



STAR OF THE NORTH.
W. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.
BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1864.

S. M. PETTINGILL & 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.

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 Cost of Civil War.

The Secretary of the Treasury has announced that for the future he must resort to loans to carry on the war. Let us see how this will work.

To support the army and to carry on the Government it is computed that two million dollars are needed for every twenty-four hours. Mr. Chase goes to his "national banks," or to other banks that are not national, and gets from them a loan of one hundred million dollars in their paper or in greenbacks. This paper in the market is worth about sixty-two cents on the dollar. He has issued Government bonds for one hundred million dollars payable at the end of twenty years, at six per cent. per annum. At the end of twenty years the Government, if it promptly pays its interest, will have paid to the pet banks of Mr. Chase one hundred and twenty million dollars, and will then have to pay the one hundred million dollars bond calls for. Thus, on the loan of one hundred millions, for which the Government only received paper worth at the market rate, sixty-two millions, the Treasury will be forced to pay two hundred and twenty millions, and this for the pleasure of carrying on the war but for the space of fifty days.

Such will be the effect of carrying on the war with loans. Every seventeen years the interest is greater than the principal; and when the loan, as is the case now, must be received in paper promises depreciated to more than one third, the loss is such that no country on earth could stand it without bankruptcy.

If Mr. Chase intends to carry on the war by taxation, the ruin will be changed from the Government to the people. Property cannot stand such taxation as the wants of the Treasury require; and if this plan be put into successful operation, within one year the poorest men in the country will be those who own most property; the richest those who own none whatever, for although they are liable to conscription, yet they are not liable to taxation, for they have nothing to tax.

In either event, how the war is to be conducted another year, with such lavish expenditures, is a problem that we cannot solve, without entailing ruin on the people, or bankruptcy to the country. The debt will, by that time, be so great that repudiation and consequent disgrace must be the inevitable consequence. Yet there are those among us whose interest is to continue the present work of desolation and death, who cry out for a still more vigorous prosecution of the war, thus hastening the time when the Republic and its citizens will be buried in the same financial ruin.

Within less than three years, from being the most prosperous people that ever graced the earth—the freest from national taxation—the freest in action, boasting with truth of our free speech and our untrammelled press, we have sunk so low in our national character that there is none so poor as to do us reverence. Free speech has been denounced as a crime, and even free thought the President of the United States has proclaimed to be akin to treason. A free press no longer dare exist where the Administration has bayonets or mobs to pat it down; and to those who have uttered ruin politically; and still the vamps who have sucked the life blood out of the nation, who have swindled the Government and robbed the soldier, have trampled the Constitution under foot and severed the Union, denounce all as traitors, copperheads, etc., who wish for Peace, in the hope that it may possibly save the country and save the people.

The Rebellion is not over yet, although sixty days and seventy days have passed, yet two years and better have passed; and we can see no nearer the end of the war than could be seen two years ago. The point of starting out the rebels has been lost sight of for some time; and the matter of their not possessing courage sufficient to stand a fight has long since sunk into insignificance and needs no better evidence than the many hard fought battle fields. Oad Abe must actually think he yet needs 500,000 more men to crush this rebellion or he would not make the demand. Take this as it is; and the war is far from being over.

Our thanks are due to Hon. Henry W. Tracy, M. C., for a handsomely printed and bound copy of Major General George B. McClellan's Report on the War. It is made up chiefly with telegrams and correspondence of the President and himself, which passed between them during the Peninsular campaign of 1862. The Report makes out a clear case for the General, and shows plainly who was in the lack of the defeat before Richmond. There is nothing more plain than that the subsidies at Washington did not wait Richmond at the time, but would rather see defeat to our arms and the Rebels victorious.

Expediency.

We notice that a few Congressmen pretending to act for the Democratic party, held a caucus in Washington the other day at which they determined to issue an address to the Democracy of the North, favoring a "vigorous prosecution of the war," and advising as a matter of expediency the adoption of a "strong war platform," in the coming campaign. Now if these would be leaders of our good old party would attend to the business for which they were elected and try to represent aright those who honored them with their suffrage, in place of dictating platforms, or attempting to force the Democracy into a false position, for expediency's sake, they would receive the thanks of their constituents and be rendering some service to their party as well as to the country. It is about time, we think, that this cry of expediency were stopped. It has got thousands of Democrats beguiled into this Abolition war that never would have had to do with it, but for this contemptible cowardly plea, of men who were trusted and treated as leaders of our party. It has done more to furnish men and money, and keep up the power of the boobies at Washington, than all the sneaking blue-bellied Yankees New England has batted for fifty years. It can fill the ranks with Abolitionism, in all the rain, wretchedness, and wrong that the prosecution of this war has inflicted upon our country, and should be held responsible for the assistance given puritanism in its attempt to overthrow the institutions of our Republic and degrade white men to a level with the negro. Had the men pretending to be Democrats, who preached "expediency" and "policy" at the beginning of this war, been kicked overboard and left to founder and sink in the quagmires of Abolitionism, and the Democratic party stood up as it should have done from principle, in opposition to it, long ere this, would the bloody drama have been closed, and Abolitionism been buried so deep that Gabriel's trumpet would scarcely have resurrected it.

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Members of religious denominations who shall by oath or affirmation, declare that they are conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith and practice of said religious denominations, shall, when drafted into the military service, be considered as non-combatants, and shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to duty in the hospitals, or to the care of freemen, or shall pay the sum of \$300 to such persons as the Secretary of War shall designate to receive it, to be applied to the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, provided that no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this section, unless his declaration of conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be supported by satisfactory evidence that his department has been uniformly consistent with such declaration. Any mariner or able seaman who shall be drafted shall have the right, within eight days after the notification of draft to enlist in the naval service as a seaman. No pilot, engineer, master at arms, acting master, acting ensign or acting master's mate having an appointment or acting appointment as such and being actually in the naval service shall be subject to a military draft while holding such appointment.

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LATE WAR NEWS.

There is a growing belief in the Northern mind that the recent affair on the Rapidan resulted far more seriously than has been reported. The true extent of the losses has been concealed. The number of killed, wounded and captured, it is feared, will reach five hundred. Eighty six prisoners are known to have been taken by the enemy. The utter absurdity of the entire movement becomes more apparent every day. The Confederate loss was four killed, twenty wounded and twenty six captured.

General Meade resumed command of the Army of the Potomac yesterday. On Thursday night six or eight guerrillas, dressed in Federal uniforms, were captured near Warrenton. There has been no movement of either army. On Friday Mosby attacked the Federal pickets near Manassas, and captured two or three. A party was sent in pursuit but failed to find the raiders.

There is a report from the Army of the Potomac that in a Richmond paper of Thursday last which was brought into camp, there was an account of the escape of one hundred and nine Federal officers from the Libby prison. They dug a tunnel under the street and passed out through it. But four had been re-taken. Neal Dow, the paper states, was not one of the party.

From Charleston there is intelligence of a slow continuation of the bombardment upon the city. Dahlgren took two iron-clads to Florida, and now but three remain in the harbor. A British ship was off Charleston on February 5, and asked permission of the blockaders to communicate with the British Consul at Savannah. Permission was refused, and she sailed away.

The hope raising iron-clads Weehawken and Keokuk, is almost given up. Their value is seven hundred thousand dollars. The loss of the Weehawken is now blamed upon the Executive officer.

The guerrillas in the Hardy county valley of Virginia made their appearance on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a few miles west of Harper's Ferry, on Thursday night. They captured a railroad train and took over thirty thousand dollars and some jewelry from the passengers as a ransom. They made no prisoners, and without doing any injury safely decamped with their booty. Several members of the Maryland Legislature were among the passengers.

There is some foundation in truth for the story of the six steamers possessed by the Confederates in the China seas. The six vessels are in existence and were some time ago taken out by Captain Osborne for the Chinese Government. The largest of them, called the Nimrod, is about two hundred feet long and carries eight guns. They have been used as despatch boats and tenders in the English Navy.

There is some Southern news from East Tennessee, which represents that disease and starvation are making severe inroads upon the Federal garrison of Knoxville. There are seven hundred cases of small-pox reported. General Longstreet now has a complete line of railroad from Richmond to Strawberry Plains, twenty miles from Knoxville.

Generals Boraside, Sickles and Kilpatrick were in Washington on Saturday. General Hatch has been sent to General Gilmore's Department.

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General Meade resumed command of the Army of the Potomac yesterday. On Thursday night six or eight guerrillas, dressed in Federal uniforms, were captured near Warrenton. There has been no movement of either army. On Friday Mosby attacked the Federal pickets near Manassas, and captured two or three. A party was sent in pursuit but failed to find the raiders.

There is a report from the Army of the Potomac that in a Richmond paper of Thursday last which was brought into camp, there was an account of the escape of one hundred and nine Federal officers from the Libby prison. They dug a tunnel under the street and passed out through it. But four had been re-taken. Neal Dow, the paper states, was not one of the party.

From Charleston there is intelligence of a slow continuation of the bombardment upon the city. Dahlgren took two iron-clads to Florida, and now but three remain in the harbor. A British ship was off Charleston on February 5, and asked permission of the blockaders to communicate with the British Consul at Savannah. Permission was refused, and she sailed away.

The hope raising iron-clads Weehawken and Keokuk, is almost given up. Their value is seven hundred thousand dollars. The loss of the Weehawken is now blamed upon the Executive officer.

The guerrillas in the Hardy county valley of Virginia made their appearance on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a few miles west of Harper's Ferry, on Thursday night. They captured a railroad train and took over thirty thousand dollars and some jewelry from the passengers as a ransom. They made no prisoners, and without doing any injury safely decamped with their booty. Several members of the Maryland Legislature were among the passengers.

There is some foundation in truth for the story of the six steamers possessed by the Confederates in the China seas. The six vessels are in existence and were some time ago taken out by Captain Osborne for the Chinese Government. The largest of them, called the Nimrod, is about two hundred feet long and carries eight guns. They have been used as despatch boats and tenders in the English Navy.

There is some Southern news from East Tennessee, which represents that disease and starvation are making severe inroads upon the Federal garrison of Knoxville. There are seven hundred cases of small-pox reported. General Longstreet now has a complete line of railroad from Richmond to Strawberry Plains, twenty miles from Knoxville.

Generals Boraside, Sickles and Kilpatrick were in Washington on Saturday. General Hatch has been sent to General Gilmore's Department.

A FORTUNE FOR ALL!

EITHER MEN OR WOMEN!

NO HUMBBUG, 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 junking 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 has 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 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.

THINK OF THIS—The Newark Advocate

states it as a fact that "the expenses of the general government during the first three years of the present Abolition Administration, exceed the whole previous cost of the Government from the time of George Washington down to the last hour of the Administration of James Buchanan!"

THE LEGISLATURE—The State Legislature

is doing nothing of importance. The Senate is still unorganized—the Abolitionists adhering to their revolutionary course, and determined on a violation and repudiation of the State Constitution. The House is doing some little pettifogging, but of course nothing of importance.

We have added seventy-eight new subscribers to the *Democrat* this week, forty-one of which were received on Thursday morning.—*Sunday Democrat*.

A little mobbing, now and then, will win the sympathy of honest men.

Judge Black has resigned the position of reporter to the Supreme Court.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT,	\$1 50	BUTTER,	30
RYE,	1 20	EGGS,	20
CORN, new,	1 10	TALLOW,	12
OATS,	75	LARD per lb.,	12
BUCKWHEAT,	75	POTATOES,	60
FLOUR per bbl.,	6 50	DRY APPLES,	50
CLOVERSEED 50	HAMS,	72	

MARRIED.

In Briarclark, on the 20th of December, by Adam Nuli, Esq., SILAS E. LYNN, to EMILY O. EDWARDS, all of Briarclark twp., Columbia county, Pa.

In Fairmount, on Thursday, February 4, 1864, by Elder A. H. Rutan, Mr. J. FRANK DANK, of Jackson, and Miss JULIA A. SUTZ, of Greenwood, both of Columbia county.

On the same day and by the same, Mr.

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