



W.M. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

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Comments upon President Lincoln's Message.

The New York World has the following comments upon the President's Message. The remarks of the World will be accepted by every intelligent reader, not prejudiced by devotion to Abolitionism, as eminently just. The article exhausts the small subject of its criticism, and leaves nothing more to be said:—

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Considering that the President whose fourth annual message is now before us, is to preside for four years over the destinies of the country, through a period of difficulty and peril, it would gratify the national pride, even of his political opponents, if this document exhibited him as a statesman of good abilities. But we have not that consolation. A more tame, jejune, common-place state paper never emanated from a man clothed with high responsibilities. It is, in the main, a tepid recital of certain points and statistics from the reports of the heads of the Executive Departments, in a style not better than is attained by every abridger of documents in a newspaper. It does not reach even the subordinate merits of method and preparation. The navy, which has done next to nothing besides maintaining the blockade, occupies five times the space given to the army; and the notice of our military operations is in two widely separated parts, as if the materials of the message had been tumbled together by accident. Faults of arrangement, however, are trivial when compared with poverty of matter. The brevity of the message would, under any circumstances, be a merit, but in this case the merit would have been more conspicuous, had it been still shorter. Succinctness resulting from closeness and condensation, is a very different thing from the penury of a barren intellect. The intellectual poverty of the message is in no degree atoned for by patriotic fervor or elevation of sentiment. It is amazing that a man called to be the chief actor in the most momentous civil struggle the world ever saw is lifted to no inspiration. If Mr. Lincoln understood his epoch, one would naturally expect that his grandeur would impress his imagination. But the message is as cold as it is feeble. We would not be understood by this criticism as implying that a state paper should ever be a rhapsody; but a mind deeply impressed easily stirs other minds to their profoundest depths without any breach of decorum. Forecasting sagacity and a vigorous grasp of the situation would be worth all the feeling in the world; but when a Chief Magistrate cannot instruct and guide, it would be some partial atonement if he could inspire, electrify, or encourage. But in Mr. Lincoln's debility of intellect keeps company with a torpor and vulgarity of feeling. He never rises to the level, or even appreciates the properties of a great occasion. The coarse and scanty drapery in which he clothes his stammering conceptions is perhaps a merit; like an at any rate, be said in his favor that his style matches well with his matter.

In each of his last two messages, Mr. Lincoln made a laborious effort to rise above the dead level of common-place, by the preservation of a project. But in both cases his feat of statesmanship was unsuccessful. In 1862 he expounded at great length a scheme for compensated emancipation in all the slave States, to be completed by the year 1860. This was the only salient thing in that message; but it was treated with contempt even by his own party. It did not live long enough to cry; so far as we can recollect, it never received the compliment of discussion in the body to which it was addressed. In 1863 he propounded another scheme, but to escape the conspicuous treatment of its predecessor, it was cunningly devised to dispense with the Congressional co-operation. This was the famous reconstruction project, in which he astutely argued that setting up new state governments and pre-cribing the qualifications for suffrage was a right which he could exercise in virtue of the pardoning power. His own party in Congress was so far from acquiescing in this odd assumption, that they interposed and passed an act to supersede his plan; and when he vetoed the Republican chairman of the appropriate committees of the two houses gave him a public castigation in a paper marked by a great force of reasoning and vigor of indignation. Even the party convention that nominated him for re-election was prudent enough to endorse his reconstruction project. Warned by these failures, he makes the present message no attempt to turn in vehicle (no coach, but a cart) out of the rut of tired common-place. He counts his ambition with dull abstractness of the parts of his secretaries, and servile echoes of the Republican press. With one or two significant exceptions, there is not a word in the message; certainly none of any mortal will remember when the message is a month old.

Such a document affords no scope for particular comment. It is beneath it. It is to be confessed that nobody will remember, as for commendation, even the Republican organs will be at a loss where to begin. Mr. Lincoln holds out no hope of any; he has nothing more original to say than to reiterate and expand his Niagara

manifesto. In a curious financial recommendation he deviates for once into originality; but it is an originality which is painfully suggestive of a low tone of moral feeling. We must indeed concede to Mr. Lincoln the possession of a perfectly balanced character; his conscience is worthy of his intellect, and his sense of decorum worthy of both. He gravely recommends that our Government shall raise money from our citizens by corrupting their sense of pecuniary honor! He wants Congress to pass an act to protect the purchasers of Government bonds from paying their honest debts! He gravely recommends that this species of property shall be beyond the reach not only of taxation but of creditors. This, from the President of the United States, is a creditable proposal!—But when foreign nations, who never hit upon this refinement, shall see our Government suggesting to our citizens a safe method of evading their private obligations will they not be apt to infer that where such morality prevails, it will be an easy step to public repudiation? Private and public debts stand on the same ground of moral obligation, but the average conscience of man is commonly supposed to be the weaker in relation to public engagement. It is a spectacle as astounding as it is melancholy to see the Chief Magistrate of a great nation asking Congress to enable citizens to cheat their creditors out of their honest dues.

JAMES McHENRY, Esq., one of the forty-four Fishinereek prisoners, and merchant at Cambra, Luzerne county, was released from Fort Mifflin a few days since, and arrived at this place on Saturday last, after an incarceration in a filthy hold of over one hundred days. He was discharged with out the shadow of a trial. It appeared that there were no charges preferred against him, and after incarcerating the innocent man, in an unhealthy and disagreeable dragoon, for over three months, it was then just ascertained that Mr. McHENRY had violated no law—had not uttered any disloyal sentiments—nor had he ever attempted to embarrass the administration! He had never resisted or conspired resistance to any draft, and was not amenable to the laws in any respect. Who is responsible for his arrest and incarceration? Who will award him the damages he sustained in his business? Who can restore his health which no doubt has become greatly impaired by his confinement in so unhealthy and filthy a bastille as Fort Mifflin? This administration will be held responsible for much of this tyranny and oppression. Individuals, too, will have a certain amount of illegal proceedings to account for. There are Abolitionists in this county, yea, in this town, who were at the head and front of all these illegal arrests; were the chief cause of all these men suffering what they have; and to-day are skulking about among the Democrats endeavoring to make fair weather with those who have suffered imprisonment, and some of them thereby death, for opinion's sake, to gratify their political malice and spleen. Shame on these loyal descendants of Tories! We know you all!

THE MILITARY forces have finally left Columbia county, save a detail of some nine or ten men, for Harrisburg and other parts of the State. We notice that the department of the Susquehanna has been broken up, by order of the War Department, and that the State of Pennsylvania shall constitute one Military Department, with headquarters at Philadelphia, and Gen. CADWALLADER in command. We scarcely know how the good people of this county can do without these troops! They have been among us ever since the 13th of August, and from the best of our knowledge have not been of any particular service to "the Government" or anybody else. The late draft went off and no more men entered the service than would have went in had these soldiers not been in the county. The election has also passed off and the Democratic party has given as large a majority in this county as it would have given had these soldiers been in the Army of the Potomac assisting GRANT to move on Petersburg. As we said before we can't see how the good people of the county will be able to get along without them. It is reported that CAPT. SILVER, acting Deputy Provost Marshal, secured the services of ten to remain with him at this place, for his special benefit.

Just before the election the Abolition press would bustle up and denounce the Democratic press as being guilty of lying or inventing some new electioneering scheme whenever they would speak of another draft to be made. A supplementary draft has since been made. That is no "Copperhead lie," is it? ANDREW CURTIN has ordered an enrollment to be made throughout the State, for his draft, for those fifteen Regiments! Is that a "Copperhead lie?" We have, too, evidences from the War Department that a heavy national draft will be made before the Spring campaign opens!—Is this, too, a "Copperhead lie," or "electioneering scheme?" Bless ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and may all who voted for him be drafted in the next drawing. Those who voted for more war, bloodshed, taxation and conscription, should enjoy it. No Democrat will envy them these enjoyments.

SEEK new advertisements in this issue.—They are not among the least interesting matter of a local newspaper. If you wish to know what is offered in the market, what our merchants have for sale, you will turn to the advertisements for the required information. All good, thriving, honest, merchant-patronize the press. It costs but a trifle to put a few lines in a newspaper, announcing your articles which is read by thousands of people, through which means you may soon dispose of what otherwise you might keep on hand for years, and half the people not know you were doing business. If you wish to make money by all means first let the people know what you have for sale. Let the public know that you are in the market first and last, with the best and cheapest goods, and our word for it, you will make "quick sales."

Court Proceedings.

On Monday last week Court commenced at this place. Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL, President, and his Associates, Stephen Baldy and John Reynolds, Judges, on the Bench. First business—the Constables of the different townships were called and made report. The Grand Jurors were next called and unopposed, making JOSEPH LALLY, Esq., of Scott, foreman.

The Traverse Jurors being called over all appeared but five. Com. vs. William Roth—Indictment Larceny—True Bill. Verdict of the Jury not guilty. Little for Commonwealth and Robt. F. Clark for Deft. Luke Rhone and Wife vs. Chas. Deiterick. An action brought for damages. Jury found for Plaintiff the sum of thirteen dollars.

Com vs. Miles Gallah and Wife. Indictment Larceny—True Bill. Defta. plead not guilty. On being tried the Jury found Miles Gallah guilty, in manner and form as he stood indicted, but acquitted the wife. The sentence of the Court is, that the Deft. undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary of one year and two and a half months at hard labor, and return the property stolen if not already done. Little and Marr for Com and Clark for Deft.

Com vs. Thomas Garff—Indictment, Assault and Battery—True Bill. Deft. plead not guilty. Jury acquit the Deft., and each pay half the costs.

Joseph Hartman vs. Reuben Lins. An appeal—Action was brought for damages. The Jury found for the Plaintiff one hundred and twenty-two dollars and ninety cents damages. Clark for Plaintiff, Freeze and Comly for Deft.

Com. vs. George Riehl. Indictment Larceny—True Bill. Deft. plead not guilty.—Verdict rendered by the Jury without leaving the box, "not guilty."

Daniel Hoessler vs. Daniel Miller. This was an action brought by the plaintiff for the payment of a lost note. Amount eighty dollars. The Jury found a verdict for the Deft. Jackson for Deft., Harley for Plaintiff.

The Grand Jurors were discharged on Wednesday morning, and part of the Traverse Jurors on Friday morning. Court adjourned on Friday evening, sine die.

The Democratic Party and Mr. Lincoln.

Immediately after the election, Mr. Lincoln made a pitiful appeal to the public (in effect) to sustain all his acts, and ascribed the best intentions and patriotism to those who had opposed him. How sincere all this was the people will infer when they reflect upon the number of innocent men, and even women, now confined in bastilles, without law, without even charges preferred against them, and without knowing who their accuser is! How sincere Mr. Lincoln's professions are, people will know when they reflect that he has removed nearly all the Democratic Generals or driven them from the army, without cause, for any reason based on public good, and supplied their places with Abolitionists—in both cases without reference to qualifications or military character. How sincere he is may be more inferred from the fact that Democratic subordinate officers are not promoted by him, no matter how meritorious, unless they first give in their adhesion to abolitionism. How sincere he is may be well judged, we know so well that no man but an Abolitionist can be appointed to any office of honor, or receive any distinction from the administration except to be cast into prison. Yet it is pretended by a few that this man—the patron of plunderers and the impersonator of deceit—is honest! God preserve the Nation when such honest! rules it!

While thus begging for public support, Mr. Lincoln hugs to his bosom and feeds and fattens the knaves who apply to Democracy, and induce their followers to apply the name of a loathsome reptile, as though they deserved no better treatment than that name indicates. Is that conduct consistent with the words of his speech, or would an honest or great man be guilty of such conduct?

No, Lincoln, the Democrats know you, and they will watch you with an eagle eye. You shall not trample upon the liberties of the people of this country—at least not without such resistance as free speech and a free press can make. Disband the Democratic party for auy!—Don't you know that for it, its thorough organization, and the stern maintenance of its principles, we would even now have neither party or country? Well you know it, and therein is the reason you now come to do with coaxing and flattery what you have failed and ever will fail to do by bullying and the bastille. The people are not half so blind as their blind leaders imagine, and the worst frightened folks in the Nation at this time at your success are those who supported you. The Democracy stand firm and invulnerable.—Clinton Democrat.

A SUPPLEMENTARY DRAFT was made a few days since for the deficiency in those townships, in Columbia county, which failed to fill their quotas on the last call. There were some sixty-two men drafted. We have not seen the list. We will give some of the heaviest deficiencies: In Fishingereek 15; Orange 15; Madison 10; and Benton 9. Notices are being served. All who voted for Old Age to carry on the war for negro emancipation should be blessed with a ticket. When men will sustain a President in carrying on a war for no other purpose than the abolition of slavery, they should be made feel the hardships and deprivations of such a war. If the war is carried on for any other purpose than the abolition of slavery, then we confess we do not understand Lincoln's messages and proclamations, and acknowledge that we have wrongly interpreted them.

An impudent wretch came near getting his ears boxed, at a wedding reception the other day, for wishing the beautiful young bride "Many Happy Returns of the Day."

A country girl in speaking of the polka, said that "the dancing was nothing but the hugging was heavenly."

You Call It A Victory?

The late Presidential election is an exceedingly close one, despite all the violence and fraud of the Abolition party.

Table with 3 columns: State, Electors, Majorities. Lists New Jersey, Kentucky, Delaware, Lincolin carried, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Nevada, Oregon, Rhode Island, Maryland, Missouri.

These States, with 98 electors, giving a majority of 45,719, were carried for Lincoln by open fraud and military violence. A fair election would have given them all to McClellan, and they together with his 21 electors would have given him 119 electors, a majority of the whole. Forty-five thousand seven hundred and nineteen additional votes would have made McClellan President, or his majorities in Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware, distributed in the above named States, would have defeated Lincoln. *Such is the Abolition victory.—Somerset Democrat.

ARRESTING COPPERHEADS.—The "Government" is still engaged, one branch of it at least, in arresting "copperheads"—not men who labored and voted to secure the election of Gen. McClellan to the Presidency—but the genuine Administration "copperheads," who proved their loyalty to the Government, by their earnest (we cannot add honest) efforts for Lincoln's re-election, and further, by denouncing as traitors and sympathizers all who dared to vote for McClellan, and who have proven their devotion to the interests of the country by sealing their government "copper," and a great many other articles at the Navy Yard, and selling them for their own benefit. Whether this was done to reimburse themselves for funds expended in the election, or purely to satisfy their "greed of gain," we cannot tell.

We learn that nearly all the "bosses" at the Navy Yard, at Philadelphia, together with a number of employees of lower grade have been arrested, and that the work is still going on. These men, judging from their love of "copper" must be leaders of the Administration "Copperhead party.—Danville Intelligencer.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL DOLLAR WEEKLY.—On the first of January, 1865, Mr. Gleason will commence the publication of a valuable pictorial and literary weekly Journal, entitled as above. The paper will be of sixteen octavo pages, and will contain as much reading matter (and in some cases more) than any three dollar weekly, besides being beautifully illustrated each week. The terms will be only one dollar a year to one subscriber, and ten subscribers ten dollars, with a copy gratis to the getter-up of a club of ten. Specimen copies will be sent on receipt of a three cent stamp. The paper will also be for sale at all the principal depots in the United States at 3 cents per copy. Address F. Gleason, 22 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

President Lincoln was burnt in effigy, in London, on the 5th (Gunpowder plot day,) so says the correspondent of a morning contemporary, who adds, "Mr. Lincoln would laugh at the grotesque manner in which he is libeled. Such a long, gaunt figure; such crimply hair; such big stars, and so many of them. I merely notice this to show you that it is not only the aristocracy that is extolled, but the common people, too, are opposed to Mr. Lincoln. In 1861 all England was in favor of the North. The result is due to the bad management of Lincoln. He has succeeded in making the cause of the Union unpopular throughout all Europe.

One of the first measures of the approaching session of Congress will be the appointment of a special committee of investigation into alleged extortionate and dishonest practices of the pension agents in some of the Northern cities. It is known that illegal and unusual fees have been charged, by which the dependents upon the nation's bounty have been defrauded of a large percentage of their scanty pittance. The victims are not only the widows and orphans, and maimed, crippled veterans of the present war, but the sacred heroes of the Revolution and the war of 1812, and the Mexican war.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The January number of the Lady's Friend is already on our table, and fully bears out the high reputation of this new monthly, which is now entering upon the second year of its existence. The leading steel engraving, "Hush! It is Asleep," is a beautiful picture, and will do less good to the hearts of the ladies. The Fashion Plate—a double one, as usual—is very handsome indeed, admirably engraved on a colored and richly colored. Then there is a colored design of a Work Table Companion, a very useful lady, as she seems, in red and yellow and blue; and numerous other engravings of the Fashion Work Table Department. &c. The Music of this number is a piece entitled "I Stood Within our Cottage Hill." Among the literary contents, which are even unusually excellent, we may specify "A Great Match," by Emma B. Ripley; "Little Mat," "A Story of a Household," by Mrs. Hosmer; "False" by P. H. Case; "Cupid at the Cape," by Miss Donnelly; "Through the Pass Mill," by Virginia F. Townsend; "James Smith's Story," by Julia Gil; "Castle Linnock," by Aunt Alice; "Mrs. Gordon's Prescription," by C. M. Trow; "Sister Lily," by Mrs. Tucker; "Loved and Hated," by Ida Mason; Editorials, &c. &c.

Price \$2.50; 2 copies \$4.00; 9 copies \$16.00; 21 copies \$33.00. Specimen numbers will be sent to those desirous of making up clubs for 15 cts.—Wheeler & Wilcox's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as Premiums. Address Deacon Peterson, 319 Walnut St., Phila. Now is the time to send on subscriptions for 1865.

THE WAR NEWS.

[From the Daily Age of Dec. 7th]

There is no change announced in Gen. Sherman's position. No arrivals are reported from Hilton Head or Savannah, and consequently no news has come. Sherman's cavalry are near Savannah, and have cut the railroads leading out of it. His infantry, however, are still some distance from Hilton Head, and shall have to wait for additional intelligence from Sherman. Every day's delay in his march allows the Confederates to strengthen Savannah.

From Petersburg we have only the usual reports of picket firing and supposed aggressive movements of the two armies. The Confederate state of General Grant is building winter quarters and the huts can be plainly seen from their lines. They extend from the Appomattox River for several miles south past Petersburg to the Weldon Railroad, and are constructed some distance to the rear of the Federal fortifications. Nearly all the timber near Petersburg has been cut down for these huts and for firewood. As Grant has lately been building barracks on an extensive scale, it is thought that he has given up the idea of an early attack upon Richmond, and has no intention of moving from his present position, south of Petersburg.

Gen. Lee has made a report of the result of Gen. Grant's recent expedition to Stony Creek, on the Weldon Railroad—Gen. Grant burned the buildings at the station, and captured one hundred and twenty-five Confederate prisoners. On his retreat he was attacked and followed by the Confederates, who captured some of his baggage. Several dead and wounded were abandoned in the road behind him as he marched. The Federal report of this expedition has already been printed.

General Lee has made a report of Gen. Rosser's recent raid upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at New Creek. His loss was a branch, and he was wounded. He captured seven hundred and fifty Federal prisoners, five cannon, fifteen hundred horses and mules, two hundred wagons, fifteen hundred head of cattle, and many small arms. A large amount of property was destroyed. Some of the cannon were siege guns, too heavy to be removed, and were spiked.

Gen. Sheridan's army is still at Winchester. He is doing nothing at the Confederates at Strasburg as quiet as he is Sheridan has lately sent a cavalry expedition, under General Merritt, into the Loudon Valley, east of the Shenandoah. After an absence of one week the expedition returned with two thousand head of cattle and several hundred sheep, which were taken to a region over which he passed without any or loss of any kind.

Two Federal gunboats, leading a fleet of oyster boats, have sailed up the Rappahannock. The Southern oyster boats were driven off and the others at once began making for the oysters in the bay. They were not molested.

A small Federal expedition from East Tennessee has marched into western North Carolina and captured sixteen Confederate militiamen. The expedition has returned.

[From the Age of the 8th inst.] We have intelligence from Nashville that on Tuesday, General Hood sent a flag of truce into the city, asking an exchange of prisoners. General Thomas replied that he had sent all the Confederate prisoners to the north, and having none in his possession could not comply with General Hood's request. The Confederates are still near Nashville and are digging earthworks and gradually approaching the strong Federal works with regular siege parallels. No attacks have been made by either army for some days. Hood has begun a siege and we run no risks. He has captured and destroyed about thirty miles of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad having sent his cavalry along it to within five miles of Murfreesboro. Here a block house was attacked on Monday. The Federal garrison defended themselves until reinforcements were sent by Major and Rowan, who are at Murfreesboro and the Confederates were driven off with a loss, it is said, of six guns and some prisoners. It is at length ascertained with certainty that the Confederates have captured Johnsonville. The Federal garrison has succeeded in reaching Clarksville, near the Kentucky line.

From the Isthmus of Panama we have intelligence that the men who attempted to seize the California steamer some time since, are confined on board the ship Lancaster, at Panama. The Government of the State of Panama refuses to allow them to be taken across the Isthmus and brought to the North, until the permission of the Government of the Colombian States for their extradition is first obtained.

We have no intelligence from General Sherman, and can give no news of his progress. Not a despatch has been received since our last issue. All is quiet at Petersburg. A few small skirmishes are the only signs of activity.

[From the Daily Age of the 9th inst.] We have very little intelligence this morning. General Sherman's main body was heard from on December 2d. At that time it was at Millen, seventy eight miles northwest of Savannah. Several cavalry expeditions had been sent towards the sea coast, but none of them appeared to have gained any very important information, and all had been recalled to the main force. Sherman seemed undecided what to do. He had sent his neighborhood of Millen several days without making any marked advance in any direction. Savannah did not seem, at that time, to be much threatened, nor was it certain that Sherman intended to march there. Darien, near the Georgia coast, at the mouth of the Altamaha, is now thought to be the place to which he will go. In East Tennessee there has been some movement; the Federal troops from Cumberland Gap, as has been already stated, marched towards Knoxville. It appears that they have reached there, but that the Confederates have also advanced again, and that now the Federal outposts are not more than fifteen miles east of Knoxville, those of the Confederates being just beyond. General Sherman is reported to be in command at Knoxville.

There is little change in the position of affairs at Nashville. Forrest is reported to have crossed the Cumberland River. The Confederates have placed batteries on the river, fourteen miles below Nashville, and on Wednesday several gunboats were sent to dislodge them. The gunboats were repulsed, and a reconnaissance yesterday, in the direction of Nolansville, about twelve miles southeast of Nashville, discovered a considerable body of the enemy.

The Confederates have recently made a raid into western Virginia. Colonel Witcher, the commander, reports having captured one hundred horses, three hundred beef cattle, two one cannons at Millidgeville, negro steamboats and two block houses, and destroyed three ferries. He lost two men.

[From the Daily Age of the 10th inst.] It is at length definitely ascertained that General Sherman, after effecting a junction of his two columns at Millidgeville, proceeded slowly eastward along the Macon and Savannah Railroad to Millen. He was near there on Nov. 29. Some time previously he had sent out a cavalry expedition, which proceeded from Millidgeville down the Oconee, to where it falls into the Altamaha. The cavalry went within thirty miles of the sea coast, and then turned north east towards the Savannah River. The exact line of march of this cavalry party is not known; but, on December 1 it was about 40 miles northwest of Savannah. A reconnoitering party was sent from it towards Savannah, which penetrated to a point about six miles out of town, on the night of December 1, and then returned to the main body. This reconnoitering party returned to Sherman's camp, which on December 2 was at Millen. A long detour to the westward had to be made to reach the camp. The time of the return of the cavalry is not known; nor is any account given of the damage done by them on their march through southeastern Georgia. It was the movements of this cavalry force that occasioned the reports of Sherman's advance being near Savannah.

It appears that on December 1, the Confederates evacuated Millen, and that on the 2d Sherman entered it. No contest was fought between him and the Confederates. When at Millen he was about one hundred miles from the sea-coast. On the 3d he is reported as having begun a slow march from Millen in a southern or south-western direction, but he seems to be advancing more in the direction of Darien or Brunswick than Savannah. These two towns are near the sea-coast south of Savannah. A transport with mails for Sherman's army, left Washington on Thursday, under sealed orders. The large fleet of transports with food and ammunition for Sherman, which has been at anchor at Fortress Monroe for so long, is believed also to have sailed on Thursday. An Administration, however, only granted at Sherman's destination. It now has no better channels of information than the public.

We are now receiving daily accounts, both from Northern and Southern sources, of Gen. Foster's unsuccessful attempt to cut the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. The Federal troops report their losses at from five hundred to a thousand in the battle of Grahamsville. The Confederates were entrenched and report their loss at about one hundred. They say that Foster left thirteen hundred dead and wounded on the field.

A guerrilla raid on the Upper Potomac is threatened and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is again thought to be in danger. General Steele has been removed from the command of the Federal troops in Arkansas.

[From the Age of the 12th inst.] The damage which has been done to the Dutch Gap Canal, by the continued shelling of the Confederates' batteries on the south side of the James, has at length compelled a Federal reconnoitering party to send a brigade of negro troops was sent up the James a short distance above the canal, and embarked on pontoons. They crossed over and marched down the southern bank until a point opposite the canal was reached. The Confederate sharpshooters were driven out of the machine guns began firing. During the night a fire was dug, and on Thursday morning the position was secure. Very few men were killed or wounded on either side. As the Confederate force was successful in stopping labor on the canal, by breaking the dredging machines, it is now to be seen whether Grant will replace the machines and renew the labor free from molestation. The Confederates' ironclads moved down the James on Thursday and came within range of Dutch Gap. Up to Saturday, however, no hostilities had occurred, and the Confederates made no attempt to drive the negroes away. The various reports of a general advance of Grant, and the Federal reconnoitering party on the Weldon Railroad, which have been prevalent for some days are at length confirmed by definite intelligence. Warren's Corps, one division of Humphreys', and Gregg's cavalry began a southern march on Wednesday last. They marched down the Jenkinsen road, and crossed the Notaway River on a pontoon bridge. They are now out of communication with Grant's army, and have not been heard from for some days. This advance is directly south, its object cannot yet be ascertained.

We have some intelligence from the Shenandoah Valley. General Sheridan will attempt no movement south from Winchester this season. He is now at Winchester in his old camp. He has about fifteen thousand men. Three of his brigades were sent last week to reinforce Grant.

At Nashville the condition of affairs is the same as usual. Hood is still laboring on his earthworks. It is reported that reinforcements are being sent to Thomas. The detachment of Federal troops that held Johnsonville but were forced to evacuate it and retreat into Kentucky, were terribly harassed in their march. Thirteen are reported killed and wounded and sixteen captured.

The latest report of the losses at the recent battle of Franklin make the Federal loss nearly twenty two hundred.

There is nothing new from Sherman's army, and we must content that he is marching on Savannah, and that Foster's advance up Broad River to Grahamsville, which is very near the Savannah River, was intended to make a junction with Sherman. Sherman has not been heard from since he moved from Millen.

It is reported that General Rosecrans is at least at Louisville, and have an active command.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET. CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY. WHEAT, \$2 50 BUTTER, 50 RYE, 1 60 EGGS, 25 CORN, 1 20 TALLOW, 16 OATS, 75 LARD, per lb., 35 FLOUR, 1 00 POTATOES, 75 BUCKWHEAT, 1 00 DRB APPLESD 20 CLOVERSEED 5 50 HAMS, 25

MARRIED On the 11th inst., by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. Hiram Derr, to Miss Sarah Fry, both of Montour twp., Columbia county. On Sunday evening Dec. 4, in Fishingereek twp., by Elder J. Sutton, Mr. Asa Y. Hess, and Miss Maria Ann Kline, all of Columbia county. In Berwick, Dec. 3, 1864, by the Rev. B. Cox, Mr. Elias Yost, of Briar creek, to Miss Maggie White, of Fishingereek, both of Col. co.

On Saturday, Oct. 8th, Mr. Samuel W. Jackson, of Briar creek, to Miss Lizzie Keller, of Centre both, Col. co.

DIED. In Bloomsburg, on Wednesday last, Miss Ellen McClure, daughter of the late James McClure, Esq., aged about 50 years. In Bloomsburg on the 1st of Dec. 1864, Mrs. Lenah Wells, aged about 62 years. In Henlock twp., Columbia county, on Tuesday last, Mrs. Sarah Bomby wife of the late Geo. McKim Bomby, formerly of Bloomsburg, in the 69th year of her age.

CHARLES G. BARKLEY, Attorney at Law, BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA. WILL practice in the several Courts of Columbia county. All legal business intrusted to his care shall receive prompt attention. OFFICE—On Main Street, Exchange Buildings, over Miller's Store. April 15, 1864.

THE WORLD FOR 1865.

Prospectus.

THE Presidential contest just closed consigns the political destinies of the people of the United States, during another term of years, to the control of President Lincoln of the North, and Jefferson Davis of the South.

The Democratic party, already identified with the prosperity, growth, and glory of the republic, may point with honest pride to its record in this great contest.

Against an administration wielding the most enormous power of patronage and the most unlimited command of treasure ever possessed by any government, and reinforced alike by the unbounded fears of many patriots and the sympathies of all traitors, the Democratic party fought the battle of 1864 firmly and fearlessly to the end.

Defeated in the electoral college, the small majority of popular votes by which it has been so defeated is demonstrably less than the number of persons openly and officially dependent upon the administration as office holders or contractors in the various departments of the public service.

But the result is against us. The Law continues to be administered by men who not only violate its express provisions, but invade also those personal and civil rights so high and sacred that Constitutions cannot confer but only guarantee them, and which laws are made to vindicate and guard. The Purse is still borne by men who in four years have heaped upon us and the unborn generations of our kind a debt almost as huge as that of England, acquired through centuries, and whose policy of a bloated paper currency doubles upon us the present burden of this gigantic indebtedness. The sword is still wielded by those who see treason in an olive branch, and who make the victims won by our gallant armies and fleets freeze of shame they open no path to triumphant peace.

Democrats must await events. They can now only watch for the public safety, and exert all the power of a great minority to prevent Mr. Lincoln's administration from drifting, for the sake of abolition, into a disunion peace.

They also serve who only stand and wait! The principles of the Democratic party are just, and will yet prevail, for they are the laws of the progress of the human race. They are the principles which have emerged from every revolution of the Anglo-Saxon race with increased guarantee and strength. The coming four years are to be years of calamity. But now they who sowed the wilds are to be reapers of the whirlwind. The Democratic party is a power, but it is disesteemed of all respectability. When the hour of sore distress comes, the people, instead of curing the Democratic party, will to it for relief, and cling to it for deliverance.

Often, during the past year, THE WORLD has been made to feel the heavy hand of arbitrary power. Rendering all lawful support to the constituted authorities—to Grant, to the due—of a free press, speech, free ballot, or of a prudent devotion to the Union, and support of the war for the Union's sake, it has, nevertheless, been repeatedly excluded from military departments by partisan generals, and for several days its issues were suspended by the order of Lincoln himself, and its offices closed and occupied by armed soldiers at his command.

THE WORLD for 1865 will be a better Newspaper than it has ever been. Its columns, freed from the exacting demands of a political canvass, will afford more room for the news of the day of all kinds, from all parts of the world.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD will exactly suit those who want the news of the day, but do not feel able to pay \$10 for the Daily. It contains all the reading matter, news and editorials of the Daily, excepting only its advertisements.

THE WEEKLY WORLD has now the largest circulation of any weekly journal published, save one. Its extraordinary success since its union with the New York Argus, has justified us in venturing our expenditures for the year to come, such as will make it without a rival in interest and value to the farmers of our country. Its Agricultural Department will be as good and complete as any of the agricultural papers; and its reports of the Cattle, Produce and Money Markets will excel them all. A page or more will be reserved for entertaining fireside reading, and the type will be large and clear enough for old eyes.

In a few days all the editions of THE WORLD will be printed on new type.—Several new folding machines just set up in our vaults, will enable us to work off and mail all editions with the utmost speed and regularity.

While the war continues, and the currency is of such sort as it is, we can hope for little or no profit. Our terms have been increased, but not in proportion to the increased cost of everything used in making a newspaper. Indeed, to-day, there is nothing equally valuable so cheap as a newspaper.

TERMS. DAILY WORLD. One copy, one year, by mail \$10.00 SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD. One copy, one year, 4 00 Three copies, one year, 10 00 Five copies, one year, 15 00 WEEKLY WORLD. One copy, one year, 2 00 Four copies, one year, 7 00 Ten copies, one year, 17 00 Twenty copies, one year, 30 00 Ten cents extra charged in all cases for separate address. An extra copy furnished to clubs of ten or more. For clubs of fifty the Semi-weekly, and for clubs of one hundred the Daily, will be sent to getter-up of club.

Changes from club lists can only be made by request of the person receiving the club packages. All such requests must name the post office and State which it has previously been sent, and inclose twenty-five cents to pay for changing to separate address.

Orders for any of the editions of THE WORLD may be sent by mail, and should inclose Post-office Money Order, or Bank Draft for amount (less the discount). Moneys sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. Orders and letters should be addressed to

THE WORLD, New York, December 14, 1864. Gleason Agency. THE undersigned having connected himself with established Agencies in Washington and Philadelphia is prepared to attend to the collection of Back pay, and all other equitable claims against the Government. His experience and business connections enable him to attend to them with the least possible delay. No