no future election will soldiers be permitted to leave their regiments for voting purposes, or that, if any are allowed to go, no selection shall be made of friends of the Administration, but that all shall be treated alike. If this be done—if the Democracy of the country can have any assurance that their absence from elections, fighting their country's battles, shall not be taken advantage of as a means of defrauding their friends and putting over them rulers that they detest, we doubt not that they will answer, as they have hitherto too confidingly done, to the call of the President.—*Age.*

Absent from the Army.

The following remarks of the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Thursday, are to the point, and will apply equally as well in this locality as in the cities. That paper says:—The late call for three hundred thousand more men to supply the places of those whose terms of service are about to expire, is no doubt justified by the necessities of the Government. But if one were to form his judgment on the subject from the large number of officers and privates who are absent from the army on furloughs, it would not be unreasonable to conclude that the country has more soldiers than it can usefully employ. This city seems to be full of officers and privates who apparently have no other business here than to promenade the streets and lounge in hotels and bar rooms. Our exchanges satisfy us that Philadelphia is not singular in this respect. The New York Journal of Commerce says that "the number of officers who are absent on furloughs connot easily be estimated, but it must be something prodigious, judging from the crowds of them who overflow the hotels and make up a large percentage of the pedestrains of Broadway." And yet we should suppose that at no period of the war was the presence of every available officer and soldier in the field more imperatively required than just at this time. Why, then, are not all skulkers recalled at once, under penalty of disgraceful dismissal if they do not promptly rejoin their respective regiments? They are paid to render military duty in front of the enemy, not to enjoy themselves in luxurious idleness in our cities. The truancy of twenty or thirty thousand able bodied men just now might cost the nation a disastrous defeat, and yet it is probable quite that number of able-bodied privates and officers are away from their posts, on leaves of absence, at the moment when the Government may most need their services. The evil calls for a reform.

The Election—The Result.

The election is over—the returns are mostly in—to the astonishment of every body who did not well understand the machinations of the Republicans, and to the deep regret of every man who knows the interests of and loves his country, Governor CURTIN is re-elected! We regard it as the greatest calamity that has ever befel the people of Pennsylvania, and if three years hence he does not go out of office detested by almost every human being in the State we will never again attempt to form or give an opinion on public affairs. So far material taxation and oppression have been kept in abeyance, for prudential selfish reasons. They can be withheld no longer, but will be increased incalculably. If the people will it and bear it, all well—let the majority rule.

Yes, let the majority (whether real or apparent) rule. If the vote in this State for Governor is to be regarded as a valid one, then all the acts of President LINCOLN, of his Secretaries, and of Gov. CURTIN, and all their declarations of intentions, stand approved and endorsed—then these men are advised by competent authority to go on and do such things as they have been doing, to conduct all Governmental business in that way—to squander, to pile up National and State debts, to bestow private fortunes, to tax and to draft. The people have willed it and we say to all Democrats, submit to their verdict—look only to the ballot-box for redress. The tyrant is coming, his approach is rapid—in the mean time be industrious, frugal, moral and patriotic, husband all your means for you will want them, help the poor and lock up no green-backs! That is our advice.

How the election was carried for CURTIN is explained to some extent by extracts which we republish from other papers, and will be the subject of future discussion.—Were we to characterise it, we might be accused of using harsh terms. But look! Twenty to forty thousand brave troops—the Republican portion but no Democrats unless they agreed to vote for CURTIN—taken from brave MEADE—hosts of Rebels, at once upon this depletion as every body would expect, pouncing upon, defeating and almost crushing the brave men left behind on the defensive—the dead, the dying, the wounded, upon those terrible fields—the munitions lost, the treasures and territory captured by the enemy—all done to re-elect CURTIN by unfair means—and while the reports of consequent disaster are ringing in the ears of our President he is convulsed with delight because of the re election of ANDY CURTIN!! The future points only to taxation, oppression, draft, and contractors chests filled with 'green backs!" But, it is said, the people have willed it, and a majority of course are "the people." Husband your means, be frugal, industrious and very careful. Though dark clouds hover over our Nation, and especially over the sovereign State of Pennsylvania do not despair—never—time works wonderful changes, and there is yet a balm in Gilead, a God in Israel.

The battle is literally a drawn one. Two years ago the Democrats had only six Senators, now they have sixteen. At the last session the Republicans had a majority of two-thirds in the Senate, now they have only one of a majority! The house is practically balanced, and the Republican Governor is barely elected with all the frauds of the powerful officials sustaining him. Be of good courage, the Democracy may yet save the State and the Nation.

What was Endorsed.

The Evening Bulletin, the organ of the Lincoln administration proclaims that the people in the election of Curtin, have "decided in favor of the war;" in favor of "the Emancipation Proclamation;" the Conscription Act and the suspension of the habeas corpus. Thes acts it says: "Pennsylvania declares in thunder tones that they were right and just." The Emancipation Proclamation, which turns millions of blacks from their natural fields of labor to be thrown on the community to compete with the white workingmen or else to be supported by him in taxes. The arming of black regiments which is the subtile move of the Abolitionists to introduce negro equality in civil life by making the negro the equal of the white soldier in the army. The draft, the conscription, which drags a man willing or unwilling into the army if he is too poor to pay $300, and lastly the suspension of the habeas corpus, which allows any one of Lincoln's minions to arrest the free born citizen and thrust him into a dungeon at the will and pleasure of the sovereign at Washington. All these beneficent measures to the poor man have been endorsed the Bulletin says by the late election. Is this the feast to which you were invited you weak-kneed ones who went over and voted for your master Curtin? When the negro ask for an equality of civil rights, when the conscription seizes you or when you are seized for too free an expression of opinion against Lincoln's acts, don't complain, for, by your vote for Curtin, the Bulletin says you have endorsed every one of these measures.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

Just what the rebels Asked.

The defeat of the Democracy of Pennsylvania and Ohio, is just what Jeff. Davis and his rebel leaders asked and prayed for. Their presses have been, for a long time, saying, "keep down Vallandigham and his party in the North—give us, rather, men like Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner; they curse the Union and despise it, and so do we."

Thus the Abolitionists of Pennsylvania and Ohio have done just what the rebels asked, and we have no doubt that the elections in these two States give quite as much satisfaction to-day, to Jeff. Davis & Co., in Richmond, as to Lincoln & Co., in Washington.

CENTRE COUNTY Pa.—Gov. Curtin's home which gave him 351 majority in 1860, now gives 330 democratic majority. The whole democratic ticket of the county is elected.

COMMUNICATED.

ORANGEVILLE, Oct. 26, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—It appears that, through intrigue, and by the influence of money, the democratic party has been defeated in the late election for State officers; but Columbia county is still O. K. And we have reason to rejoice over the election of our Representatives, as well as the whole County Ticket. It is true we had no opposition to our County Ticket except for Prothonotary. And here permit me to digress a little, in order to explain how this opposition was gotten up.

Just on the eve of the election it entered into the brain of a certain quack Doctor, of our village, that the good people of Columbia county, and especially of this neighborhood, did not wish to be humbuged any longer by him as a Doctor. He conceived the idea that he would try once more to get an office of profit; but as he did not succeed years ago in a State office, he thought he would stoop a little, and try a county office.

This idea was soon communicated to a number of his Abolition allies. They consulted upon the matter, and agreed to call a Convention. Messengers were sent thro' the whole village and vicinity, even in the direction of Mount Pleasant; when lo, and behold! an assembly of Tanners, Saddlers, Medical and Political Students, Loafers, would-be-gentlemen, renegade Democrats, and it may be, Political Preachers and Professors, all of Abolition proclivities, met in Convention, and began to counsel together. After a good deal of sharp contention, in reference to the Doctor's qualifications, for the office of Prothonotary, the Convention resolved; that, inasmuch as the Doctor had not brain enough to balance his corporeal dimensions, he would not be an available candidate.

At this stage of the proceedings some considerable number, who have strong desires for clerkships, entered the room, and were at once admitted to seats in the convention.

The above resolution made the Doctor very wrothy, and he declared he would secede, and the consequence would be just what it was when the South seceded from the Charleston Convention, to wit, the Abolition party would be broken up. But fearing such a great catastrophe, some one, (perhaps a preacher of peace and good-will toward men) advanced the idea that the nominee should be a War Democrat. This cooled off the Doctor a little, and he at once begged leave to present the name of *Mr. Edward Bloom*, of Centre township, for nomination, and in a very learned argument impressed it upon the Convention that Mr. Bloom would be just the man that would suit the Abolition party, and he was unanimously nominated. The Convention gave three cheers for the nominee.

On motion the Convention adjourned.—Dispatches were sent in all directions, even to Mt. Pleasant, and on the day of election great efforts were put forth, for the election of their candidate but they were shamefully defeated. And now, of course, they will be obliged to call on Shoddy Andy for clerkships, contracts, &c., or go to West Point; but they should be careful that both doors are open, so that they can run straight through, and never stop until they reach Washington, where they might get an appointment on some General's staff (perhaps with the rank of Captain) in order to show their patriotism. Or seek to be Governor of some great powder concern, and drive a pair of matches after a load of some half dozen kegs of powder, to do the financiering for the Institution.

Now, all the meanness of this black Abolition party here, only goes to prove with what hatred, yea with what chagrin, they are forced to submit to the election of our Democratic candidate.

Yours, &c., AN OBSERVER.

Mrs. Lincoln's Grand Ball.

The first ball ever given in the white house. Over eight hundred invitations were issued. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln stationed themselves in the centre of the East Room, and received the guests. For one hour the throng moved in a current: and when the rooms were full, the Marine Band, stationed in their usual position, began playing operatic airs of the finest description at eleven. A large apartment was thrown open at twelve o'clock, with an immence punch-powl in the centre; and sand witches, &c., around it. The supper was set in the dining-room, and was considered the best gastronomic art ever seen in this country. It cost thousands of dollars. The bill of fare was: (Here upwards of thirty dishes are described.) The tables fairly bent under expensive luxuries heaped one upon another. At twelve the dining-room was thrown open for inspection, and guests passed in and viewed it, preparatory to the demolition of the artistic pile. Nearly all the Generals in this army were there. The ladies were dressed in the highest of fashionable extravagance."—Wash. Cor. Cin Gazette, (Rep.)

Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln give gay and expensive entertainments while the country is in the last throes of dessolution, and while the people are taxed to the utmost to sustain the policy which is destroying it. "Nearly all the Generals in the army were there!" "It cost thousands of dollars," while hundreds of thousands of widows and orphans, made such by this war, and suffering for the want of the common necesities of life and mourning in their poverty the absence of their husbands and fathers who sleep their last sleep in Southern graves. "On with the dance!"

☞ PETERSON'S LADIES' MAGAZINE.—This Magazine is so extensively read throughout the length and breadth of the land, that any notice of its merits in our small sphere of action seems almost useless. The prospectus for 1864—the forty-fifth volume—announces four original copy-righted Novelets: "The Maid of Honor," by Ann S. Stephens; "The Lost Estate," by the author of "The Second Life;" Maud's Summer at Saratoga," by Frank Lee Benedict; and "Fany's Flirtation," by Ella Rodman. T. S. Arthur, Mrs. Denison, Virginia F. Townsend, Rosalie Grey, Clara Agusta, and many other distinguished writers, are regular contributors. Terms per year:

One copy, $2 00,	Eight copies	$10 00,	
Three do. 5 00	Twelve "	15 00,	
Five do. 7 50,	Sixteen "	20 00,	

with an extra copy to each person getting up a club of three or more copies at the above rates.

THE TRIBUNE ON THE WAR DEBT.—The Tribune in speaking of the war debt says:

"It has saddled us with a debt that will take bread from the mouths of every laboring man's child for generations, and send millions hungry to bed!"

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

From the Army of the Potomac.—The Rebels Cross the Rappahannock on Monday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Late accounts received from the army of the Potomac say, that it has been ascertained that some of the rebel infantry were engaged with Kilpatrick's cavalry near Buckland Mills, on Monday last. A brigade of rebel cavalry, sharpshooters, dismounted, and partially concealed, deluded our cavalry into the belief that they were attacked by infantry. Lee's army, with the exception of Stewart's cavalry, crossed the Rappahannock on Monday at Rappahannock Station. Gen'l Stuart fell back on the river on Tuesday, stopping in Warrenton, through which he passed, although he admitted that his men had not enjoyed a meal for 24 hours.

Officers of Lee's army stated that their rapid retreat was caused by a destitution of provisions. Their bridge over the Rapidan had been carried away by the rise in the river caused by the storm of Thursday night and Lee laid a pontoon bridge, over which he crossed his army to the south side of the river.

It is believed that their is no considerable rebel force now north of the Rapidan, unless it be a portion of Stuart's cavalry, with his artillery.

It was currently rumored by the rebel officers, that having driven General Meade back towards Wasbington, and destroyed a portion of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, either Hill's or Elwell's corps would now be immediately dispatched to the assistance of Bragg. This report is strengthened by previous rumors that one of these corps was about to start thither before the late movement began.

The rebel papers say that Lee captured 10,000 of our troops and a full battery, and a large number of wagons during his late campaign. It is sufficient to remark that the official report contradicts this statement, excepting, perhaps, a few prisoners.

The Warrenton Railroad has not been disturbed by the enemy. We now hold the country east of the Rappahannock. There are no signs of a battle.

OCT. 24.—There are now no sutlers with the army of the Potomac, they having during the late campaign been ordered to the rear, and the restriction has not yet been removed. All the necessary supplies for the officers and soldiers have, however, been promptly supplied by Colonel Clarke, Chief Commissary of that army, which has been accompanied in all its changes by this efficient officer. There was nothing positively known up to noon yesterday of Lee's present whereabouts.

The general impression is that General Meade has been superseded in the command of the Army of the Potomac by Gen. John Sedgwick. Gen. Sedgwick, a native of Connecticut, graduated at West Point in 1851, the 24th in his class. He is at present Colonel of the 4th Cavalry, and commander of the 5th Army Corps.

Rebel Reports from Charleston—12,000 Union Prisoners in Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 25.—Yesterday's Richmond *Dispatch* received here has the following:

"CHARLESTON, Oct. 23.—No new movements yet. The Yankees are reported as putting the finishing strokes to Gregg, and Wagner and the other batteries at Cumming's Point. The fleet remains quiet. Stormy times are expected soon.

"The number of Yankee prisoners held in the Richmond prisons last night was twelve thousand.

"General Imboden, on the 18th, attacked the garrison at Charlestown, Shenandoah Valley, capturing 434 prisoners, with their arms, &c.

(Signed) "R. E. LEE"

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Reports from General Lee—Later from Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 22.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday contains the following:

"A dispatch from General Lee to General Cooper dated Oct. 20, says:

"Gen Stuart yesterday opposed at Buckland, the advance of Gen. Kilpatrick's division of cavalry, while Fitz Lee attacked his flanks and rear. The enemy was pursued until he reached his infantry supports, at Haymarket and Gainsville. Two hundred prisoners were captured.'

"W. P. Rucker made his escape from Pittsylvania jail last Sunday night, and is still at large.

"Charleston, Oct. 20.—The Yankees are hard at work constructing another battery east of Gregg, facing the sea. A large number of tents have disappeared from Morris Island. Our batteries have kept up a brisk fire upon the Yankees, who appeared in much larger force than usual at Gregg and Wagner.

"Gen. D. H. Hill has been relieved of his command. Gen. Breckinridge takes command of his corps."

The War in Mississippi.

Rebel Cavalry Defeated—A Provisional Government.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—A special dispatch from Cairo says a skirmish took place about the 13th, on the Big Black river, eighteen miles below Vicksburg, with the Wirt Adams rebel cavalry, numbering 200. Our loss was fifteen killed and wounded. The rebels were driven beyond Port Gibson.

A Vicksburg letter, dated the 13th, says we shall in all probability have a Provisional Government in Mississipi in two or three weeks. Col. Markland, of Kentucky, is spoken of as most likely to fill the Gubernatorial chair. The letter also adds that important movements are on the tapis, and in two weeks there will be no armed foe on the soil of Mississippi.

DARING BURGLARY.—Some burglars entered the office of Judge Alexander Jordan in this place, on Wednesday night last, by means of a skeleton key, and bored in-to the safe so as to remove the lock. They stole about twelve hundred dollars in cash and two thousand dollars in Northern Central Railroad Bonds, belonging to Mrs. Jane Wilson, together with some jewelry, an overcoat and a pair of pants. The skeleton key and a bottle of fish oil, supposed to have been used for oiling their drill, were left in the office.—*Northumberland Democrat.*

ITS COST, &c.—The cost of the election of Curtin, to the country and the taxpayers, has been the lives of thousands of white freemen, and millions of property.

But what matters all this to the Abolition Leaguers? Nothing. It gives them office and plunder, and they are satisfied and rejoice, although they know that Curtin's election only tends to push the country forward on the road to national ruin.

THE draft took about 3,000 men and $600,000 out of the State of Maine.

PREMIUMS AWARDED

AT THE EIGHTH

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL, Horticultural & Mechanical ASSOCIATION,

HELD AT

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY.

Oct. 15, 16, and 17.

Class 1st.—HORSES.

Best pair draught horses, Joseph Hayman,	8 00
2d do do do do H B Melick,	5 00
do do carriage horses, Mrs A Pardee	8 00
2d do do do do A W Gregory	5 00
do do do mares, Elias Kline	6 00
do Stallion, A W Gregory,	8 00
2d do do B Lee,	5 00
do do 3 years old, Samuel Creveling,	4 00
2d do do do Wm Bowman,	3 00
do brood mare and colt, John Vance, jr.	6 00
2d do do do do Hiram Pealer,	4 00
do single carriage horse, E Hagenbuch,	4 00
2d do do do do Wm S Pursel	2 00
do do do mare, A Patterson,	3 00
do gelding colt, W W Melick	4 00
do mare do I M White	3 00
do horse do F Hagenbuch	3 00
do mare do J Hagenbuch	2 00

Class 2d.—CATTLE.

DURHAM STOCK.

Best Bull between 2 & 3 yrs, Sylv. Pursel	6 00
2d do do do do Jacob Creasy,	3 00
do do between 1 & 2 yrs, J Kelchner	3 00
2d do do do J K Eyer,	2 00
do heifer or cow between 2 and 3 years, Cyrus Creveling,	3 00
do cow, Alem VanLiew,	5 00
2d do do Wm Allen	3 00

DEVON STOCK.

Best bull, Wesley Bowman,	6 00
2d do do W F Peck,	4 00
do do under ten months, C Barton, jr	2 00
do heifer between 2 & 3 years, W F Peck,	3 00
do cow, C Barton, jr.,	5 00

GRADED STOCK.

Best bull between 2 & 3 yrs, Wm Snyder	3 00
do do do 1 & 2 years, C Barton, jr	2 00
do heifer or cow between 2 and 3 years, S A Wilson,	2 00
do do calf under ten months, D Hughes,	1 50
2d do do do do J K Eyer,	1 00
do cow, C Bittenbender,	4 00

OXEN.

Best yoke oxen, Jacob Yoho,	5 00

Class 3d.—SWINE.

do lot pigs, under 8 weeks, Jas Freeze,	2 00
do display of fat hogs, L B Rupert	3 00

Class 4th.—SHEEP.

Best blooded buck, D Hughes	3 00
2d do do do Cyrvs Creveling,	2 00
3d do do do J Hagenbuch	1 00
do native do do J K Eyer,	3 00
2d do blooded ewe, J Hagenbuch	3 00

Class 5th.—POULTRY.

Best and largest display of poultry, Master H C Bittenbender,	3 00
2d do do do L C Rutter	2 00
do do turkeys, Jas Freeze,	1 00
do do Muscovy ducks, John Shaffer,	1 00
do Canary birds, Mrs M C Abbott,	1 00
do Lark bill, M Whitmoyer,	50

Class 6th.—GRAIN AND SEEDS.

Best half bu clover seed, W H Hagenbuch,	2 00
2d do do do Amos P Kester,	1 00
do do do timothy seed, E Krum,	2 00
do bushel red wheat, W H Hagenbuch,	2 00
do do white wheat, Geo Russell	2 00
do do Rye, Richard Stiles,	1 00
do gourd seed corn, Nehemiah Reese	1 00
do yellow do M Hartman,	1 00
do smoked do Jer Hagenbuch,	1 00
do sample sweet corn, six ears, S P Waller	50
do bushel oats, Geo Russell,	1 00
do half bushel flax-seed, Richard Stiles,	1 00
do bushel buckwheat, do	1 00

Class 7.—VEGETABLES.

do bushel potatoes, W McMichael	1 00
do do Jenny Lind, E Krum,	1 00
do do Jersey Flules, Moore Creveling,	1 00
do do Mercer, Jas Freeze,	1 00
do do Prince Albert, A P Kester	1 00
do do Peach Blossom, Ms. M. Hartman	1 00
do do Jersey Buckeye, Jas Freeze,	1 00
do do Pink Eye, Moore Creveling,	1 00
do ½ do red beets, M C Vance,	50
do do Tomatoes, Mrs D Hughes,	50
do sugar beets, Mrs W H Shoemaker,	50
do cabbage, Alem VanLew,	50
do parsnips, J K Edgar,	50
do soup beans, Levi Aikeman,	50
do garden squash, Elisha Hagenbuch,	50
do field pumpkins G W Correll,	50
do largest sweet pumpkins, Samuel Melick,	50
do cheese pumpkins, L B Rupert,	50
do two pumpkins, John Kramer,	50
do two quart land beans, Richard Stiles,	50
do basket egg plant, Mrs F C Eyer,	50
do lot field pumpkins, H B Melick,	50
do largest pumpkins, Nelson McCarty,	50

Class 8.—HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

do ten yards flannel, D Vanderslice,	1 00
do sample carpet, Mrs. C Bittenbender,	1 00
2d do do do Miss Mary Buckel,	50
do pair mittens, Mrs M Wyncoop,	50
do homemade shirt, Miss Mary Freeze,	1 00
do lot quilts, Mrs W Hartman,	1 00
2d do do do Mrs Dr J Ramsey,	50
do pair wool blankets, Miss Sarah Conner,	1 00
do pair linnen sheets, Mrs R B Menagh,	50
do table cloth, Mrs M C Vance,	50
do pair wool hose, Reuben Willson,	50
do coverlid, Charles Lee,	50

Class 9—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES

do hard soap, Mrs M Boone,	50
do cheese, Reuben Wilson,	50
do marble cake, Mrs F C Eyer,	50
do sample preserves, Mrs R B Menagh,	50
do fruit jelly, Miss Kate Christman,	50
do tomato preserves, H J Reeder,	50
do cucumber pickles, Mrs Freas Brown,	50
do pickles, Mrs J Boone,	50
do applebutter, D Vanderslice,	50
do peach butter, H J Reader,	50
do plum butter, Mrs G W Correll,	50
do preserved peaches, Mrs H B Menagh	50
do one ham, Aaron Hendershot,	50
do roll butter, Miss Sarah Vanderslice,	1 00
2d do do Mrs R B Menagh,	50
do applepie, H J Reader,	50
do peach pie, H J Reader,	50
do sorghum applebutter, Mrs L B Rupert,	50
do do syrup, do	50
do butter jumbles, H J Reeder,	50
do loaf bread, Samuel Melick,	50

CLASS 10—FANCY ARTICLES.

Best Sontag, Miss H. Sharpless,	50
do Polish boots, Mrs. J. B. McKelvy,	50
do Afghan shawl, Mrs. G. B. Markle	1 00
do small Afghan, Mrs. J. B. M Kelvy,	50
do 1 Tidy, Miss M. Sloan,	1 00
2do Tidy, Miss L. A. Moyer,	50
do Infant Sacque, Miss H. E. Waller,	50
do Braiding, Mrs. D. A. Beckley,	50
do Bur Basket, Miss E. Hartman,	1 00
do Lamb wool hose, Miss M. Freeze,	50
do Sacque, Mrs. C. M. Moyer,	50
do Collar, Miss Ata Rupert,	50
do Watch Pocket, Miss M. Sharpless,	50
do Worsted work, Miss N. J. Lescher,	50
do Hair work, Miss B. A. Worden, of Great Bend,	1 00
do Penmanship, Mrs. M. Wynkoop,	50
do Dahlias, Mrs. W. Robison,	50
do House Plants in Bloom, Mrs. R. W. Weaver,	50
do and largest variety flowers, Mrs. W. Robison,	50
do Neat Sewing, Mrs. R. Vanderslice	50
do Painting, Miss N. J. Lescher,	1 00
do Boquet Flowers, Miss Bell Robison	50
do Hanging Basket, Mrs. W. Robison,	50
do Pin Cushin, Mrs. E. P. Lutz,	50

Class 11—FLOUR.

Best Wheat Flour, Wm. Shafer,	2 00
do buckwheat flour, Jos. Hayman,	2 00
do Rye flour, Geo. W Dreisbauch,	2 00

Class 12—STOVES & TINWARE.

Best cooking stove, Joseph Sharpless,	2 00
do Parlor stove, Peter Billmeyer,	2 00

Class 13—AGRICUL'RL IMPLEMENTS.

do Thresh Machine, Stone & Hulshiser,	2 00
do Farm wagon, Brobst & Bowman,	2 00
do Clothes wringer, L. J. Gunn,	1 00
do Clover Huller, Slifer, Walls & Co.	1 00
do Fanning mill, John Fralick, (Diploma)	
do Reaper & Mower, Slifer, Walls & Co	do
do Straw cutter, Jas. Marsh & Co.,	do

Class 14—WAGONS & CARRIAGES.

Best Top Buggy, Wm. Sloan & Son,	2 00
do Sulky, Wm. Sloan & Son,	2 00
do Sleigh, Michael Frantz,	2 00

Class 16.—BEES, HIVES & HONEY.

Best Sample Honey, H. J. Reader,	1 00

Class 17.—Wines & Liquors

Best Current wine, Mrs. A Henderson,	1 00
do Blackberry, Mrs W. H. Shoemaker	1 00
do Grape, Mrs. J Ramsey,	1 00
do Cherry Mrs. W Appleman,	1 00
do Rye Whiskey, Nehemiah Reese,	1 00
do Vinegar, Mrs. D Hughes,	1 00
do Eld'b'ry wine, Mrs. W H Shoemaker	1 00
do Cherry Bounce, Mrs. F C. Eyer,	50

Class 18—Manufactured Articles.

Best Wash Stand, G. W. Correll,	2 00
do Sole Leather, Conner & Christman	2 00
do Upper Leather, Con & Christman	2 00
do Kip, Conner & Christman,	2 00
do 2 Calf Skins, Conner & Christman	2 00

Class 19.—Fruit.

Best ½ bu winter apples, S Creveling,	1 00
do ½ Fall apples, Miss Clara Hughes.	1 00
do Quinces, Mrs. I W. McKelvy,	50
do Dwarf pears, N Hendershot,	50
do Dried apples, Elisha Hagenbuch	50
do Dried peaches, H. J Reader,	50
do Cherries, H. F. Clark,	50

Class 20,—Trial of Horses,—Sporting List.—First Trot.

Fanny Fern, Jacob Diehl,	$50 00

Second Trot.

Sorrell Horse, J. S. Hall,	$10 00

Farmers' List.—First Trot.

Gray Mare, Elias Kline,	$10 00

Second Trot:

Mare, Benjamin Lee,	$5 00

J H IKELER, President.

L. B. RUPERT, Secretary

Bloomsburg, Oct. 28, 1893.

ESTRAY.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Benton township, Columbia County, on Monday night October 19th inst. a

LARGE DARK BAY HORSE, left hind foot white, a roan spot on the forehead, a white stripe between the nostrils, judged to be about nine years old. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. JOHN W. KLINE.

Benton twp., Oct. 28, 1863.—3w.

Auditor's Notice.

In the Orphans' Court for the County of Columbia, Estate of Solomon Swank, late of Beaver township, dec'd.

ALL persons interested will take notice, that the undersigned appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of the county of Columbia, on exceptions filed to the account of Tilmon Rittenhouse, and Reuben Swank administrator of Solomon Swank, dec'd, will meet the parties interested at the Recorder's Office, in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, 26th of November, 1863, for the purpose of his appointment when and where all parties interested are requested to attend if they think proper.

WESLY WIRT, Auditor.

Bloomsburg, Oct. 28, 1863—4t $2.

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