

STAR OF THE NORTH.



WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR. CHAS. G. BARKLEY, Assistant Editor. BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865.

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

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"One Nationality."

The Abolition orators and journals are growing frantic—if fanaticism such as they possess is susceptible of growth—over this idea of a strong and single power being established at Washington, having complete and unlimited control over all and every matter of public importance, whether of State or general interest. Thus while attempting to convince mankind that they are truly patriotic, without "ifs or ands" favoring the restoration of the Union unconditionally, they tell us the only submission required of the seceded States in order to secure peace is the abandonment of Slavery and the recognition of "one nationality." This new principle of a Federal government is of vastly more importance to them than the Union. By it they can forever dispense of Southern institutions and bury the system of negro slavery. By it they can suppress opposition to the National Administration and continue to hold the reins of government. By it they can overthrow the grand and established principle of States' Rights and disgrace the wisdom of our fathers who declared that: "Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this Constitution expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."

The moment fanaticism accomplishes this end our liberties will be set aside, and though this government may retain the name and outward marks of a Republic it will assume the power and privileges of a Monarchy. Every State must then yield its sovereignty; each Governor must hold his office by commission of the general government, and if Legislatures are allowed to exist, in any form in the several States, they could only exist under control of Congress and subject to the will of the President. This principle instead of securing a permanent peace will cause incessant trouble and violent opposition, ending in a revolution which will establish as many independent nationalities as there are states or result in a single Military Despotism.

The Message. We publish the Governor's Message entire, this week. If we can see the import of his words we are almost afraid ANDY has fallen in with disloyal sayings and principles. He dares to hold that Pennsylvania has some rights which ABRAHAM in his infinite power has attempted to avoid. He no doubt had forgotten that our beloved ruler could do no wrong, and evidently escaped his mind that States' Rights is a "hellish doctrine." It is this fit case how could he pretend that Pennsylvania had been wronged by requiring too many soldiers from her borders, or why did he have the insolence to insult his majesty, A. LINCOLN, by saying:—"I am still not ready to participate actively in transferring to the United States illegally the right of appointment vested in the State."

At the meeting of citizens, on Tuesday evening, 10th inst., in the Grand Jury room of the Court House, called by the Directors of Bloom School District, to ascertain the will of the people upon the subject of raising a bounty, for volunteers, by taxation, Col. J. G. Freeze offered the following: Resolved, That the School Directors be requested to lay a tax authorized by Act of Assembly, to raise the bounties for volunteers under the last call of the President of the United States. William Neal being opposed to the resolution offered the following amendment: That first, those liable to the draft, should be required to subscribe and pay thirty dollars each; or raise a sum by voluntary contributions to the amount 7,620 dollars. The amendment was lost, and the resolution of Col. Freeze sustained. Another meeting was held on Friday evening last, to ascertain the amount of subscriptions. Upon adding the several amounts reported by the committees it was found that only a few hundred dollars were wanted to make the amount required. This deficiency will soon be made up and then steps can be taken to secure the volunteers.

OUR SACRIFICE OF LIFE.—It may certainly be doubted if there was ever so great a loss of human life in any war previous to that which we are now engaged in. The aggregate losses of our armies have not been officially stated, as Mr. Stanton has not yet given his annual report to the country. But in the absence of official data, we have the statements of the World "Druid," who has the reputation of being well informed. He says he North has furnished for the war the enormous amount of 3,138,000 men since April 1861! Of this number 1,800,000 had perished up to May, 1864, and since then, we have lost 300,000 more. Here is a total loss in three years and a half of over 2,000,000 men in trying to subjugate the South—and the work is not yet done, nor any nearer accomplished than it was at the beginning. Was not the declaration of the Democratic platform right in asserting that the war had been a failure? A million of lives thrown away by Abraham Lincoln in forty-two months! An average of nearly fifty thousand a month. That is encouraging, and make the war a popular institution. Three hundred thousand more victims are wanted just to fill up a leechlike that the last draft left open on

Canada. While the Legislative Halls at Washington are made to resound with the anthe mas against English and French movements not strictly in accordance with the desire of our Administration, and while the administration papers catch the echo of their representatives, and declare we are ready and willing to accept the gambit, as soon as France or England or both of them, throw it down. We find our relations with the British Provinces in America assuming a hostile appearance. The Toronto Globe under the title of "Mr. Seward's Passport System," expresses much uneasiness, and advocates immediate retaliation, by a similar system of taxation upon every Canadian desirous of proceeding to the United States, and a further tax upon every American entering that Province, equal in amount to the tax proposed by Mr. Seward's Passport System. It is claimed by them that they would then act upon the American principle and "keep a good deal of money in the country." It would be to them a further benefit by extending the trade with their mother country. This would cut off a large amount of trade and profit from the United States. No American would enter the British Provinces unless compelled by business, and it is considered no one will be detained by being forced to pay an additional tax of six dollars to the Canadian authorities to make the passport valid.

The Globe says:— We regard this order of Mr. Seward's as uncalculated for, unnecessary, and useless; as an attempt to inflict injury on a people who have been true to their engagements, and who have kept their faith, as far as mortal man could do, untarnished. We ask for its repeal; failing which, we recommend government to take the stand which our honor demands. We are quite prepared to accept all the consequences that may ensue; and are better prepared than the blustering who have so long defied disaster, when no disaster was near. And we tell our American neighbors that if it be any object with them at all to defeat the plans of the desperadoes on both sides of the border who would stain embos in war, they will abstain from acts calculated to excite public sentiment against them here. The "chivalry" were guilty of a large mistake when they made their raid upon St. Albans and robbed the boats on Lake Erie. But Mr. Seward is also guilty of a blunder in the promulgation of his uncalculated order. Submit to it without retaliation we would not; were the republic the "almighty" nation her people assume her to be.

The Toronto Leader of the same date, Jan. 7, takes up the same subject and denounces the policy of the United States, in unpolished and fearless terms. It styles the Republic aggressions, haughty and domineering, and asserts that when the United States Government can see a clear way through a war with England a cause will soon be found. It declares that freedom from aggression will not be purchased by cowardly submission to taunts and jeers and subjection, but that they will stand steadfast and true to the banner of their mother country and through her power seek an end to "this continual bickering and unceasing querulousness."

Peace Movements. THE BLAIR Peace Movement, is attracting considerable attention among public circles. Whether it is made in good faith or not is yet to be learned. When the facts are revealed we will give our readers an account of the results and object. We notice that the Confederate Congress is taking steps to meet the project in a liberal manner. Mr. McMULLEN of the Confederate House of Representatives, offered a preamble declaring that by the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the Confederate States, the people of each said States in their sovereign capacity, have a right to alter, amend or abolish the government under which they live; and that because the people of the Confederate States have exercised this right, the United States have made war against them; and that there exists a difference of opinion between the respective authorities as to the responsibility of the commencement of the war; connected with a resolution, asserting the dignity of the Confederate government, and sending Commissioners to the United States "in regard to all outstanding questions of difference between the two governments and to agree if possible, upon the terms of a lasting and honorable peace, subject to the ratification of the respective governments and of the sovereign State respectively represented therein."

General Order No. 1. If general order No. 1, series of 1865 is an index of what is to be the character and policy of the administration in future, we could expect better things than have been enacted heretofore. That the first general order of this year should have contained matter so important and wise certainly is a sign of wisdom in Washington, where nothing but fanaticism has existed since the fourth of March 1861. But while there is a unanimous approval of the removal of Gen. Butler by order No. 1, yet no one has thought of the miserable condition into which the old State is thereby thrown—Think of Butler at Lowell in Massachusetts, breathing the cold air of New England, and never being allowed to inhale the sweetly perfumed air of the sunny south, as it rises from the wool of Sambo, no more to enjoy the pleasant society of the "cogitator," and never more, perhaps, to enjoy the embraces of "lively Dinah." However the ladies of New Orleans will have no fear of his insults, and war upon dogs will probably end with Butler's exit.

The last Circular from Fry! Since setting up the type explaining the manner of distributing the quotas of subdivisions, the following order has come to hand: WAR DEPARTMENT, PROTEST MARCHAL, GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2, 1865. Circular No. 1. The attention of acting assistant provost-marshals generals of states, and boards of enrollment is called to the fact that the quotas assigned under the call of December 19, 1864, for three hundred thousand men, must not be reduced, except by actual enlistment in the army, navy, and marine corps since the 19th ult.

MARRIED. In Philadelphia, December 22d 1864, by Elder Thomas G. Trotter, Owen M. Fowler, Esq., Editor "Shamokin Herald," to Miss Welina A. Rank, second daughter of Joseph L. Rank, Esq., of Newberry, Lycoming co., Pa. On the 26th ult., at the Reformed Parsonage, by the Rev. F. J. Mohr, Mr. G. Michael Weiser, of Williamsport, to Miss Mary Hollingshead, of Catawissa. At Jerseytown, Dec. 29th by Rev. A. Hartman, Jesse Shoemaker, of Buck Horn and Mary Jane McCarty, of Rhinoceros. At the Berwick House, on the 25th ult., by Rev. M. P. Crosswaite, Mr. Thomas R. Williams, and Miss Maggie A. Robbins, all of Bloomsburg, Pa. On the 7th inst., by John M. Chamberlin, Esq., Mr. Jackson Erasmus, and Miss Mary Layton, all of Bloomsburg. On the 5th inst., by the Rev. D. F. Truckenmiller, Mr. Thomas Hagenbuch, and Miss Esther Hagenbuch, all of Center, Col. co., Pa. At Towo Hill, on New Years day, 1865, by Rev. E. Wadsworth, Mr. Martin A. Robbins and Miss Harriet E. Lemon, both of Fishing Creek. On the 26th ult., by the Rev. J. W. Lescher, Col. Jackson and Miss Hattie Latig, all of Luzerne county, Pa. On the 31st of January 1865, by the same, Mr. Eleazer Schweppenhise; and Miss Dortha Ann Waters, all of Millin, Col. co., Pa. On the 7th of January, 1865 by the same, Mr. John Drummer and Miss Elminda Menninger, all of Maine, Col. co., Pa.

DIED. In Millin township, Columbia county, on the 30th of December last, Mr. Jacob

Senatorial Contest in Illinois. Disaffection of Yates' Election—Fighting Abolitionists—Put Kellogg Whips Washburne and Joe Forrest, Castigates Senator Ward. The Senatorial contest has been brought to an end, and by the triumph of Gov. Yates. The election took place to-day in joint session in the Hall of Representatives at 2 o'clock. Richard Yates received sixty-four votes and James C. Robinson received forty three votes. The halls and galleries were densely packed with visitors during the election—the ladies crowded the gallery, and the result being declared waved their white pocket handkerchiefs, and otherwise indicated their delight. This morning Judge Kellogg, Territorial judge of Nebraska, a warm supporter of Yates during the senatorial contest, approached Washburne, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and extended his hand to shake hands with the whisky speculator. Washburne folded his arms, and remarked that he did not shake hands with a "d—d scoundrel and liar." Judge K. was taken aback, but made no immediate move upon the enemy's works. But as Washburne was at the depot this morning, both leaving for Chicago, Kellogg accosted him, and moved upon him by the right flank, dealing him a blow in the breast with his fist. A rush was made upon the belligerents, and the provost guard, rushed in and dispersed the mob. Kellogg, as he was being pulled backwards, while still facing his opponent, kicked the honorable Congressman several times in the rear. It was feared by some of Washburne's friends that he had been considerably injured, but he was able to get aboard the train and is off for Washington via Chicago. Si transit gloria mundi. Last night, after the senatorial caucus had adjourned, Senator Ward of Cook, who had been a violent Washburne man, and Joe Forrest, who was Yates' most active supporter, chanced to meet at the "Belic." Forrest charged that the "whisky interest led I. N. Arnold for re-nomination for Congress in Cook county. Senator Ward replied by using a beautiful poetical quotation to the effect that "Forrest was a d—d liar."

THE WAR NEWS. General Butler has been removed from command. The War Order No. 1, series of 1865, orders him to give up the command of Norfolk, Fortress Monroe, the north bank of the James, and the Dutch Gap canal, forthwith, and proceed to Lowell, in the State of Massachusetts, and report for further orders. General Ord has been appointed Butler's successor. Wilmington and the Dutch Gap canal caused his removal, which no one will regret. There has been a contest between Indians and Federal troops in Colorado Territory, in which thirty five Indians and nine teen soldiers were killed and wounded. It occurred near Julesburg. General Bragg has issued a congratulatory order to his troops, complimenting them on their success at Wilmington. General Slaughter has been placed in command of all the Confederate troops in Texas. From the Age of the 12th inst. There is scarcely any military intelligence this morning. At eleven o'clock on last Sunday morning General Butler received the order of the War Department removing him from his command on the north bank of the James. At three o'clock General Butler gave up his command to General Ord, and embarking on a gunboat, sailed down the James to Fortress Monroe. General Thomas W. Sherman has arrived at New Orleans, where he is to have an active command. There is a report that at the end of last month there was fighting going on in the neighborhood of Mobile. We have no particulars, however. The Confederates have made a raid upon the Federal pickets in front of Petersburg, and have captured several prisoners. There has been no change in the position of affairs in South Carolina. The Confederates still hold Hardeeville, the Federal troops being between there and the Savannah river. An order has been issued by the military commander of Arkansas for the evacuation of Fort Smith. The Federal troops have not yet abandoned the fort, however. Five guerrillas have been hung near Clarkesburg, Tennessee. From the Age of the 13th inst. Mr. Blair arrived in Richmond on Monday, and since then has had a consultation with the Confederate authorities, although the result of it has not yet been transmitted. General Singleton, of Illinois, a prominent Democrat, has also gone to Richmond, and it is understood that he will assist in the peace negotiations. There are all sorts of rumors flying about, but nothing definite as to the probable result of these missions. General Sherman's advanced guard is slowly moving from the Savannah river towards Charleston. A large part of the Federal army has been transferred from Savannah to Port Royal, and whilst one column moves north from Hardeeville, which place was evacuated by the Confederates on Thursday last, another is marching from Hardeeville. Both columns are moving towards Grahamsville, thirty-four miles north of Savannah. General Thomas, after marching south to Palasky, Tennessee, suddenly cut loose from Nashville as a base; went to the Tennessee river, and turning eastward, marched up it towards Chattanooga. His object is unknown. He has been heard from since January 4th. General Hood has made a report of the battle of Nashville. He says he lost fifty pieces of cannon, but that his loss in killed and wounded was small. He says nothing about prisoners—Hood's army is now distributed at various points from Florence, Alabama, westward to Corinth, Mississippi. He is guarding the northern parts of those States. From the Age of the 14th inst. A resolution has been passed by the United States Senate ordering the Committee on the Conduct of the War to begin at once an investigation of the Wilmington disaster. General Butler was relieved from command at the request of General Grant, who, on January 6th, re-established the President that he wished Butler's removal. After a consultation with General Halleck and Assistant Secretary of War Dana, the order was issued which sent Butler to Lowell, Massachusetts. From all the various reports it seems that General Hood, in the recent campaign in front of Nashville, and on his retreat, lost about seventy five trained men, killed, wounded, and captured, and fifty pieces of artillery. At four o'clock on last Monday afternoon Mr. Blair and General Singleton were received by the Confederate pickets, in front of General Ord's (late Butler's) lines, on the north bank of the James, and were escorted to the Spotswood House, in Richmond. It is rumored that General Sheridan is to be the successor of Butler. Ord now has his command temporarily. From the Age of the 16th inst. For a week past all sorts of stories have been circulated of the dissatisfaction of the people of Georgia with the Southern Confederacy and their anxiety to return to the Union. Reports were made of town meetings at which resolutions denouncing the Confederacy were passed. All of these stories are untrue, and the Savannah Republic, which, like all disloyal journals and dailies connected to Administration principles, is noted for but one thing—a remarkable facility for falsehood. As the journal referred to has suddenly become silent on the subject, and even the despatches from Richmond say nothing about the supposed dissatisfaction, we presume that this last story has had its run, and we will hear nothing more about it. The Legislators of Pennsylvania, on Thursday 12th inst., elected William H. Kemple State Treasurer, by a majority of thirty-two votes, over William W. McGrath. WHEN shall the din of battle be heard no more in the land? When again shall the sun run his course by day, and the moon travel her pale pathway at night, and gaze no more on our country distracted, bleeding and torn by civil war? When? The wisdom, parity, patriotism and Democracy of the Kentucky Legislature is shown by the election of Hon. James Guthrie to the Senate of the United States. DONATION. THE friends of the REV. J. W. LESCHER, propose making him a DONATION VISIT, at his residence in Bloomsburg, THURSDAY THE 26TH INST. No further invitation by Card is thought necessary. Michael Hess, Tighman Strouss, Hiram Schweppenhiser, C. H. Hess, Charles Shuman, Jan. 18, 1865. HENRY ROSENSTOCK, Sky-Light Ambrotypist, ROOMS in the Third Story of the Exchange Block, (entrance above the door,) Columbia county, Pa.

NEW GOODS! REVOLUTION IN HIGH PRICES! NEW ARRIVAL OF WINTER GOODS AT PETER ENT'S STORE IN LIGHT STREET, COL. CO. HAS just received from the eastern cities and is now opening at the old stand a splendid assortment of

Merchandise, which will be sold cheap for CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE! His stock consists of Ladies Dress Goods, choicest styles and latest fashions. CALICOES. MUSLINS. GINGHAMS. FLANNELS. HOSE. READY-MADE CLOTHING, SATINETTS, CASSIMERES, COTTONADES, KENTUCKY JEANS, THREAD, & C. QUEENSWARE, CEDARWARE, HARDWARE, MEDICINES, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, & C. BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS. In short everything usually kept in a country store.

The patronage of his old friends, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited. The highest market price paid for country produce. PETER ENT, Light Street, Jan. 18, 1865.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of F. Fa. to a n. dis. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia co., will be exposed to sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on MONDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1865, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate to wit:

A certain Tract of Land, situate in Locust twp., Columbia co., adjoining lands of Jackson P. Calkreese on the south, on the East Jonathan Bachman and Amzi Fox on the north, Peter Miller, sen., and Peter Miller jr., on the west containing Seventy Two Acres and Seventy Seven Perches and all wances, about fifty Acres of which are improved land. There is on the premises a LOG HOUSE, one Story and a half high, a Frame Bank Barn, Spring House and Apple Orchard, with the appurtenances. ALSO, one other tract of land situate in Locust twp., aforesaid, adjoining the above described tract on the East, by land of Peter Miller sen., on the South and West, Peter Miller sen., and Peter Miller jr., on the North, containing FIVE ACRES and one hundred and two perches, strict measure, all cleared land. ALSO, another Tract situate in Locust township, county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Wright Hughes and others on the North, lands formerly belonging to William Millard on the East, land of William H. Rhoads on the South, Chas. S. Cox, on the West, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, more or less. ALSO, one other tract of unimproved land situate in Locust twp., and county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Silas Johnson, Michael Snyder, Susan Kline and others, containing ELEVEN ACRES and one hundred and eight perches, strict measure. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wright Hughes. SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff, Bloomsburg, Jan. 11, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE or Valuable Real Estate. IN Pursuance of an Order of the Orphans Court of Columbia county, on SATURDAY THE 28TH OF JANUARY, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, HENRY C. HESS, Sheriff of Columbia county, as Executor of the Estate of Benjamin P. Cunningham, 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 Peter 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. 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. AUDITOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Sarah Stephenson, deceased. THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphans 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, 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 debared from coming in for a share of the assets. JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor. Bloomsburg, Jan. 4, 1865—\$2-50.

FOR RENT. THE Mountain Lodge, No. 264 I. O. O. F. desire to rent the public house known as the "The Union House" in Orangeville Co. Pa. Possession to be given on the 1st day of April 1865. For terms &c. inquire of Samuel Everett Orangeville Pa. SAMUEL EVERETT, Orangeville Pa. MEGARETT, a Hall Com'rs

List of Causes for Feb. Term, 1865. 1 Elisha McMurrie Executor of Aaron Wolf vs Christian Wolf. 2 Jacob Harris vs Peter Jacoby. 3 Russell P. Stueker vs Wm. Kessler. 4 David Aelgenbach vs John Warin. 5 G. Longenberzer, Geo. Miller et al vs Joshua Robbinson and Wm. Boyles. 6 John Allegar and Sarah A. Allegar vs John Y. Allegar. 7 Samuel Williams vs Charles H. Dietrich and Geo. A. Herring. 8 Wilson Ager vs Joseph F. Long. 9 Hugh McReynolds et al vs Peter Olinpiant. 10 A. W. Cramer vs Enoch Howell. 11 A. W. Cramer vs Enoch Howell. 12 John Beisel et al vs S. F. Healy et al. 13 Geo. W. Garrison vs Casper I. Thomas. 14 Richard Morgan vs Samuel Hoagland. 15 John Ruckle vs Henry T. Riley et al. 16 Henry Gilmer vs Moore Creveling. 17 Enos L. Adams vs Sam'l B. Seibert with Sd. fr. vs Peter M. Traugh & Josiah Thomas, Garfischke. 18 John Keiffer adm'r of Joseph Gearhart deceased vs Moses Myer. 19 Rebecca Vanderside vs Richard B. Menagh. 20 George Carr, executor of James Carr vs Sylvester J. Faux & Thomas Creveling jr.

Traverse Jurors—Feb. Term, 1865. Bor. Berwick—J. P. Sibbet, Frederick Nicely. Bloomsburg—Samuel Mallick, Stephen Koor, Jos. L. Shannon. Catawissa—Joseph Broach, Jacob Gensil, Daniel Helwig. Centre—Theo. McD. Price, Henry C. Barton. Fishing Creek—Daniel Thomas, Silas McHenry, Reuben Savage. Frankfort—Michael Mensch, Jesse Cleaver, Hemlock—Abraham Van Horn. Jackson—Abraham Manning. Locust—John Snyder, Henry Fahringer, Washington Yeager. Mt. Pleasant—John Ruckel, John Mordan. Millin—Henry C. Hess, Lewis Eckhoth. Madison—Jacob Girton. Maine—Michael Grover. Orange—A. C. Beideman. Pine—Thomas McBride, John W. Hunter, Luther A. Garman. Roaringcreek—William Rhoads. Scott—John Ent, Wm. H. Creasy, Thomas Dullman, Henry W. Creasy. Sugarloaf—George Dilts. December 26, 1864.

Grand Jurors for Feb. Term, 1865. Bor. Berwick—Jogeham Seesholtz. Bratereek—Wm. Hippenschel, John H. Smith, Samuel Keilner. Bloom—Vastine Bouer. Benton—Jesse Olin. Catawissa—Solom on Helwig. Centre—Henry D. Knorr, Hiram Schweppenhiser. Fishingcreek—Abraham Kline, Eq. Hemlock—John Hartman, William Fry, Jackson Leiby. Locust—Michael Hower Jonas Fahringer, Isaac Rhodes, Wm. Berninger. Millin—Charles Grover. Madison—Frederick Derr, Jacob Eyer. Maine—Jacob Stueker. Orange—William B. Las. Scott—Hamon Creveling, H. D. Mellick. Jan. 4, 1865.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Alexander Mears, deceased. THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphans Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Peter B. Herberich and John Yeager jr., Executor of Alexander Mears late of Locust twp., in said county, 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 debared from coming in for a share of the assets. JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor. Bloomsburg, Jan. 4, 1865—\$2-50.

Administrator's Notice. Estate of Thomas W. Young, late of Jackson twp. deceased. LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Thomas W. Young, late of Jackson township, Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Peter Ent, Esq., residing in Light Street. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the undersigned without delay, and those indebted to the same to make payment forthwith. PETER ENT, Adm'r. Dec. 21, 1864—6x. \$3

NOTICE. To Whom it may Concern. THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of Columbia co., 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 Saturday, the 28th 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—4x. Democrat. copy.

Information Free. To Nervous Sufferers. A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incontinency Premature Decay, and Youthful Errors, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge), the recipe and direction, for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The Register will furnish full information—of vital importance—will be cheerfully sent by return of mail. Address JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 60 Nassau Street, New York. P. S.—Nervous Sufferers of both sexes will find this information valuable. Dec. 7, 1864—3mo.

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 disorder brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have already been cured by this remedy, and it is recommended 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 yours. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. 52 1y