

# STAR OF THE NORTH.

WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1864.

S. M. PATTENOLL & 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.

MASTERS & 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.

Five Hundred Thousand More!

It has been with a natural disinclination to tell disagreeable truths, that we have occasionally ventured to suggest that the stories about the "caving in" of the Rebellion were all fudge; but we regret to say that we publish to-day a very disagreeable confirmation of the correctness of our intimations. The President proclaims that a draft will be made, on the 10th of next month, for five hundred thousand more men. The announcement is a startling one, and would not have been issued unless it were necessary. The Administration must know that the South is still strong and formidable—perhaps it may have intelligence of serious disaster—while it seems also to be anticipated that the war will last three years longer. Such are the results of Abolition policy. How much longer the nation can stand these drafts upon its life God only knows; but "there needs no ghost come from the grave to tell us that bankruptcy and ruin are before us, unless other and wiser men are chosen to rule over us."

A "War" Paper Speaks Out!

The Message of President Lincoln has opened the eyes of some of those known as "War Democrats," and they are refusing to budge any further in the Lincoln destruction train. The New York *Leader* has always supported the war strongly, though adhering to the Democratic party. It is an influential paper, and since the President's Message appeared, it speaks as follows of the Abolition oath, woven into what is seriously termed the "amnesty" proclamation put on at the tail of the Message:

"It is a crime, because it openly confesses that this war is an Abolition war, and that it is conducted, not to restore the Union, but to destroy slavery. We have all along suspected and charged that this was the true state of the case. The Abolitionists have all along denied it. The President has himself denied it in official documents and speeches. To admit it now, after these denials, and in this most authoritative form, is to strike the Union cause a cruel blow. For, if Abolition be the object of the war, then the war is unjustifiable. And Jeff Davis has the best possible justification for his rebellion. We hold these facts to be self-evident and incontrovertible, and we repeat that three-fifths of the Northern people—leaving the Southern people out of the question—would refuse to accept any such oath as that written out by Mr. Lincoln."

The New Draft Order.

It will be recollected that in October last a call for three hundred thousand men was made. This number has been about half filled by volunteering and re-enlistments. The call now made for five hundred thousand men is interpreted by gentlemen acquainted with military affairs to include the above three hundred thousand, being in effect an additional call for two hundred thousand. The volunteering is supposed to be at present average of two thousand men per day. The order of the President makes a credit or deduction of so many as may have been enlisted or drafted prior to the 1st of March, at which time the four hundred dollar premium expires. These arrangements completed, the number of men in the army will be about half a million.

The President says—"war should not be looked upon as an alarming evil by any means." The old joker does not yet realize that any "body is hurt." It may be true that war is not an evil to Abolition cut-throats and thieves, any more than plunder may be considered an evil to the free booter. But the wise king Louis the Eleventh, of France, had a different opinion of war. He said: "War is the greatest conceivable scourge of a nation. It brings with itself dangers and evils, the destruction of the country, of its inhabitants, and of its wealth which no time can repair." That is the opinion of an enlightened, humane man, and Christian. The other the opinion of an ignorant, unfeeling, intolerant infidel, who looks upon negroes as his brethren, and upon white men with the eye of distrust and hate!

THE VIRGINIA SENATORS.—It should be gratifying to the people of Pennsylvania and New York, that the State of Virginia is so far "in the Union" as to furnish four members to the Senate. There are probably one thousand "loyal" voters in the entire State, and the elections are chiefly held in camps; but this seven millions of the two chief States in the Union have no more power in the Senate, than the officers who happen to be in command in Virginia on election day.

The Abolition advocate says, "All the Democratic editors ought to be Irishmen." We were not aware of it; but we do know that all Abolition editors ought to be niggers.

## The So-called Union Men.

To hear Abolitionists boast of their Unionism is like a nymph of the pave prating of virtue, a thing so long lost as to be nearly forgotten. For years the Abolition leaders sought power to disrupt the Union, and now in the hour of their supposed triumph they claim to be Union men. They are for a Union that will lop off all the States where their doctrines are viewed with that horror which the fears of a servile insurrection excite—not the Union as it was, but an Abolition Union, governed, as Mr. Burlingame said, "by an anti-slavery constitution, an anti-slavery bible, and an anti-slavery God." A Union, like that bequeathed us by our fathers, composed of slave and free States, they oppose, and to show their abhorrence of the people of the South managing their own affairs in their own way, they have wrecked the old Union, and now seek to reduce the slave States to mere provinces dependent on the General Government, while New England and other Abolition States remain lords of the ascendant, giving laws and Governors to the States thus under the ban of Federalism.

Talk to one of these men about the Union, and never did man boast of more love. Ask them if they would be willing to see the war stopped and the old Union restored with slavery as before the war commenced, and they will stutter and stammer and do their best to evade the question. Press them for an answer, and it will come in a negative. Indeed The New York *Tribune*, more honest than its fellows, has made open boast that it was not in favor of a reconstruction of the old Union with slavery in it—for the negro it would sink the Union and break up the Republic. The leaders are not for the Union as our fathers framed it, but are "unconditional" Union men, if they can have everything as they wish, but not otherwise.

And yet these Abolition leaders, with their cant and affected love for the country, have duped many honest men into the belief that they are sincere, when their whole political life is a living witness of their deep hypocrisy and want of truth. The old Union never suited them, and they never suited the old Union. It was too broad and expansive for their narrow souls, and they were too selfish and too sectional for its expanded domain and diversified interests. When attacked by a foreign foe these Abolition leaders never fought for the Union; when laws, demanded by the Constitution, were to be passed they opposed, and when passed these same men formed unlawful combinations to resist their execution. Although the fathers of these men, previous to the year 1808, when the slave trade was abolished supplied the South with "human chattel" from the coast of Africa, yet their sons spent much of the money thus acquired in stealing and running off on the underground railroad the offspring of the very slaves stolen from Africa by their fathers.

How can men who act thus be Union men? The thing is impossible. They prize their Unionism, it is true, and the arch fiend, it is said, can quote Scripture when it suits his purpose. If sincere, they would seek to right the wrongs they have inflicted on the country; would repeal all their unconstitutional laws, rescind all their military orders that conflict with the Constitution, and annul all the silly and mischievous proclamations which President Lincoln, by the advice and consent of his Abolition advisers, has issued, and which, acting as firebrands, have the tendency to further excite the people and prolong the war.

A Remarkable Speech.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pa., the Administration leader on the floor of the House, has been making a speech—we may say even a remarkable speech. Mr. Stevens long since ridiculed the idea of restoring the government of Washington, and declared that he did not wish to see it re-established. But he goes even one step further now, and recognizes the Southern Confederacy! Seeing the impossibility of defending the Confiscation Act under the Constitution, he declares that "it is a proceeding under the laws of war over which the Constitution has no control whatever." "The Rebels," he said, "had risen to a separate government. Which ever nation conquered, had a right to treat the other as a conquered province." Here, then, is a distinct abandonment, on the part of the Administration leader in the House, not only of any pretense of restoring the Union, but even of the fundamental doctrine of a Republican government. "Conquered provinces" were, indeed, known under the imperial Caesars, and are still common in absolute governments. Poland is a conquered province of Russia. Hungary submits to the yoke of Austria, because her life-blood was trodden out of her by the allies of despotism; but it has remained for "the party of freedom" to introduce the Moscovite doctrine here. The men who have boasted so loudly of devotion to free institutions—who have proclaimed the Declaration of Independence as the shibboleth of their party creed, now shamelessly trample it under their feet, and openly boast of reducing a portion of this country to the condition of "conquered provinces."

All this would not be so wicked and abominable, if it were not done under the hypocritical plea of "restoring the Union," of preserving "the best government on the face of the earth." A few men like Mr. Stevens, who really drive the car of war and who are its real and responsible managers, speak out openly and distinctly, but a great crowd of "War Democrats" cowardly and tamely go on supporting the Administration under the old Union plea, and thus the people are blinded and led on in this gigantic crusade against the very existence of Republican institutions on this Continent.

We regard it as the height of impudence for those who have been the cause of this war, and have handed off to death those who had no share in producing it, to thrust themselves forward as the saviors of the country whose blood is upon their skirts.

## Senators Wilson's Expulsion Explained.

In the United States Senate, on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, withdrew his resolution for the expulsion of Garrett Davis of Kentucky.

Such is the brief announcement of a back down on the part of the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the Senate. Senator Davis of Kentucky offered a series of resolutions recently, embodying more facts than Senator Wilson ever uttered in the same number of words, and embracing more patriotism and devotion to the Constitution than Senator Wilson ever dreamed of; and for this the Massachusetts Senator introduced a resolution for the expulsion of Senator Davis, and thereupon predicted a speech, for vulgarity has scarce a parallel in the purloins of Billingsgate in the worst days of its blackguardism. In the elder days of the Republic, when the United States Senate was composed of statesmen, such conduct would not have been tolerated for one moment; but in the seats once filled by Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Wright, Benton, Forsythe and Cass, are now found the Wilsons, Chandlers, Stevens, Wades, and others of the pot house order of politicians; and that once noted body, deservedly ranked as the most talented legislative body in the world, is now the mere wreck, if not worse, of its former self, and is fast earning the contempt of the people for which its base trucking to the one man power.

In withdrawing his resolution, before pressing it to a vote, Wilson avowed that his charges were without foundation, and he should have made an apology for their introduction. This, however, is not to be expected; for one who could charge a brother Senator, more than his peer in talent and in education, and so far above him in gentlemanly bearing as it is possible for one Senator to be above another, with being a "babbling fool," is too far lost to common decency to do this act of justice.

Hale on Free Speech and People's Rights.

Whatever may be said of Mr. Hale's little weakness, in the matters pecuniary, and however one may disagree with his political principles, he has always throughout his whole life demanded some show of respect from his opponents by the bold, outspoken manliness of spirit which he has ever exhibited. Indeed we may safely say that until the late unfortunate exposure of his bad faith in selling his political influence to release from prison one whom he or his friends had put in there, no one of his bitter political enemies ever thought ill of him. His conduct and his remarks yesterday in the Senate fully justify the good opinion which has thus far prevailed. It is a happy thing to believe that there exists one man in that body, even if we do not expect, who dares to speak up for those rights which have given us all we have and made us all that we are. Indeed we have always wondered how Mr. Hale's impatience of oppression, and of shame, his apparent love of justice and liberty, could have so long restrained themselves in the presence of so much of what he must have been conscious was great wickedness. We had expected ere this, to have heard him break away from and condemn in thunder tones, the falsehoods and hypocrisies, and expose the personal revenge, which takes the name of patriotic zeal of Sumner and Wilson.

Sill, gratifying and reassuring to a small extent, as is Mr. Hale's speech, neither he nor any Democratic Senator who spoke went far enough, nor said what the occasion seemed to us to have demanded. Nobody denied, what should have been denied, Mr. Wilson's assertion that a convention of the people would be a revolt. Nobody defended, what ought to have been defended, Mr. Davis' proposition that the people of the different States can rightfully meet in convention, and outstep those in authority from their places, and place new officers there, or change the whole form of government, if they choose to do so. This is the principle which should have been maintained on that floor by those who wish to preserve a fragment of our liberties. It is a bad sign that these common-places of our governmental establishment are not frequently and defiantly proclaimed, are permitted to be questioned and denied—any worse, a Senator is to be punished for uttering them. If any punishment was to be meted out, it was certainly more due to those Senators who denied the sovereignty of the people, than to him who denied the sovereignty of the "President and his constitutional advisers."

As to the expediency of Mr. Davis' plan of calling a convention of the people of the States, we are not saying a word—although we could wish for nothing better. But we do maintain their most perfect right to do it whenever they wish, either through the forms of the Constitution—or outside of the forms of the Constitution, in the capacity of the sovereigns who made it. The people of each state, *suo motu*, without any interference of the State Legislatures, or Federal recommendation, or any other assistance, can create a convention, whose mandates it would be the duty of A. Lincoln and his satellites to obey, and if they did not, they it would be who would be in a state of revolt—not the people. Until we see this doctrine acknowledged or admitted by Congress, we cannot but feel uneasy and anxious, because it is the denial of this right of the people which is the ground work and excuse of every tyranny. We feel assured that if once these lawless men feel that we the people have relinquished, or will not assert the rights which once we held so dear, they will not fail to use them against us. For this reason we once more regret that the fallacies and unwarrantable assumptions of power of Mr. Wilson have not been exposed and denied.—*Philadelphia Age*.

FUNERAL OF COL. KING.—CINCINNATI, JAN. 31.—The remains of Col. Edward O. King, killed at Chickasago, were followed to the cemetery at Dayton, this afternoon, by a large civic and military procession. An appropriate funeral discourse was delivered to night by Chaplain Montfort.

## Our Book Table.

Arthur's Home Magazine has come to hand for February, replete with the most interesting reading. This Monthly does not pay as much attention to the getting up of fine engravings as some other magazines, but it makes up all deficiencies in this respect in the way of furnishing the most choice literature. Terms, \$2 a year. Published, 323 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Peterson's Magazine, for February, has made its appearance in our sanctum. This is an excellent publication. The publisher leaves nothing undone to make this magazine a first class work. The price of this work is \$2.00 in advance. Send and get it. It is a No. 1. ladie's magazine.

The American Agriculturist, that most practical and useful journal of the kind, has come to us for the month of February. It is decidedly the best agricultural journal published in the United States. It is very cheap. \$1.00 a year, in advance. Every farmer ought to send for it. Orange Judd, publisher, 41 Park Row, New York.

Inlay & Bicknell's Bank Note Reporter for February is in circulation. This is a good, reliable detector, published monthly and semi-monthly, at prices as follows: The monthly, \$1.00, and the semi-monthly, \$2.00. Publication office, 45 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

## Important From Washington.

A New Draft for 500,000 Men—Official order of the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1864.

Ordered, that a draft for five hundred thousand men to serve for three years, or during the war, be made on the 10th day of March next, for the Military service of the United States, crediting and deducting those from so many as may have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the first day of March, and no heretofore credited.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

## Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 30, 1864.

## SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Johnson presented a petition, asking to change the place of holding the election in Fairfield township, Lycoming county.

Mr. Reilly moved to adjourn until Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

## GEN. GRANT IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Jan. 30.—The dinner to Major-General Grant, last night, was a most brilliant affair. Generals Rosecrans, Schofield, Osterhaus, McNeil, Bowen, Totten, Fisk, Grey, and a large number of colonels, and officers of every rank, were present, with some 250 civilians.

General Grant declined to extend his remarks beyond a mere return of thanks for the honor conferred on him.

## LATE WAR NEWS.

The President has ordered another draft for five hundred thousand men, to be made on the 10th of March. This is to include the three hundred thousand which were to have been taken on the 1st of January last.

As the draft in 1862 did not produce as many men, substitutes and allys, as were lost in the Western Department alone, during the time the names were being drawn, the community can judge how many this new call will secure. The quota of Philadelphia under this call, will be about fourteen thousand five hundred men.

The news from Chattanooga is important. The enemy have withdrawn their advanced positions from Ringgold to Dalton. They accomplished their retreat successfully, in the face of General Grant's entire army, withdrawing on last Thursday night, and losing but thirty-two killed and wounded. At the last advices, a small portion of Gen. Grant's force had advanced but a short distance beyond Ringgold. An expedition, about twenty-five hundred strong, was out on a reconnaissance, and had gone to Tunnel Hill, six miles from Dalton, and five miles from Ringgold. The enemy, under General Claiborne, confronted them on the road to Dalton. An official report of Forrest's recent raid upon Athens and Florence has been sent to Washington. The Federal loss was forty. The Confederate General Morgan is massing his forces at Decatur, in Georgia, from which place he can operate either East or West of Chattanooga.

There is, as yet nothing definite from East Tennessee. An order has been issued at Washington relieving General Foster. On January 22d, the Confederates and Federals were skirmishing across the Holston river, but six miles from Knoxville.

There is a dispatch from Nashville, about a defeat of the enemy's cavalry at Fair Gardens but it is so vague and wandering, that although signed by Gen. Grant, (who by the way is at St. Louis, and who does not usually write in the heroic style) we can scarcely give it credence. It says that an infantry division charged with the sabre upon a cavalry division, and captured "two rifled guns" from them.

Infantry don't use sabres, and cavalry don't use rifled guns.

The Confederates in Virginia have withdrawn slightly, in front of General Meade. This gives the Federal army possession of the Cedar Mountain battle-field, though the enemy still garrison the mountain, the peak of which is south of the battle ground.

There is also a Federal picket line again on the north bank of the lower Rapidan. A recent reconnaissance to Aldie, in the Shenandoah valley, discovered nothing. The guerrillas are beginning to infest the railroad again. On Friday night they attacked a wagon park near Alexandria, capturing several teams.

General Kelly's wagon train, whilst going from Harper's Ferry to Petersburg, in Hardy county, Virginia, was captured by the enemy on Saturday.

Colonel Fish, the Baltimore Provost Marshal, is out on parole.

## A FORTUNE FOR ALL! EITHER MEN OR WOMEN!

NO HUMBUG, 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 at 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.—3m.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—Dr. Harvey's Female Pills have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from spinal affections, prolapses, Uteri, the whites, or other weakness of the uterine organs. The pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress—the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, so matter from what causes the obstruction may arise. They should however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 pills. Price \$1.

Dr. Harvey's Treatise on diseases of Females, pregnancy, miscarriage, Barrenness, sterility, Reproduction, and abuses of Nature, and emphatically the ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 64 pages sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.

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

Sold by all the principal druggists.

Nov. 25, 1863.—1y.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.—Warranted in all cases. Can be relied on! Never fails to cure! Do not nauseate! Ate speedily in action! No change of diet required! Do not interfere with business pursuits! Can be used without detection! Upward of 200 cures the past month—one of them very severe cases. Over one hundred physicians have used them in their practice, and all speak well of their efficacy, and approve their composition, which is entirely vegetable, and harmless on the system. Hundreds of certificates can be shown.

Bell's Specific Pills are the original and only genuine Specific Pill. They are adapted for male and female, old or young, and the only reliable remedy for effecting a permanent and speedy cure in all cases of Spermatheca, or Seminal Weakness, with all its train of evils, such as Urethral and Vaginal Discharges, the whites, nightly or involuntary Emissions, Incontinence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Impotence, Weakness or loss of Power, nervous Debility, &c., all of which arise principally from Sexual Excesses or self-abuse, or some constitutional derangement, and incapacitates the sufferer from fulfilling the duties of married life. In all sexual diseases, Gonorrhea, Gleet and Strictures, and in Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, they act as a charm! Relief is experienced by taking a single box.

Sold by all the principal druggists. Price \$1.

They will be sent by mail, securely sealed, and confidentially, on receipt of the money, by J. BRYAN, M. D., No. 76 Cedar street, New York.

Consulting Physicians for the treatment of Seminal, Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Diseases, who will send, free to all, the following valuable work, in sealed envelope.

## THE FIFTIETH THOUSAND—DR. BELL'S TREATISE on self-abuse, Premature decay, impotence and loss of power, sexual diseases, seminal weakness, nightly emissions, genital debility, &c., &c., a pamphlet of 64 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, and which should be read by every sufferer, as it means of cure in the severest stages is plainly set forth. Two stamps required to pay postage.

Nov. 25, 1863.—1y.

## TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge) by sending their address to

REV. E. A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.

Jan. 27, 1863.—8w.

This County Commissioners contemplate paying a bounty to Volunteers to fill the quota for Columbia county in the coming draft, which has been deferred by proclamation or order until the tenth of March next. It has been stated that volunteering is going on at the rate of 2000 per day. In this district little, as yet, has been done—Unless the quota is raised by Volunteers, we are sure to have another draft upon us. The three hundred dollars commutation, in our opinion, will not stand. Four hundred dollars have been fixed by the Senate already as the commutation fee. The act has also been amended so as to make the nine months' men subject to the next draft. We are opposed to the whole conscription bill, and more especially the clause making us subject to the draft again so soon. The Conscription Act stands to-day an unconstitutional act as decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and their decision has never been reversed.

RAILROAD GRANTS.—Washington Jan. 30.—The House Committee of Public Lands have under consideration the subject of railroad grants to Alabama, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, and Wisconsin. The law of 1836 provides that in case the roads enumerated shall not be completed in ten years, the lands shall revert to the United States. The Committee have been instructed to enquire whether it would be just and expedient to extend the time of the grants, several of these states now being in rebellion.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—Col. J. G. Freese keeps constantly on hand and for sale, at the Recorder's Office in Bloomsburg, "The Constitution of the United States," and of the "State of Pennsylvania," in various styles, at prices to suit; also, sundry other democratic books, documents, and speeches together with legal, note and cap paper, pens, ink and envelopes, of all sizes and styles, as well as theological, poetical, historical and miscellaneous books, cheap.

JOHN G. FREESE, Esq., has been appointed Representative Delegate, by the Democracy of Columbia county, to the State Convention, which will meet in Philadelphia on the 24th of March next. As the Counties of Monroe and Sullivan have the Members of Assembly in this Representative District, the Representative Delegates have been conceded heretofore, as they should in this case, to the other Counties of the District; thus entitling Columbia and Wyoming to the Delegates.

FORNEY says that Mrs. Lincoln was dressed with such angelic taste at the last levee at the White House, that he was dumb with admiration of her appearance. This is not the first instance on record where an ass's mouth was stopped looking at an angel. Vide the hierarchy of Balaam in the Old Testament.

SENATOR DAVIS, of Kentucky, in a late speech in the United States Senate, asked Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, whether "the rebels in the Southern States were to offer to come back under the Constitution, he would agree to let them come."

The blustering traitor of Massachusetts was silent.

SEVEN thousand men have re-enlisted in Sedgwick's Sixth corps. This is the finest corps in the army, and numbered, before storming the Fredericksburg Heights, 27,000 men. It lost in that charge and in the bloody engagement on the following day, 5,000 men. Brooks, Smith, Davidson, Newton and Howe have all held commands in this corps.

## MARRIED.

On Sunday, January 24th inst., by Thomas J. Vanderslice, Esq., Mr. JOHN MERICK, to Mrs. ELIZA FELMER, all of Hemlock twp., Col. Co., Pa.

At the Parsonage in Orangeville, January 21st, 1864, by Rev. Josiah Forrest, Mr. JESSE HAYMAN, to Miss AMANDA MCWEEN, both of Columbia Co., Pa.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Madison twp., on the 19th inst., by James Manier, Esq., REBECCA ECK, of Berwick, and HARRIET, daughter of Reuben Wilson.

## DIED.

In Episy, on Saturday the 23rd of January 1864, of Scarlet fever, ANNA C., only child of John & Mary East, aged about 10 months.

On the 25th ult., in Roaringcreek twp., Col. Co., Pa. Mr. WILLIAM YOCUM, aged about 54 years.

## Lack and Bloomsburg Railroad.

ON AND AFTER JAN. 18, 1864, PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Scranton, 4.20 P. M.

" Kingston, 5.55

" Bloomsburg, 8.25

" Rupert, 8.35

" Danville, 9.15

Arrive at North'd., 9.55

MOVING NORTH.

Leave North'd., 8.00 A. M.

" Danville, 8.40

" Rupert, 9.22

" Bloomsburg, 9.35

" Kingston, 12.12 P. M.

Arrive at Scranton, 1.30

Freight & Passenger leaves Bloomsburg, 10.15 A. M.

Passengers taking the Mail Train South connect with the Express train from Northumberland, arriving at Harrisburg at 2.30 A. M. Baltimore, 7.00 A. M. and at Phil'a. at 7.00 A. M. The Mail Train from North'd. leaves immediately after the Express train from Harrisburg at 10.15 A. M. and at Philadelphia, at 10.40 P. M. to reach points on this road during the next forenoon.

New and elegant Sleeping cars accompany the night trains each way between Northumberland and Baltimore, and Northumberland and Philadelphia.

D. T. ROUNT, Sept.

J. C. Wells, Gen'l Ticket Agent

Kingston, Feb. 3, 1864.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

## Clothing Store.

OUR FRIEND, MR. DAVID LOWENBERG, the Mammoth Clothing Merchant of this place, has just opened out another new supply of first-class goods at his establishment, which he will sell cheap. His goods are of an excellent quality. Whole suits made up to order, after the latest fashion, and in the best workmanlike manner. We would direct attention to his large case of jewelry.

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of several writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on SATURDAY THE 5TH OF MARCH 1864, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate, to wit:

The one undivided one third part of all that certain lot of land situate in Orange township, Columbia Co., bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a butternut in line of land late Matthew McDowell, thence by the same North ten degrees west thirty and one half perches to an elm, north twenty nine degrees west twenty one and eight tenths to a white oak, thence north sixty nine degrees east eleven and five tenths to a maple, north sixty two and one half degrees east and forty nine perches to a maple, South three degrees east eighteen perches to a hickory, north thirty five degrees east thirteen perches to a pine stump, north seventy seven degrees east four perches to a stake, thence by land of Wm. White, south thirty four degrees west fifty four perches to a stake, South sixty four degrees west twenty perches to a stone, thence by lands late of Matthew McDowell, south eighty seven degrees west twenty five perches to a butternut the place of beginning, containing Eight Acres more or less, the most of which is cleared land; whereupon is erected a first class

POWDER MILL, consisting of Steam Engine, engine house, Shafing, and iron gearing, with magazine, dry house, and other necessary buildings, the aforesaid buildings and machinery are new and in good running order; there is also a good

WATER POWER MILL, with all the fixings ready for use, and a two story Frame Dwelling House and stable, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Emanuel Lazarus