



WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 9, 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 Chase Circular.

We print this morning a synopsis of a circular which has been largely distributed through out the West by the friends of Mr. Chase. Its strength is in its facts. Every candid man must admit that the "one-term" principle has been virtually incorporated into our system of Government, and that there is an almost imperative necessity for its enforcement at the present time. Taking Mr. Lincoln to be no better and no worse than other men, it is obvious that the power which he now wields may become vastly dangerous to the country if he is allowed to make use of it to effect his own re-election. The patronage of the Federal Government has always been a source of alarm, but when compared with that of today, the amount, even in the time of the last Administration, is utterly insignificant. When Mr. Lincoln, therefore, undertakes to employ all the influence which the enormous expenditures of the Government give him to re-appoint himself, men of all parties should recognize the danger of the situation, and unite in resisting his schemes. It is enough that he commands a million of soldiers, and controls the annual outlay of a thousand million of dollars, to satisfy every prudent man that his re-election must be prevented. Were he as wise and patriotic as his most fulsome eulogists assert him to be, it would still be hazardous in the extreme to permit him to retain his hold upon power more despotic and limitless than that of Emperor or Czar, but as this circular proceeds to show, Mr. Lincoln has no personal claims upon the confidence of the country. It has never been said of him that "he is not a smuggy joker," but it has been demonstrated that he is utterly unfit for his position, while the developments of the last few weeks prove that even his "honesty," which has long been his sole recommendation, is not sufficient to restrain him from sacrificing thousands of lives to secure three votes in the Electoral College. Upon the score of fitness alone, therefore, there could be no question as to the propriety of discarding Mr. Lincoln at once and for ever, and if there can be a full and fair discussion of Mr. Lincoln's claims we have no doubt that this will be the unanimous conclusion of his own party. In the way of effecting so desirable a consummation, no document has yet appeared equal in value to this last circular from the friends of the Secretary of the Treasury, and we trust that our friends will do all in their power to aid in its circulation.

The Candidate for Governor in Connecticut.

The Democratic State Convention met on the 24th ult., and nominated Judge Origen S. Seymour, of Litchfield Co., for Governor. Col. Thos. H. Seymour was, no doubt the choice of the Democracy of that State, but he declined, and local reasons not to be set aside, plainly pointed to Judge Seymour as the proper candidate upon this occasion. He is well known in the State. He was a member of Congress in 1852, and in 1855 was chosen by the Legislature one of the Judges to serve for eight years. His term expired last year, and for the heinous crime of voting for Thomas H. Seymour, and because he refused to pledge himself not to issue writs of *habeas corpus* in cases of military arrests, he was thrown overboard. He is a substantial and talented man, has always been a Democrat and will, if elected, make an excellent Governor. We trust no efforts will be spared to oust the present Abolition Administration.

Soldiers Voting in New Jersey.

We notice that the Hon. Thomas Dunn English, member of the New Jersey Legislature, from Bergen County, has introduced in that body a bill to prevent the sending of armed soldiers into that State to influence the election. This bill makes it a crime for any armed soldier to come within two miles of an election poll on the day of election, and guards by stringent clauses the freedom of the elective franchise. The law is one proper in itself, and considering the fate of other States, absolutely necessary. No one can form any idea how soon the iron hand of "military necessity" will lay its grasp upon every vestige of popular liberty, and it is desirable, when it is seized, that the tyrant shall be compelled to walk over every legal barrier that can be placed in his way. It will be easier to rouse the people to a defense of the Constitution and the laws which the madmen in power seem determined to force upon them, if the issue shall be sharply and plainly defined. Let it be made.

PETERSON'S DETECTOR has been received for March. This is the most reliable money guide published in the United States. All business men who have not got it on their desk should send for it immediately. Price, only 25¢ per annum. Published in Philadelphia.

PRESIDENT MAKING seems to occupy the attention of Lincoln and his Cabinet more than the sad affairs of the country.

The President and his Dependents.

The office-holders, shoddies and "loyal thieves" under the administration, are making a strong movement in favor of the re-nomination of the "mud-turtle," as Beecher called Lincoln some time since. If the "signs of the times" are to be relied upon, we think it quite probable they will be successful, for, with the immense patronage and power now in the hands of the President, and the unscrupulous manner in which he makes use of this power and patronage, he has only to make known his wishes to have them carried out. Chase, Fremont, and "piecayune Butler" are turning their eyes wistfully in the direction of the White House, but "old Abe" can laugh at their efforts as he rattles his money-bags in their faces. That he will be the Abolition-Jacobin candidate we have no doubt.

Well, so be it. With Lincoln as the Abolition candidate, the issue to be decided will be well understood by the people. It will be a contest of conservatism against radicalism; of the true friends of a whole Union against traitors, who have purposely and for political objects, prostrated this devastating war, and who declare that the war is not for the Union. It will be an effort on the part of the people against those who are seeking to destroy our country and our republican form of government, and who desire to build up a monarchy more despotic than that ruled by the Emperor of Russia. It will be a struggle of the masses against the hordes of thieves who have been sucking the life-blood of the nation.

With Lincoln as the Jacobin candidate then, we repeat, the people will go into the contest with their eyes open. His acts are before them; his violated pledges, his want of courage, his connivance at dishonesty, his lack of ability, and his desire to thwart the people's wishes by a resort to military brute force, are all fresh in the minds of the people. We speak what we believe when we say that he contributed more than any man living to bring on this war; and he is determined too, to throw every obstacle in the way that will prevent its termination. He is of opinion that by prolonging the war beyond November next he can secure his re-election; and it is well known that he considers the interest of himself and his festering Abolition party paramount to the interests of the country.

When he arrived at Washington in March, 1861, disguised in a plaid cloak and Scotch cap, a word from him would have been sufficient to have quelled the storm that was then convulsing the country from centre to circumference. The Peace Congress was then in session, and delegation after delegation waited upon Mr. Lincoln and implored him, with tears in their eyes, to announce himself in favor of the Crittenden Compromise then pending in Congress and Peace Convention. Had he but said the word "peace," this fair, honorable and equitable Compromise would have been adopted by Congress and the peace conference, and the war avoided. But no, the Chicago Platform was in his war—a platform patched up by a set of traitors, infidels, Red Republican foreigners and plunderers. Policies ruled him then as now, and he determined, rather than yield one iota of his political prejudice, to see civil war with all its devastations and horrors; he determined, rather than deny the binding force of the Convention that nominated him, to see the fields and valleys of our fair country made rich with the blood of a deceived and betrayed people. He had declared also, he remembered, (previous to his election,) that "this country could not stand as it was part free and part slave, but that it must be all free or all slave," and as this was one of his wise sayings, he felt anxious to prove its truth by destroying slavery. His partisans in Congress also clamored for "a life blood-letting," and nothing but war would satisfy either Mr. Lincoln or his party adherents. And war we have—a war such as the world never beheld—a war that makes devils out of men, and rascals of those who formerly were considered honorable citizens. When it is to end, or how, God alone knows. It required but a few scoundrels—rebels at the South and Abolitionists at the North—to commence it, but millions of men cannot end it. It never can, it never will end under an Abolition Administration.

Then, Messrs. Abolitionists, shoddies, hirelings and bangers-on, bring out your Abraham Lincoln for a second term. The people now know him and his treasonable party—they know his and their designs, and when the proper time arrives, they will not be slow to rally in their strength to the rescue of their bleeding country, and in a voice like the voice in the wilderness, invite the vandals now in power to vacate the places they occupy and disgrace.

We must and will have a fair election. We have submitted to bayonet rule once, but let the Washington dynasty never repeat that experiment again, for we tell them, in all kindness, the people will not stand it. Give us a fair chance, a fair election—this is all we ask, and this we are determined to have.—Carlisle Volunteer.

"VOTE FOR CURTIN AND SAVE THE DRAFT," was the motto, (says the Washington Reporter,) of the Abolitionists before the last election. Well, Curtin was elected (we won't say how,) but how about the draft? This President's call for five hundred thousand more furnishes the reply. This furnishes another instance of the hollow pretensions of the republican party. The managers of that party are now engaged in the patriotic work of President making. It is proclaimed that the war is about over; the rebellion is nearly crushed; that the experiment of emancipation, confiscation, and subjugation is a great success; that through the patriotism of the Republican party the Union is nearly restored, and that the "amnesty" proclamation will soon set everything right.

Painful experience, we beg to add, will soon demonstrate whether there is any more truth in present than in former promises. To conquer an empire is a gigantic undertaking and has never been accomplished against a united people, not except under the lead of men of supreme genius; which certainly our leaders are not.

President Lincoln in Trouble

The squabble in the Republican party for the nomination for the next Presidency is growing into very pretty proportions, and is giving Mr. Lincoln considerable uneasiness. Gen. Banks, Gen. Fremont, Mr. Chase and others are warmly contesting the ground with him. Mr. Chase seems to be his most formidable competitor. But his excellency holds the purse and sword, and will most likely gain the day.

As the following circular, upon the subject, was issued by the Chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee, we have a right to take it for granted that we shall not be charged with being "disloyal" for republishing it:

[Strictly Private]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1864.

Sir: The movements recently made throughout the country, to secure the re-nomination of President Lincoln, render necessary some counter action on the part of these unconditional friends of the Union, who differ from the policy of his Administration.

So long as no efforts were made to forestall the political action of the people, it was both wise and patriotic for all true friends of the Government to devote their influence to the suppression of the rebellion. But when it becomes evident that party machinery and official influence are being used to secure the perpetuation of the present administration, those who conscientiously believe that the interests of the country and of freedom demand a change in favor of vigor and purity and nationality, have no choice but to appeal at once to the people, before it shall be too late to secure a fair discussion of principles.

Those in behalf of whom this communication is made, have thoughtfully surveyed the political field, and have arrived at the following conclusions:

1. That, even were the re-election of Mr. Lincoln desirable, it is practically impossible against the union of influences which will oppose him.

2. That should he be re-elected, his manifest tendency towards compromise and temporary expedients of policy will become stronger during a second term than it has been in the first, and the cause of human liberty and the dignity and honor of the nation, suffer proportionately; while the war may continue to languish during his whole administration, till the public debt shall become a burden too great to be borne.

3. That the patronage of the Government, through the necessities of the war, has been so rapidly increased, and to such an enormous extent and so loosely placed, as to render the application of the "one-term principle" absolutely essential to the certain safety of our Republican institutions.

4. That we find united in Hon. Salmon P. Chase more of the qualities needed in a President during the next four years, than are combined in any other available candidate; his record, clear and unimpeachable, showing him to be a statesman of rare ability, and administrator of the very highest order, while his private character furnishes the surest absolute guarantee of economy and purity in the management of public affairs.

5. That the discussion of the Presidential question already commenced by the friends of Mr. Lincoln, has developed a popularity and strength in Mr. Chase, unexpected even to his warmest admirers; and while we are aware that his strength is at present unorganized and in no condition to manifest its real magnitude, we are satisfied that it only needs systematic and faithful effort, to develop it to an extent sufficient to overcome all opposing obstacles.

For these reasons the friends of Mr. Chase have determined on measures which shall present his claims fairly and at once to the country. A central organization has been effected, which already has its connections in all the States, and the object of which is to enable his friends everywhere, most effectively to promote his elevation to the Presidency. We wish the hearty co-operation of all those in favor of the speedy restoration of the Union upon the basis of universal freedom, and who desire an administration of the Government during the first period of its new life, which shall, to the fullest extent, develop the capacity of free institutions, enlarge the resources of the country, diminish the burdens of taxation, elevate the standard of public and private morality, vindicate the honor of the Republic before the world, and, in all things, make our American nationality, the fairest example for imitation which human progress have ever achieved.

If these objects meet your approval, you can render efficient aid by exerting yourself at once to organize your section of the country, and by corresponding with the Chairman of the National Executive Committee, for the purpose either of receiving or imparting information. Very respectfully,

S. C. POMEROY,

Chairman National Executive Committee.

Mr. Greeley of the New York Tribune, has also turned tail upon the President and warmly espouses the cause of Mr. Chase.—In his paper of the 22d ult., he says, in the course of a long article:

The practical question, then, is this—Has Mr. Lincoln proved so transcendently able and admirable a President that all consideration of the merits, abilities and services of others should be postponed or forborne in favor of his re-election? This is a question whereon, pending the definitive selection of our candidates, there should be the utmost freedom of opinion and expression.

We answer it in the negative. Heartily agreeing that Mr. Lincoln has done well, we do not regard it as at all demeritorious that Gov. Chase, Gen. Fremont, Gen. Butler, or Gen. Grant, cannot do as well.—We freely admit Lincoln's merits; but we insist that they are not such as to eclipse and obscure those of all the statesmen and soldiers who have aided in the great work of saving the country from disruption and overthrow. And, if others have done as well in their respective spheres, then we hold that the genius of our institutions, and salutary One Term principle, which has

been established by the concurrence of each of our great parties, and by the action of the people, overruling either in turn, counsel the choice of another from among our eminent Unionists for President from and after March 4, 1865.

So far as the nation is concerned, it makes but little difference who they nominate. If it should be any other than Mr. Lincoln, and the nominee be successful, it will only be out of the frying pan into the fire. Any one of them will wreck it in another four years.

Negro Suffrage.

Two negroes arrived here last week from New Orleans on their way to Washington to wait upon Lincoln to petition him to grant the right of suffrage to the negroes of Louisiana! A certain Col. McKaye, in a speech in New Orleans, urged that a delegation of this character be sent, and gave it as his opinion that before the close of the present session of Congress its petition would be granted! We do not realize the immense distance we have drifted away from the constitutional government of 1788, until such an idea as Lincoln taking upon himself to decree who shall have the right of suffrage within a State, is practically presented to our mind. Language is altogether inadequate to describe the outrages upon justice and even common decency which the present party in power daily perpetrate, and unless a writer brings to bear all the adjectives in the dictionary in every article he pens, he fails to give even a conception of the monstrous villainies constantly occurring. The attempt to force upon the people of the South, negro suffrage, is one of these things. There is scarcely a doubt but it will be attempted in utter defiance of all laws and all constitutions. In fact, it must come to that, for their is no other logical termination to Black Republicanism. Indeed, that does not complete the full measure of its iniquity. The finale is amalgamation of blood, and the person who does see that this is the natural and inevitable termination of the first step in Abolition, has not mind enough to connect cause with effect. Those who admit the premise of Abolitionism and suppose they can escape its consequences, will live to find themselves terribly mistaken. No nation or people that ever acted upon the theory of the equality of the races, from the days of the Carthaginians to the Mexicans, ever escaped the disease, death, and final extinction which amalgamation inevitably brings. Let those who have not the courage to defend the supremacy of the white race, accept the Abolition theory that it is dead, but no man who comprehends his duty as an American citizen, will ever yield this ground, for to do it is to ignore his own manhood.—N. Y. Day Book.

The Draft.

"How are we to get clear of the draft?" "How about the draft?"—"I am poor." "His father and mother are both dependent upon him." &c. &c. So runs the long line of questions and anxious expressions of the people about this dreaded draft. The Republicans, Abolitionists, Democrats Copperheads and all join in the lamentation.

The draft is now postponed again until the first of April—just as we supposed, at the time, but hardly dare say so, lest it might be considered that we were discouraging enlistments. But why hold this dreaded affair over the people; is it to scare them into enlisting? It looks like it. The secret of raising armies is at last discovered: and that is in the green-back system. Why not now at once then say we will have no more drafting, but rely upon this, the only system of raising men for this war. The people all want to get clear of the draft. The authorities don't want to let them, it appears. We have no difficulty in finding out the way to get rid of it. The wonder is that all the people don't see it. It is the only way to dispose of it: We mean, to vote the Democratic ticket.

AVOIDING THE DRAFT.—How times and things change, says the Junata Register. Two years and a half ago the object of life seemed to be to get into the military service; now the ways and means of keeping out of it are eagerly sought. Then committees from every county, and sometimes many from the same county were beseeching the authorities to have their respective regiments or companies accepted. Now committees from every township, borough and district, are either diligently searching the rolls to prove that they have already filled their quotas, or raising money to purchase recruits or pay their commutation. And the most fervent and effective appeal that can be made to a man's heart or pocket, is to "avoid the draft." "Avoid the draft" is rung in your ears at every corner, and reiterated in every social knot: it is placarded in bar-rooms and saloons, and posted on bulletin boards. It affords topics for newspaper writers and themes for all fervent, patriotic orators. To "avoid the draft" seems to be the very *sine qua non* of existence.

Fathers and sons and old bachelors too, are sweating their brains to know what to do. But 'mid hope, fear, and good deal of craft, they all seem bent on avoiding the draft.

And why? What has wrought this marvelous change? If it was patriotic to volunteer in 1861, is it not so now? And if not so now, why is it? Is there not a moral in this universal desire and effort to avoid the draft?

Since Pennsylvania has lost tens of thousands of men who existed in other States, Curtin issues a silly spread-eagle proclamation asking them not to go! It is too late, poor shoddies! had you half the honesty and energy of Governor Seymour or Parker you would have pushed forward a volunteer bounty system, and saved our men. But your imbecility rests the responsibility of our State having to fill her own quota after heavy donations to other States. This is a part of the price Pennsylvania pays to "loyalty." The people will remember, and understand this when passion cools.

LATE WAR NEWS.

There can no longer be any doubt that Gen. Sherman, being outwitted by the enemy, is endeavoring to get back to the Federal lines. There are this morning two reports from him, both of which indicate that he is retreating to Vicksburg. One is from Memphis, and states that Sherman, after waiting three days at Meridian, and failing to be joined by Smith (who had retreated) and Logan (who never started) had turned northward towards Aberdeen and Columbus. Aberdeen and Columbus are not far distant from Meridian, and are very near West Point, the place at which Smith was met by the enemy, when on his road to Meridian. Sherman being followed from Jackson by a force of Confederates would certainly go northward, as we indicated the other day, in order to cross the Pearl river, get it between him and his pursuers and then make a straight march back to Vicksburg. This he no doubt has done. The despatch writer, however, adds some comment of his own about Sherman's intending to flank Johnston, and being but one hundred miles off from him. To get to Johnston and flank him, Sherman would have to go northeast at least three hundred miles, and with the weary army he no doubt has, this would be absurd. If his men could do without eating, and his artillery be moved by jaded horses, he might do it. The story, however, is too foolish to spend time in contradicting.

The other report is that General M'Pherson, who led Sherman's advance, has arrived at Jackson, and the remainder of the force is closely following. Jackson is but a short distance east of Vicksburg, and directly on Sherman's route westward. It will take a few days yet to clear up the mystery connected with Sherman's movements, but there is no reasonable doubt that he is making the best of his way back to Vicksburg.

General Kilpatrick with a portion of his cavalry force, has arrived in General Butler's lines at New Kent Court House. Kilpatrick's raid although it did much damage to private property, does not appear to have inflicted any great injury upon the various railroads. But one bridge was burned of which there is any authentic account. Kilpatrick's object was the old one, to release the prisoners at Richmond. He marched across Germania Ford on the Rapidan, then southeast through Spotsylvania Court House and struck the railroad running between Richmond and Gordonsville at Fredericksburg, a few miles west of what is known as Ashland Junction, where it crosses the railroad running from Richmond to Fredericksburg. He did not go to Ashland however. Following the railroad track a short distance, and destroying some culverts, he turned southward towards Richmond. Colonel Dahlgren with a small detachment, was ordered to go near the upper James river whilst Kilpatrick marched south from Hanover Court House. Dahlgren was misdirected by a negro, whom he hung, and he and a large portion of his command captured Kilpatrick marched south along the railroad from Hanover, and destroyed the trestle work bridge over the Upper Chickahominy. He then approached Richmond, and as near as we can trace him, got within three miles of it, when, finding the enemy on all sides, he withdrew to the north-east, fighting his way across the Chickahominy to Mechanicsville. He then marched east on the road crossing the Peninsula to White House. At Tunstall's Station, six miles from White House, he turned south to New Kent Court House, a few miles distant, and was welcomed by a detachment of negroes sent from Fort Monroe to find him. His loss was no doubt heavy, but is not reported. He failed in his object of releasing the prisoners, and we trust this will be the last sacrifice of lives made on any such desperate errand. The Government, by sending any one but Butler to City Point, could easily effect a cartel. The military policy of using up all the cavalry (as Kilpatrick) in the east, and Smith in the west, have done) before the beginning of the active campaign, may well be questioned.

The Confederates are again concentrating for an attack upon Newbern in North Carolina. There is great consternation in that city.

There is nothing of importance from the Army of the Potomac. General Meade, it is more than probable will be removed. General Grant has been sent for and is now on his way to Washington.

Gen. Longstreet is certainly on his road to Richmond.

A recent order provides that in regulating the quota for next draft, each district shall be credited:

1. With all the men enlisted from July 7th, 1863, to March 9th, 1864.

2. With all the drafted men who have responded in person.

With all the substitutes furnished by drafted men; and

4. With all the drafted men who have paid the \$300 commutation fee.

So of course the men who paid \$300, have credit for three years.

The Union League and Abolition Legislatures are leaving Old Abe a re-nomination. This troubles the Chase party. They will get into a fight about the next President then look out for Little Mac.

HORSE BILLS neatly printed at this office. Give us a call. We work cheap for cash, and try to give general satisfaction.

MARRIED.

In Bloomsburg, on the 25th of February, 1864, by Rev. J. R. Dimm, at the residence of Frederick Drehr, Mr. JAMES CADMAN, and Miss ELIZABETH GROSS, all of this place.

On the 23rd of February, 1864, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Nathaniel Spear, Mr. ARCHIBALD PATTERSON, and Miss BEULAH W. WELSH, both of Orange township, Columbia county.

In Bloomsburg, on the 1st inst., by Jonathan R. Dimm, Mr. A. SASSER, of Ogles county, Illinois, and Miss SARAH N. ASH, of Centre township, Columbia county.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. CHARLES ECKERT, of Danville, and Miss MARY JANE RUDY, of Mahoning township, Mahoning county.

ATTENTION!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE undersigned being a regularly licensed Auctioneer, hereby offers his services as such, to all who may feel disposed to give him a call. His great experience in the business, will enable him to render satisfaction to his customers. At the same time he cautions all Auctioneers, not licensed, from following said calling, as the law fixed by the U. S. will surely be imposed, and the law carried out to its full extent.—All persons desiring to obtain my services, will please inform me to that effect before they advertise.

J. D. RICE, Aucr.

Light Street, Nov. 18, 1863.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

These books are sold by all first class booksellers, and will be carefully sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of price, by GEO. W. CARLETON, Publisher.

No. 413 Broadway, New York.

March 9, 1864.

DIED.

In Catawissa, Columbia county, on the 26th of February, 1864, Mrs. SARAH BERNING, aged 23 years, 8 mos. and 16 days.

Consumption, the fell destroyer, that flatters while it kills, laid its cold hand upon our departed friend and she, like the rose nipped by an early frost, withered and died in the morning of life. Her remains were interred on last Sabbath, followed by a large number of mourning friends and relatives.

To the bereaved we say:

"Judge not the Lord by feeble sense
But trust him for his grace,
Behind a frowning providence
He hides a smiling face."

S. W. O.

In Millin township, Columbia county, on the 15th of February, 1864, Mr. JOSEPH BROWN, aged 78 years, 7 mos. and 14 days.

In Millin, on the 6th of February, 1864, Mr. JOSEPH HORTON DOBLAR, in his 70th yr.

In the Army of the Potomac, February 1, 1864, Mr. ISAAC M. WILKINSON, formerly of North's county, and lately of Bloomsburg, aged 33 years, 1 month 3 days.

In Berwick, on the 22d of February, 1864, GEORGE ECKERT, son of M. E. and Anna S. Jackson, aged 14 years and 7 days.

GEORGE was generally beloved by all, and his death will be deeply felt by his bereaved parents and numerous playmates and friends. Though they grieve over his departure, they mourn not as those without hope, for he left behind him the blessed assurance that he had found the Saviour precious to his soul, having made a profession of religion but a few days before he was taken sick.—Berwick Gazette.

In Danville, on Monday, February 29th, 1864, of lingering illness, which she bore with exemplary patience and christian fortitude, JANE F., wife of Hon. Paul Leidy, aged 46 years and 6 months.

On Sunday morning, February 28, 1864, in Danville, Mr. THOMAS JAMISON, in the 40th year of his age.

In Danville, on the 23d ult., of consumption, HESTER ANN, wife of Thomas Woodside, aged 38 years and 9 months.

In Berwick, on the 26th ult., WALTER A. JAMES, infant son of George F. and Emma R. Jacoby, aged 2 years, 9 months and 26 days.

In Bloomsburg, on Tuesday the 8th inst., Mr. ABRAHAM MOORE, in the 40th year of his age.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT,	\$1 40	BUTTER,	30
RYE,	1 20	EGGS,	20
CORN, new,	1 00	TALLOW,	12
OATS,	75	LARD per lb.,	12
BUCKWHEAT,	75	POTATOES,	60
FLOUR pr. bbl. 6 50		DRY APPLES 50	
CLOVERSEED 5 50		HAMS,	12

Auditor's Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of Johnson Linder, late of Berwick tp., Columbia county, dec'd.

THE undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, to distribute the balance in the hands of the Administrator of Johnson Linder, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his Office, in Berwick, on MONDAY, THE 11th DAY OF APRIL, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place all persons interested are notified to present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said balance.

MILTON M. TRAUGH,
Berwick, March 7, 1864. 52. Auditor.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS is one of the greatest strengthening preparations extant. It is especially adapted to those who are afflicted with the Fever and Ague, or any other disease arising from a disordered condition of the digestive organs. For the Fever and Ague there is perhaps no medicine in the world equal to it, as it enters, purifies and replenishes the blood, which is so important to bring about a healthy action in diseases of this nature.—The Bitters are now among the most popular and the same time, valuable specifics in the medical world. It recommends itself to the public, we are fully convinced of doing them a great service, knowing, as we do, their many excellent qualities, and sure and speedy action in all cases where the disease is caused by irregularity of the digestive organs. A trial will suffice for the most skeptical.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

Administrators Notice.

Estate of Henry Kitchen, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Henry Kitchen, late of Green wood 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 deceased are required to present them for settlement to the Administrators without delay, all those indebted to the estate to make payment forthwith.

URIAH R. HARRAR, Admr's
RICHARD KITCHEN, do.
Dec. 23, 1863—6w.—52 00

Old Things Become New.

The undersigned would beg leave to inform his old friends, and "the rest of mankind," that he has lately returned from the service of his country, and again re-opened his OLD ESTABLISHMENT, E. D. TAILORING SALOON, with a view of making up entire new garments, as well as mending old ones, for all mankind, (and any body else) who may favor him with their work in his line.

He is prepared to do work NEAT, FASHIONABLE and SUBSTANTIAL, and hopes so doing, to draw attention to business to merit and receive a due share of patronage. But remember, all, that these times require money, or something to live upon, be therefore hopes and trusts, that when he has done his part, his customers will do theirs, by furnishing the "ready John," or ready trade. For truly the "Laborer is worthy of his hire."

BERNARD RUPERT.

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