



WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR. CHAS. G. BARKLEY, Assistant Editor. BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1865.

S. M. PATTERSON & Co., 37 Park Row New York, are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertising for the Star of the North.

FROM THE PAPERS OF THURSDAY, Dec 22d, we find the following assertion: "Lying is what the Confederacy has always thrived on best."

This is one of the many consoling ideas from which the Abolitionists—African citizens of American descent—obtain "success of sorrow." Sorrow for the unhappy condition of our country, caused by an internal eruption of the people of the South, incited by the fanaticism of Northern traitors. An eruption, the destruction of which is only equalled by the terrible convulsions of a volcano, leaving forth a lava which overflows the whole land and extends its influence to the nations of the whole world. It has crumbled the edifice of civil liberty in the United States, and corrupted the administration of the laws, which were enacted to promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity. The old manner of construing laws in accordance with equity and the intention of the maker, has been cast aside, and a new era is begun in which the will of the executive and the dictations of Negro philanthropy, form the basis of executive decisions. The administration, according to the admissions of its leader, has been compelled, by the extensive power of the Confederates, to suspend the writ of Habeas corpus, overthrow the Constitution, punish citizens charged with criminal acts by order of military courts, who, by the laws of their own making, should have trial in the civil courts and be condemned only by the verdict of a jury of the country. They say it has been necessary to put strict surveillance throughout the territory in possession of the United States by provost marshals appointed by the "government," whose only qualifications are unconditional loyalty to A. Lincoln. And in the midst of this commotion, we are given comfort by the information that lying is what the Confederacy thrives on best.

Is it lying that has caused so much mourning in our once happy country, for the wounded and slain? Has lying filled our hospitals with sick and dying human beings? Does lying flood the soil of Virginia with the blood of national soldiers and leave the bones to bleach in the sun? If the God of nature had given such results to the wickedness of misrepresentation and falsehood, the rebellion would have been crushed by Abraham Lincoln and his followers ere it had risen to the force of a "corporate guard," or assumed the magnitude which it now possesses. Had the "lying reports," the letters of "our army correspondents," and the magnanimous conclusions of legal editors, been accompanied with such powerful destructive capacity, as we are asked to believe is appendant to the falsehoods of the Confederates, the last ray of hope for Jefferson Davis would have vanished in the tramp of infantry and the roar of artillery caused by the first seventy-five thousand volunteers.

APPROACHING THEIR LAST DITCH!—The capture of Savannah following so closely the brilliant victory of Thomas over Hood before Nashville, is highly gratifying. Indeed, many sanguine persons profess to read in these signs an early close of the war and the return of peace and prosperity. But let us not be too sanguine after nearly four years of war, with the flower of our volunteers in the ranks, we have progressed to our present position; calculating from this, and allowing for greatly increased successes in the future, it would take at least four years more of bloody war to drive the rebels to their "last ditch." It is to be hoped that their early submission will obviate the necessity of such a prolongation of the war as well as their consentment to the very limited and muddy habitation alluded to.

THE DRAFT.—On Friday last, the drafted men of this county reported at Troy. We have not received a list of those who were accepted or exempted, but we know the following to be among those who were held to service, viz: Captain John A. Winner, Wm. W. Hays, Charles W. Childs, Caris S. Books, Daniel S. Bloom, Simon Lyon, Gideon Boyer, Patrick Tenney, Jacob Bloom, Alex. Wands, Michael Redfield, Henry Gernhart, Wm. Angle and David P. Yerrick. Some of the above are going into the service in person, and others have furnished substitutes. The following were among those exempted: Chas. King, Mike Spicer, E. C. Norris, Daniel Dougherty, Algeron S. Kester, Jeremiah Huber, C. W. Thompson, Cyrus J. Heller, Wm. Birt, and others. We were present at the surgical examinations at Troy and shall hereafter express our opinion in regard to the manner in which it is done.—Danville American.

PETERSON'S DETECTOR for January has been received at our office. This is a good time to send for it. The publishers have just commenced a new volume, Price \$1.50 in advance. Address T. B. Peterson & Brother, 266 Chestnut St., Phila.

A manufactory has been discovered in one of the St. Petersburg prisons, where green-backs were made to the amount of several millions. Some four weeks have elapsed and the preparators so great an output on the currency of this administration yet remain undetected.

Honest Republicans Deceived.

The Abolition party, it would seem, from present indications in certain quarters, has been greatly deceived. We mean more particularly the honest portion of that party, for there are some honest and well meaning men in the Republican ranks. The great mass of that party voted for the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN with the belief that his retention in office would have the effect of putting the rebellion out of existence in a very short time. They were taught to believe that the re-election of LINCOLN would end the war—settle all difficulties between the North and South—put an end to all drafts, and greatly reduce taxation! How this matter is going can plainly be seen. Only a few days ago we were delighted to read in our daily papers an official announcement for "THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE MEN!" This goes to show how near the Republican orators come to the truth (last Fall, in their appeals for votes, when they told us that the re-election of LINCOLN would end the war in less than three months, that there would be no more drafts, and that taxation would cease! This they told us! This they have been preaching into the ears of the people for the last three years. These Abolition fanatics, knaves, fools and preachers, certainly knew better. But the great hobby with them was the negro, the freedom of the negro! If they can place the negro on an equality with the white man, it matters not to them how many lives are lost in accomplishing that object. The negro, in their estimation, as well as ours, is their equal; and they shall enjoy all benefits that may be derived from any social intercourse that they may have with the American citizen of African descent. We would not rob the Abolition party of any of those blessings and privileges so much sought after from among "effy." We'll let "effy" take care of himself awhile, and look after "the draft." How is that to be "avoided?" The people elected LINCOLN for the purpose of putting an end to all drafts, but that failed to stop the wheel. What's to be done now? We don't want to go to war—nobody wants to go to war. But here is "the draft," what will we do with it? The people would not trust GEORGE B. McCLELLAN for fear they would be drafted. They said McCLELLAN was a war man! We were led to infer that LINCOLN was not, but would favor a cessation of hostilities. But what do we see; why the votes are scarcely counted when we read "another call" for "Three Hundred Thousand more Men." Those same men who voted for LINCOLN, voted for this "draft," they told him to make it; they sustained and sanctioned all that he had done, and now let them "grin and bear it." Good for them. "Don't vote for McCLELLAN or you'll be conscripted!" We will look to see that popular vote of LINCOLN's rush into the army and fill up this late call!

THE TRIUMPH OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND ITS DEFEAT. It is in accordance with the philosophy of things that when a party is elected to power for the accomplishment of great ends and fails it will be swept out of existence. The Republican party was successful at the last two elections because the people believed that it would put down the rebellion and bring back peace to the country; but its victorious triumph will assuredly prove a defeat. The first four years of rule left the rebellion unsuppressed, and the people expect that the war will be closed within the first twelve months of its second term. If it is not—but if on the other hand, a weak and hesitating policy should insure four years more of internecine warfare—the party will be swept off the earth with a howl of general execration. Even if it should succeed in putting the rebellion under within the coming year there will be a reaction, financial and political, that will cut its life short—its utmost limit being the expiration of its supremacy in office. There is a settled opinion that the radical portion of the Republican party is one of the principal authors of the war, and when the excitement consequent upon its progress is over, and the account of public debt comes to be settled, the day of reckoning will have arrived. In any event, then, it will be found that the triumph of the Republican party is virtually its defeat.—N. Y. Herald.

AT IT AGAIN—Abraham can still get off a joke. He says, in his message: "Men readily perceive that they cannot be much oppressed with a debt which they owe themselves."

In other words, if you own a homestead worth one thousand dollars, and possess one thousand dollars in cash; and if you lend the thousand cash to Abraham with which to operate against slavery, and Abraham gives you his note, as your agent, promising to pay you when he receives that amount in taxes from you, with a lien on your thousand dollar homestead, as ultimate security, then you can't be "much oppressed," because you owe yourself the thousand dollars cash, and if Abraham can't get taxes enough out of you to pay you, why your homestead is always full security for the amount. Of course, "men readily perceive" this, and feel perfect assurance that they can't be "much oppressed" by it, for, don't you see, when ever they begin to feel the pressure, they can forgive themselves the debt, and—presto, the lien is cancelled!

GEN. SHERMAN is said to have reached Savannah in full dress military suit. A correspondent describing his meeting, upon arrival with General Foster, says that his first interview was in the cabin of the gunboat Nehama, when the latter arose from his couch and, resting on his crutches, received General Sherman who was attired in a plain military overcoat without a cape, an old slouch hat, a spar on one foot, and with tall whiskers. The correspondent adds that General Sherman looked well. We rather think he felt better than he looked.

A Black Republican, the other day remarked, evidently before consulting the brethren, that "our politics have killed our religion." If they haven't, it was not the fault of the preachers, who were accented oracles before the fact.

Letter from Daniel McHenry.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 29th, 1864. Hon. C. R. BUCKALEW, Sir:—I wrote you a few days ago directed to Washington. Learning Congress has adjourned I suppose it has not reached you: Therefore I'll write to you again. My trial has again come to a close. I have heard nothing yet as to the result; only rumors. I have had a very tedious time: I was arrested in the morning of 31st of August; was aroused from my slumbers just at the break of day by rapping at the front door of my house. Dressed myself; went down stairs and opened the door; perceived my house was surrounded by armed soldiers. They came in and searched my dwelling from cellar to garret, in search for arms as they said but finding none, as I never owned any. Then, one of them tapped me on the shoulder and said, "You can consider yourself a Prisoner." I asked to have time to eat my breakfast, and my wife insisted upon their giving me time for that purpose, but it was not granted. I was taken with others up to Benton, four miles above where I live, and put in Benton Church with a large party from the neighborhood. In the course of about an hour Col. Stewart made his appearance and took the pulpit. After considerable whispering, winking and significant grimaces, forty-five of us were selected out and put under strong guard, and ordered to march. I'll not attempt to depict to you with what difficulty that forced march of sixteen miles to Bloomsburg was accomplished by some of the old men who had had nothing to eat from the evening before. I was forced past my home; not allowed to go in to get a change of clothes. My wife followed me with some cakes and a few articles of clothing. Was forced past parents, sisters and brothers who stood by the way-side; not allowed to take them by the hand and bid them farewell. Their expressions were full of feeling which came from the heart, and their eyes were filled to overflowing. It caused tears to course freely down the bronzed cheeks of the guards beside me. It was very trying, though I did not allow my feelings to overcome me. The outrage made me indignant or I should have been completely overcome as my being entwined with my friends. We were hurried to Bloomsburg; got there about 8 P. M.; stopped but a short time and were put on the cars, not knowing our destination. Were brought on to Harrisburg; stopped but a few moments; were not allowed to get anything to eat; started off again we knew not whither; arrived at Philadelphia about 8 A. M. and were marched to 5th and Buttonwood and put in barracks. At 11 o'clock we had some rations furnished us being the first in 48 hours. Those of us who were not too much exhausted partook with a keen relish. Started from the barracks about 1 P. M.; marched to the Arch street wharf; were put on board the Raybold and forwarded to Fort Mifflin. There we were marched up in front of the Colonel's quarters and detained there something near an hour in the scorching sun. Sir, it was a pitiable sight to see the exhausted appearance of the men, particularly the old and infirm, as there were several such amongst us. There was a cell cleared in the meantime in the Bomb-proof for our reception. It was in a very filthy condition, full of vermin. I have not space to give you a description of the place in which we were confined. It never was intended for and is entirely unfit to hold men for any length of time. Its location and construction will break down the strongest constitution in a short time as the emaciated condition of the Columbia county prisoners fully verifies. The suffering endured whilst confined in that filthy place, beggars description. Fortunately for me, I was not confined there as long as some others. I was brought to Harrisburg about three months ago for trial, and (as you are aware) my condition here has been more tolerable. The worst feature of my confinement here has been the miserably filthy and corrupt society I have been compelled to endure. Their vulgarity and profanity I cannot portray. The confusion at this writing renders it almost impossible to write. The anxiety of mind has been great, being on trial so long, and I was aware of the effort they were making to convict me. I never shunned an investigation, but desired it. All I asked was a fair trial, but was so closely confined that I had but little chance to prepare for defence. Being so far from home rendered it very difficult to have the facts in the case fully developed, and had it not been for the persevering and energetic action of my Dear Friends at Home in my behalf I could not have made much of a defence. As for proceedings of trial, I refer you to documents in possession of H. Alricks Esq. of Harrisburg. I would like to have gone back in my case to the commencement of the rebellion and come up to the present time, but was not allowed to go back of March 1863.

In conclusion; I never violated any law, civil or military, to the best of my knowledge. If I ever did it was an error of the head and not of the heart. I have been taught from my earliest boyhood, by kind and religious parents, to observe the laws of my country, and I have regarded them as second only to the laws of my God. My imprisonment I consider an outrage, and I have never begged for my release. I have spurned the idea. Liberty is dear, but I cannot and will not sacrifice principles or manhood to obtain it. I hope the day is not far distant when a full report will be made public. Excuse this lengthy scrawl. Your friend, DANIEL MCHENRY.

[Note by Editor.] The day following the date of the above Letter, the decision of the Military Commission as approved by the General in command of the Department, was communicated to Mr. McHenry. He was found "Not Guilty" upon all the charges brought him, and the proceedings there against a conclusion honorable to him and condemnatory of the persecution to which he had been subjected. Four months of imprisonment and the heavy expenses of his defence, will, however, remain as memorials of Republican injustice and malignity in his case, and as proofs of the wisdom and necessity of the Constitution and laws of the land which were shamefully violated in his oppression and injury.

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The Future of the Democracy.

Considering the fecundness with which the late Presidential canvass was conducted by the friends of the Administration, and the extraordinary means resorted to by them to secure a triumph, it is really amazing and gratifying to witness the courage and resignation of the defeated Democracy. When, in 1852, the gallant Whig party was defeated, (after having been in power for four years,) it was never after heard of as a national organization. It lingered a while, in certain localities, but it totally disappeared, and was swallowed up by the Femoni movement of 1856. Four years after this the Democracy was torn asunder by the Southern secession movement at Charleston, which completed its work afterwards in Baltimore; the consequence of which was the overwhelming election of the present Executive. Since then, notwithstanding our almost crushed condition in 1860, and the overwhelming odds arrayed against us in the way of patronage—made necessary by the necessities of the war—besides desertion of our prominent leaders who, were lured into Abolitionism by prominent appointments, our intrepid organization has weathered the storm of unrelenting partisan persecution, and is now the most formidable and compact party that ever was defeated in this country. This vitality is caused by the diamond strength and beauty of its principles and teachings. It is not an ephemeral party; nor does it change its name and purposes to suit every wind of political doctrine. Triumph never caused it to forget its duty to the country; nor is it now disposed to despair of the republic, because of its defeat. Such a party may occasionally be defeated, but never entirely vanquished; and from this time forth no matter how the war may be conducted or terminated, it is certain to grow in strength until it is again called upon to control the Government of the country. But in order to be successful when the time for action again arrives, it will be necessary to get rid of many incumbrances which impeded our efforts in the late canvass. We quite agree with an intelligent contemporary who says: "This great work should spring from the inspiration of the people, led by fresh and vigorous minds, unconaminated with the fatal propensity to official position which has corrupted so many of our politicians. Principles must be sought out and followed, rather than a shiftless vacillating policy in our public affairs. If anything is to be preserved from the wreck of our country's greatness, it must be the work of honest, patriotic men, fully impressed with the necessities of the hour and the peril of the republic. Upon the Democratic press will rest to a great degree the responsibility of enlightening the people in reference to this important subject, and as a member of that fraternity we will take an early opportunity to enter upon a discussion of those grave questions which have yet a vital interest to the American people. We have heretofore never failed to raise our voice in behalf of what we have believed to be Democratic principles, and we regard the present as the proper time for a full and candid discussion of the condition of the country. By way of illustrating the "inspiration of the people," it is but necessary to allude to the late Chicago Convention. There the people's inspiration forced the nomination of McCLELLAN, in spite of the politicians, who were generally opposed to him; but still the record of those who had conceived certain crochets exclusively their own, succeeded in loading the candidate with an obnoxious weight which defeated him. VALDINGHAM, for instance, not content with his own defeat of a hundred thousand majority a year before, took especial pains to inform the country that he framed the Chicago Platform, as if determined to make our candidate as unpopular with the masses as he was himself. If we are to succeed hereafter, the party, indeed, must act from the "inspiration of the people, led by fresh and vigorous minds, unconaminated with the fatal propensity to official position, which has corrupted so many of our politicians." So says the Pittsburg Post.

SMOKE FOR THE CURE OF WOUNDS.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman recommends smoke as a cure for wounds in men and animals. He says: "I cut my foot with an axe. The lady of the house, seizing the foot while it was yet bleeding freely, held it over a pan containing smoking tag locks. In a few minutes the bleeding stopped, and the smoke was removed, and a bandage applied to protect it from accidental blows. The wound never suppurated, and consequently never pained me. I have seen the remedy tried in many similar cases, and always with the same results. Let the reader bear in mind that no liniment or salve, drawing or healing should be applied. You have merely to smoke the wound well, and nature will do the rest. I suppose the smoke of burning wood would produce the same results, but it would not be so manageable. There is a principle in the smoke of wool, which, when applied to the flesh, coagulates the albumen, thus rendering it unacceptible of putrefaction. The same principle stops bleeding by coagulating the blood. It promotes healing, and may be applied with decided benefit to all ulcers, wounds and cutaneous diseases."

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL DOLLAR WEEKLY for this week, we have just received. It is a beautiful paper of sixteen pages, and is the first number for the new year. The price being only one dollar per annum, has placed it within the reach of all. Published every week by F. Gleason, 22 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

It is said that Admiral Porter has already received over two hundred thousand dollars as his share of prize-money since the outbreak of hostilities. It is but natural to suppose that he accords with Mr. Lincoln in the opinion that the war might be carried on indefinitely without inconvenience.

The loss to steamers by the breaking up of ice in St. Louis harbor on one day last week, was over \$200,000.

THE WAR NEWS.

The attack on Wilmington has been abandoned. The expedition is given up. Gen. Butler with his land forces has returned to Fortress Monroe. Admiral Porter with the fleet has withdrawn until ordered to "re-proceed." Butler says that Fort Fisher is impregnable.

A war has begun between military and naval men about the responsibility for the disaster at Wilmington. Each branch of the service lays the blame on the other. The navy says that Butler should have made an assault. The army retorts that Porter's powder explosion should have damaged the fort. This is the principal occupation not only of the military, but also of the newspapers, and though there is great difficulty in deciding who is to blame, there seems to be a perfect agreement of all concerned that the expedition was a failure. Butler has withdrawn all the land forces from the expedition and has gone up the James to his old headquarters at Deep Bottom, leaving the troops under Weitzel to sail up from Fortress Monroe more leisurely. The greater part of Porter's fleet is at Beaufort, North Carolina, taking supplies and coal on board. A desultory bombardment of Fort Fisher is kept up by a few vessels, but it is rather to make a show of doing something than the precursor of another attack. The Federal losses on the expedition are variously estimated. Five or six of the vessels were seriously damaged; six of the hundred pounder Parrott guns burst. The loss in the fleet was 75 killed and wounded; in the army it is stated to be 1470.

There seems to be some discrepancy in the Confederate and Federal accounts of Hood's late defeat. The Confederate accounts state that Hood's losses are about equal to Thomas', and that seventy pieces of cannon were brought by Hood south of Columbia, in his retreat. The Federal account has it that Hood lost four times as many men as Thomas and that when Hood crossed Duck river, at Columbia, he had but two caissons, and they were being dragged off by the Confederate soldiers. We have contradictory accounts of the movements of Generals Davidson and Granger in Western Florida. It appears that Granger ascended the Pascagoula river about thirty miles, under the convoy of two tin clad gunboats, and then leaving the river, marched towards Mobile. Nothing has been heard from him, however. Davidson, with a large force of Federal cavalry, is still encamped at West Pascagoula. There are rumors from the army in front of Petersburg that General Lee contemplates a new movement. The Confederates in front of portions of General Grant's line have kept up a vigorous shelling for several days past but have made no other demonstrations. Four Federal gunboats have been lost or disabled recently on the Roanoke river, near Plymouth. They ran against torpedoes. Twenty-five hundred Confederates are threatening an attack upon Baton Rouge. General Burton commands the Federal garrison.

It is announced from Washington that the Brazilian minister has accepted Seward's apology for the seizure of the Florida. Mosely was not killed, as is reported. He was dangerously, though not mortally wounded.—Age.

MARRIED.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. James McClure, of Danville, Pa. to Miss Mary Jane Rishel, of Montour township, Columbia county Pa.

DIED.

At the residence of her son-in-law, W. G. Quick, in Montour township, Columbia county, on the 12th inst., Mrs. Mercy C. McBride, relict of the late Wm. McBride, of Hemlock twp., aged about 80 years. [Mrs. McBride, was a most estimable lady and an eminent Christian. She had long been an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church, adorning her Christian profession in life and finding in it, her strong hope and pure consolation in death. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."]—Col Democrat.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sarah Stephenson, deceased. THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Richard Demott, administrator of Sarah Stephenson, late of Madison twp., in said county, to and among the heirs and legal representatives of the said deceased, in the order established by law, will meet the parties interested, at the Recorder's Office, in Bloomsburg, on SATURDAY 28TH OF JANUARY, A. D. 1865. All persons having claims or demands against the Estate of the deceased, are requested to present them to the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the assets. JOHN G. FREEZE, Adm'r. Bloomsburg, Jan. 4, 1865—S2.

NOTICE.

To Whom it May Concern. THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the assets of the Estate of Elizabeth Murry, deceased, among the persons entitled by law to receive the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg on Monday, the 30th day of January, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper. W. WIRT, Auditor. Bloomsburg, Jan. 4, 1865—4t. Auditor Democrat, copy.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Alexander Mears, deceased. THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Peter H. Herben and John Yeager, Jr., Executors of Alexander Mears, late of Locust twp., in said county, to and among the creditors of the said deceased, in the order established by law, will meet the creditors of the deceased, at the Recorder's Office, in Bloomsburg, on SATURDAY THE 28TH OF JANUARY, A. D. 1865. All persons having claims or demands against the Estate of the deceased, are requested to present them to the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the assets. JOHN G. FREEZE, Adm'r. Bloomsburg, Jan. 4, 1865—S2.

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Orphan's Court of Columbia County, on JANUARY, SATURDAY 28TH, 1865, at 2 o'clock in the forenoon, Henry C. Hess, Administrator of Peter Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, in said county dec'd., will expose to sale by Public Vendue, on the premises, a certain

TRACT OF LAND, Situate in said township of Sugarloaf, adjoining lands of Joshua and Alexander Hess, Henry Goldter and John Sickle, containing

115 ACRES and THIRTY-SIX PERCHES: on which are erected a two story Frame DWELLING HOUSE, LARGE FRAME BARN, and out-buildings. A Fine Young

ORCHARD, and the undivided half of one SAW MILL; and a first-rate Sugar Camp. ALSO, another

Tract, Situate in the same township, adjoining lands above mentioned, and lands of Alexander and Joshua Hess; containing

63 ACRES and one hundred and thirty-eight perches. All timber land, of good quality. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the twp. of Sugarloaf and county aforesaid. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk. Jan. 4, 1865.

Conditions of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down on the day of sale; one-fourth of the balance of the purchase money, on the confirmation of the sale; and the balance in one year from confirmation, with interest from said confirmation. A Deed will be delivered to the purchaser upon payment of the consideration money, or securing the same to be paid as required by the administrator. HENRY C. HESS, Adm'r.

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Orphan's Court of Columbia county, on SATURDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1865, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, HENRY C. HESS, Administrator of Benjamin Peterman, late of Sugarloaf twp., in said county deceased, will expose to sale by Public Vendue on the premises, a certain

TRACT OF LAND, Situate in said township, adjoining lands of Samuel Fritz, James Hess and others, containing

41 ACRES. There are a few ACRES cleared land, the balance well timbered, and having on it a splendid SUGAR-CAMP. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in twp. of Sugarloaf and county aforesaid. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk. Jan. 4, 1865.

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Lackawanna & Bloomsburg R. R.

TWO DAILY TRAINS. ON and after Monday, December 26th, 1864, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Table with columns: STATIONS, MAIL, PASSENGER. Rows include Northumberland, Danville, Catawissa, Rupert, Bloomsburg, Espy, Lime Ridge, Berwick, Beach Haven, Shickshinny, Kingston, Wyoming, Pittston, Lackawanna, Scranton, Great Bend, New York, Easton, Philadelphia.

Table with columns: STATIONS, MAIL, PASSENGER. Rows include Scranton, Lackawanna, Pittston, Wyoming, Kingston, Shickshinny, Beach Haven, Berwick, Lime Ridge, Espy, Bloomsburg, Rupert, Catawissa, Danville.

THE shortest and most direct route to the West and the Oil Regions! Trains of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad leave Northumberland every morning of the same day to connect with Trains for Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, and all other points West, connecting at Corry with the Trains on the Oil Creek Railroad. Passengers for Train B, can leave New York via the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. at 9:00 A. M., thereby reaching all points on this Road the same day. New and Elegant Sleeping Cars accompany the night Trains each way between Northumberland and Baltimore and Philadelphia. H. A. FONDA, Supt. Kingston, Dec. 20, 1864.

Aver's Cathartic Pills. Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings county, New York.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Honorable William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Stephen Balay and John McKeenolds, Associate Judges, of Columbia co., have issued their process, bearing date one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Com. Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia on the first Monday, being the 6th day of February next and to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given to the Corner, the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances to do those things which by their process appear to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute then as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their process, dated at Bloomsburg, the 31st day of Dec, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and in the eighty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America. (God save the Commonwealth.) SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, Jan. 4, 1864. Sheriff.

Traverse Jurors—Feb. Term, 1865.

Bor. Berwick—J. P. Sibbet, Frederick Bloom—Samuel Mellick, Stephen Knorr, Jos. L. Shannon, Catawissa—Joseph Breisch, Jacob Gensil, Daniel Helwig, Centre—Theo. McD. Price, Henry C. Barton. Fishing Creek—Daniel Thomas, Silas McHenry, Reuben Savage, Franklin—Michael Menue, Jesse Cleaver, Hemlock—Abraham Van Horn, Jackson—Abraham Manning, Locust—John Snyder, Henry Fahringer, Washington Yeager. Mt. Pleasant—John Ruckel, John Mordan, Mifflin—Henry C. Hess, Lewis Eckroth, Madison—Jacob Garton, Madison—Michael Groover, Orange—A. C. Beideman, Pine—Thomas McBride, John W. Huter, Luther A. Garman, Roaring Creek—William Rhoads, Scott—John Ent, Wm. H. Creasy, Thomas Dollman, Henry W. Creasy, Sugarloaf—George Dills, December 26, 1864.

Grand Jurors for Feb. Term, 1865.

Bor. Berwick—Jeremiah Seesholtz, Briar Creek—Wm. Hippensteel, John H. Smith, Samuel Keilchner, Bloom—Vastine Bous, Benton—Jesse Olin, On Helwig, Catawissa—Solomon Helwig, Centre—Henry D. Knorr, Hiram Schwepers, penitentiary, Fishing Creek—Abraham Kluge, Esq., Hemlock—John Hartman, William Fry, Jackson Leiby, Locust—Michael Hower, Jonas Fahringer, Isaac Rhodes, Wm. Berninger, Mifflin—Charles Groover, Madison—Frederick Derr, Jacob Eyer, Maine—Jacob Sugar, Orange—William Bellas, Scott—Hagmar, Creveling, H. D. Mellick, Jan. 4, 1865.

Public Sale OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, on SATURDAY, JANUARY 21ST, 1865, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Augustus Everhart, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Everhart, late of Orange twp., in said County, dec'd., will expose to sale, by public vendue on the premises, a certain Messuage and

TRACT OF LAND, adjoining lands of Isaac Haggenbush and Wm. Hilly on the East, Daniel G. Ent on the South, George Oman on the west, and John Keim on the North, containing

117 ACRES. more or less, about Eighty Acres of which are cleared land, in a good state of cultivation, with a good Apple

ORCHARD, about 35 Acres of which is first quality Bottom Land, and a new BANK BARN, and HOUSE on the premises, with a new well.

SPRING OF WATER, late the Estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Orange and county aforesaid. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk. MOSES COFFMAN, Auctioneer. January 4, 1865.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of James McBride, late of Hemlock township, deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the estate of James McBride, late of Hemlock twp., Columbia county Pa., have been granted by the Register of said county to Hugh D. McBride, residing in the twp. and county aforesaid. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted to the decedent shall make payment immediately to the undersigned. HUGH D. MCBRIDE, Adm'r. Hemlock, Jan. 4, 1865—5w S2.

A CARD TO INVALIDS—A CLERGYMAN, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have already been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, to any one who needs it, in a sealed envelope free of charge. Please enclose a stamped envelope, addressed to yourself. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City 52-1y

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