

STAR OF THE NORTH



W. M. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.
DOONSBURG, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25th, 1864.
S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York...

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

PRESIDENT.
GEORGE B. MCLELLAN, OF NEW JERSEY.
VICE PRESIDENT.
GEORGE H. PENDLETON, OF OHIO.
FOR CONGRESS.
COL. VICTOR E. PIOLLET, OF BRADFORD.

Bring Out Every Vote.
The election for member of Congress and County offices, will come off on TUESDAY OCTOBER 11th. Let our friends have a Committee in each school district to bring out the voters...

Assess the Soldiers.—The friends of the Soldiers should bear in mind that, in order to secure a vote, every non-commissioned officer and soldier who is a legal voter, must be assessed with a county tax of ten cents, and the usual tax is to be assessed on every commissioned officer...

The Abolitionists attempt to justify their barbarous and unconstitutional negro policy on the ground that it hurts the rebels.—Therefore, they argue, it must be right.—This new philosophy of theirs is really quite encouraging to men of small muscle and little courage. If I fall out with my neighbor and we come to a fistfight, in which his superior pluck and science and harder knuckles demolish me, I am not without my remedy. I can pinch his baby, black and blue, while it is out riding in his carriage, and splash a little sly mud on his wife's best dress...

The difference between Gen. McCLELLAN and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in one respect, is this: McClellan is for the Union unconditionally while Lincoln is for the Union conditionally. The Union cannot be restored, under this administration, until every negro is set free. Mr. Lincoln has said he would receive no propositions of peace, or for a settlement of the difficulty, unless they contained the "abandonment of slavery."

McClellan proposes to give them all the rights they are entitled to under the Constitution and see if he cannot bring them back without any more loss of life and bloodshed. This has not yet been experimented upon by Lincoln, but proclamation after proclamation has been issued, under the plea of military necessity, which have all been calculated to further widen the breach between the two parties. This rebellion has grown amazingly large under Lincoln's culture!

The Abolitionists oppose Gen. George B. McClellan for President on the ground that he is a better Union man than Abraham Lincoln; he is unconditionally for the Union while their candidate is like Mr. Davis; he is for the Union if he can have it his own way. Lincoln would have a reconstructed Union without slavery, otherwise he would be willing to "let the Union slide." Davis wants the Confederacy; nothing else will suit him. So you see there is very little difference in the two Presidents. There is no question about it, they are both working for the same object, and continuance of their policy must eventually bring out their desired result, a dissolution of the Union. McClellan is the only man just now who can make peace and bring back the old Union.

ESOT. C. B. BROOKWAY, of our County, who has been at home for some weeks past, as an invalid, having partially recovered, started on Friday two weeks since, for the front at Petersburg. His health is still quite precarious, but like all the McClellan men, he is ever willing to "take the responsibility." Success to Lieut. Brookway.—Democrat, 24th inst.

The Copperheads of this county voted solid against the right of the Union soldiers to vote. Yet they applaud the last plank of the Chicago platform, which condemns Mr. Lincoln for not allowing rebel soldiers from the border States to return home and vote.—Columbia County Republican.

The Abolition press are always ready to pervert the truth when misrepresentation or a lie will best suit their purpose. The irresponsible editor of the Republican of this place, week after week, feeds his readers with such trash as the above, which is nothing but falsehood from first to last. Very few of his readers take any other paper and, as a matter of course, regard all it contains as true. This, in a measure, is it is not attributing too much to an empty vessel, will account for the minds of the Abolitionists in this county being so terribly poisoned towards the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the administration to its duty in respect to our fellow citizens who now and long have been prisoners, and are now in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common honesty.

Does this sound much like finding fault with Mr. Lincoln "for not allowing Rebel Soldiers from the border States to return home and vote?" If the Republican maintains that "our fellow citizens" are "rebel soldiers," then we shall hand its editor over to the keepers of the lunatic asylum at once and be done with him. But it seems to us that this administration party have did little else but lie, and plunder the Government, ever since they came into power. They were going to economize in the affairs of our Government! They were going to pay off our little debt and make no more! Yes, they, too, were going to bless the country with a high protective tariff! This promise they have kept well! Their tariff protects every article of daily consumption so well that the laboring classes can scarcely procure the necessities of life. When a man must work a whole day for two yards of muslin or three pounds of butter, it is high time we once more have a Democratic administration. A change is absolutely necessary. The question is one of life or starvation and ruin!

All kinds of stories are and will be circulated about our candidates for President and Vice President between this and the election, for the purpose of deceiving Democrats into the support of the Abolition candidates. Pay no attention to them, all will be well, and the Democratic candidates will be triumphantly elected. The present administration has been a failure, one of misrule and calamity, and brought us upon the very brink of national ruin. Ask yourselves the question, will you continue such an administration in power for four years longer? Will you vote for four years more bloodshed? Will you by your support favor the continuance of high taxes and more conscription? We think we hear every honest man—every man who feels an interest in the country which he lives—every man, woman and child that feels the pressure of these pinching times—proclaiming at the top of their voices, No! The whole country is eager for a change.

"Let every Unionist remember," says the Philadelphia Age, "that Abraham Lincoln announces that the abolition of slavery is the only basis upon which he will negotiate for peace." Let every Unionist remember, say we, that Jefferson Davis announces that the only basis upon which he will negotiate is the absolute and unconditional independence of the South.—Tribune.

Certainly! Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Davis are standing on the same platform. They are both hostile to the old Union. But the people, accepting General McClellan's patriotic declaration that "the Union is the one condition of peace," will vote for him, because he accepts the Union as it came from its framers, and is willing to make it the basis of negotiation for a lasting peace. That's what's the matter.

That's So.—If we want peace—if we desire to restore the Union and maintain the Constitution—if we believe these objects and ends can only, or best, be attained by peaceful measures,—we must have in the Presidential chair a man who is in favor of trying the efficacy of such peaceful measures. That man is Gen. McClellan.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE is a first-class publication; a perfect favorite among the Ladies possessing literary taste. Its literary productions are far superior to those contained in most Magazines. Arthur employs the very best talent. The plates are splendid and command for it due attention. Send and get it. Price heretofore has been \$2.00 a year. The publisher talks of raising it soon, or at the commencement of next volume. Published at Philadelphia, by T. S. ARTHUR & Co.

General Fremont's Letter.

The Presidential question has been simplified, but not materially changed, by Gen. Fremont's withdrawal from the canvass.—Nominally, though with a very bad grace, the Cleveland candidate resigns in favor of Mr. Lincoln; but, in reality, his withdrawal will scarcely affect the relative positions of the remaining candidates, or if it does, the advantage will be with the Democratic nominee. Those who brought General Fremont into the arena aimed a blow at Mr. Lincoln, and although it has failed of its full effect, they are aware that it will not be forgotten or forgiven. It is now too late for them to return to the fold with any hope of wiping out the record of their apostasy.—The fatted calf will not be killed for them, and they will rather cast their fortunes with McClellan than seek to patch up a hasty and hopeless reconciliation with the object of their deeper hostility.

General Fremont relied upon the votes of those Black Republicans who are thoroughly disgusted with Mr. Lincoln, and the fact of the withdrawal will not render their repugnance less intense. No enmity is more bitter than that of an alienated friend, and none more zealous than a renegade to oppose his former faith. Many Black Republicans flocked to the standard of General Fremont because they had been rebuffed and slighted in the distribution of the spoils and their disappointed avarice and ambition sought relief in a vindictive opposition.—Others were influenced by conscientious motives, having sufficiently appreciated Mr. Lincoln's character to be convinced that under his Administration the honor and welfare of the country would be sacrificed to the most unscrupulous ambition and the most obstinate folly. The votes of both classes will be given to the Chicago nominee, and the result of General Fremont's abdication will be to recruit the ranks of Mr. Lincoln's opponents. So far as the prosecution of the war is concerned, there has been no antagonism of sentiment between the candidates.

The Situation.

The Columbia county military force is not quite played out yet, as we learn from the Star that a portion of the army of occupation are encamped near Benton. We understand that Edward McHenry, a drafted man from Benton twp., was arrested on last Monday, making the third drafted man arrested by the military forces. The army succeeds much better in bagging peaceable citizens while lying in their beds, than in securing deserters, yet it required one or two Major Generals, with a lot of minor officers and a large force to perform this daring exploit. General Couch, who allowed the town of Chambersburg to be burnt without hardly making a show of resistance to the rebels, we believe is the prominent hero in this Columbia county affair. The truth is, this military magnate was most egregiously humbugged into believing the story of that 7 miles of fortifications, the tremendous fort, and the five brass cannon and 7,000 rebels, consequently he moved his army from the real rebels, to attack peaceable citizens. He did not let the fortifications, the fort, or the 3,000 Fishingcreek rebels, so to get out of the ridiculous scrape, he must needs make a haul of innocent men on some trumped up charge and thrust them into Lincoln's bastille. It is now said that the scowry Abolitionists of that section, who had a hand in this contemptible proceeding, are frightened at their work and request a company or two of soldiers to remain permanently there to protect them. No wonder they dread the future. Such wrongs are not easily forgotten by the sufferers. There is a day of retribution coming when these infernal scoundrels will get their deserts and it may come before they are aware of it.—Danville Intelligencer.

Sol. V. E. Piollet.

By reference to the proceedings of the Conference held at Bloomsburg recently, to nominate a candidate for Congress to represent the 13th Congressional District, to be found in another column, it will be seen that Col. VICTOR E. PIOLLET, of Bradford county has been chosen. In accordance therewith we have placed his name at our mast-head, and are determined to support him. The Colonel is well known to a large portion of our readers, and to them a comment upon his worth and talent is unnecessary, but to many in the District who are not acquainted with him, or his history, we would say that he is a fearless and unflinching Democrat, eloquent in speech and commanding in appearance, and as a representative in Congress, would be the "right man in the right place." Being well acquainted with the history of our country from its foundation, he unites the quality of being posted to that of a sound thinker and profound logician. In these trying times, we want men to fill responsible positions who are made of the "right stuff," and we urge upon the Democracy to take this important fact into consideration. The Abolition party have placed on their ticket the name of Hon. U. MEXCER, whom we all know to be a person of worth, and an esteemed personal friend and powerful opponent, and hence all should see the necessity of being on the alert and doing all in their power to give our party prestige in the impending conflict. The great principles of Democracy must be upheld and sustained.—To do this all must vote for Col. V. E. PIOLLET for Congress.—Sullivan county Democrat.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S MAGAZINE AND GAZETTE OF FASHION.

This popular publication has made its appearance on our table, filled with its more than usual variety of interesting matter. The large double fashion plates attract considerable attention. They are not surpassed by any Magazine, and are worth alone more than the price of it. The reading is of the most choice; the productions of our ablest and most popular authors. There is no work published that contains more reading or more plates than Frank Leslie's Magazine. Send for it.—Price, \$4.00. Publication office, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

We see that the old impostor and hypocrite known as Dr. Horlacher is about again. He is on his periodical mission of peddling copperhead democracy at 10 cents per copy. He is the tribe of "Ten cent Jimmy."—Columbia County Republican.

The people of Columbia county are too well acquainted with Dr. Horlacher for us to spend much time in explaining who he is and what we know of him. In the first place, we will venture to say, that there is not a man in this section who is acquainted with the Doctor, who knows him to be anything else but an honest, upright and christian man. He is infirm, crippled from the effects of inflammatory rheumatism, and has been scarcely able to hobble about for several years. In order that he might make an honest livelihood for himself and family, besides accomplish much towards restoring his bleeding and distracted country, he has carefully written and prepared a little pamphlet, entitled "Is Slavery condemned by the Bible, or prohibited by the Constitution of the United States?" which he offers for sale to the public for the small sum of 10 cents. This Dr. H. has a perfect right to do, and the people are buying his work faster than he can furnish it. The people want to read it. It tells them the truth, something they are not in the habit of finding in any of their Abolition circulars. The above squib is characteristic of the paper from which it is taken. See John Ains Thomas Doss, is the editor! You all know him!

The Quakers are all loyal but one; and that one lives in one of our upper townships. A few days since when he was called upon to subscribe towards raising a fund to pay volunteers for the purpose of exempting his township, he threw himself back upon the Church, saying "his religion would not permit them to pay money for such a purpose,"—meaning the carrying on of the war. He did not pay anything.—He, too, is one of those Quakers who has belittled war, until his throat has become blistered, and now refuses to pay! It was consistent with the discipline of their Church until it began to draw pretty severely upon the pocket book. He is of the Doctor John stripe and may be pressed in. The plan adopted in this township brought Thomas to the scratch.

Oh! dear me! The Abolition press are fearful in the event of McClellan's election he might be made-way-with! Then Pendleton would be the President! What would become of the Government if old Abe was to die? Wouldn't it be dead, according to their reasoning? Poor fellows, they are in a bad way. LITTLE MAC is bound to occupy that heap of stone, which old Abe dishonored, and they feel it in their bones already. They are in their death struggle. They think of poisoning somebody! Pity they wouldn't try the virtues of the medicine first!

ANOTHER SOLDIER GONE.—The funeral of Charles Garring, whose body was brought home from the army, took place on Sunday last. The remains were buried with the honors of war. A detachment of Veteran Volunteers marched beside the hearse as a guard of honor, followed by Schler's Band playing a solemn dirge, and in the rear of these came the members of the Friendship Engine and Washington Fire Companies, and a large number of carriages and citizens on foot. The cortege halted at the North Ward Lutheran Church, where a very appropriate funeral discourse was delivered by the pastor, after which the body was committed to the grave in the Lutheran Cemetery.—Danville Intelligencer.

Last week's Republican essayed to have a volunteer candidate out for the Legislature against the regular Democratic nominee. The Republican claimed for the volunteer candidate a hearty support from its own party; and, as a matter of course, the candidate being a Democrat, though "not a Copperhead," as was stated, the Republican thought to trump up a sufficient number of weak kneed and disaffected Democrats to make "Jordan a hard road to travel" to us. We have been informed that the whole matter has exploded for the Republican and its friends; that Mr. DANIEL SNYDER is not a candidate for the Legislature nor never has been, and that the Republican used his (Snyder's) name without authority from him (Snyder). These we believe to be the facts in the matter. If the Republican party can not vote for a Democrat, which means a "Copperhead" with them, why not make a nomination of their own?

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

ORANGEVILLE, SEPT. 17th, 1864.
Mountain Lodge, No. 264, I. O. of B. F.
Resolutions of Condolence on the death of Brother William Fritz.
Whereas, A wise, yet mysterious Providence, has in the fulfillment of his inscrutable purposes, removed from our midst a respected friend, and from our Order a beloved brother. Therefore—
Resolved, That in this afflictive dispensation of Providence, our Lodge has lost a consistent member, a cherished friend, and a beloved Brother.
Resolved, That whilst we bow in humble submission to the will of Providence, we will still cherish and revere the memory of our departed brother, believing that our loss is his eternal gain.
Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of the deceased the most heartfelt sympathy and condolence of the Lodge of which he was a member, in this their sad bereavement, commending them to the consolations of the Bible, which teaches them and us that our friend is not dead but sleeping.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased brother.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Editor of the Star, and also to the Editor of the Columbia County Republican, together with the lines accompanying this for publication.
J. B. PATTON, } Committee.
J. B. HARMAN, }
M. S. HAYHURST, }

We learn by Miss KATE BETZ, daughter of John Betz of Hemlock township, that on Wednesday morning last, the Cars on the Central Pennsylvania Railroad, came in collision with a Coal Train, below Millin, Juniata county, and killed some thirty-five persons! Miss Betz escaped, but lost all her goods and effects.—Democrat.

Illegal Arrests in Columbia and Luzerne.

For some days past we have endeavored to learn all the facts connected with the recent seizure and imprisonment in Fort Millin of a number of highly respectable citizens of Luzerne and Columbia counties. From the unaccountable paucity of details furnished us by those to whom we naturally looked for reliable information upon the subject, we are unable, at this moment, to present, in all its deformity, this new outrage upon the rights of the people by the central despotism at Washington. Against the parties illegally arrested and confined in a military prison, there is not, we learn, the slightest evidence of criminality of any kind whatever. They were taken away from their homes without warrant of law, and without being made acquainted with the charges against them. Among them are some of the most prominent Democrats in the localities we have mentioned, and this may possibly account for their outrageous treatment. Their alleged resistance to the draft, charged by the Abolition press, is, we also learn, without foundation; and if a proper investigation could be had of the outrage, we are credibly informed that the starting fact would be developed that the military authorities, failing to secure the real parties who resisted the conscription, arrested a number of honest and unoffending citizens pointed out to them by some Abolition miscreants, who played the disgraceful and infamous part of informers. If the persons now held in duration violated any law, and aided or abetted in resisting the draft, they should be tried and punished in accordance with the law they may have broken. If, however, they have been arrested by malignant partisans, to glut the political vengeance of Abolitionism, and intimidate the free and independent voters of Columbia and Luzerne, the people must know it, and prepare themselves to meet the fearful issue thus raised by the traitorous law-breakers at Washington. The Democratic party is composed of law-abiding citizens, but they imperatively demand that their rulers shall also respect and obey the laws. No imperial edicts, no illegal arrests, no interference, with their constitutional privileges, will prevent them from exercising the rights of freemen at the next election. Let this be clearly understood as the faith in which they live, and in which they are willing to die. Again, as we have often done before, we warn these bad men in time. Again, we tell them they are standing on the brink of a volcano. Again, we lay before them the solemn truth that if they continue in their career of lawlessness and crime, and madly insist upon totally disregarding the constitutional rights of the citizens, it will be as impossible to stay the wrath of the outraged masses as it would be to stop the flames and lava that pour from the burning throat of Aena.—Phila. Age.

Correspondence.

CAMP DISTRIBUTION, near Alexandria, Va. September 23rd, 1864.

You may wonder why I am in this place. I will tell you. All troops are sent to this Camp to be distributed to the command. This document (meaning the one upon which this letter was written) is a fair specimen, among many that are sent to the soldiers for the purpose of deceiving them and thus secure their votes against McCLELLAN. There is no use in trying—they can't make much of it, for most of the men have made old Regiments. McCLELLAN has a majority, but I have not yet learned how large. In the Ward that I am in, there were one hundred men, out of which number, George had a majority of forty. What do you think of that? I will tell you what I think of it—I am capable of thinking, McCLELLAN will go into the Marble heap sleek and clean. The way things look now, he will get a handsome majority in the army. We talked the thing up to the sharp last night; we had an argument and we licked the Lincoln party out completely. I will tell you more when I get to my command, where I can receive letters from you. I was in Charles' barracks last week and we took a vote there, which resulted in McCLELLAN's carrying the day every pop when I left Carlisle on this place, on the car upon which I rode, were about thirty-six men, out of which number but seven support Lincoln. Now, my opinion is, when you read this statement you will agree with me, that they need some such lying documents as this, if they expect to elect Lincoln. OK for McCLELLAN.

LEGAL ARRESTS IN COLUMBIA AND LUZERNE.

Strasburg is twelve miles southeast of Winchester. Front Royal is in the Shenandoah, fifteen miles south of Winchester. Upon abandoning Winchester, the Confederates withdrew to Strasburg, and took a strong position upon Flint or Fisher's Hill, two miles south of the town. Here they fortified themselves, and a strong force of cavalry was sent eastward to Front Royal, to prevent their being outflanked in that direction. General Sheridan moved his army forward as rapidly as possible, and established his headquarters at Strasburg. On Tuesday morning he sent General Averell with the Federal cavalry to Front Royal. Averell attacked the enemy, and it is reported he captured the town; but as he is very backward in sending dispatches, it is extremely doubted if he made any further progress. On Tuesday afternoon, Sheridan attacked the Confederate position south of Strasburg. His assault was unsuccessful and he then withdrew. He then sent an expedition around the western side of the Confederate position. After a brief, though not very bloody battle, the Confederates were outflanked and upon Sheridan's making a second attack in front they yielded up the hill, and retreated farther southward. Sixteen cannon and a number of prisoners are reported captured, but how many is not stated. We know nothing of the progress of General Sheridan beyond Strasburg. The enemy are retreating towards Woodstock, a few miles south of Strasburg. General Sheridan has ordered that no wagon trains be sent further south than Winchester. The guerrillas are thick in that vicinity. The number of Confederate prisoners captured in the battle of Winchester on Monday, was three thousand, of whom fourteen hundred were wounded. Sheridan's losses are reported as follows: 6th Corps, 1,450; 19th Corps, 1,175; Crook's Corps, 800. Total, 3,425. This is the report made, however. A dispatch from a Christian Commission delegate states that there are five thousand wounded in hospital at Winchester. Dedicating the fourteen hundred Confederates, this would leave thirty-six hundred Federal wounded at that place alone. Letter writers state that the Federal losses in the battle of Winchester were over four thousand. Of the losses at Strasburg, not even an estimate is made. It is extremely doubtful now whether the damage inflicted on Early was commensurate with the loss suffered by Sheridan. There are again reports of a battle being imminent on the Weldon Railroad, though nothing definite is told us about it. On Grant's northern flank the Confederates have kept up a severe cannonade against the Dutch Gap canal diggers. These have been able to do very little work. The Confederates' numbers here are estimated at James and stationed themselves opposite the point where the north end of the canal will dig down. At Cox's Ferry, two miles above this point, the Confederates are erecting a formidable battery, which is said to rival Fort Darling in impregnability. They are making every preparation for whatever may happen whenever the canal is completed. The burning of the Orange Railroad Bridge over the Rapidan by a Federal raid, is confirmed. Southern accounts state, however, that but very slight damage was done to the bridge. The various reports about Mosby having been wounded are also true. A Southern dispatch states that he received a slight wound in the thigh in a recent skirmish near Fairfax. Two thousand prisoners of each side have been exchanged at Atlanta. Some skirmishes are reported in Missouri.

LATE WAR NEWS.

The Opponents nominated a who... For Commissioner... Borough of Danbury... Valley township. For Auditor—William... township. For Coroner—John... The Abolitionists of... tainly have no idea of... as the county usually gives... majority of about 500, but... nations to rally around them... maintain their organization. A little girl was told to... and give its meaning with... which it was used. The follow... erally her answer: "P-r-r-m-e-a... signifying, to work: I love to let... the garden?"

MARRIED.

At the Forks Hotel, in Bloomsburg, Wednesday, 14th inst., by Rev. D. J. W. M. Rezael, R. Hayhurst, of Orange to Miss Narcissa M., daughter of Silas, of Bloomsburg.

DIED.

In Bloomsburg, on Saturday morning 19th inst. Mr. WILLIAM SLOAN, aged 72 years, 10 months and 10 days. In this place, on the 26th inst., Mr. W. H. HOUSES, aged about 34 years. On the 10th inst., after a protracted illness, Brother WILLIAM FURTZ, a worthy member of Mountain Lodge No. 264, I. O. of O. F. He died leaving behind a beloved wife and children, brothers and friends, to mourn him; and many to weep the tears of consanguinity; several to call him brother by the law of nature,—and around the various grave greatly to receive him, enquiring many a warm, true and bereaved heart to pay him the last tribute of respect, and cast into the cold, narrow house of death, the evergreen memorial of remembrance. S. E., n. e. In Bloomsburg on the 19th inst., Lily L. Smith, daughter of Solomon Smith, aged 1 year 10 months and 22 days. In the City of Baltimore on the 3d Sept. of the Ohio National Guards, Joseph Benson Meick, son of Daniel Meick, Plymouth Ohio, formerly of Light Street, Columbia Co. Pa aged 20 years 6 months and 29 days. At Esby on the 14th inst., Adda twin daughter of Samuel A. and Martha M. Worman, aged 10 months and 25 days. In Centre twp., on the 24th of August William Hodley, aged 21 years. In Briarcrest twp., Col. co. on the 4th of July last, Mr. Silas McMichael, aged about 33 years. In Berwick, Sept. 20, 1864, William Fowler, aged 75 years and 6 months.

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For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, which has received the endorsement of the most prominent physicians in the U. S. It is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms originating from diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Impediment of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Abstinence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation, Low Spirit, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.—To insure the genuine cut this out. Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other. Original printed and advertised in another column. Sept. 28, 1864—1 mo.

To Consumptives.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings county, New York. Sept. 21, 1864—3m.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.
WHEAT, 82 50 BUTTER, 50
RYE, 1 50 EGGS, 20
CORN, new, 1 50 TALLOW, 12
OATS, 85 LARD, per lb., 22
BUCKWHEAT, 75 POTATOES, 10
FLOUR per bl 11 00 DRB APPLES 50
CLOVERSEED 5 50 HAMS, 25

AGENTS WANTED!

McClellan! McClellan!
A very fine, large, steel plate engraving of the PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. This engraving represents him on his black horse on the battle field of Antietam. Size 24 by 30. The only acknowledged correct likeness yet published. From an original painted by HUSSELE from life. Sent by mail on a stiff paper roller. Price THREE DOLLARS. Liberal inducements to Agents. Published by WM. SMITH, 702 S. Third Street, Phila. September 28, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE

Valuable Personal Property

Will be exposed to public sale at the residence of the subscriber, in Pine twp., Columbia county, on THURSDAY, THE 13th OF OCTOBER, 1864, the following described personal property, viz:— THREE HORSES, 1 YEARLING COLT, two Spring Cows, four Mileh Cows, three head Young Cattle, and 31 head of Sheep. Also, one Spring Wagon, one Truck Wagon, one Sled, one set of Heavy Harness, one Set of Plow Harness, one Set of Single Harness, one Double Set of Light Harness, one Stump Machine and chains, in good repair. Also WHEAT, OLD CORN, OATS, and Buckwheat by the bushel; HAY by the ton, and POTATOES by the bushel; besides many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 A. M., of said day when conditions will be made known and attendance given. BENJAMIN WINTERSTEEN, Pine twp., Sept. 28, 1864—2t

HENRY ROSENSTOCK,

Sky-Light Ambrotypist,

Rooms in the Third Store of the Exchange Block, (Entrance above the Book Store), Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa. Bloomsburg, Nov. 28, 1860 17.