

STAR OF THE NORTH.

W. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.
BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, 1863.

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

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

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864,
GEORGE B. MCLELLAN,
Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention

The Administration and the War.

The Administration has a majority in the United States Senate, in Congress, and all the Governors in the northern States but two. Besides a working majority in nearly all the State Legislatures, and if it does not bring the war to a close before the next Presidential campaign, the people can then more plainly see who are in the fault of all this loss of life and treasure, merely to accomplish what the honest portion of the people always contended was the object—the abolition of slavery. Mr. Lincoln has been vigorously prosecuting this war for over two years, to effect what Mr. Seward said could be done in sixty days, and the rebellion, to be honest about the matter, is no nearer to a close to-day than it was a year ago. Prophecies similar to Seward's were continuously being made, all for the purpose of deceiving the honest masses in this matter, in order that they might thus be induced to lend a hand in putting down the rebellion; and no sooner than the army became swelled up to an enormous size, did the eleven foot protrude from under the table, forced out through the influence of such men as Wendell Phillips, Greeley, Thad. Stevens, Sumner, and Lovejoy, all high priests in Abraham Lincoln's synagogues. Then the war was made the abolition of slavery, and as such has been prosecuted ever since; and to what result we will let the thousands of widows and orphans answer.

The Administration has had all the men and money asked for to crush out this rebellion; and if the number of men was too small and the amount of money not sufficiently large, the fault lies at its own door and not chargeable to the Democratic party. This rebellion has been fed and nursed by the authorities at Washington until it has grown large and as yet entirely unmanageable, even when all efforts seemingly are put forward with a determination to crush it. The "On to Richmond" cry is no more heard—not since the removal of the only General that every displayed sufficient ability to successfully operate against General Lee, General B. McCLELLAN. The army of the Potomac is no nearer the Rebel Capital today than it was at the time its favorite General was removed; although, since, several ineffectual attempts have been made to possess that place as a large sacrifice of life and treasure. Several Generals for that army have been made and unmade since the removal of McClellan, and many more will stand a chance to receive the same treatment, if the authorities at Washington do not change the war to the original programme, for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was.

FOR PRESIDENT.—The signs of the times indicate that General McClellan, will be the Democratic nominee for President. He seems to be the second Washington sent to save the Country from despotic rule and anarchy. He is the chosen leader as well by the army in the field as at home. With him as our standard bearer, no foe can work corruption at the ballot box. The men that he led in battle will battle for him against any enemy. The laurels that the won as a warrior will be woven into a wreath to crown him as the second "Father of his Country." The faithful warriors in tented fields and on battle grounds cannot be selected and sent home to do the bidding of political tact-masters and public plunderers—they will turn back as individuals, as freemen, as an army with banners to vindicate their rights in elevating the man of their choice to place and power, that under him they may follow his precept and example for the salvation of what may be left of our sacred institutions.

The man who compose the national convention will have a great duty to perform—they will have instructions to carry out—the potent voice of public opinion will thunder in their ears for McClellan—they dare not disobey—was to the man that renounces to disgrace. We have hope only in another campaign. If McClellan, the Union and the Constitution, are our motto, then victory will crown our efforts. Though the purse, the sword and Abolitionism oppose.

CONGRESS adjourned on Friday last, to meet on Monday. Nothing as yet has occurred the House of more than ordinary interest. We may expect, though, a lively session. Notice has already been given that amendments to the conscription act will be offered. The commutation clause is to be wiped out. Soldiers are not had in as enough the way the act stands. We say let all enjoy the benefit of the act as it stands, and when all have been put through the mill stand or make another law, one that will bring soldiers.

The *Friscus* of *Arthur's Magazine* is published in 10-day's paper. It is an excellent publication, to be had for two dollars a year, single subscription, or at something less when taken by clubs of five, ten, twenty, or more. Send and get it—published at Philadelphia, by T. S. Arthur.

General McClellan.

The Opposition papers, says the *Danville Intelligencer*, as usual, are hammering away at General McClellan. This much persecuted soldier, although in retirement from command, forms the staple subject of their abuse, and big dogs, little dogs and dog forney keep up a continual yelping at his heels. The extreme violence with which they assail him just now, arises from the fact that in the lately published work of "Gen. Butler, in New Orleans," by Fenton, General McClellan gets credit for the planning of the expedition which resulted in the capture of New Orleans. To General McClellan the country is indebted for that brilliant movement, just as it is indebted to him for the planning of the expedition, led by Burnside, which captured Roanoke Island. All of General McClellan's military plans were successful except when thwarted by the Administration, who were jealous of his popularity. He is the only General who has marched his army within sight of Richmond, and would have captured it had he not been deprived of the troops under Gen. M. D. Meade at the instance of Lincoln and his Cabinet. The Administration was the cause of the failure of that campaign, and this failure caused more real joy to the Abolitionists than any event that has happened since the war began, for through this they were enabled to divest him of his command and confer it on the imbecile and lying Pope. But scarcely had their exultation died away, before, through the incapacity of the latter, the Administration was compelled to call upon General McClellan, to save their cowardly carcasses from the hooves of the rebel Gen. Lee. He did save them, the country and its capital, through the glorious battle of Antietam, but this ungrateful Administration no sooner relieved of its fears, listened to the voice of fanaticism and once more stripped McClellan of the command of his brave and attached soldiers. The Abolitionists had him because he would be no pliant tool of theirs. Had he agreed to steal niggers, plunder non-combatants, and leave a desert in the track of his army, the Abolitionists would have lauded him to the skies, but he carried on his military operations according to the laws of war, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, and in a manner to encourage the Union sentiment in the South and for this he incurred their deadly hatred. And what have the successive commanders of the Army of the Potomac accomplished since his removal? Absolutely nothing.—They have not even protected Pennsylvania from invasion. Burnside, the butcher, and Hooker the braggart, have both left enduring monuments of their incapacity to lead the army of the Potomac. The one on the bloody hill-side of Fredericksburg, the other on the fatal field of Chancellorsville. Meade did better at Gettysburg, yet the army is no nearer Richmond now than the day Gen. McClellan was deprived of his command. Yet the Abolitionists who abused McClellan for his dilatoriness in marching to Richmond, have not a word to say now when the Army of the Potomac after two years of trial under other commanders is going into winter quarters on the banks of the Rappahannock. What inconsistency! But who can expect consistency from fanatics.

GLEASON'S LITERARY COMPANION.—This valuable Literary Weekly will commence a new volume January 1st, 1864, in grand style with new type and an entire new dress throughout. The "Literary Companion" is an elegant, moral and refined miscellaneous Family Journal. Its columns are devoted to Poetic Literature, Wit and Humor, Prose and Poetic Gems. An unrivaled corps of writers and artists have been engaged for the coming year, and several new and popular features will be introduced. Each number will be beautifully illustrated. In size the "Literary Companion" is some fifteen hundred square inches, forming a mammoth weekly of sixteen octavo pages, and containing nearly twice as much reading matter and of a more refined character than any other weekly paper. Terms, only 32 a year. Sample copies sent free. Published weekly by F. Gleason, corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston, Mass.

Our readers will recollect that some time since a couple of negroes in the employ of a Mr. Harter, of Nescopeck township, Luzerne county, were arrested upon the charge of burglary, for stealing a lot of goods from the store of Fowler & Craveling, at Espytown. The goods were found on a boat, in possession of said Harter. The negroes were lodged in jail at Bloomsburg, and Harter was required to give bail for his appearance to answer the charge of being an accomplice. The negroes subsequently broke jail and escaped. The trial of Harter came off this week, and resulted in his acquittal. At the investigation of the counsel for Commonwealth, the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty" without quitting their seats. From the evidence adduced, there was no doubt about the innocence of the accused. Jackson and Freeze for defendant and Clark for Commonwealth.—*Berwick Gazette*.

THERE ARE many men who want the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is. Well, they can't have it.—Vice President HAMILIN.

Yet the whole Republican party declare their devotion to the Union and the Constitution, and assert that the war is prosecuted for their restoration and preservation. They call themselves the "Union party." What Union and what Constitution are they for? What kind of a Union and Constitution are they fighting for, and what will Vice President Hamlin permit the people to have in place of the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is?

PETERSON'S DETECTOR, published in Philadelphia by Charles J. Peterson, at \$1.00 per annum, in advance, has been received for the month of December. It is a reliable and truthful money guide; an indispensable publication, for every man who is engaged in any kind of business. Send one dollar and get it.

The War Clergy.

It is very common for the war clergy to quote St. Paul in his epistle to the Romans: "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers; the powers that be are ordained of God: and they that resist shall receive greater damnation." From this text they argue in favor of a blind obedience to the powers that be, and with their usual want of logical accuracy, insist that resistance to the measures of Lincoln's Administration must be *ex necessitate* sinful. Upon the subject of civil obedience, that is obedience to the laws and the Constitution under which and through which the powers that be are ordained, there can be no diversity of opinion. This is a very different thing from unreasoning, cowardly obedience to the will of the Administration, when that will tramples upon and subverts the very Constitution by which the supreme authority exists. If such obedience was inculcated by the Apostle, then the precepts of Christianity are only so many aids and indulgencies to arbitrary power. The Apostle simply meant that public expediency being the foundation, it is also the measure of civil obedience; or as Paley in his Moral Philosophy, discussing this very question, says: "The obligation of subjects and sovereign is reciprocal; that the duty of allegiance, whether it is founded in utility or compact, is neither unlimited nor unconditional; that peace may be purchased too dearly; that patience becomes culpable pusillanimity when it serves only to encourage our rulers to increase the weight of our burden, or to bind it the faster; that the submission which surrenders the liberty of a nation, and entails slavery upon future generations, is enjoined by no law, human or divine."

Here is the essence of the whole matter in a nutshell. The Scriptures simply inculcate a general duty, without defining the extent of it. It is the method by which the same Apostle inculcates the duty of servants to their masters, of children to their parents, of wives to their husbands; and yet no one doubts that there might be often occasions when all this authority, being used for an ungodly and wicked purpose, could be defied, without incurring the crime of disobedience to God. So is it with governments, or those who administer them. The mere fact of the existence of a rebellion does not authorize the limited agents of the people to transcend their powers under the Constitution to work oppression and injustice in this country, any more than in any other, and resistance to such tyranny, so far from being in defiance of God's will, is obedience to God.

The clergy in all ages have been marked for their abject submission to despotism.—Whether it arises from their peculiar system of education, or from timidity and the want of that energy originating in their habits of thought, we are not prepared to say. One influence has been certainly exerted to make them submissive, and that is the opportunities the war has offered for lucrative chaplaincies, with nothing to do but to have their devotion to the Government than any sense of duty arising from Scripture precepts to obedience, for they "like to make to themselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness," we find, as well as their more carnal neighbors. Obedience to the higher powers with them is simply obedience to those carnal instincts that savor of "the world, the flesh and the devil," more than they do of a celestial origin.

Gov. Curtin and His Rowdy Friends.

Gov. Curtin may be said to possess immense bowels of compassion for those who, having faithfully served him, have taken unwarrantable liberties with "law and order." He has not like Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa, proclaimed a "previous pardon" to all transgressors in behalf of Abolitionism, but he seems to have acted as nearly as possible up to the principle—for, so far he has pardoned every Abolitionist rowdy and ruffian convicted of destroying Democratic printing offices, or assaulting individuals of the party. The scoundrels who demolished the Huntington, *Monitor*, were pardoned; so was the ruffian who assaulted and knocked down a peaceable old man in the doorway of the Danville postoffice; so were the wretches who attacked and maltreated an attorney in Boston; and now we have another case of wholesale pardon in Lehigh county. At the last court held there, only a week or two since, ten loyal Abolitionists were convicted of riot and assaulting and abusing a young Democrat in Allentown. Four of the rioters were sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 each, and costs, and six to pay each, a fine of \$50 and costs. In default of payment seven of them were sent to jail. In another case, four loyal Abolitionists were convicted of attacking and beating a Democrat, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 each, and costs.

Gov. Curtin, says the *Reading Democrat*, has shown his regard for the impartial administration of justice, by giving these loyal striking bodies rot and fall to the ground piece by piece." (Laughter and applause.)

John BACOTT, Governor elect of Ohio, in a speech at Lancaster before the election, as reported in the *Cincinnati Commercial*, (Rep.) said:

"Slavery must be but down, rooted out, if every wife has to be made a widow, and every child to be made fatherless."

"Every wife" here means the wife of every poor man, but not John Brough's wife Horace Greeley's wife, nor Henry Ward Beecher's wife, but the wife of each man who can't raise \$300.

SAD SPECTACLE.—We observed the Provost Guard, attached to the Examining Board, on Monday marching nine companies—eight white men and one "nigger"—to the railroad depot, en route for the rendezvous at Carlisle. The officer in command brought up the rear with a drawn pistol. They resembled as a gang of slaves just knocked off the auction block, and being driven to new homes.—*Juniata Democrat*.

DEATH OF THE WIFE OF EX-PRESIDENT FRISCK.—Mrs. Jane Frisck, the wife of Ex-President Franklin Frisck, died on Wednesday, December 26, inst., at Andover, Mass. She had been in feeble health for several years.

As the call under the coming draft is for "loyal" men, it is suggested that virulent copperheadism will establish a valid claim for exemption.

Letter From one of our Patrons.

The following letter has been received from one of our patrons, who has not been receiving his paper, for the last three months and more, although it was sent, and laid in the Post office, where he receives his mail matter. It has reference to the Post Master at Seneca, Columbia county, and reads thus:—

SENENA, Dec. 7, 1863.

EDITOR STAR.—I understand that you have been sending your paper to me for some time, but did not receive it till last week. When you came back from the army I was informed that you were again sending out your paper, and I inquired for it, of the Post Master at Seneca, but was told that none had been received for me. A few days after an inquiry was made for my paper by another person but without receiving it. Still a little later, and another inquiry was made, when the papers came forth; some fifteen of them; all of which, no doubt, had been lying in the office, the whole time; yet I was told "they had not come."

I like such a Post Master very well; but the fewer of them the better for the reading public. I have learned, not long since, that Frank P. Masters, has ordered the paper discontinued. I wish him to mind his own business. Please send the STAR on, and I will be down to see you in a short time and pay for it. I guess I am able to pay for it, without Mr. Masters meddling with the matter. Yours truly,

W. H. JACOBY,
BLOOMSBURG PA.

Court Proceedings.

Court met in Bloomsburg, on Monday December 7th 1863, agreeably to proclamation. Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL, President; and Hon. John McReynolds and Hon. Stephen Baldy, associates on the Bench.

The session of Monday was occupied by the usual miscellaneous business, and no cause was tried. The causes disposed of during the term were:

Commonwealth vs. Sarah A. Fallmer.—Indictment Forgery—True bill—District Attorney for Commonwealth—Clark & Risher for the Defendant. Verdict Guilty—Sentence of the Court is, that she be taken to the House of Refuge until she becomes 18 years of age.

James Harding vs. Elias Reese—Action on a note—Attachment executed—Baldy & Clark for Plaintiff; Howell for the Defendant. Verdict of the Jury is for the Plaintiff \$2,236 63.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Kistler.—Indictment—Assault and Battery—Little & Freeze for Commonwealth—Clark for defendant—Plea of guilty entered—Sentence \$10 00 fine and costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Eisenhardt.—Indictment assault and battery—Little & Clark for Commonwealth—Freeze for Defendant—Plea of guilty entered—Sentence \$1 00 fine and costs of prosecution.

Ricketts & Stewart vs. Emanuel Johnson.—Action of assumpsit—Hurley for Plaintiff—Freeze for Defendant—Verdict for Plaintiff for \$66 65.

Commonwealth vs. Michael Harter.—This is the case in which the two Darkies broke jail. Little and Clark for the Commonwealth—Freeze and Jackson for the Defendant. After the evidence closed, the case was given by the Commonwealth; and the Jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty."

Patterson vs. use of Fox vs. Reighard & Tronsee—Action on book account—Clark Piff; Howell for Deff \$12 54.

Court adjourned on Thursday.

1,500,000 Democrats in the Free States.

The *Cincinnati Inquirer* gives some figures to show that with all the frauds all the appliances of corruption and all the intimidation of power, civil and military, nearly one million and a half of Democrats marched to the polls at the late elections, and recorded their votes against the Administration.—These who think that the Democratic organization is now powerless, will be instructed by perusing the following table of the votes as given at the State elections in 1863:

Dem. votes.	Dem. votes.
Maine, 51,000	Ohio, 187,000
N. Hampshire 40,000	Indiana, 125,000
Vermont, 13,000	Illinois, 140,000
Connecticut, 49,000	Michigan, 60,000
Rhode Island, 10,000	Wisconsin, 60,000
Massachusetts 35,000	Iowa, 55,000
	Minnesota, 12,000
Total for New England, 188,000	California, 50,000
New York, 284,000	Oregon, 6,000
New Jersey, 60,000	Kansas, 8,000
Penn'a., 253,000	Grand Total, 1,488,000

So in the free States alone there are one million and a half of Democrats at the close of 1863. What a glorious figure! This is 100,000 more votes than Mr. Douglas got in all the States—Northern and Southern—in 1860. What Democrat can be discouraged at such good progress under the terrible pressure of the last three years? Only think of it—nearly 200,000 Democrats in New England, which we have been inclined to give over entirely to the Abolitionists; nearly 300,000 in the Empire State, and more than 300,000 in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; 200,000 in Ohio, and 250,000 in Indiana and Illinois. The other Western States contribute nearly a quarter of a million more, making up the grand total in the free States to one million and a half! Surely this is a power in the land not to be sneered at, impeached, or in any way disregarded, whatever hot-headed partisans may say. It is a party that has worked persistently—not as a party, but as patriots—to restore the country—and it will not be without a powerful and influential voice in this matter. The arguments now are that the practical restoration of the Union may not be far off; and this fact should induce all good conservative men to renew their energies and be frequent in their counsels, so that we may not shipwreck as we seem nearer the haven of safety—the old Constitution and the restored Union.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.	
WHEAT, \$1 35	BUTTER, 25
RYE, 1 00	EGGS, 16
CORN, new, 75	TALLOW, 12
OATS, 65	LARD, per lb. 14
BUCKWHEAT, 75	POTATOES, 50
FLOUR pr. bbl. 7 50	DRY'D APPLES 50
CLOVERSEED 5 50	HAMS, 12

LATE WAR NEWS.

We have news from Charleston as late as Wednesday last. On the previous Sunday a most distressing accident befel one of the iron-clads. The *Washawkee* was at anchor off Morris Island, and foundered during a heavy gale. She sank suddenly, with many of her crew. A few minutes before two o'clock she raised a signal of distress, which was at once answered by the flagships, and six boats were sent to her assistance. A couple of steamboats were sailed to her aid. It was in vain however for scarcely had they started on their mission when the iron-clad displayed a new signal, and was found to be sinking. She settled swiftly down by the head, careened slightly, and disappeared beneath the waves. Twenty of her crew sprang to the boats as she sank; as many more were rescued by the tugs and launches sent to her assistance; but thirty were taken down with her and drowned.

The siege of Charleston progresses slowly. Firing on Sumter has ceased, and but very few shells have been thrown into the city. Five batteries were struck, on Tuesday, but no one was injured. On Wednesday, a heavy fire from the Confederates drove General GILMOUR's working parties out of Gregg and Wagner.

The Eastern Federal gunboats have been sent after the Chesapeake, which was run away with off Cape Cod. One of them sailed from this port. On Friday the Chesapeake was at Shelburne, a harbor on the coast of Maine. She shipped some men and coaled, and left at midnight. Her destination is not known, and some of her pursuers have given up the chase and returned. She will probably endeavor to run the blockade at Wilmington in order to land her cargo.

From Texas there is no news of the occupation of Matagorda Bay. There was but slight resistance by the enemy, who blew up the magazine of Fort Esperanza, and all but six of them succeeded in escaping.—Ten guns were captured by Gen. Washburne, who led the Federal expedition. It is the intention of Gen. Banks to make Matagorda Bay his base of future operations. The routes by Brownsville and Vermilionville seem to have failed.

General Longstreet is found at last. His army is drawn up in line of battle at Kettleburg, which is ten miles south of Tazewell and eight miles from Cumberland Gap. The Federal army is at Tazewell, and the Clinch river runs between the opposing forces.—Skirmishing is reported there, though no particulars are given, and there is no indication of Longstreet's future movements.

By advices from Fort Monroe, we learn that the Confederates have refused to receive any further supplies for the Federal prisoners in Richmond. They say, and very justly, that the North has cast an unmerited imputation upon their honor, by stating that their supplies were not distributed as intended; and, in order to avoid any further trouble of the kind, they authorize a Richmond refuse to receive any more supplies, and thus give no cause for the slander.

There is nothing from Chattanooga except that Hardee has sent a cavalry force after the Federal trains which passed thro' Cleveland towards Loudon, for Burnside's relief. The expedition has not yet been heard from.

There is nothing from the Rapidan. The Mississippi is still blockaded.

IRON CITY COLLEGE, PITTSBURGH, PA.—There is no institution of learning in the country, at present, attracting so great an amount of attention as this. Students are flocking to it from all parts of the country, on account of its reputation, it has among business-men for making thorough, practical and reliable accountants.

Its graduates take precedence over those of all other Commercial Schools; a Diploma from this College being a certain passport to success in his business life.

The Faculty is composed of skillful and experienced men, who stand at the head of their profession, and who are well known to be eminently fitted for the positions they occupy. Every young man in the country should try to avail himself of the advantages afforded by a course of study in this College. Circulars of the College, containing full particulars, can be had on addressing the Principals, Messrs. JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEPARTED.

In Bloomsburg, on the 8th of December 1863, by Rev. J. R. Dinn, Mr. ISAAC HARTMAN, Printer, and Miss EMMA JANE FOX, all of Bloomsburg.

On the 3d inst., by Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. CHARLES T. KING, of Monticello twp., Lycoming county, Pa., to Miss SARAH MOVER, near Washingtonville, Montour Co. Pa.

In Berwick, on Thursday, the 26th ult., by the Rev. A. Barnett, Mr. WILLIAM C. BARNES, of Pittston, to Miss FRANCIS DAVENPORT, of Berwick.

On Thursday evening, the 3d inst., by the same Dr. Geo. W. RITTSHOUSE, of Bloomsburg, to Miss ALICE S. LOWE, of Lime Ridge.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. D. C. John, Mr. JOHN HEMMEL, to Miss MARGARET A. BOONE all of Eppy, Pa.

DEPARTED.

In Mount Pleasant twp., Columbia Co., Pa., on Thursday, Nov. 26th, of Dyspharia, Mrs. RUTH ANN, wife of Benj. W. Reese, and daughter of Joseph and Margaret Ann Keler, aged 20 years, 7 months and 19 days.

In Hamlock twp., Col. Co., on the 2nd of December 1863, ISABELLA, youngest daughter of Jesse P. and Mary A. Beers, aged 14 years and 8 months.

In Danville, on the 1st instant, SEMOS COOK, formerly of Bloomsburg, aged about 62 years.

In Orangeville, on Friday of last week, Mr. WILLIAM FEISTKA, in the 59th year of his age.

In Williamsport, on the morning of the 3d inst., after a short illness, Rev. T. D. GORWALT, pastor of the M. E. Church, of that place.

In Greenwood twp., the 25th ult., MARGARET, wife of Peter Bittenbender, at an advanced age.

In Benton twp., on the 23rd ult., MARY M. wife of Daniel Kitchen, Jr., aged 29 years 2 months and 11 days.

In Benion, on the 3d inst., BENJAMIN F. GORWALT, of Mary C. Keeler, aged 2 years 7 months and 18 days.

NOTICE.

ALL persons subject to the Draft of the 5th of January, 1864, and having claims of exemption on the following grounds:—Alienage, Non-residence, Unsuitableness of age, or Manifest permanent Disability, can have their papers properly drawn by calling at the office of the undersigned in Bloomsburg. Office next door below A. J. Sloan's Store. W. WIRT, Auditor.

The Provost Marshal has given notice that persons having claims on the grounds above mentioned must present them on or before the 20th of December, inst., otherwise they will be debared.

Bloomsburg, Dec. 16, 1863.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Have received the warmest encomiums from the press and people throughout the Union as a valuable tonic for the cure of Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Constipation, and general Nervous Debility, it can not be overpraised. Every day new cases of its great effect are chronicled through our principal public journals. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment to that which the afflicted experience when using this valuable medicine. Its mild and agreeable and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body should recommend it to all classes of our community.

See Advertisement.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally everywhere.

Dec. 9, 1863.—1 mo

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
DISEASES OF THE Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.—Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Auditor's Notice.

In the matter of the Administration account of Benjamin Bomby and Isaac Wagner, Administrators of Isaac Wagner, late of Hemlock twp., Columbia county, dec'd.

TO the heirs of said Isaac Wagner, dec'd.—Take notice, that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, at the December term thereof, A. D. 1863, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Administrators, among the heirs of said dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday the 23d day of January, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where you will attend if you think proper.

W. WIRT, Auditor.
Bloomsburg, Dec. 16, 1863.—22.

Auditor's Notice.

In the Orphan's Court for the County of Columbia; Estate of John Anderson, late of Scott twp., dec'd.

ALL persons interested will take notice that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Samuel Anderson, Administrator of John Anderson, dec'd., will meet the parties at his office, in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday the 20th day of January, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of his appointment, when and where all persons interested are requested to present their claims or be debared from coming in for a share of such assets.

E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.
Dec. 16, 1863.—52

THE NEW GROCERY STORE.

MORE
Fresh Goods,
Just received at Erasmus' New Store.
Molasses, Sugars, Tea, Coffee, Rice, Spices, Fish, Salt, Tobacco, Segars, Candies, Razens, FEED AND PROVISIONS. Together with a great variety of notions &c. too numerous to mention.

Butter, Eggs, Meal and produce generally taken in exchange for goods.

A. B. ERASMUS.
Bloomsburg, Nov. 4, 1863.

Miller's Store.

Fresh Arrival
OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Cities with another large and select assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,
purchased at Philadelphia and New York, at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell at moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

Ladies' Dress Goods,
of the choicest styles and latest fashions.—
DRY GOODS,
CROCKERY,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
CEDAR WARE, HOLLOWWARE,
NAILS, IRON,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c., &c. In short, every thing modern in country stores; to which he invites the public generally.

The highest price will be paid for country produce, in exchange for goods.

STEPHEN H. MILLER.
Bloomsburg, Aug. 26, 1863.

PRESENTS! PRESENTS! 50,000 Agents Wanted!

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

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