

STAR OF THE NORTH.
 W. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.
 BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 23, 1864.
 S. M. PETTEGILL & 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, Penn'a.
 MATS & 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.

Our readers will find in to-day's paper another call from Abe Lincoln for two hundred thousand more men. Thus we have nothing but levies of troops; hear of nothing but soldiers marching and counter-marching in the detested evolutions of this murderous war. We see no indications of a settlement of our national disruptions—war, war to the bitter end.

We remember the glowing words of the good old Abbe Raynal, who sat there in France contemplating the glorious termination of our Revolutionary struggle, blessing God to see us become a free nation. His remarks were—

"Heroic country, my advanced age permits me not to visit thee. Never shall I see myself among the respectable personages of thy Areopagus; never shall I be present at the deliberations of thy Congress. I shall die without having seen the retreat of toleration, of manners, of laws, of virtue, and of freedom. My ashes will not be covered by a free and holy earth; but I shall have desired it; and my last breath shall bear to heaven an ejaculation for thy prosperity."

Alas, good Abbe, rest quiet in thy grave! Never more open thine eyes to look upon this distracted country!

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Society was held at the office of the Society, in Harrisburg, Tuesday 15th instant.

A committee from the Lehigh County Agricultural Society were present, and submitted a proposal for the holding of the next State Fair upon their grounds at Allentown.

A proposition of similar import was also received from the farmers' and Merchants' Institute of Northampton county, for the location of the Fair at Easton. The several proposals were referred to a committee, with full power to locate, and contract with either of the said Societies, at their discretion, and with full power to appoint sub-committees, and make all necessary arrangements for the holding of the next Fair. Messrs Engle, Ellis, Hamilton and Longaker were continued a committee on the revision and preparation of the premium list, with power to arrange the same for next Fair.

The time holding the next Fair, as fixed at the last meeting, will be September 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th next.

MR. CHASE WITHDRAWN.—Mr. Secretary Chase, in a letter addressed to Hon. James C. Hall, of Ohio, dated Washington, 5th March, withdraws his name as a candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Blair's attack upon him in the House of Representatives, in which he charged him with dishonesty and mismanagement, is supposed to have induced the Secretary to decline the honor of a contest with Mr. Lincoln. It was supposed Blair spoke for the President, and Mr. Chase probably withdrew to avoid an investigation which he knew Congress would order if the President desired it. Fremont now has the field pretty much to himself, and, borne upon the backs of 400,000 German radicals and as many Yankees of the Phillips, Beecher and Greeley type, he may give Uncle Abraham more trouble than he anticipates.

ROT IN GREENSBURG.—The Abolitionists of Greensburg, on Monday of last week, investigated a number of soldiers belonging to Company B, of the 28th Pa. Regiment, to make an attack on the office of the *Greensburg Democrat* and also on the Kittering House, but they were indignantly repulsed and it required much effort to save the property of the vile political hacks who had instigated the outrage. The company had been brought in from Mount Pleasant for the special purpose of doing the dirty work of those scoundrels.

LEGISLATION.—The State Legislature has got to work in earnest since the Senate has become organized in the election of a Speaker. The only legislation of a local character relating to this district that we noticed in the proceedings, was a bill introduced by Mr. Ellis, as a supplement to the Danville Railroad Co., also one regulating lateral roads and providing for the draining of mines.—*Intelligencer.*

THE FAULTS OF ABOLITIONISM.—The teachings of the Abolitionists are beginning to produce their inevitable fruits. A week or two ago, the wife of an honest soldier of the 97th Pennsylvania Volunteers, residing in East Whitland township, Chester county, eloped with a negro, carrying off with her three hundred dollars of her husband's money, which he had sent home to her, from time to time, for the support of his family. The little children of this degraded mother were taken by her father.

Lincoln to War Democrats.

We find the following paragraph in a recent letter from the regular Washington correspondent of the Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser*, a Republican paper:

"Speaking of New Jersey remind us that some time since one of the democratic members of your delegation in Congress called upon the President upon some business, and in conversation upon general matters, remarked to Lincoln, that he was with the Administration upon two points, he would vote all the men and money wanted to sink the rebellion; to which the President very coolly replied: "Give me men and money and I will whip the rebellion and you too."

Good for Old Abe! There never was a more striking and pointed illustration of War Democrats than Lincoln himself gives. Here a man goes to him, says he disagrees with him as to the policy he is carrying out, is utterly opposed to the principles he is aiming to establish, and concludes by telling him, "but, no matter, I am agreed with you, Mr. President, upon two points; I am in favor of giving you all the men and the money you want to put down those who are resisting the enforcement of those principles. Remember, I am distinctly opposed to the principles you are carrying on, as much opposed to them as any man can be, but then I think that all who will not submit to your carrying them out ought to be shot, hanged, confiscated, &c., &c." This is a War Democrat. Is he not the funniest biped that ever lived?

No wonder Old Abe pats him on the back, and says, "good boy, give me the men and money and I will whip the rebels and you too."

IT IS SELDOM INDEED THAT AN INVENTION of any description, in any age of the world, has stood the test of time and competition against a host of formidable rivals with such unqualified triumph as has been realized by the celebrated Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine.

The card published by this firm to-day in our paper is a record of victories that may well make them proud, and the tens of thousands who are using them happy in the consciousness that, in selecting this instrument in preference to all others, they are universally sustained by the best judges in the land. Almost any machine would receive an award of some kind by being generally exhibited wherever competition is invited; but this machine has carried off the palm, not only by the receipt of one, but more generally of three first premiums, in a dozen States of the Union, in a single season. The Grover & Baker Machine obtained the highest premiums for the best family sewing-machines, the best manufacturing machines, and the best machine work this year, in the State Fairs of New York, Vermont, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Ohio; also, at the Fairs held in Chittenden County, Vermont, Champlain Valley, Vermont, Hampden County, Massachusetts, and in Franklin, Queens, Washington, and Saratoga Counties, New York. In other words, the Grover & Baker Machine has taken the first premium wherever it has been exhibited, without a single exception.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Another Draft for 200,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The following official Order from the President was issued to day:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 100. The following is an order by the President of the United States:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
 WASHINGTON, March 14, 1864.

In order to supply the force required to be drafted for the Navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force, for all contingencies in addition to the five hundred thousand men called for February 1st 1864, the call is hereby made and a draft ordered for 200,000 men for the military service of the army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States. The proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, precincts, election districts and counties will be made known through the Provost Marshal General's Bureau and account will be taken for the credits and deficiencies on former quotas. The 15th day of April, 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numbers required in each Ward of a city, town, &c., may be raised by voluntary enlistment, and drafts will be made in each Ward of a city, town &c., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number required to fill said quotas.

The draft will commence as soon after the 15th of April as practicable. The government bounties as now paid will be continued until April 15th, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease.

On and after that date one hundred dollars bounty only will be paid, as provided by the act approved July 22, 1861.

Signed, **ABRAHAM LINCOLN.**
 Official—E. D. Townsend, A. A. G.

THE SPOTTED FEVER.—This unusual and generally fatal disease, of which thousands have suddenly died in Philadelphia during the winter months, is beginning to make its appearance in the country. Several cases have recently occurred in Douglas and Hereford townships, Berks county, three of which have proved fatal. The *Pottstown Ledger* states that Ephraim Wise and one of his children, and a child of Hiram Dierolf, have died of it. The first symptoms of the disease are said to be an eruption on the skin, and sudden weakness of the nerve, and stiffness of the limbs. If immediate medical aid is not obtained, death generally ensues in a few hours.—*Reading Gazette.*

It is said that just before Senator Wilson withdrew his resolution for the expulsion of Garret Davis, he remarked to a gentleman who was standing near him—"I'm afraid I stand alone in this measure."

"Worse than that," replied his friend; "your colleague and Zach. Chandler are both with you."

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS—DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT.

At the following township offices were filled at our late election mostly by Democrats, as the list will show to any one acquainted throughout the County. Bloom Township, with one or two other exceptions, elected "wooly heads" to office. The Democracy of Columbia county is as firm as a rock:

BLOOM.
 Judge, Caleb Barton, jr. Inspectors, Daniel Lee I. W. Hartman. Poor Overseers, Gordon R. Goff, Judah Boone. Constables, Thomas J. Thornton, Jacob S. Evans. Supervisors, Mathias R. Appelman, Douglas Hughes, Jesse Shannon. School Directors, Elias Mendenhall, Morris Beideman. Assessor, Thomas J. Ellis. Assistant Assessors, John M. Chamberlin, Conrad Bittenbender. Auditor, Eli Barton.

BEAVER.
 Constable, John Hinderliter. Judge, Edmond Schell. Supervisors, Nathan Bredbender, sen., Rauben Hans. Assessor, Nathan Bredbender, jr. Inspectors, George W. Longenberger, John Michael. Overseers of the Poor, Jacob Keller, Henry Hinderliter. School Directors, Isaac Klingerman, Peter Eckroth. Auditor, Wm. K. Longenberger. Assistant Assessors, John Shuman, Henry Hinderliter.

BENTON.
 Justice of the Peace, Samuel Rhoads. Constable, George R. Hess. Judge, John R. Davis. Supervisors, Aaron Smith, Peter Appelman. Poor Overseers, Abraham J. Kline, Jacob Welliver. School Directors, Thomas Bellas, William Ash. Inspectors, Daniel B. Hartman, Jamison C. Keeler. Assessor, Isaac K. Krickbaum. Assistant Assessors, Stott E. Colley, Thomas Seigfried. Auditor, Thomas B. Cole.

BATAVIA.
 Justice of the Peace, William M. Kline. Judge, William Lamon. Assessor, David Miller. Ass't Assessors, Emor Deitrich, George M. Bower. Constable, Levi Sidler. Overseers of the Poor, Jeremiah Jacoby, Samuel Kelchner. Supervisors, John Kiser, Jerem. C. Smith. School Directors, Jacob Creasy 3 years, John H. Smith 3 years, Isaac Bower 1 year. Auditor, Enos L. Adams. Inspectors, Jacob B. Mosteller, Nathan Hartz.

CONTINGENT.
 Judge, Michael Butler. Inspectors, Michael Gorey, John McDonnell; School Directors, Frederick R. Wolfarth James Dewey; Justice of the Peace, Wm. M. Hoagland, Clinton Dawitt; Constable, James Barry; Supervisors, Peter Hower, Michael Harmon; Assessor, Daniel T. McKiernan; Assistant Assessors, Benjamin Lindenmuth, Frederick R. Wolfarth; Auditor, Isaac W. Haus; Treasurer, Reuben Wassar.

CATAWISSA.
 Justice of the Peace, Lewis Yetter; Constable, Lewis Haybush; Overseers of the Poor, Clinton Margerum, Amos Berger; School Directors, Isaac S. Monroe, Nelson P. John; Supervisors, Isaac Breach, Reuben Orange; Judge, Charles W. McKelvey; Inspectors, Abel Thomas, Solomon Helwig; Assessor, Clinton Ellis; Assistant Assessors, George Hughes, Isaac S. Monroe; Auditor, Solomon D. Reinard.

CENTRE.
 Justice of the Peace, Samuel Neyhard; Constable, Charles H. Dieterich; Supervisors, Henry DeLong, Wm. Hoffman; School Directors, Aaron Kelchner, John Hill; Overseers of the Poor, David K. Sloan, Isaac Hess; Judge, Stephen Hutton. Inspectors, Levi Fester, Edward Hartman; Assessor, Lemuel H. Hutchison; Assistant Assessors, George H. Kelchner, Henry D. Knorr; Auditor, Lafayette Creasy.

FISHKILL.
 Constable, Jacob Geisinger. Supervisors, Benjamin McHenry, Joseph Coleman; School Directors, Harmon Kline, J. C. Runyan; Poor Overseers, J. B. Stokes, Hiram Bittenbender; Auditor, M. A. Ammerman; Assessor, Eli Robbins; Judge, John Sutton; Inspectors, Cyrus Robbins, C. B. McHenry; Town Clerk, Alton Ammerman.

GREENWOOD.
 Constable, Paxton Kline; Judge, Samuel Kiser. Supervisors, Samuel Alberson, William Robbins; Assessor, William Eyer. Ass't Assessors, Isaac Keler, Joseph R. Patton. Inspectors, George W. Derr, Jos. Haymon. Poor Overseers, Edward Henry, Samuel Gillespie. School Directors, Isaac Keler, Isaac Dawitt. Auditor, John Leggot.

HENLOCK.
 Justice of the Peace, Jacob Harris; Constable, Daniel Nishart; Assessor, Hugh D. McBride; Judge, David B. Wagner; Inspectors, Sanford Shoemaker, Henry Y. Slater; Supervisors, Elias Giger, Thomas J. Vandervale; Poor Overseers, Jesse Ohl, John Miller; School Directors, Gideon Stuber, Mathias J. Witteight; Assistant Assessors, John McReynolds, Marshal Shoemaker; Auditor, William H. Shoemaker.

JACKSON.
 Constable, Joshua Robbins. Assessor, Joshua Robbins; Assistant Assessors, Daniel Post, Iram Derr. Supervisors, Israel P. Heath, William E. Roberts; Judge, Frederick Will; Inspectors, Henry Hirlman, Daniel L. McHenry; School Directors, Henry Wagner, John F. Derr; Poor Overseers, Israel P. Heath, William L. Parks; Auditor, Jacob Langer; Town Clerk, George W. Farver.

LOCUST.
 Justice of the Peace, Peter K. Herbine; Constable, Simon Fitterman; Supervisors, Charles Mensch, Henry Helwig, Overseers of the Poor, Samuel L. Keiler; Judge, Wm. Osburn; Inspectors, Mayberry Snyder, C. Fetterman; School Directors, John Harner, Joseph Billig; Assessor, George Hower; Assistant Assessors, William Goodman, Jonas Fahringer; Auditor, Peter S. Helwig; Town Clerk, Daniel Stine.

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 Constable, Peter J. Lantz; Judge, Stephen Pohe; Inspectors, Lewis Eckroth, William Platt; Assessor, Samuel Seider; Assistant Assessors, Charles Klingerman, Henry Hatler; Supervisors, Isaac Andrews,

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LATE WAR NEWS.

General Grant will arrive in Washington either to-morrow or Wednesday, to begin his preparations for the eighth campaign against Richmond. He now has on the way east, large reinforcements for the Army of the Potomac, drawn from every western column. Thirty thousand men will thus be added to his force. Besides this, he will have full control of all military affairs in the east. Including the garrisons of Baltimore, Fortress Monroe, Norfolk and the Shenandoah, he will by the first of April muster about one hundred thousand white soldiers and fifteen thousand negroes. With these he is to make his advance against Lee, who has an available force of not less than one hundred thousand. The only Federal obstacles yet placed in Grant's way are the reluctance of the Senate to give General Smith a rank sufficient to enable him to command the Army of the Potomac (he being now a brigadier of volunteers) and Grant's ignorance of the eastern mode of warfare and the country in which he will operate. What greater obstacles Lincoln and Stanton will put in his way as soon as he begins to move—his meddlesome character being notorious—no one can tell.

There already numerous indications that Grant's principle advance against Richmond will be up the James river, either the Peninsula line from Fortress Monroe, or a march along the southern bank from Norfolk. A large force will at the same time operate from Fredericksburg or the present camp of the Federal army on the Rapidan. The Peninsula column and the one on the Rapidan will very probably be of nearly equal force, General Grant being famous for dividing his armies into different columns each directed against the same object. Whichever way he goes, however he will find an alert and active enemy and plenty of fortifications. He can scarcely begin his advance before the middle of April. The equinoctial storm is yet to come and for ten days or two weeks the roads will be bad. It took McClellan three weeks to transport his army to Yorktown, and Grant has not yet begun operations. If he leaves Washington undefended he may certainly expect interference from Lincoln, and if he lingers too long the Confederates may take the initiative out of his hands and fix the campaign to suit themselves. If Grant has already made his plans he may depend that the Confederates know them, for such intelligence travels to Richmond with marvelous rapidity. Taking all things into consideration, General Grant will have obstacles to encounter in his campaign, far more formidable than ever opposed him in the West. The siege of Richmond is not the siege of Vicksburg—Lee is not Pemberton, and the work-off at Washington is far too close for comfort.

It is at length ascertained that Alexandria, town on the Red river, is the object of the combined expeditions of Banks from New Orleans and McPherson from Vicksburg on transports, to concentrate at the mouth of Red river. A fleet of gun and mortar boats under Admiral Porter is already there.

We have authority for stating that not the slightest indignities have been offered to Colonel Dargren's body, which the Confederates are about sending to Fortress Monroe for his friends in the North.

An arrival from North Carolina, reports a slight skirmish near Newbern, but no serious collision.

There is nothing of importance from the army of the Potomac. The reported raids from the Fredericksburg and the Shenandoah valley prove to be canards. On Friday last the enemy assumed a very threatening appearance, but no serious attack was made. The camp is quiet again.

The Confederates are in large force at Rappahannock, near Chatham. They occupied the town but a short time since.

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CURE FOR THE SPOTTED FEVER.—A correspondent of the *Independent Republican*, Montrose, suggests the following cure for Spotted Fever. He says, hearing of the ravages that black or spotted fever is making in your county and vicinity, prompts me to let the people of Susquehanna county know of a remedy that saved many lives in Vermont over fifty years ago. The same disease broke out there, and proved fatal, until one case occurred in which no doctor could be had. They tried sweating the patient by boiling hemlock boughs and placing the patient over the steam, and giving him hemlock tea to drink, both hot and strong—which soon produced Perspiration. All that followed this prescription got well, and hardly a family went to bed without a good quantity of hemlock boughs that could be used in case of necessity. The old fireplace and five pail kettles were in use there. But I expect Yankee ingenuity will devise some means with more modern household utensils to raise steam. LEVI WELLS, La Grange, Iowa Feb. 29, 1864.

Seven thousand out of thirteen thousand males have perished in one corral at Chattanooga, owing to the lack of food and proper treatment.

Governor BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, has written to the President, protesting against the enrollment of negroes, and giving notice that he will enforce the State laws in the matter. Kentucky, he says, having proving her loyalty, must be treated as a loyal state, and her constitution and laws respected.

Our forces around Newbern, N. C., are making successful raids in that country, capturing guerrillas, tobacco, horses, mules, cotton, and other materials belonging to the rebels.

The quota of New York under the last two calls is ninety-five thousand. Forty-five thousand is expected to be drafted in each of these States.

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The literature of this number is "Our Ned," "Above the Clouds by Night," illustrated by a striking engraving; "Fore-and-aft-ings," by Clara Augusta; "Mistaken Duty," by Ida Mason; "Good-by," by Mrs. L. J. Rittenhouse; "Mabel's Mission," "Jenny Morris's Trip to California," by Mrs. Margaret Hoemer; "The Transformed Village," illustrated by an engraving, &c. The Novelties, Work-Table and Flower Department are all illustrated by finely executed wood cuts.

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CURE FOR THE SPOTTED FEVER.—A correspondent of the *Independent Republican*, Montrose, suggests the following cure for Spotted Fever. He says, hearing of the ravages that black or spotted fever is making in your county and vicinity, prompts me to let the people of Susquehanna county know of a remedy that saved many lives in Vermont over fifty years ago. The same disease broke out there, and proved fatal, until one case occurred in which no doctor could be had. They tried sweating the patient by boiling hemlock boughs and placing the patient over the steam, and giving him hemlock tea to drink, both hot and strong—which soon produced Perspiration. All that followed this prescription got well, and hardly a family went to bed without a good quantity of hemlock boughs that could be used in case of necessity. The old fireplace and five pail kettles were in use there. But I expect Yankee ingenuity will devise some means with more modern household utensils to raise steam. LEVI WELLS, La Grange, Iowa Feb. 29, 1864.

Seven thousand out of thirteen thousand males have perished in one corral at Chattanooga, owing to the lack of food and proper treatment.

Governor BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, has written to the President, protesting against the enrollment of negroes, and giving notice that he will enforce the State laws in the matter. Kentucky, he says, having proving her loyalty, must be treated as a loyal state, and her constitution and laws respected.

Our forces around Newbern, N. C., are making successful raids in that country, capturing guerrillas, tobacco, horses, mules, cotton, and other materials belonging to the rebels.

The quota of New York under the last two calls is ninety-five thousand. Forty-five thousand is expected to be drafted in each of these States.

LATE WAR NEWS.

General Grant will arrive in Washington either to-morrow or Wednesday, to begin his preparations for the eighth campaign against Richmond. He now has on the way east, large reinforcements for the Army of the Potomac, drawn from every western column. Thirty thousand men will thus be added to his force. Besides this, he will have full control of all military affairs in the east. Including the garrisons of Baltimore, Fortress Monroe, Norfolk and the Shenandoah, he will by the first of April muster about one hundred thousand white soldiers and fifteen thousand negroes. With these he is to make his advance against Lee, who has an available force of not less than one hundred thousand. The only Federal obstacles yet placed in Grant's way are the reluctance of the Senate to give General Smith a rank sufficient to enable him to command the Army of the Potomac (he being now a brigadier of volunteers) and Grant's ignorance of the eastern mode of warfare and the country in which he will operate. What greater obstacles Lincoln and Stanton will put in his way as soon as he begins to move—his meddlesome character being notorious—no one can tell.

There already numerous indications that Grant's principle advance against Richmond will be up the James river, either the Peninsula line from Fortress Monroe, or a march along the southern bank from Norfolk. A large force will at the same time operate from Fredericksburg or the present camp of the Federal army on the Rapidan. The Peninsula column and the one on the Rapidan will very probably be of nearly equal force, General Grant being famous for dividing his armies into different columns each directed against the same object. Whichever way he goes, however he will find an alert and active enemy and plenty of fortifications. He can scarcely begin his advance before the middle of April. The equinoctial storm is yet to come and for ten days or two weeks the roads will be bad. It took McClellan three weeks to transport his army to Yorktown, and Grant has not yet begun operations. If he leaves Washington undefended he may certainly expect interference from Lincoln, and if he lingers too long the Confederates may take the initiative out of his hands and fix the campaign to suit themselves. If Grant has already made his plans he may depend that the Confederates know them, for such intelligence travels to Richmond with marvelous rapidity. Taking all things into consideration, General Grant will have obstacles to encounter in his campaign, far more formidable than ever opposed him in the West. The siege of Richmond is not the siege of Vicksburg—Lee is not Pemberton, and the work-off at Washington is far too close for comfort.

It is at length ascertained that Alexandria, town on the Red river, is the object of the combined expeditions of Banks from New Orleans and McPherson from Vicksburg on transports, to concentrate at the mouth of Red river. A fleet of gun and mortar boats under Admiral Porter is already there.