

STAR OF THE NORTH



W. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16th, 1864.
R. M. PETERSON & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, are duly authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions and advertising for the Star of the North, published at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Penna.

For President in 1864,
GEORGE B. MCCELLAN,
Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention.

New Revenue Bill.

The Legislature previous to adjournment enacted an important law designed to increase the revenue of the State.

The measure has been approved by the Governor and is now a law. It provides that all railroads, canals and other transportation companies in the State shall pay two cents per ton on the products of mines carried upon them; three cents upon the products of the forest or the farm, and five cents on merchandise and other articles.

Every private banker and broker, and every bank and savings institution and deposit and trust company, gas, bridge, insurance company, and building, manufacturing, mechanical, mining and other company, doing business within the Commonwealth shall pay annually a tax of three per cent of its net earnings.

The corporations liable to duty under the law are required under a heavy penalty to make, through their President or Treasurer, quarterly returns under oath to the Auditor General of the amount of business done. Payments are to be made to the State Treasurer.

The present amendment on State tax of five per cent for payment fifteen days before the last of September on each year, is no longer allowed, but the Auditor General is directed to add five per cent to all State taxes hereafter remaining unpaid after the last of August.

The same law also imposes an income tax upon persons holding office in the State by appointment of the Governor, or elected under the provisions of any law of the State, when the salary exceeds six hundred dollars two per cent, exceeding twenty five hundred dollars five per cent.

The above taxes are in addition to those now imposed by law, and will largely increase the revenue of the State.

ANOTHER GRAND HUMBO.—The "loyal" ladies of Washington have formed an organization called "The Ladies' National Convention," the pledge of which is as follows:—For three years, or for the war, we pledge ourselves to each other and the country to purchase no imported article of apparel. These "loyal" ladies are also to wear a badge consisting of a black bow, with wings extended, worn with a tri-colored ribbon a little in front of the left shoulder. It is worthy of note that the badge is black. This is the most appropriate thing we see about the affair. As these ladies propose to dress in livery woolen in order to force on their white sisters of the South all the horrors of negro equality and miscegenation, we consider it highly proper that the colors under which they sail should be black.

The editor of the Junonia Sentinel lost his pocket book recently, containing one hundred dollars and a railroad pass. The wonder is not so much that he lost that amount as to how he came to possess it.—*Holldayburg Standard.*

We don't pity him in the least for he had no business with that much. Had he been a shoddy contractor he would have been in favor of petitioning the Government to refund it, but he, a Democratic editor, deserves to lose it. It was certainly disloyal for him to have so much money.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial says: "The friends of Mr. Lincoln hereabouts have done all in their power to oppose any postponement of the Baltimore Convention, and they are now sanguine that there will be no deviation from the original programme. Meanwhile, those opposed to Mr. Lincoln's reelection, finding that they cannot bring about a postponement of the Convention, are busily engaged in getting up the Convention which is to be held at Cleveland, Ohio on the 20th of May, and they are advising all who agree with them that the Administration should be 'reconstructed,' not to take any part in the meetings for choice of delegates to Baltimore."

LINCOLN'S TRAVELED ADVISOR.—On the reception of the news from Grant's army, Mr. Lincoln issued his usual royal notice for the people to fall down and praise God. There is one peculiarity in this edict.—He addresses himself to "The Friends of Union and Liberty," that is, "The Friends of Union and Nigger Liberty," or, in other words, Abolitionists! Old Abe's order, therefore, should be slightly amended as follows:—"To the Friends of a Mongrel Union, Nigger Liberty and White Slavery." This would be the exact truth. As it stands, however, it is addressed only to Abolitionists, and as those are the only persons who have any right to pray for the success of an Abolition war, Old Abe showed extreme good sense in addressing himself particularly to them.

In the United States Senate the other day Mr. Chandler said he was free from the prevalent disease of "Constitution on the brain." It would be more to his credit, and also to the credit of Michigan and the country, if he was free from whisky in the brain.—*Newburyport Herald.*

An Extract from a Soldier's Letter.

"We expect to move on Monday or Tuesday (May 3d or 4th inst.) if the weather continues fine. Burnside's corps has joined us, making this army about 120,000 strong, being larger than it ever was before. Burnside has 200 Indians and about 8,000 negroes. The latter will be used to guard the railroads, prisoners &c., and in that manner may be of some use.

Somehow you people at home have an unwholesome fear of Death. There might be some excuse for it, if it was an occasional circumstance, but as every person must die sooner or later, I don't see why so much dread need be felt for the event. By dying now, perhaps, many years of unhappiness might be saved. The fact is, a person at 30 is just as unwilling to become dead as at 20. To speak plainly I would rather be at the battle-field, without a moment's pain or anguish, than be racked with spotted fever, or any other modern disease. Our system of education is wrong in this, that it teaches us to look upon Death as an evil. If there were no death, account would have to be made of it, and a good man would wait in vain for the Heaven he desires to attain. The Hindu widow who joy burns herself on the funeral pyre, and many a mother thankfully casts her child into the crocodile's mouth. The devotee gladly casts himself under the care of the juggernaut, and the martyr sings joyfully under the most intense torture. This proves conclusively that education, or custom, is the real foundation for this unreasonable dread. I blame our ministers much for teaching the same thing, when they say that real happiness comes after death, yet dread the approach of happiness in this manner. Again, mother, if friends know each other hereafter, what is the difference if you go before your son or your son before you? I am induced to write thus because many think it an awful thing to die, when it is merely a stoppage of breath,—a rest for the weary, and the real commencement of our existence."

Firing on Men, Women and Children.

The Chicago papers publish Alexandria (Red River) news, via Cairo, May 5d. One telegram says: Hot war may be expected between here and the mouth of the river, and the scenes that have taken place on the Mississippi may be enacted on Red River. Plantations will doubtless be destroyed indiscriminately, and the torch and cannon be applied to the innocent and guilty alike. Gunboat Nineteen was fired into 15 miles above Port de Rosay, as she was conveying a transport. Nobody was hurt yesterday, the steamer Superior was fired into, twenty five miles below here; with cannon and musketry. Three men were killed and eleven wounded. They were soldiers belonging to the Third Rhode Island Cavalry. A gunboat came to the relief of the Superior, and shelled the woods for miles. Soldiers went ashore and fired some buildings in retaliation. Lieutenant Colonel Parker, Third Rhode Island Cavalry, gave orders to his men, on the Superior, to fire on every white man, woman or child seen on the shore as the boat came up. The order was executed. Two or three unarmed citizens, riding along the shore about fifteen miles below here, waved their hats to the boat as a friendly recognition, but were fired upon and fell from their horses. Houses were shelled along the river. The banks of the Red River are steep and the river narrow. The high levees protect guerrillas with a complete breastwork. Transport hereafter will go accompanied by gunboats. The Superior was also fired into with cannon at Tunica Landing on the east side of the Mississippi River, fifteen miles below the mouth of Red River. Twelve shells were thrown at her. Eleven struck and went diagonally through her cabin. One shell went through her pilot house. The Superior was very roughly handled. Five cannon shots and shells struck her on the way up here, and a hundred musket balls.

Almost a Murder by an Insane Woman.

An insane woman named Northrop, residing in Franklin twp., attacked and nearly murdered Mrs. Weston, (wife of the late Dr. Weston.) a few days since. It appears that Mrs. W. and the deranged woman met on the road, when the latter said that she was then going to kill John, (Mrs. W.'s son), and as Mrs. Weston turned to leave her, was struck a blow on the head with a club which fell her to the ground. She was then beaten and pounded by the crazy woman, until it is supposed she was left for dead. When Mrs. Weston was discovered, she was completely covered with blood, and had several cuts about the head. At last accounts she was slowly recovering. Mrs. Weston is a very mild, lady like woman, and had never given her assailant any cause for the cruel treatment.—*Bradford Reporter.*

The Bird Law.—The Village Record

notifies a case where a lad was brought before an alderman in West Chester, last week; and fined for violating the bird law. It was shown that the boy had been destroying birds, by two or three witnesses. The alderman gave him some good advice on the subject of destroying birds at this season of the year. We note this case for the general information of all—as well as wish to protect insectivorous birds as those who seek to destroy them.

Gen. Dick Taylor captured from General Bank's train two wagons loaded with paper collars. The facious rebel returned them under a flag of truce, saying, "I have boiled, fried, baked and stewed these things, and can do nothing with them. We cannot eat them. They are luxury for which we have no use, and I would like, therefore, to exchange them for a like quantity of hard tack."

Another Fire.—Our town was again aroused by the cry of fire, on Sunday morning last. The slaughter-house of Lazarus Moyer, supposed to have been set on fire, was burned down and several head of cattle and sheep were consumed with it.—*Danville American & Democrat.*

The Losses in Virginia.

Whatever may be the result of the campaign in Virginia, it is certain that Lieutenant General Grant's peculiar tactics will insure the greatest possible sacrifice of life. He evidently relies less upon strategic combinations than hard fighting. It was by this method that he won Fort Donelson, which first made him prominent. Then, with a largely superior force, his attacks were repeated, until the Confederates, from pure exhaustion, surrendered. The army that he is now fighting, however, are veteran soldiers, with powers of resistance and endurance equal to his own; and may it not be possible that he will exhaust the strength and destroy the morale of his troops by continuous assaults against fortified positions which might be won by strategy.

The series of battles fought during the past week were among the most sanguinary of the war; and it is not an unreasonable estimate to place his losses already at forty thousand men. Indeed, it probably exceeds that amount. The mortality in musketry battles is far greater than when artillery is used. In a conflict of this character the usual estimated loss is one per centum killed, to three and a half or four per centum wounded. It will be remembered that the great battles of Thursday and Friday in the wilderness were fought at musketry range, and but little artillery used. The number of Federals wounded in those engagements, is said to have been fifteen thousand. The loss in killed, therefore, would reach nearly four thousand. The conflicts that have followed seem to be less bloody. The very heavy loss of general officers indicates desperate fighting. Up to this time the Federals have lost Generals Sedgwick, Wadsworth, Owens, Rice, Robinson, and Stevenson, killed; Webb, Barlow, Getty, Morris, and Baxter, wounded; and Talbot, Neil, Shaler, and Seymour, prisoners.—*New York Daily News.*

Lt. Col. Orr, of the 84th P. V., was killed in the late fight near Spotsylvania Court House. His body was brought home, at Muncey, a few days since, for interment. He was commanding this veteran Regiment, in the absence of Colonel Bowman, who has been on detached service for some time. Col. Orr was one of the first members of this Regiment, an excellent soldier, and a man in every respect. He leaves a young wife and small family, besides many connections and friends, to mourn his loss. He is one among the many valuable young Democrats who have laid down their lives in this accursed rebellion.

The Republican of last week treated its readers with news of most cheering character—the taking of Richmond by Ben Butler and the demolishing of Fort Darling.—Now, the fact is, neither place has yet been taken by our arms, and before that is accomplished we may look for more hard fighting. But the Republican will not inform its readers of the incorrectness of the war news as published last week. This is the second time the Republican had Richmond taken. Many of its readers in the country will not be the wiser unless they read some Democratic paper. They will soon begin to think that the Rebels have a good many Richmonds.

The Republican last week had something to say about "cooperheads," "traitors at heart," &c. Now Thomas Dunn has never proved his loyalty except to women! He is a bright specimen to be calling his neighbors glandering names, accusing them of sympathizing with the men who are trying to destroy the Government. This is yet a question with the people, who those men are that are destroying the government, whether they are Lincoln and party or Jerry Davis. So far Lincoln, the Government, has not brought one single State back into the Union, but has, through his proclamations, driven several out. The rebellion, in his hands, has grown at a fearful rate! If he is trying to restore the Union as it was, under the Constitution as it is, he had better adopt some different policy; especially, after having prosecuted the war over three years, killing so many men and piling up such a huge debt, without any good results.

DROWNED.—A boy about nine years of age, son of Mary Ann Gettison, was drowned in the Susquehanna River at Catwissa, on Friday, the 6th inst.

His clothing worn at the time was a check shirt, dark pants and a light round about and no shoes. Any person finding the said boy will confer a great favor upon his mother by giving her the information, so that she may obtain it.

TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—ALL SOLDIERS who have been discharged by reason of wounds received in any battle, and who have not received the One Hundred Dollars Bounty, can receive the same now at once, by applying either in person or by letter, at the Military and Naval Agency, No. 427 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH E. DEVITT & Co. PRIZE MONEY.—A full list of all Prizes payable to date can be seen at the offices. These and all other claims against the Government promptly collected.
May 18, 1864.—2t

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—Col. J. G. Fries keeps constantly on hand and for sale, at the Recorder's office in Bloomsburg, "The Constitution of the United States," and 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.

BE WISE BY TIMES.

Do not tulle with your health, constitution and character. If you are suffering with any disease for which Helmbold's extra Buxin is recommended, Try it! Try it! Try it! It will cure you, Save Long Suffering, allaying Pain and Inflammation, and will restore you to Health and Parity, at little expense, and no exposure. Cut out the Advertisement in another column, and call or send for it.

Beware of Counterfeits!
Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. Cures Guaranteed.
May 18, 1864.—1m

LATE WAR NEWS.

FROM MONDAY AND TUESDAY'S PAPERS.

The Confederates in front of Gen. Grant have taken up a new line of defence just south of the Po, and twenty miles from the North Anna. On Friday there was no fighting. Gen. Butler has advanced to Fort Darling and begun a siege, and Gen. Sheridan has joined him.

The battle at Spotsylvania which was fought on Thursday last is now fully explained. The Confederate general Lee sent a flank attack on Spotsylvania; the western flank on the Po, which at that point runs a short distance south, afterwards curving around in the rear of the town. Burnside was on the Federal eastern flank; Wright, west of Burnside, and further west of Wright, General Hancock, who had been in reserve, marched forward just before daylight between Burnside and Wright, and surprised the enemy's eastern flank. In the Confederate works a little creek ran between this eastern flank and the rest of their position, making a low gap. Hancock surprised the Confederates troops who held a sort of mound in front of this creek, and it proved an easy capture. Thirty cannon were taken, with between three and four thousand prisoners. This opened Thursday's battle. Hancock advanced to the creek, and sent the cannon and sending them to the rear. Before he could secure the others, however, the enemy made a strenuous attack to regain their lost ground. The cannon lay in the low gap where the creek ran, on ground alternately in the possession of the two armies. To assist Hancock, General Burnside, on the extreme left, was sent into action, and Warren, on the right, opened a heavy cannonade. Burnside was repulsed with heavy losses, and does not appear to have gained any ground, or been engaged with the enemy. Warren, however, then sent to Hancock's assistance, and the contest raged around the twelve cannon. The Confederates, however, succeeded in recapturing all of them. In front of Warren on the western flank an artillery duel was kept up for some time, but without decided charge. His corps advanced and for a moment, captured the enemy's works, but the Confederates receiving reinforcements, Warren was ultimately outflanked and compelled to move his line eastward until he was close to the position occupied by Wright and Hancock on their advance. When the sun set the Federal line was not more than two miles long, a considerable contraction being caused on the west, by the attack on Warren. At nine o'clock the contest closed, Hancock holding possession of the mound he had taken, but the Confederates still retaining the remainder of their works. About midnight the Confederates began to cannonade upon Hancock's troops which was replied to. The picket lines were strengthened and an attack feared. At three o'clock however the cannonade ceased, and the number of guns captured and retained by Hancock was eighteen, all of them bearing the mark of the United States.

Spotsylvania like many Virginia towns, is but a very small village at the junction of two or three creeks. The battle fought on Tuesday took place a mile north of the town. A mile and a half east of the town is a house called the Block House. Two parallel roads, one from the Block House and one from Spotsylvania, run south south-west across the Po. The bridges where these roads cross the stream are about three miles from the battle-field. About seven o'clock, on Friday morning, the pickets reported that the Confederates had retreated. They withdrew carrying their baggage and nearly all their wounded with them, along these two roads. General Hancock was ordered to follow and found them just beyond the Po, entrenched in a new position on its southern bank. Their retreat had been in all about four miles. The Federal army was then moved up to Spotsylvania Court House, and that place was made Grant's headquarters. Hancock with the advance was on the river's edge. Owing to the heavy rains of Wednesday night and Thursday, the roads were very heavy, and these movements were made with difficulty. Secretary Stanton telegraphs that on Friday there was no fighting.

Our latest intelligence from Spotsylvania is to halt past six on Saturday morning. Up to that time there had been no fighting. It was the intention of General Grant to send a flanking party east of General Lee's position to attempt to cut him off from his base of supplies. Whether this happened or not is not known. No firing was heard at Fredericksburg on Saturday, and it is presumed there was no contest. The wind being very strong from the north-east on Saturday, however, blowing directly from Fredericksburg to the field, there might have been a contest without the advance being heard. General Lee at last accounts presented a strong front, and showed a determination to hold his new position on the Po. The roads were still heavy, as rain fell in torrents on Friday, and this may have prevented an attack by Grant.

Reinforcements, variously estimated at from twelve to twenty-five thousand have been sent to General Grant, and about fourteen thousand wounded have already arrived in Washington. Eight thousand prisoners have been captured from the enemy since these battles began. The loss of battle suffered by the enemy on Thursday was six miles south of Chancellorville, and nine miles south of the Rappahannock at United States Ford. Their new line is thirteen miles from the Rappahannock. From Spotsylvania to Hanover Junction is twenty four miles and to the North Anna is twenty one miles. From Spotsylvania to Chickamauga is forty-seven miles. South of the Po and between it and the North Anna, there are various streams all about the size of the Po and running through a similar country. First come the Taz; then the Mat; then the East Northeast creek; then the Great river; then the Little river; then the Little Newfound river and the South Anna. The two armies now confront each other on the Po, that river running between them.

General Sheridan's cavalry raid began on last Monday. He passed to the south of the Confederate position at Spotsylvania, and then south to the North Anna river. At Beaver Dam, ten miles west of Hanover Junction, he cut the Virginia Central Railroad, destroying a large quantity of provisions and several trains of cars; besides releasing three hundred slaves. He crossed the Federal prisoners. He crossed the railroad at Beaver Dam, then turned south, then turned west to the South Anna; then turning cut the railroad and destroying provisions. He then marched south towards Richmond, having several contents with the enemy. He crossed the south of the Chickamauga, found the Confederate works surrounding Richmond very strong, penetrated to within six miles of the town, and then re-crossed the Chickamauga to Mechanicsville. Here he had another severe contest, and marched down the Chickamauga to Bottom's bridge, crossed over, and passing below Richmond, he reached the James river just below Malvern Hill, effecting a junction with General Butler. Sheridan's force contained nearly all the cavalry of Grant's army.

There is very little definite intelligence from General Butler. In our own dispatches he says he has laid siege to the land side of Drury's Bluff on which Fort Darling is situated. He is about ten miles from Richmond. His cavalry are reported to have destroyed a bridge on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, over the head waters of the Appomattox, and twenty-five miles west-south-west of Richmond.

General Sigel has not cut the Lynchburg railroad. He has not been south of Woodstock, which is a short distance from Worcester. The Confederates in that quarter appear to have a force which controls Sigel's movements.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening April 28th, 1864, at the house of Moore Creveling, Esq., near Esby, by Rev. E. A. Sharratt, Mr. NORMAN WALTER, of Ashland, and Miss ELIZABETH FOWLER, of Esby, Columbia Co., Pa. were united in matrimony. Mr. Norman was born in Limestone twp., Montour co., the 11th of April, by Rev. Mr. Huxton. Mr. Joseph C. Smith, of Madison twp., Columbia co., and Miss Jane Henderson, of the former place.

DIED.

In Benton twp., Col. county, on Saturday May 7th, 1864, Wm. Cole, Esq., an excellent citizen and one of the Pioneers of that portion of our county—aged 62 years 8 months and 22 days.

In Bloomsburg, on Tuesday 10th, Mrs. ELIZABETH JONES, wife of Mr. Eli Jones, in the 42d year of her age.

In Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, on or about the middle of April last, Mrs. SUSAN HART aged about 38 years.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT,	\$1 70	BUTTER,	30
RYE,	1 25	EGGS,	17
ORN, new,	1 25	TALLOW,	12
75 LARD, per lb.	10		
BUCKWHEAT,	75	POTATOES,	70
Flour pr. bbl.	7 50	DRY APPLES	50
CLOVESEED	5 50	HAMS,	20

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Premature Ejaculation, Decay and Youthful Error, Actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge), the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau St., New York.
May 18, 1864.—3m

LEGISLATIVE.

To the Democratic Electors of Columbia County: The undersigned, acknowledging with gratitude past evidence of your generous confidence, would respectfully announce; that at the solicitation of many valued Democrats, he will be a Candidate for the LEGISLATURE in the District composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, at the ensuing General Election, in accordance with the usage of the District Electoral College, being governed alone by the decision of the Columbia County Democratic Convention.

LEVI L. TATE,
Bloomsburg, May 18, 1864.—22 p.

Candidate for Assembly.
At the solicitation of many friends, I would announce to the voters of Columbia County, that I will be a candidate for ASSEMBLY, at the approaching general election, subject to the decision of the Columbia county Democratic Convention.

Wm H. JACOBY.
Bloomsburg, May 11, 1864.

Candidate for Sheriff.
MARTIN A. AMMERMAN, of Fishing Creek township, are authorized to announce, will be a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the approaching General Election, subject to the decision of the Columbia county Democratic convention.
May 4, 1864. 22 p.

Candidate for Sheriff.
SAMUEL SNYDER, of Millin township, are authorized to announce, will be a candidate for SHERIFF, at the approaching General Election, subject to the decision of the Columbia county Democratic Convention.
(May 4, 1864. 22 p.)

NOTICE TO THE TAX COLLECTORS.
NOTICE is hereby given to all Collectors of State, County, and Dog Tax, and Militia Fines, holding unpaid Duplicates for 1863 and previous years, that they are strictly required to settle and pay to the County Treasurer, on Saturday the 28th of May inst., or write for their immediate collection, will be placed in the hands of the Sheriff.

C. H. HESS,
ROHR MEHENRY,
T. J. VANDERSLICE,
Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office,
Bloomsburg, May 18, 1864.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Susan HART, late Susan Peterman, Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Abraham Young, who resides in Benton township, Columbia county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are required to present them to the undersigned for settlement, and those indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment to,

ABRAHAM YOUNG,
Benton, May 18, 1864.—2t

E. J. THORNTON, PAPER DEALER.

HAS RECEIVED A LOT OF NEW WALL PAPER, of various styles, at his establishment on Main Street, below Market, Bloomsburg, which he will sell at reasonable prices.

E. J. THORNTON.
Bloomsburg, May 4, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of James B. Gibson, of Greenwood twp., Columbia County, &c.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of James B. Gibson, of Greenwood township, Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Abraham Young, Esq., residing in Benton township, and county aforesaid. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make immediate payment to,

ABRAHAM YOUNG, Admr.
Benton twp., April 13, 1864. 22.

ATTENTION!

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 connected with following said calling, as the fine 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.

TREASURER'S SALE

OF
UNSEATED LANDS.
AGREEABLY to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, entitled an Act directing the mode of selling Unseated Lands for taxes, and other purposes, passed the 13th day of March, 1815, and the further acts and amendments thereto, passed the 13th day of March, 1817, 25th March, 1821, and 9th March, 1847, the Treasurer of the County of Columbia, hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the County, Road, School, Poor and State Taxes on the following tracts of Unseated Lands, situate in Columbia county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole or such parts of tract as will pay the taxes and costs chargeable thereon will be sold at the COURT HOUSE, in Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, on the 18th day of June, 1864, being the second Monday, and to be continued by adjournment, from day to day for arrangement of taxes due said county, and the cost accrued on each tract respectively.

WARRANTS OR OWNERS.

BEAVER TWP.

Acres.		Dol.	Cts.
400.	Sarah A. Caffran,	17.	60.
25.	Isaac Davis,	1.	12.
300.	Elias Miller,	13.	20.
100.	George Noyes,	4.	40.
200.	Catherine Noyes,	8.	80.
40.	Moses Schlicher,	1.	76.
125.	Lewis Elder,	8.	20.

BRIARCREEK.

18.	Solomon Bower, St.,	2.	82.
100.	Reuben Blish,	2.	59.
180.	Christopher Bender,	4.	65.
28.	William Clem,	5.	25.
70.	Henry Deitrick,	7.	24.
10.	John Dock,	1.	00.
10.	William Evans,	1.	04.
21.	James Evans,	2.	73.
33.	Oliver Edge,	8.	88.
10.	Philip Freas,	1.	30.
23.	Rhoney Gardenhouse,	60.	
533.	Nathaniel Headley,	13.	49.
300.	John King,	7.	77.
100.	S. L. Peter,	2.	59.
7.	Augustus B. Pearce,	19.	
100.	John Rhinard,	2.	59.
6.	Jacob Siler,	1.	19.
46.	Samuel H. Smith,	1.	14.
64.	John H. Sult,	12.	28.
427.	John Shaffer,	35.	
14.	Samuel J. Bell,	44.	
14.	do do	35.	
3.	do do	19.	

CONYNGHAM.

441.	Ebenezer Branham,	124.	36.
406.	John Young,	36.	92.
429.	Nathaniel Brown,	40.	41.
150.	Nathaniel Brown,	37.	60.
180.	Peter Baughman,	18.	80.
377.	Robert Jordan,	78.	11.
285.	Andrew Porter,	80.	27.
3120.	Thomas Ruston,	11.	28.
3380.	Mary Ruston,	35.	72.
403.	Lewis Walker,	85.	45.
386.	William Fennell,	52.	50.
100.	Johnson Beasley,	62.	73.
384.	George Bickham,	27.	60.
384.	Thomas Hiltzimer,	62.	73.
384.	Robert Hiltzimer,	216.	55.
384.	William Shannon,	216.	55.
250.	Amos Wickersham,	47.	06.
136.	Paxton Kline & Sharpless,		