

# STAR OF THE NORTH



WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1864.

S. M. PETERGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, are daily authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions and advertising for the Star of the North, published at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Penn'a.

Mathua & Co., 335 Broadway, New York, are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertising for the Star of the North.

The People not Sick Enough.

The Abolitionists of this township were slightly disappointed in the result of the election here on Tuesday the 8th. They expected a majority of one hundred votes, but the result was a narrow one. The Union League was never in more perfect working order, nor its members never more energetic and watchful at the polls than they were on election day. They made it a point to be on the ground early and late, and in force, to not allow a ballot pass in unless it came under their observation, and at the same time "marking" the elector, if on their pull back, as having voted, in order that they might be able to ascertain whether or not all of the Leaguers voted. As evening approached, and it was found that a number yet remained from the polls, they were sent after and brought out. With all this perfect organization the democracy surprised them when the votes were counted and they found their majority considerably less than one hundred. We know that means, besides those that might be termed honorable, were used to secure votes for Mr. Lincoln. The laboring men were told, "if you elect McClellan we will be obliged to stop our furnaces, and can no longer give you work," for the purpose of influencing their votes. If McClellan had been elected we have no doubt the war would soon close; and that might have stopped a few furnaces for a short time. Better they all stop to mourn than that this unwarlike war should go on one hour longer! But we do not believe a change in Presidents would have controlled the running of the furnaces to any very great extent.

Before four years more of the present administration shall have passed, every poor man who cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln will ask his Maker to forgive him the act. This is our opinion only, and we hope it may not be correct; but those who differ with us might do well to "stick a pin there." Under the present policy of conducting this war, we must have increased taxation and further conscriptions. These things are sure to continue just so long as Mr. Lincoln administers the affairs of the Government. Will that eight-six majority, given for Mr. Lincoln, in this township, leap into the ranks at the next call for troops and fill up our quota? We will see. They certainly endorsed Mr. Lincoln's war policy, with all his acts, and will hereafter be expected to join the depleted ranks, to assist in "fighting this war out." The Union Leaguers, to the number of some three hundred in this place, will, since they have so nobly sustained Mr. Lincoln at home, lend a helping hand on the battle field just as soon as another levy for men is made! For fear we might not be here when they leave for the front, we will take this occasion to bid them an affectionate "farewell!"

## The Result of the Election.

There is now no longer any doubt that Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson have been elected President and Vice President of the United States. It has been decided that the nation is to enjoy four years more of Mr. Lincoln's rule, and an amplification of all the "benefits and blessings" which an Abolition Administration has shown itself so well qualified and disposed to shower upon a happy and grateful people.

The leading Abolition organs of the country claim that the result of the election was an endorsement of the entire policy and measures of the Administration. This claim is just. Emancipation, Confiscation, Subjugation, Extermination have been endorsed; and we do not feel at liberty to exclude a social and political equality to the negro from the ample range of the endorsement.

Democrats and conservatives—not approving either the principles or policy of Mr. Lincoln—of course, as American citizens, deplore the "ills which they see looming darkly in the future, as the result of Tuesday's work. They, as citizens, must share in the calamities in store for our common country—calamities which their judgment teaches them to be inevitable if the present Abolition policy be persisted in. But, while they, as a portion of the American people, expect, and are prepared to endure their share of the general adversity which they believe must follow the rejection of their principles at the polls, they, as individual citizens, will have the proud consolation of feeling that they have not contributed to produce the evils that are to come upon us; while, as a party, they have escaped a fearful responsibility, which, for the sake of the country they were willing to assume.

If, on the next draft, no substitutes will be taken, and every man drawn must go himself, what a precious time there will be among these "loyal" gentlemen who now implore all patriots to "shed their blood for their country," but to fight at home, on paper, themselves! Then we will see who are "loyal," and who are not. Then we will know who are the real "traitors," the real "cowards," and the actual "copperheads" amongst us!

The States gone for McClellan for the Presidency are Kentucky, Delaware, and New Jersey. Rally for them!

## Election Returns—Statement of David Lewis.

I reside in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county. On Monday night October 10th, (the night before the election) soldiers came to my house and arrested me. It was about 11 o'clock and I had been sometime in bed and asleep. There were two soldiers at the house. A third one was in the road having in charge Ezekiel Cole who had been arrested at his house a mile distant, and from his bed as he informed me. I was taken with Cole to the camp below Benton, on the Coleman farm, about six miles, arriving there shortly after midnight. I was there put under guard and kept until Wednesday, without any examination or information as to the cause of arrest. About one hour after Cole and I arrived in camp, Rev. Mr. Rutan was brought in (probably between 1 and 2 o'clock) and on Tuesday morning Daniel B. Hartman, one of the election board of Benton township, was brought in. Neither I nor any of the others were drafted men. I am 63 years of age. The others are about the same age except Hartman, who is a cripple.

On Wednesday morning Cole was called up, and after some questions asked him was discharged. I was called up about 11 o'clock and asked several questions by Capt. Short, which I answered. He then consulted with a man named Pealer—commonly called "Professor Pealer" for a few moments, and then told me I was dismissed for the present. He ordered the guard to let me go. I told him I would have thanked him kindly if he had called me up the day before and asked me those questions. He said he could not attend to it. Hartman had been examined the day before and released.

Rutan, Cole and myself, were legal voters, and were deprived of our votes by these night arrests and by being kept in custody over election day. We had all, as well as Hartman, been living openly at our homes for some time before.

I would have answered all the questions put to me by Capt. Short at any time without hesitation, and would have attended for that purpose at the Camp, or at any other place in the neighborhood, upon reasonable notice.

DAVID LEWIS.  
Nov. 7, 1864.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The December number of this magazine is a truly splendid one, being the handsomest yet issued. The opening plate, "The snow Birds' Christmas Visit," is a perfect gem; and the Frontispiece of the volume, suggested by a story of Hans Christian Andersen's, is one of those engravings upon which the eye will linger for a long time, and turn to again and again. Two more beautiful engravings than these are seldom seen in a magazine. The double Fashion Plate for this month is finely engraved and richly colored—no magazine contains superior steel fashion plates to the Lady's Friend; while the other engravings are as usual numerous, and doubtless highly interesting to the ladies. The literary contents are "The Christmas Gift," by Mrs. Hosmer; "Two Falls among the Mountains," by Mrs. Pyle; "The Soldier's Bride," by Mrs. Barnes; "From the Same Stock," an amusing sketch relative to visiting your distant relations, by Francis Lee; "Cousin Caleb's Will," by Julia Gill; "My Aunt Goldbeater," by Mrs. Denison; "Who did the Wrong?" by Miss Virginia F. Townsend; &c., &c.

Price \$2.50; 2 copies \$4.00; 9 copies \$16.00; 21 copies \$35.00. Specimen numbers will be sent to those desirous of making up clubs for 15 cts. Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as premiums on certain terms—Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Now is the time to send on subscriptions for 1865.

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ELIAS J. MCHEENRY.—The subject of this notice was one of the Fort Mifflin prisoners, who was discharged on Tuesday the 8th inst., and has since arrived home in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, from whence he, with forty-five others, was so summarily taken on the 31st day of August last. We understand that quite a number of these political prisoners are held in confinement at Harrisburg, under the pretence of undergoing a trial, and the balance yet remain in Fort Mifflin. These men have been incarcerated nearly eighty days, in a damp, unhealthy cell, which is dripping with water from the arches overhead, and its sides kept almost constantly wet. They are fast becoming ruined in health—becoming insane, deaf, and so afflicted with rheumatism as to be crippled for life. No man, however sound in health, could long undergo such treatment. These men have done nothing that they should receive such punishment. They should be treated as innocent persons until they are proven otherwise. Then, if at all, it is time to subject them to such brutal and disgraceful treatment. We would not be guilty of treating dumb brutes as these men are treated. It is surprising that these men have borne up so well under such cruel treatment at the hands of this administration. Mr. McHenry was released on the ground that "the Government" had nothing against him.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN had, in this county, in 1860, eighteen hundred and seventy-three (1873) votes. At the late election he received seventeen hundred and thirty-nine (1739) votes; one hundred and thirty-four less than at the election of 1860! In 1860 there were 4340 votes polled in this county, and at our late election 4924, an increase of 584; yet Mr. Lincoln received 134 less at this than at the first election! The Democratic majority over Lincoln in 1860 was only 494! How is it now? 3 more than double; 1446 majority! The people are beginning to read in the "back townships!"

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Hon. SAMUEL MEDARY, editor of the "Crisis" died on Monday the 31st ult., at Columbus, Ohio. He was a Patriotic Christian and Democrat. Governor Medary was about 60 years of age.

## Columbia County, Penn'a.

### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

HELD NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

	Nov. 8.	Oct. 11.	
	President.	Congress.	
	McClellan.	Johnson.	
BEAVER.	178	7	129
BENTON.	115	37	89
BERWICK BOR.	76	85	63
BLOOM.	208	294	187
BRIARCREEK.	146	67	135
CATAWISSA.	124	153	105
CENTRE.	177	101	166
CONYNGHAM.	173	123	145
FISHINGCREEK.	184	39	164
FRANKLIN.	62	53	54
GREENWOOD.	147	145	132
HEMLOCK.	157	47	145
JACKSON.	70	9	69
LOCUST.	220	115	198
MADISON.	196	36	177
MAIN.	107	4	93
MIFFLIN.	154	36	176
MONTOUR.	69	38	67
MT. PLEASANT.	99	58	94
ORANGE.	103	65	101
PINE.	77	19	68
ROARING CK.	51	27	46
SCOTT.	143	160	127
SUGARLOAF.	119	21	94
	3185	1739	2524
	1739		1449
MAJORITY.	1446		1375

### Neck-pulling in Jackson.

Columbia county vs: LEONARD R. COLE, of Jackson township, in said County, being duly sworn according to law, saith—

That he is a son of Ezekiel J. Cole of said township of Jackson, and is sixteen years of age. That on Saturday afternoon, November 5th, three soldiers came to his father's house and searched it. They then went to the barn and deponent started to visit his distant relations, by Francis Lee; "Cousin Caleb's Will," by Julia Gill; "My Aunt Goldbeater," by Mrs. Denison; "Who did the Wrong?" by Miss Virginia F. Townsend; &c., &c.

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## THE WAR NEWS.

(From the Daily Age.)

The indications are that General Sherman has certainly moved southward from his former position in Northern Alabama, towards Atlanta. Whether he has gone beyond Atlanta to Charleston or Savannah, is not known. Charleston is about three hundred and fifty miles east of Atlanta. Savannah is two hundred and ninety-five miles. The various despatches sent from Louisville and Nashville, show that some great event has happened, but what it is, is shrouded in complete mystery. South of Chattanooga there is no communication with the Federal army. Atlanta—South of Nashville the communication is often broken, the railroad being obstructed and the telegraph cut by guerrillas five days out of seven. It will be some time yet before any one will have a clear idea of Sherman's movement.

It is stated that at Johnsonville, General Forrest destroyed a large amount of Federal property. Johnsonville, though a very insignificant town, was a Federal military point of great importance. It is the nearest point to Nashville, on the Tennessee River. It is sixty-eight miles west of Nashville, and in order to avoid the dangers of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which is very often obstructed, the usual route of transportation for the greater part of Sherman's supplies has been up the Tennessee River from Cairo in Johnsonville, and from there by railroad or turpentine to Nashville. The capture of Johnsonville broke up this mode of communication, and large amounts of supplies were constantly being landed at Johnsonville, Forrest was able to destroy much property.

Every thing is quiet at Petersburg. There is a Southern report of the contest between the pickets of the two armies on last Saturday, in which the Confederate loss is stated at fifteen killed, thirty-five wounded, and forty-one captured. It is generally believed that Sheridan will be given a command in Grant's army. General Buller is expected to return very soon to his post on the north bank of the James. A letter from Petersburg to a Richmond journal states that the Confederate army is preparing its winter quarters.

General Hancock has left Grant's camp, and is to have command of the defenses of Washington. The Confederates have retreated from East Tennessee, and are now ninety miles east of Knoxville.

### STILL LATER.

Gen. Sheridan has retreated to Winchester. On Tuesday last, the day of election, Sheridan's army was encamped at Cedar Creek just north of Strasburg. All the garrisoned posts south of that had been given up. A reconnaissance sent out on Monday discovered the Confederate pickets just south of Fisher's hill. It returned on Tuesday, and as it came into camp, rain began to fall. This was the beginning of the heavy storm which lasted nearly all of last week. Gen. Sheridan was at Winchester, and had been very sick. During election day news was brought to Winchester that a large Confederate force had taken the camp at Cedar Creek, and was swiftly marching northward on the west side of North Mountain, to get to Winchester and cut off the supplies. Sheridan at once rode down to Cedar Creek, and issued orders for a retreat. At daylight on Wednesday the camp was broken up and the retreat began. The cavalry marched in front and the cavalry protected the rear. The day's march was about fifteen miles, and in the evening the army encamped eight miles south of Winchester. Rain fell in torrents all day, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the wagons and artillery could be brought along. Many wagons broke down and had to be abandoned. On Thursday morning the army marched on, and the cavalry protected the rear. The day's march was about fifteen miles, and in the evening the army encamped eight miles south of Winchester. Rain fell in torrents all day, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the wagons and artillery could be brought along. Many wagons broke down and had to be abandoned. On Thursday morning the army marched on, and the cavalry protected the rear. The day's march was about fifteen miles, and in the evening the army encamped eight miles south of Winchester. Rain fell in torrents all day, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the wagons and artillery could be brought along. 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