

# STAR OF THE NORTH.

W. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, 1864.

S. M. PETERSON & 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, Penna.

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

## Stand by Your Party Papers.

We appropriate for the benefit of our readers the following very sensible remarks from the Des Moines Statesman, and commend them to the careful perusal of every intelligent Democrat:

"A solemn duty, but one imperfectly discharged, devolves on Democrats, to stand by their papers. In the general wreck of personal and political rights, about all the liberty that the citizen retains is the privilege of reading Democratic papers and paying abolition taxes. How long he will enjoy the first is uncertain. His lease of the last will never be disturbed. But while he retains the privilege of reading the paper of his choice, he owes it to himself, to the editor, his party and his country, to give such paper a living support.

"Without Government or State, and, in many instances, County patronage, proscribed by an insular party, confronted by a secret organization, whose only purpose is to pull down the Democratic party and hunted by the paid minions of power, Democratic publishers have nothing to rely upon but their own energy and the fidelity and liberality of their political friends.

"Without newspapers, the Democracy would be without an organization and at the mercy of their enemies. With newspapers they can preserve their organization, and regain both their political ascendancy and their liberties.

"It is a fact which cannot be successfully controverted, that Republicans give a more zealous support to their party organs, than do Democrats. Just so long as this state of things continues, the ballot-box will be powerless for our relief. The press is a potent engine for shaping the opinions of a people and controlling the destinies of a country, and it would be well if the democracy learns this fact in time to save their party and the government. No fact is clearer to the mind of an attentive observer than that we lost the State by extraordinary zeal displayed in giving circulation to Republican papers and the prevailing apathy of Democrats in sustaining and enlarging the circulation of Democratic papers and documents. It is the zeal on the one hand and apathy on the other, that has continued radicalism in power. It will continue in power until Democrats learn to feel and take an interest in the circulation of the Democratic papers.

"A new year is about to dawn upon us and it is a good time to renew your Democratic faith and labor for the great cause. Send for the paper, if you are not already receiving it, and see that your neighbor does likewise. A little exertion on the part of our friends will be of incalculable services to us, and render it a permanent institution. The more subscribers we have the better it pays, the more time we can devote to its editorial management and the greater interest will be given to its columns.

"Send in your names and show by your acts that you will feel an interest in the work of your fathers, the promotion of Democratic principles and measures, and the perpetuation of your liberties."

Sound doctrine, in the foregoing; and to all Democrats whose names are not already on our list, we say, put it in practice at once and forward your names and money to the Star of the North, Bloomsburg, Pa.

**GLEASON'S LITERARY COMPANION.**—This truly excellent and beautiful weekly, "GLEASON'S LITERARY COMPANION," for this week and the new year, we have received. This number is finely illustrated, and is the first of a new volume, containing sixteen elegant pages, as open and fair as any reader's eye would desire to feast upon. The LITERARY COMPANION is one of the best publications in our country. What is not there found of wit and humor, the best of stories, foreign and home miscellany, domestic wisdom, and instruction in domestic affairs, is not worth reading or knowing. Mr. Gleason, with his long experience in the newspaper line, understands the wants of those who seek enjoyment and instruction through the medium of reading. The circulation of the COMPANION is very large. Terms only \$3 a year. Send for a copy by all means. Address F. Gleason, Boston, Mass.

The paper is also for sale by all periodical dealers in the country at 5 cents per copy.

The Harrisburgh Patriot and Union recommends the following: "Hitherto we have disesteemed and opposed any secret organization of the Democratic party—but, on the principle of fighting the devil with his own weapon, we now withdraw that opinion; and, as the only means of success, recommend that some plan, as little objectionable as possible, be devised for forming secret Democratic Associations, with a view to more perfect organization and united action. And let it be done soon—the sooner the better."

## Mr. Lincoln's "Honesty."

It is a curious misapplication of terms that has gained for Mr. Lincoln the sobriquet of "Honest." The most palpable trait in his character is a proneness for deception and an aptitude to make his point by a circuitous path. His message and proclamations resemble more the special pleading of an illiterate pettifogger than the official productions of a statesman. Mr. Lincoln was aware that a proclamation of the Executive purporting the wholesale disfranchisement of citizens and the disruption of State Governments, would be an absurdity in its very title. Having determined to issue his edict to that effect he gives it the appellation of a Proclamation of Amnesty, and having in the first few sentences disposed of the amnesty pretext by imposing conditions which no Southerner could possibly accept, he proceeds to develop the real intention of the document, and reveals the treacherous plan by which he proposes to place the Government of the seceded States in the hands of his retainers and at the same time enable his armies to select the next Presidential electors.

If the President, by proclamation, can confine the exercise of the elective franchise to one tenth of the population of a State, why, by the same power, may he not reduce the ratio to one-twentieth, or one hundredth, or one thousandth part? Why not, in fact, give to one man the exclusive privilege of depositing his ballot, making that single voice determine what shall be the constitution and the law of the State in question? It is difficult to understand by what process of reasoning an Executive officer can fix, by mere violation, upon a given number of votes as sufficient to control the machinery of State Government. It is simply by an arbitrary exercise of his will that Mr. Lincoln has made the proportion one-tenth; he might with equal propriety have selected another figure, and the shallow artifice of decimation might as well have been dispensed with, and the political machinery of the States passed over at once to his Major Generals, to be remodelled at his dictation.

The Constitution of this Republic gives to the Executive no authority, directly or by implication, to tamper with the elective systems of the States. In fact, the proclamations that have gone forth, so far as their validity is concerned, might as well have been issued by a foreign potentate. The President has "power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States," and for that purpose a proclamation has the force of law. But when it goes beyond this and seeks to control a social or political system, to abrogate laws, to destroy institutions, to dictate the manner in which State Constitutions shall be changed or remodelled, it enters into a sphere that is forbidden even to Congress, and that has never heretofore been trespassed upon by any of the branches of the Federal Government.

In making it the duty of the President to "recommend to the consideration" of Congress, "such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient," the Constitution implies that such measures shall not be carried into effect upon his own responsibility. If the emergency admits of no delay, there is still neither reason nor legality for his action according to his own discretion; for "he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them" in the face of these plain indications of his duty, Mr. Lincoln, while Congress is in session, and prepared to consider his recommendations, issues a Proclamation which effects the very essence of State Government, and which, if permitted to act as a precedent of what powers a President may assume, will enthroned the Executive above the Constitution, and clothe him with an absolute authority. This "honest" man, and "frank, straightforward" President is craftily enough to disguise his proclamations, in the first place with false titles and then with obscure diction, so that the people may not be too suddenly impressed with their significance; but unless the masses have lost their judgment in the excitement of civil strife, by this time they must have learned that they have been betrayed by their Executive, and no longer live in a Republic.

## A Striking Parallel.

There is no more instructive chapter in history than the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. Rome, the seven-hilled city, was justly called "the mistress of the world;" and the loss of the proud position she once held among the nations, may be attributed solely to folly and wickedness of her rulers. Julius Caesar told the Roman Senate, "inter arma, leges silent." He was the author of this sentiment, which has been the plea of tyrants ever since. Augustus Caesar scattered his immense army of four hundred thousand souls, throughout the Empire, dividing the territory into districts, each of which was under the control of a general of his own appointment, who was the supreme dictator in his province. Augustus too had his imitators. Caracalla extended the right of citizenship to all persons, bond and free, in order that he might increase the taxes, which, as Gibbon tells us, had already reached the enormous sum of a hundred millions; and thus forthright means for enriching his friends, and keeping up the royal splendor and magnificence of the capital. There are Caracallas in these days. Nero caused the city of Rome to be set on fire and then fled while it was burning. Gallienus amused himself with mock triumphs, smiling and making witty speeches and giving splendid entertainments, while disaster crowned his arms, and the barbarians were committing the worst excesses all around him. It would not be difficult to find a Nero or a Gallienus among our modern American statesmen. Under Tiberius, conspicuous virtue was a mark for vengeance while under the protection of the royal purple, vice and wickedness held unbridled sway. Rome gave herself up to licentiousness and prodigality, as has done the capital of this once great nation. It was concerning this period of the decline and fall of Rome, that the historian wrote: "The liberty of the people had become ex-

inct. The spirit of Republicanism had departed, and a military despotism had usurped its place. Here and there a spark of patriotism might be kindled in the breast of some individual, but it was soon smothered." In view of the striking parallel between the history of the last days of Roman power and greatness and our present condition, is there not cause to fear that the future historian may some day write the same epitaph upon our departed greatness? God grant he may never have to record the last sad act in the drama, as he recorded in the downfall of Rome, when Pertinax, having increased the army far beyond the limits prescribed by his predecessors, was assassinated in his bed, and the imperial guards offered the throne to the highest bidder? We cannot honor our country with too deep a reverence; we cannot guard her welfare with too jealous a care; we all at once pretend to believe so; and yet a strange infatuation seems to have possessed the public mind. We go on blundering through this great national crisis, without policy, recklessly and blindly disregarding the teachings of history, and trusting alone to the decrees of fate.—We may blunder through successfully, but it will be in the face of the experience of the past.—Chambersburg Spirit.

## Who Pays?

"Two car loads of contrabands, numbering about a hundred and fifty, one-half of them men, arrived here today from Baltimore, to which city they were sent from Prince George's county, Maryland. The men are not being fit for military service, are to be employed at the Gettysburg Cavalry Camps, and the women and children domiciled at Freedman's Village, in this vicinity."—Washington Correspondence.

What a comforting thought it must be to the loyal workman, as he counts his pay on Saturday night to think that it is diminished about thirty per cent, which thirty per cent, goes to lead and clothe the contrabands, who before he became so philanthropic, were clothed and led at somebody else's expense. He will say to his wife: "You cannot have the stout, warm dress I promised you for this winter, and mind you no meat except twice a week, I cannot afford it. I have got to feed and clothe the colored people." He will say to his child, "no ride for you in the cars to-day, my child,—that five cents has gone to some little wretched wretch." What a glow of universal love will thrill his heart when he sees his own suffer in order that the poor black may be made happy. He will say to himself: "How lovely is freedom! Three short years ago those immortal souls were in bondage. They were no care to me, I never felt for them, I never thought of them, I had not to deprive myself of a single thing for their benefit. Now thank God, they are free, and they are the objects of my solicitude, and I have the pleasure of supporting them. True, my own children suffer for it—but still it is a great privilege, and I ought to be very thankful."

The only interpretation that he might suffer to this self-satisfying train of thought might be the suggestion of some disloyal, traitorous, venomous Democrat, who might say to him: "But you are free too, and nobody supports you. You have to work hard enough for your week's wages, no one jacks off thirty per cent, from their wages to keep you in idleness." To which the loyal workman would naturally reply: "Ah, you secessionist!—you Southern sympathizer. To this argument, of course, there can be no reply, and nothing is left for the cowardly traitor to do but retire gracefully, singing the new song of 'I'd be a contraband.'"

## Genuine Philanthropy.

They have been holding in Cincinnati a great fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, and among other ingenious methods of raising money, a committee was appointed to solicit autographs for sale. Remembering, we presume, that Mr. Vallandigham had been the chosen candidate of nearly two hundred thousand voters, and inferring, from that fact, that his autograph would be apt to command a good price, one of the committee requested him to contribute to the collection. This he did as follows: "WINDSOR, C. W., Dec. 16, 1863. Geo. McLaughlin, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio: Sir—Yours of the 11th, requesting from me an autograph letter, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, has been received, and I cheerfully comply. The object of the Commission is one of mercy. It is a charity truly Christian to visit the sick, to heal the wounded, to minister to the maimed, to comfort the afflicted, to relieve the prisoner, to clothe the naked, to feed the hungry, to give drink to them who are athirst, to cheer the widow and the fatherless, to save human life, to alleviate human suffering, and thus to restore some part of that which was always so largely abstracted from the sum of human happiness. That all this is to be wrought out on behalf of those or the families of those who brave wounds and death with heroic courage, upon the many battle-fields of this most sorrowful of wars, gives but still more of value to the merciful purpose. The Commission, if justly, widely and impartially, will prove itself worthy of all the noble praise bestowed by Burke upon the benevolent Howard.

"C. L. VALLANDIGHAM."

In this there is nothing so far as we can perceive, to which exception can be taken; but so soon as it became known that a letter from Mr. Vallandigham was to be sold for the benefit of the Commission, the Chairman of the Committee having the Autograph Department in charge, intereared and published an indignant letter, denying that Mr. McLaughlin had had any authority to apply to the exile, and announcing that the letter had been withdrawn.—As this was quite as offensive an insult to every man who voted for Mr. Vallandigham as it was to him, we may accept it as established in Cincinnati, at least, that "Government" does not wish any assistance from Democrats. The Pharisees are not content with "sounding a trumpet before them" when they do their alms, but they are not even willing that the Samaritan should help the sick and wounded, except where there is no possibility of his charities becoming known—and then they, of course, prefer to "pass by on the other side." How rapidly are we getting back to "the era of good feeling."

# The Carrier-Boy's Address TO THE PATRONS OF THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., JANUARY 1, 1864.

The days have grown short, the wind blows cold, The last few months of the year now old, Have passed away and morning's light Dawns on another year, may it be still more bright, Than the last year passed away, Just fliz'le out the year, Just gone, but yesterday.

A happy New Year may it be to thee, A year of joy, and love bless'd sympathy; A year of pleasure and of wealth, A year of new delights and health, All these and more, and much more, May sorrow never linger at thy door; May death so grim pace on his way, And sighing leave thee till another day.

The nipping frost has warned us of the cold, The wintry winds have blown fierce and bold, The snow has whirled about our ears and o'er, And the "raging Kanaw" is froze from shore to shore; The skating time has come at last, The little boys with sleds, are coasting fast; The prospects of a sleigh-ride yet are good, All these and much more may be understood.

To those who pay their debts but twice a year, The first January, is most likely dear; For when the debtor comes with dun, They feel most queer, to them it is no fun; To meet the coming year, Now, this advice I give to those I mention, Just pay for what you get, with good intention, And this advice of mine, pray never mention.

The Printer, too, has just struck off this rhyme; I'm sure, to many he has given plenty time; And that they may feel that it is no crime, Just pay him off with Lincoln greenback fine, Now that they make them, day and night, While I these lines indite, No doubt they've made a car-load, yes, quite.

The darky soldiers, now, are all the go, Some goes it "wid de hee!" and some "wid too," Oh! Father Abraham, why did you do so? When you know all the Republicans want to go; One fact there is, that I must relate, Of great advantage to the State, Of such importance in its way, I think another verse will surely pay.

Their legs are near the middle of their feet, So that it is impossible for them to retreat, They're great on hard-back and other ration, In fact by freezing them, and amalgamation, We are in a fair way to become a glorious nation; If these are not your views, my friend, Remember that I do not wish to offend.

Old Winter's come with gleesome sports— His broad, bright fires, and cheerful hearth, His blithe snow days, and lingering nights, Of undisturbed and genial mirth. The keen, clear air, the splendid sight, We waken to a world of ice; Where all things are enshrined in light, As by some genie's quaint device.

'Tis winter's jubilee—this day His stores their countless treasures yield, See how the diamond glances play In ceaseless blaze from tree and field. Anon, the sable furs are brought, The notes of jangling bells resound; The bright plateau of ice is sought, And skaters whirl in giddy round.

The shout defiant breaks the air, The whizzing snow-ball flies its way, The young with anxious glees retire, The older marshal for the fray.

Now for the Draft, the Draft of old, The Draft that takes one with a very bad cold, And makes him limp and twist and squirm, And play the possum, or invalid turn, It is just about to take place, And I'm sure 'twill make many a wry face 'Twill color the face with a very black spot, And give the neuralgia, and I know not what; Threads and needles are all laid by, And the man goes round with his eye on his eye; He can play E—but can't go to war, So 'tis laid down as a matter of law.

There's the man of the *Smut Machine*, Whom some people think a little green, Who cuts a wondrous splash, a wondrous dash, And rattles in his pockets, old Abraham's cash; The rest of the loud talking fellows, "That goes round," and sometimes bellows, Their cry is go to war, to war come go, But they're sure never to do so, They'd rather stay at home and watch their fire, Than for their cause on battle-field to expire; Now hold your peace and cry less loud and long, The draft is coming on, your lungs will not be strong.

The ladies, now, God bless them, I wish to address them, And call their attention to this, For want of a better they might write us a letter, Or a kiss would not come amiss, Heaven bless their dear faces, And adorn them with graces Till they become irresistible quite, Then make the men suffer, And if without suffer Be sure to extinguish the light.

Now don't forget the boy who presents you with this, And I hope that you'll find it won't come amiss, He should not prove civil, Remember let's the devil; Just count favor with him; For he's not very grim; Lacks superfluity of tin, And as New Year comes in, Desires to have something to spend, I pray to his call attend; And to make him a quater, Just hand him a quater.

Happy New Year, plenty of cheer, Good-bye, my dear patrons and readers, If you would see me again, You can do so, without pain, By hunting amongst the Star's leaders.

NOAH C. PRENTISS, CARRIER.

## THE DRAFT.

It has been announced that orders have been issued by the war Department postponing the Draft until the 15th, and as the re-enlistments in the veteran Regiments are to be credited to their respective States, there is a strong likelihood that the necessity for a volunteer on our own State is the most backward of all, but this is due to the undivided efforts of the abolitionists to discourage enlistments, for, as the Louisville Journal justly says, in speaking of this sentiment: "The disgrace of the showing, whatever it may be, attaches properly not to Pennsylvania, as patriotic a State as the Union contains, but to the wretched demagogues and anarchists who for the time lure her counsils."

We have as yet seen no explanation given of the failure to enforce the Draft in the Western States, but out of 125,000 drafted men only 6,000 went into the service, as the 10,000 substitutes were in fact volunteers, and would have been secured had the volunteering system been adhered to. The veterans who are secured by the bounty system are the best men.

# THE WAR NEWS. FROM FRIDAY'S PAPERS.

The new year opens with everything quiet in all quarters. In Virginia there have been heavy rains and long thaws. The roads are bad, and all movement is impossible. Every stream is full, and floods are, in most cases, obliterated by the flood. Both armies are partially in winter quarters, although the acknowledgment of the fact by the authorities is very tardy. The men are resting, and the animals trying their best to recruit. Gen. Lee's force is estimated at fifty thousand, though far from the right to re-instituting troops have caused a serious depletion. General Lee's headquarters are at Orange Court House on the Rapidan, and the main force of his army are encamped in that neighborhood. North of this, pickets extend on the right hand to Cedar Mountain, six miles south of Culpeper, and on the left hand to some earth-works a few hundred yards across the Rapidan, holding the northern approaches to the city with a strong force, and preventing any access to any part of the river by the Federal troops. Below the ford General Lee has lines of pickets extending to Fredericksburg, which place he holds, a handful of Federal cavalry being posted as a sign of a party at Falmouth across the Rappahannock.—General Mead's pickets closely confront General Lee's along the hostile line. Four miles south of Culpeper at the base of Cedar Mountain is the outpost which is supported by four thousand infantry at Culpeper. In the possession of Culpeper is the main body of the army, their encampments extending along the line of the Orange Railroad back to the Rappahannock.—On the right of the railroad cavalry patrols go a half dozen miles west and northwest, but seldom venture farther. On the left of the railroad one army corps, eight to ten thousand strong, is at Stevensburg, as a support to cavalry pickets, which go southward toward the Confederate lines near the Rapidan. Gen. Lee, if attacked in his present position and will fight there. General Meade, if attacked, by a retreat of a few miles will reach his strong position on the north bank of the Rappahannock.

The position and strength of the opposing armies at Chattanooga is not so well known. Nashville directs military movements in the entire West. General Thomas holds the town Chattanooga and effectually projects his line of communication with Nashville.—The Mission Ridge runs between the camp of his main force and the enemy, but it is strongly garrisoned and defended by heavy earthworks. At its southern base runs the Chickamauga, now swollen by rain, and its bank his pickets extend. Gen. Johnston's Confederate outpost, is a Ringgold, and his camp is on the north side of the Chickamauga, although the five miles between Ringgold and that stream is more properly neutral ground. South of Ringgold the main force of Confederates is encamped, their tents lining the railroad as far as Dalton. Longstreet's army, at Dalton, is in communication with the Tennessee river and supplies from Chattanooga to Knoxville, where General Foster commands. The railroad is not in running order between these two military posts, and guerrillas constantly infest it and prevent its repair. The Federal force does not hold any ground east of Knoxville, and attempts no communication with Cumberland Gap, that place (held by a slight garrison) having ceased to be of any importance as a supply post. Gen. Longstreet's cavalry are at Rutledge, twenty five miles east of Knoxville and hold the roads to Cumberland Gap. His main body is at Rogersville, twenty miles further east. His strength is not known. From Rogersville to Bristol, eighty miles, he has a wagon road, beyond that a railroad, communicating with Richmond.

The Mississippi river is infested with guerrillas, but a temporary lull in their operations has marked the close of December. In Texas, the Federal troops make but slow progress, and as yet have conquered but little ground. Their forces lie at Brownsville and Matagorda Bay and do not seem to go in search of any enemy. The siege of Charleston progresses slowly, but with no result; and the apprehension is becoming very general that the siege is a failure.

The news of the day is very meagre, and is chiefly confined to that received from southern sources. The Confederates, by the recent capture of Cleveland, have been deprived of their only copper mills, and will suffer serious losses by the want of material for precision caps.

General Averell, in his recent narrow escape from the enemy, lost his ambulance train, two hundred prisoners—among them eight officers, one being Averell's Adjutant General, and forty or fifty negroes. General Banks reports that there are three hundred thousand bales of cotton in Texas, which he thinks he can bring to market.

There are three hundred cases of small-pox among the Federal prisoners at Danville. No guerrillas have appeared in Gen. Mead's rear for ten days. The Confederate Gen. Parry has been given a separate command in the Shenandoah valley.

## From Monday's Papers.

The most important news we have to lay before our readers today is that a Confederate raid is contemplated in the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Early, the commander in that quarter, always led the advance of Stonewall Jackson's corps, and is the officer who made his raid on Winchester, on the Susquehanna, during the summer of last year. The valley, we have no doubt, will be fit to allow a light infantry division to pass over it, the recent very cold weather freezing everything and indurating the mud which reigned a week ago.—Such raids heretofore have always been heralded beforehand, and there is every forewarning now which Banks and Pope had when Jackson attacked them in May and August, 1862.

Indianola, a small town in Texas, has been captured without opposition.

# REVIEW OF THE MARKET. CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT,	\$1 50	BUTTER,	80
RYE,	1 20	EGGS,	25
CORN, new,	1 00	TALLOW,	12
OATS,	75	LARD, per lb.,	12
BUCKWHEAT,	75	POTATOES,	65
FLOUR pr. bbl. 65 50		DRY APPLES,	12
CLOVERSEED 5 50		HAMS,	12

## WANTED.

In Bloomsburg, on the 24th inst., by Rev. J. R. Dumm, Mr. HENRY C. HARMAN, to Miss MARY ANN EVANS, of all this place.

On the 22d inst., at Ithaca, N. Y., by Rev. Mr. Bixby, Mr. Wm H. EVANS, of Bloomsburg, Pa., and Miss DELLA BENJAMIN, of the former place.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 24th inst., by Rev. J. M. P. Croswaite, George HARMAN, to Miss MARY J. LILLIE, of all Franklin township.

## DIED.

In Madison township, Columbia county, on the 29th ult., Mr. HENRY M. DUNN, of typhoid fever, in the 39th year of his age.

In Hemlock township, on the 1st inst., Mr. CHARLES SAGE, late a soldier of the 178th P. M., aged 23 years. He contracted his illness while on the Peninsula, last summer.

In Beach Grove, on the 27th of November, 1863, MISS ANSEL, son of Jesse D. and Martha J. Conright, aged 4 years, 6 months and 15 days.

## HOTELIER'S BITTERS.

Have received the warmest encomiums from the press and people throughout the Union as a valuable tonic for the cure of Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Constipation, and general nervous debility, it can not be approached. Every day new cases of its great efficacy are recorded through our principal public journals. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment to that which the afflicted experience when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure 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 elsewhere.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally everywhere.

Dec. 9, 1863.—1 mo

## 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 the 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 information, can be had on addressing the Principals, Messrs. JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## A FORTUNE FOR ALL!

EITHER MEN OR WOMEN! NO HUBBUB, but an ENTIRELY NEW THING. Only three months in this country. No clap-trap operation to gull the public, but a genuine money-making thing! Read the Circular of instruction once only, and you will understand it perfectly. A Lady has just written to me that she is making as high as TWENTY DOLLARS some DAYS! giving instructions in this art. Thousands of Soldiers are making money rapidly at it. It is a thing that takes better than anything ever offered. You can make money with it home or abroad—on steam boats or railroad cars, and in the country or city. You will be pleased in pursuing it, not only because it will yield a handsome income, but also in consequence of the general admiration which it elicits. It is pretty much all profit. A mere trifle is necessary to start with.

There is scarcely one person out of thousands who ever pays any attention to advertisements of this kind, thinking they are humbugs. Consequently those who do send for instructions will have a broad field to make money in. There is a class of persons in this world who would think that because they have been humbugged out of a dollar or so, that everything that is advertised is a humbug. Consequently they try no more. The person who succeeds is the one that keeps on trying until he hits something that pays him.

This art cost me one thousand dollars, and I expect to make money out of it—and all who purchase the art of me will do the same. One Dollar sent to me will insure the prompt return of a card of instructions in the art. The money will be returned to those not satisfied.

Address: WALTER T. TINSLEY, No. 1 Park Place, New York. Oct. 21, 1863.—5m.

## Court Adv'ts.

**GRAND JURORS—FEB. TERM, 1864.**  
Bloom—Mathew Wynkoon, John Brager, Beaton—Samuel R. Kline, Reuben Gibbons. Briarcreek—Archibald Henry, James A. Lams. Centre—Benjamin Fowler, Tillman D. Strause, Lewis Deisterich. Fishingcreek—Samuel Coleman. Franklin—John Lawrence. Hemlock—James Keat, George Russell. Jackson—Mathew McHenry. Leeches—Mark Williams. George Fenwickmacher, Henry Helwig. Mt Pleasant—Andrew Keeler. Madison—Jno. Dollman. Orange Moses Everitt. Sugarloaf.—Henry C. Hess, Almas Cole. January 6, 1864.

**Traverse Jurors for Feb Term 1864.**  
Bloom—Peter Billmeyer, Caleb Barton, Jr., Henry G. Phillips, Levi L. Tate, Jacob R. Groul, Benjamin F. Hartman, Watson W. Farnum. Bor. Berwick—Jeremiah S. Sanders. Beaver—Jno. Hoats. Briarcreek—Wm. Lamou. Emmer Deisterich. Centre—Frederick Hagenbuch. Catawissa—Jacob Knifer. Franklin—Christian Brobs, Jos. Knifer. Greenwood—Samuel Bogart. Hemlock—Samuel Ohi, Jesse Ohi, George Hartman. Jackson—Wm. Robbins. Leeches—Benj. Wagner, Peter Helwig, sen., Lucas Fahringer. Millin—Christian Wolf, George Brown, Phoenias Smith, Stephen Pobe. Madison—Elias Bogart, Abraham B. Swisher. Mt. Pleasant—John Hipsensteel. Montour—Elias Deisterich. Orange—John Snyder, Abner Welsh, Ab. Dilline. Scott—Huston Robison, Jacob Terwilliger. January 6, 1864.

# NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims of EXEMPTION from the DRAFT, can have their papers promptly and carefully drawn by calling at the Office of the undersigned, in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Penna. Office, Second Door West of the Court House. MICHAEL F. EYERLY. January 6, 1864.

## Administrator's Notice.

**Estate of Henry M. Dildine, deceased.**  
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Henry M. Dildine, late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to John Dildine, who resides in Limestone township, Montour county. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the Administrator without delay, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment immediately to the undersigned.

JOHN DILDINE, Admr.  
January 6, 1864.—6w. \$2.

## Auditor's Notice.

**In the Orphans' Court for the County of Columbia, Estate of Peter Applegate, late of Jackson township, deceased.**  
ALL persons interested will take notice that the undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the balance or assets in the hands of Joshua Robbins, administrator of the Estate of Peter Applegate, deceased, and among the respective creditors of the deceased, according to the order established by law, will meet the Auditor, interested at R. F. Clark's office, in Bloomsburg, on Friday, the 29th day of January, 1864, for the purpose of his appointment, when and where all parties interested are requested to present their claims, or be debared from coming in for a share of such assets.

ROBERT F. CLARK,  
Bloomsburg, Jan. 6, 1864 \$2 Auditor.

## Auditor's Notice.

**In the matter of the petition of Edward D. Murray and Leander J. Murray, by their next friend, Eveline Murray, by Paul Leidy, Esq., their attorney, asking the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to appoint an Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Wm. Cox Kline, Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Murray, dec'd.**  
To all parties interested in the estate of the said Elizabeth Murray, deceased, take notice that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, in accordance with the above named petition, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his Office, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where you will attend if you think proper.

W. WIRT, Auditor.  
Bloomsburg, Jan. 6, 1864 \$2.

## PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Will be exposed to public sale at the residence of Henry M. Dildine, in Madison township, Columbia county, on **WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20th, 1864,** at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following property, to-wit:

**HORSES,**  
**Cattle,**  
SHEEP, HOGS, THRESHING MACHINE, Reaper, Hay Rake, Roller, Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Sleds, Sleighs, Trug and Single Harness, Also, Grain of different kinds, POTATOES by the bushel,

## HAY BY THE TON.

Several good Bed Steers, and the entire HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, together with many articles too numerous to mention.

Terms made known on day of sale, by JOHN DILDINE, Admr., Limestone twp., Montour co. January 6, 1864.

The Danville Intelligencer and the Danville Democrat will please copy, by request of the Administrator.

## Selling off at Reduced PRICES!

L. S. SHARPLESS, wishes to dispose of his PRESENT STOCK of GOODS TO READY PAY CUSTOMERS at REDUCED RATES. Give him a call and examine his prices, Bloomsburg, Jan. 6, 1863.

## Administrators Notice.

**Estate of Henry Kitchen, deceased.**  
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Henry Kitchen, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, dec'd. have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned, who reside in the same township. All persons having claims against the Estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement to the Administrators without delay, all those indebted to the estate to make payment forthwith.

URIAH R. HARRAR, Admr.  
RICHARD KITCHEN, Admr.  
Dec. 23, 1863.—6w.—\$2