STAR OF THE NORTH

WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23, 1864.

Peace, Conciliation, and Compromise.

Some of our Abolition friends are loudly talking about a Peace Proposition soon to be offered the Southern Confederacy by Mr. LINCOLN. We have no doubt Mr. LINCOLN will make some kind of proposition to the Southern people ere long, but whether it will be of such a character as they would accept, is yet to be seen. If he offer to them a proposition without the *abandonment* of their institution of slavery there is no question but what they will accept terms of peace, conciliation and compromise. The people of the South, save the leaders, are much more anxious for a cessation of hostilities than the people of the North. We would like to see this war brought to a close without any more blood being shed if anywise possible. But at this late day we have very little confidence in the ability of Mr. LINCOLN to bring it to a speedy close unless he acknowledge the Southern Confederacy, which every man North would cry loud against. The masses north are for a restored Union. They want the CONSTITUTION AS IT IS, and THE UNION AS IT WAS. That kind of Union we lived and prospered under second to no other nation on earth. I was good enough for us then and it is good enough for us now. We would ask Mr. LINCOLN to give us back THE LAWS and THE UNION as they were when he received them and the whole country, north and south, would have just cause to rejoice. In order that Mr. LINCOLN accomplish so much; that is give us back the *whole* UNION; he will unquestionably be obliged to come down to the true VALLANDIGHAM doctrine, of Peace, Conciliation, and Compromise.

THE Abolition party expect to recruit up the army by holding out to the Democratic party that they are trying to effect a compromise, in other words a restoration of the Union without further hostilities. The Democratic party is the fighting party, and so long as they will fill up the depleted ranks the war will go on. We do not say this with a view of discouraging enlistments, because every man to his own notion, and we to ours. The Abolition party *is not a fighting party* just so long as they can get some body else to do the fighting! but they cried lustily "no compromise with traitors," and "no compromise with traitors in arms." Now we hear of propositions of *peace* about to be offered! Is not it astounding! We offer propositions of peace to a rebel Confederacy that could be wiped out in *sixty days* by Seward's own time! After all, *they*, the Abs., fight only by proxy!

MR. A. LINCOLN received less votes at this election than he did four years ago in this county, although the poll was increased at the late election over FIVE HUNDRED; yet the Shoddy organ up town claims a gain for its party. The Democracy have given more than their usual majority, which is something less than one thousand, and at the same time the Opposition would have the impression get abroad that they cut down the Democratic majority in this county, when it can be seen that the McCLELLAN ticket received FOURTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX majority, while Mr. LINCOLN was beaten in this county only FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE in 1860! This does not look much like a gain, Mr. Shoddy, especially when *his vote is less*, besides the majority against him is more than *three times* as large as it was when he first run. Who sees where the gain comes in, either for Lincoln or his party? The Shoddy organ is trying to gull its readers and make capital for itself abroad!

"Butler is in favor of proposing peace and offering an amnesty"—*Phila. Bulletin.*

Why not "spot him" as a *traitor*, then? No "Copperhead" ever proposed anything more or worse than that. It is claimed that the re election of Lincoln is a condemnation of "peace" and "amnesties;" so the quicker Butler, with such notions, is hustled out, the better. "Peace," indeed!—Wasn't it asserted a hundred times, before the election, that the only peace commissioners that would be sent should be such as Grant, Sheridan, and Sherman? *What right has shoddy to be on the Chicago platform?* GET OFF IT AT ONCE!

ANOTHER invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania is talked of in the South, and mysterious movements of troops on the Virginia and Tennessee, and the Lynchburg and Gordansville railroads, and other prognostics, are said to presage something of a hostile or aggressive nature. We were told before the election, that so soon as it should be known in the South that Abraham Lincoln was re-elected the rebels would lay down their arms and submit. It seems they are not submitting much.

THE assertion made by Shoddy organs that Lincoln's total majority will reach 400,000 is as exaggerated as ridiculous. It cannot reach beyond 250 000 if even 200,000. In a fairly conducted election it could not have reached the half of that number, and it is even possible that Lincoln might have been actually defeated. Uninfluenced and untrammelled, for instance, Maryland would have certainly cast her vote for McClellan.

Income Taxes.

Persons having income taxes to pay are receiving the following notice from the Assistant Assessor, viz:

"By joint resolution of Congress approved July 4, 1864, it is provided that in addition to the duty already imposed, there shall be levied and collected a special income duty of five per cent. upon the gains and profits for the year ending December 31, 1863."

By law of Congress, a tax upon all real estate is to be collected, annually after April 1865, of five per cent. upon all real estate. This will amount to $50 tax on every $1000 of valuation. It applies to *all* real estate, whether the owner has an income or not, or whether under or over $600. Thus: if a man own a house and lot worth $500 his annual tax upon it for this purpose alone will be $25—a farmer whose farm is valued at $4,000 will have have to pay $200 tax, &c., for this special purpose.

For making these statements in general terms we have been denounced in certain parts of Columbia county as misrepresenting or falsifying the facts. All we have to say is, if you do not believe us, then call on the Revenue officers—if you do not believe them, then wait till the collector comes—the latter will convince you to the extent that you can not doubt.

INSULT TO GOV. SEYMOUR.—On Friday evening, last after the Republicans of Albany had figured up a majority sufficient to insure the defeat of Governor Seymour, they became jubilant, and procuring a cannon, they fired it under the windows of Governor Seymour's chambers, derisively shouting "How are you, Horatio?" The "*sober second thought*" of these men, when they reflect that Governor Seymour saved many of them from the draft, by forcing the Administration to forego its wrong to New-York, and to credit it with its full quota of men enlisted, for which acts even a Republican Legislature gave him a vote of thanks, will bring with it fruits meet for repentance. A more causeless insult, or one in worse taste, could not well be imagined. Theirs will be the greatest of curses, a repentance which comes too late.—*N. Y. News.*

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine, for December. It is a splendid number; with a superb title-page for 1864. Notwithstanding the enormously increased price of paper, and the rise in all printing materials, "Peterson" will still be furnished AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. No Magazine of similar merit approaches it in cheapness. Its stories and novelettes are by the best writers. In 1865, Four Original Copyright Novelettes will be given. ITS FASHIONS ARE ALWAYS THE LATEST AND PRETTIEST. Every neighborhood ought to make up a club. IT IS THE MAGAZINE FOR THE TIMES! Its terms to clubs are unprecedentedly liberal, viz:—8 copies for $12.00, or 14 copies for $20.00. To every person getting up a club, (at these rates,) the Publisher will send, as a premium, that superb engraving for framing, size 27 inches "WASHINGTON PARTING FROM HIS GENERALS," or an extra copy of the Magazine for 1865. Address, post-paid, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE FOR 1865.—The HOME MAGAZINE closes its volume for 1864 with the widest circulation it has yet attained. For 1865 it will be enlarged, and made still more worthy of the patronage it is receiving. No periodical in the country has met with a heartier welcome from the press. Its praises come heralded from every direction. To maintain the high place it has reached in public favor, the publishers and editors will spare neither expense nor labor. Give it, say we, a circulation for the coming year beyond that of any other periodical of its class in the country. It is, *par excellence*, the people's magazine, and should find a place in every home. Terms $2.50 a year, three copies, $6; five copies, and one to getter-up of club, $10; nine copies, and one to getter up of club, $15.

Frank Leslie's Magazine or Gazette of Fashion has not yet received a notice from us for the month of November. It has been our neglect. We have received the publication, and a handsome number it is too. There are *no Magazines* that surpass this one in any particular. As for fashion plates it is impossible; and as to reading matter it is out of the question. Any person wishing to subscribe for a Magazine, one of high character and a wide spread reputation, will send for *Frank Leslie*, 537 Park St. N. Y., $3 per annum in advance. It is a large publication, well worth the money.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—The November number of the *Agriculturist* comes to us laden with interesting and useful matter.—The publisher has at last been compelled to succumb to the paper makers' monopoly, and raise the price of his subscription. The only wonder is, that he was not driven to this step a year ago. On and after December 1st, the price of the English edition of the *Agriculturist* will be $1.50 a year. Four copies $5; ten copies $13. The German edition is $2 a year; for ten more copies, $1 50 a year. Orange Judd, Publisher, 41 Park Row, New York.

RATHER RICH.—A bright idea was promulgated last Sunday by the Pastor of the first Presbyterian Church of Mauch Chunk. As it is from a man of genius and something new, it deserves to be widely circulated.

It was in substance as follows, "That all Governments and rulers were ordained by the Almighty, and to criticise or ridicule rulers, was to criticise and ridicule God," thereby putting the Almighty on a par with Lincoln, Stanton & Co. Bright idea!—*Query*, Would criticising Lincoln and Chase for making a harem out of the Treasury Department be criticising the Almighty?

SICK.—We regret to learn that Thomas Challan Esq., editor of the *Danville Intelligencer*, is dangerously ill with Typhoid fever. We earnestly join his many friends in the hope that he may soon be restored to health.—*Montour A.*

GEN. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN is spoken of for United States Senator from the State of New Jersey.

MAJOR GEN. CANBY died in New Orleans a few days since. He has been lying in rather a precarious position for some time since.

A NEW DEVICE FOR GREENBACKS.—The next issue of greenbacks ought to be embellished with a picture of Old Abe holding Uncle Sam's nose on a grindstone.

WHAT DR. CLARK SAYS.—"He who while he professes the religion of Christ, disturbs society by his preaching or writing, who excludes from the salvation of God those who do not conform to his religious or political creed, never knew the nature of the Gospel and never felt its power and influence."

INCOME FROM DIRECT TAXES.—The last report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the income of the Government from internal taxes is about $16,000,000 a month, or nearly $200,000,000 a year.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. U. J. Jones, well known in Philadelphia and Harrisburg as a Legislative reporter, and for a long time local editor of the *Patriot and Union*, was instantly killed on the evening of the 18th inst., by being run over by a train at the depot of the Northern Central Railroad.

A SOLDIER came home from the war last week with both his legs shot off and $700 bounty in his pocket. His wife, who had taken a great dislike to the poor fellow on account of his crippled condition, stole his money and ran away with it. The ladies must begin to learn that glory is sufficient compensation for legs.

THE ROADS in this section are in a terribly bad condition. They are worse on the Peninsula, in Virginia. The army of the James as well as that of the Potomac are going into winter quarters. The campaign is over for this season, and Richmond is not taken on Grant's *line* or any other *line!*—Richmond is pretty *near taken*, all the Johnnies have to do is lay down their arms, and it's all over. Grant hasn't told them to do that yet!

OUR CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.—The following is the official vote on Congress in the 13th district including the Army vote.

	Ulysses Mercur.	V. E. Piollet.
Bradford,	5795	2618
Columbia,	1536	5905
Montour,	912	1308
Sullivan,	312	622
Wyoming,	1162	1270
	9724	8723

Mercur's Maj 1001.

Uriah Terry, rec'd 76 and H. W. Tracy, 8 in Bradford.

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst., at the M. E. Parsonage, in Catawissa, by Rev. F. Gearhart, Mr. Henry Gotshall, and Miss Amelia Kostenbader, both of Col. co., Pa.

On the 3d inst., by the same, and at the same place, Wm. Kern, and Miss Mary Amelia Price, both of Col. co., Pa.

On Thursday, 17th Nov. inst, by the Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr. Calvin. Achenbauch of Jeansville, Pa., to Miss M. Jennie, daughter of Robert Cathcart, of Bloomsburg.

At Townhill on the 13th inst., by Rev. E. Wadsworth, Mr. Amos Franklin to Miss Cornelia A. Hoyt, all of Huntington, Luzerne County.

DIED.

In Hemlock, on the 15th inst., Wellington B. Pursel, aged about 28 years.

On the 1st of Nov in Half-Moon, Centre county, Harrold Stanfield, infant son of John S. and Emma T. Gray, aged 7 months and 21 days.

On the 3d of September last, in Canton, Ohio, Ashley Hill, son of Harris and Martha Lydia Peters, aged 5 years and 2 months.

At her residence in West Hemlock township, Montour county, on the 1st instant, Mrs. Mary Moore, widow of the late Hon. Robert Moore, dec'd, aged 87 years and 11 month.

In Derry township, Montour county, on the 13th inst., Philip Shultz, aged 76 years and 2 month.

On the 15th inst., Charlie S., son of Joseph L. and Leah Hale, aged 10 months.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT,	$2 50	BUTTER,	50
RYE,	1 50	EGGS,	20
CORN,	1 50	TALLOW,	12
OATS,	85	LARD, per lb.	35
BUCKWHEAT,	75	POTATOES,	1 00
FLOUR pr bbl.	11 00	DR'D APPLES	2 50
CLOVERSEED	5 50	HAMS,	25

THE WAR NEWS.

[*From the Daily Age of the 17th.*]

General Sherman's movements are still clothed in mystery. The belief now is that Sherman has not given up Atlanta, but, using it as a base, has started off on a gigantic raid similar to the one made last spring from Vicksburg. His intention seems to be to go to Columbus, in Georgia, a town on the Chattahoochee, about 85 miles south of Atlanta. He hopes to destroy various large stores of provisions which the Confederates have collected for the use of their armies during the winter, and also to break their railroad communications between the Mississippi and the Atlantic seaboard.—Though Sherman uses Atlanta as a base, and still holds it by a strong garrison, there is not much probability that he will return there. Hood's army being north of him, may intercept his retreat, and he will have to go westward towards Vicksburg. We have no definite intelligence from General Sherman yet, and nothing can be positively said of his progress or his objects.

On Sunday last General Early, in the Shenandoah Valley, had advanced his main body northward to Strasburg and occupied it. Cavalry reconnoissances were sent northward towards Winchester. The Federal cavalry met one of them on Sunday morning, near Newtown, about six miles south of Winchester, and after a small fight, the Confederates retreated two miles to Middletown. Middletown is now their outpost. It is eight miles south of Winchester.—Kearnstown, four miles south of Winchester, is Sheridan's outpost. The main body of the Confederate troops were on Sunday at Strasburg and Fisher's Hill. The main body of Sheridan's army was at Winchester, and east of the Opequan. There is a general belief that a large portion of Sheridan's troops have already gone to Grant's army by way of Harper's Ferry, and that Early, to meet their movements, has sent a large detachment of his command to Richmond.

Some interesting facts have been published with regard to the Dutch Gap Canal, on the James. It is one hundred and sixty-five yards long, across the narrow neck of land. A large part of the distance it has been excavated through high ground. At different times from fifty to five hundred negroes have been employed at digging; at last accounts two hundred were at work. During nearly all the time, the Confederate batteries have seriously interfered with the laborers. The excavations have been made deep enough to float the largest iron clads in the navy. The canal, it is thought, will be completed in the last week of November, and then a grand attack upon Richmond—naval and military—will be made. General Butler has returned to the army at Petersburg. On Tuesday, Grant, Admiral Porter, and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy had a consultation at Fortress Monroe. The Confederates in front of Grant's centre, on the Appomattox, near Port Walthall, have managed, by obstructing a water course, to overflow a Federal picket line. They have forced it to retire.

The Federal gunboat Montgomery reports that on November 7, off the coast of North Carolina, she had an engagement with the Tallahassee. Three other Federal gunboats joined in the contest, but the Tallahassee outsailed them and got off. No damage was done to any of the vessels.

General McClellan's resignation has been accepted. General Sheridan of the volunteer service, has been made a Major General in the Regular Army. It is reported that General Butler is to succeed Stanton as Secretary of War.

From England we have a report that on October 17th, Capt. Semmes and a crew, embarked at Funchal on a new Alabama, and sailed towards Bermuda.

There has been no news since yesterday of the reported Confederate raid upon the Southern Pennsylvania border.

[*From the Age of the 18.*]

There is very little news through Northern channels this morning. That received from Southern sources, especially from the south west, is very important.

The account printed some time since of General Sherman's return to Atlanta, with four corps, is fully confirmed. He arived there on November 7th. Our intelligence closes on the 8th, at wich time Sherman, with his troops, were still in Atlanta, and gave indications of an advance southward, as if an attack upon Macon or Columbus were intended. Hood had not arrived at that time at Atlanta. The position of his army was not mentioned. We already have information of his crossing the Coosa River on his march southward.

The capture and destruction of Johnsonville by General Forrest is also confirmed. Forrest lost ten men wounded. He burned the town and destroyed four gunboats of eight guns each; fourteen transports; twenty barges; over twenty thousand tons of freight on the water, and three million dollars worth of stores on board. He captured thirty-two cannon.

The capture of Decatore, Alabama, on October 28th is also confirmed. The confederates took three thousand Federal prisoners, some of them negroes, and then abandoned the town. A Federal force from Bridgeport and Chattanooga had re-occupied Decatur at last accounts, all the Confederate troops having gone southward.

There is an indication, though not very clear as yet, that Sheridan has abandoned Winchester, and retreated to the east side of the Opequan. Early is reported to have entered Winchester on Saturday last. In the recent cavalry contest near Front Royal, the Confederates report having captured two hundred Federal prisoners. General Emry now commands one of Sheridan corps. All is quiet at Petersburg. General Butler arived yesterday at his headquarters, on the north bank of the james, and resumed command. The correspondents in that quarter say that the Confederates are preparing to attack Grant.

The report that General Canby was wounded by a guerrilla whilst sailing in a gunboat up White River, Arkanias, is confirmed. The wound, though not mortal, is dangerous.

[*From the Age of the 19th.*]

We are at length able to give a solution of General Sherman's mysterious movements. Sherman had on November 9th forty-seven thousand men, ten thousand of whom were cavalry. These he divided into two columns. The first column left Atlanta on November 9th, and marched south to Macon, Georgia. From there it was the intention to go to Milledgeville, the capital of the State, where a large number of Federal prisoners were confined. These are to be released, and the column will then turn east to Augusta. On Novenber 12th, the second column of Sherman's army left Atlanta, going directly towards Augusta. It was hoped that a junction of the two columns could be effected by Nov. 26th, when a march eastward to Savannah, or Charleston, was to be made. Sherman carries sixty days' provisions with him, principally droves of cattle, which can be taken along without much trouble. We have information from Southern sources that a contest had been fought at Rough and Ready, on the railroad running from Atlanta to Macon, between the advance of one of Sherman's column's and some Georgia State troops. There is little doubt that the State troops were defeated, and then the column pushed successfully forward. Hood, on November 12th, was at Tuscambia, Alabama, south of the Coosa River, and was Atlanta. Forrest's troops have arrived at Corinth from Johnsonville, and the Memphis people are again in a panic for fear of a raid. On November 12th, when Sherman evacuated Atlanta, he destroyed every thing in it which would be of advantage to the Confederates. The town is now unoccupied, and Hood can enter it unopposed;

From the Shenandoah Valley we have information that General Early, on Monday last, withdrew from Strasburg and Middletown, and went to Fisher's Hill. Sheridan did not pursue. His army is still in the neighborhood of Winchester, though a large detachment has been sent to Gen. Grant's camp. On Tuesday, some guerrillas, between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, captured twenty-one Federal cavalry men, out of a squad of twenty-five. The other four were killed or wounded.

On Tuesday last General Butler passed through Washington on his way to Grant's camp. The President offered him the post of Secretary of War. Butler neither accepted nor declined. Stanton is so extremely ill that he is compelled to give up the office.

The people of Hagerstown are in a fever over an imaginary guerrilla raid across the Potomac. They are drilling, and preparing to defend themselves. The raiders have not been heard of, however.

General Canby has arrived at New Orleans. He is so badly wounded that he has given up the active command of his department.

[*From the Age of the 21st.*]

General Sherman has been heard from.—On Monday last the column which was to go to Milledgeville and Augusta, was seveaty miles southeast of Atlanta, rapidly marching forward and meeting scarcely any opposition. The column which was marching east to Augusta from Atlanta was thirty miles on its road. It likewise was almost unopposed. Nothing has yet yet been heard of Hood. Atlanta is evacuated; there is now no Federal post south of Resaca, and we will hear nothing more of Sherman excepting through Southern channels. There has been no fighting of any importance.

There has been a contest between the two opposing armies in East Tennessee.—Recently Breckinridge and Vaughn, commanding the Confederates, made a rapid retreat from Bull's Gap towards Southwestern Virginia. Gen. Gillem, with the Federal army followed. Suddenly the Confederates turned on Gillam, defeated him and forced him to retreat to Bull's Gap. Then making an attack the captured the post; and Gillam withdrew toward Knoxville.—The losses in killed and wounded are not reported. The Confederates captured four hundred Federal Prisoners, six cannon and fifty wagons. After this contest the Federal troops retreated rapidly towards Knoxville, and on Friday the Confederates came up with them at Strawberry Plains, east of Knoxville. A battle was fought, but the result is not yet announced.

After the capture of Plymouth, North Carolina, the Confederates retreated to a town near by, called Washington. On November 10th, they evacuated Washington, and occupied a position on the Roanoke River just above Plymouth. The Federal troops at once occupied Washington.

We have a report that a Federal expedition was sent out on the west side of the Mississippi, below Natchez, on November 2d, to capture a herd of cattle, which was to be crossed over and sent to Hood's army. After a severe battle, about one third of the cattle were captured. The Confederates were prevented from crossing any over the Mississippi.

On Monday last the Tallahassee safely ran the blockade into Wilmington Harbor. She is now there.

Gen. Canby has not died at New Orleans.

ADJOURNED SALE.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on SATURDAY, THE 3d OF DECEMBER, 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon Abraham Young, Administrator of James S. Gibson, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of Isaiah Kline on the west, Sylvester Albertson on the south and east, and Elias McHenry on the north, containing about one hundred and six acres and thirty-nine perches strict measure; about ninety acres are improved land whereon is erected a Two Story Frame House, Log Barn, Wagon Shed, and other outbuildings, a spring of water near the dwelling, and a large Apple Orchard and other fruit trees on the premises, late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Greenwood and county aforesaid.

Terms of Sale—ten per cent. of one fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the striking down of the property, one-fourth of the purchase money, less than ten per cent. to be paid to the administrator on the confirmation of sale, and the balance of the purchase money to be paid one year from the confirmation, with interest from the confirmation of sale.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk,
Bloomsburg, Nov. 16, 1864.

Notice to Trespassers.

THE following farmers and land owners, of Orange and Centre townships, Columbia county, do hereby caution all persons against hunting or in anywise trespassing on their lands, thus making themselves subject to the penalties of the law which will be most stringently enforced—

David E. Haymen,	Stephen Hill,
Samuel Heidley,	Frany Hayman,
Simon Lawry.	Reuben Sitler,

All of Orange township.

Benj. Stiner,	Wm Beck,
Frederick Beck,	Adam Hill,
Wm Witmire,	Geo. Witmire,
Joseph Ruckle,	all of Centre twp.

Orange, Nov. 16, 1864.

Auditor's Notice.

To the children, heirs, and legal representatives of James Evans, late of Locust township, deceased.

THE undersigned having been appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to distribute the funds in the hands of Lewis Yetter, Trustee, to sell the real estate of the said James Evans, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties interested, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, the 24th day of November, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to attend to the duties of his appointment.

R. F. CLARK, Auditor.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1.000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15th, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty five dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent, which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

It is a National Saving Bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cents. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress exempt all Bonds and Treasury Notes from local Taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury department.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Bloomsburg, Pa.

And all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and all respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information and afford every facility to subscribers.

August 10, 1864.—3m.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT Trunk line from the North and North-west for Philadelphia, New-York, Reading, Pottsville, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia New York, Reading, Pottsville, and all intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

New York Express leaves Harrisburg at 6. 50 A. M. arriving at New York at 1. 45; the same day.

A special accomodation Passenges train leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M. and returns from Harrisburg at 5 P. M.

Fares from Harrisburg: to New York $5 15; to Philadelphia $3,35 and $2,80.—Baggage checked through.

Returning leave New York at 6 A. M. 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. (Pittsburgh Express, arriving at Harrisburg at 2 A. M.) Leave Philadelphia at 8. 15 A. M. and 3. 30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the New York Express Trains, through to and from Pittsburgh without change.

Passengers by the Cattawissa Rail Road leave Tamaqua at 8. 50 A. M. and 2. 10 P. M. for Philadelphia, New York, and all Way Points.

Trains leave Pottsville at 9. 15 A. M. and 2. 30 P. M. for Philadelphia, Harrisburg and New York.

An accomodation Passenger train leaves Reading at 6. 00 A. M. and returns from Philadelphia at 5. 00 P. M.

☞ All the the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves Pottsville at 7.30 A. M. and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, and Excursion Tickets, at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 Pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendant.
May 2, 1864.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.