STAR OF THE NORTH.

WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.
CHAS. G. BARKLEY, Assistant Editor.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, 1865.

S. M. PETTENGILL & 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.

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

Terms of this Paper:
(AFTER JANUARY 4, 1865)
$3.00 per Year, or
2.50 if paid strictly in advance.

Apostacy.

We do not pretend to argue in favor of the system of slavery existing in Southern states, nor do we desire to oppose the institution and call it barbarous. We have no hatred to the South or a single citizen thereof on account of their local institution of negro Slavery, neither do we have so little desire for the restoration of the Union that we could not rejoice at the proclamation of peace and Union under the old Constitution. On the other hand there can be no proper objection made to the abandonment of Slavery, if the several States where it exists in a lawful and proper manner provide for its abandonment. But the Constitution of the United States guarantees to all States the privilege to regulate their own local affairs. There is no reason for changing this Constitution while our country is undergoing a severe trial for its existence. He who claims to be a Democrat and stands firmly by the principle of the old Constitution can not consistently vote for an amendment for the Abolition of Slavery and particularly at a time like this when it is impossible to get the decision of the people of the States which shall be directly concerned. When therefore we see men proclaiming themselves Democrats and pretending to represent the Democracy of Pennsylvania, yet voting for an amendment to the Constitution for the immediate abolishment of Slavery, we are led to suspicion greenbacks control their vote and we place their names on the list of apostates. Thus Mr. McAllister of Pennsylvania who formerly refused to vote in favor of the amendment, now boasts of his wisdom in that vote and does not intimate that it was wrong, yet stoops to vote with Colfax, Kelley, Kellogg, Stevens and Washburne. Like him are Bailey and Coffroth of Pennsylvania, together with thirteen members of other States. Upon this the New York *Day Book* properly says:

The Congress of the United States have voted to overthrow the Constitution and system of government as formed by George Washington and James Madison, and instal in its place a free negro, consolidated military despotism. The following is a list of the so-called Democrats who voted for, and thus are *particeps criminis* in, this act of parricide:—

Joseph Bailey,	Pennsylvania,
A. C. Baldwin,	Michigan.
A. H. Coffroth,	Pennsylvania,
James E. English,	Connecticut,
John B Ganson,	New York,
John A. Griswold,	do do
Ansor Herrick,	do do
Wells A. Hutchins,	Ohio,
Austin A. King,	Missouri,
A McAllister,	Pennsylvania,
Homer A. Nelson,	New York,
Moses F. Odell,	do do
Wm. Radford,	do do
James S. Rollins,	Mobile.
John B. Steele,	New York,
Ezra Wheeler,	Wisconsin

It shall be no fault of ours if these men are not visited with the infamy which they all so richly deserve. There is neither excuse nor palliation for their apostacy, and few there will be who will not regard them as baser than Arnold or Judas. The *Tribune*, no doubt, states the truth when it declares that "*it has taken the labor of an entire month, night and day, to secure this majority.*" We have no doubt the labor has been great, but probably the expense has been greater, unless, indeed, all the members are as cheap as one on the list who has long advertised himself for sale for five hundred dollars! We wish the Abolitionists joy of their purchase. Such legislation, however, is such as the gods bring to naught, and so sure as Time lasts, just so sure will this damning infamy be righted.

IN THE House of Representatives of the United States, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, asked leave to offer the following:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the President to maintain, in every Constitutional and legal manner, the integrity of the American Union, as formed by the fathers of the republic, and in no event and under no circumstances to proffer or accept negotiations which shall admit, by the remotest implication, the existence of any other Federal or Confederate Government within the territory of the United States.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, a fervent Abolitionist and intensely loyal man, who boasts of LINCOLN patriotism objected to the reception of the resolution. From this we are justified in asserting that the Republicans will not, as we have often warned the people, submit to the maintenance of the American Union as formed by Washington and his cotemporaries. They assert that it is not the duty of the President to carefully avoid the recognition of the Southern Confederacy or any other government within the territory of the United States. A few more steps will bring them to advocating *directly*, that which they have indirectly worked for during the past thirty years, namely, the erection of two Governments

Governor-General Gwin.

William McKendry Gwin, Governor General of Sonora and other northern States of Mexico under Louis Napoleon, was born October 9, 1805, in Summer county, State of Tennessee. He was the son of Rev. James Gwin, a Methodist preacher of considerable celebrity in the South. He applied his attention to the study of Medicine and graduated at Transylvania University, Lexington Kentucky. He lived a short time in Nashville Tenn, and removed to Vicksburg Miss., twice to settle there. He never practiced Medicine but turned his mind to law and politics. He was admitted to the bar though he never practiced. In 1833 he received and accepted from Gen. Jackson the appointment of U. S. Marshal for the State of Mississippi and retained the position through the administration of Mr Van Buren. In 1841 he was elected to Congress. At the the expiration of his term he declined a re-election, which was strongly pressed upon him by his political friends. In 1847 he was appointed by President Polk to superintend the erection of the Custom House. He resigned this position and removed to California in 1848, where he took a prominent part in the regulation of affairs and was elected a delegate to the convention which formed the State Constitution of California. Dr. Gwin and John C. Fremont were chosen United States Senators to convey the instrument to Washington. Upon the admission of the State the two Senators drew lots to decide which should fill the long and which the short term. Dr. Gwin drew for the long term, ending March 3, 1855. He was again elected United States Senator for the same State and his term expired March 3, 1861. In November 1861, he was arrested by General Sumner, under a charge of treasonable language and confined in Fort Lafayette. He was afterward released, found his way to Richmond whence he left for Paris. Here he gained the confidence of Louis Napoleon and now he officiates on our borders the Vice Secretary of the Emperor of France

MR. BLAIR'S second visit to Richmond resulted in bringing Vice President Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and Judge Campbell to Fortress Monroe for the purpose of conferring with the Federal authorities as to terms of peace. They were met first by Secretary Seward, who telegraphed to President Lincoln to "come on." There they have been consulting, but we have no positive information of what passed between the parties. Sensation rumors are plenty. On Monday a telegram to this place announced a general amnesty, a cessation of hostilities and a restoration of the Union upon the basis of the Constitution, and a guaranty of indemnity to all citizens of the Confederacy. We are not prepared to place much confidence in any statements yet received. However, we will accede to Abraham Lincoln the honor of becoming a peace commissioner and give him further notoriety for having taken the first opportunity to recognize the Southern Confederacy.

Since writing the above we have received intelligence that Mr. Lincoln and Seward have returned to Washington to announce that the commission of peace ended in an entire failure. From the statements related by Washington correspondents we are inclined to believe Lincoln and Seward went to Fortress Monroe to join Stephens Hunter and Campbell in a "spree," and drink toasts in honor of the amendment to the constitution passed by Congress. The New York *World* under the title of "The peace Convention" says:—

It is given out in Washington, ostensibly by authority, that the interview between the President and Secretary of State and the rebel envoys, had no satisfactory result.—The subject, however, is so important that the country will not be satisfied with vague and irresponsible givings out to newspaper correspondents, to be by them telegraphed over the country. The public has a right to know, and ought to be officially told what proposals were made and rejected at a meeting which has kept the country in a fever of expectation, and which will be ever memorable in the history of the war.

We trust that Congress will to-day pass a resolution respectfully calling on the President for information. That body cannot legislate intelligently in relation to the war, if the executive is in possession of facts bearing on its duration, which he wilfully conceals from their knowledge. If the late negotiations have not been concluded, but only adjourned, the President would be justified in declining to give publicity to facts which might embarass a subsequent stage of the proceedings. But if there are no proposals still pending, there can be no justification for withholding from Congress and the country a frank and full statement of what has been attempted, and of the causes of the failure.

THE following is what the Abolitionists call "*The Constitutional Amendment*"

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislature shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution viz.,

ARTICLE XIII., SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

THE PROMISED PEACE.—The greatest boon the Administration is now capable of bestowing upon the county, is peace. We were promised it speedily if Lincoln was re-elected. He secured his re-election in some way, but there is no peace yet. If he will secure it to us, we will freely forgive him every folly he has committed, and Heaven knows they have been as numerous as the sands upon the sea shore. Shall we have peace? The honest, intelligent laboring masses of the country are becoming deeply interested in the solution of this question. They see the war was criminal unnecessary, and desire to get out of it before becoming embroiled in a war with other nations. Shall we have peace with the South giving to her all her rights, or shall we have a five or ten years war with

Sonora.

While the Abolition heresy has been running over our land and feeding the administration at Washington with hatred to the the South and to her institutions, and therein preserving the pretext for war, because they declare that we cannot have a permanent peace without the complete annihilation of Slavery, he French powers have taken advantage of our inability to oppose them and have established an Aristocracy over the ruins of Mexico. Maximillian is there situated and holds the reign of government. And it is not to be supposed he will yield his authority upon a formal request of the United States authorities nor of any nation on the globe. He cannot be made to desert his conquest without force, and that force must necessarily be strong. Louis Napoleon is engaged in the enterprise and having secured a cession by Maximillian of Sonora and other northern States of Mexico which are rich in mineral wealth and productions he will if in his power sustain the French dominion of Mexico.

These States are conveyed to him by trust deed, to be held and governed by him, under Mexican protection as security for the payment of the claims of France against Mexico. Louis Napolean has appointed Dr. Gwin Governor General or Vice Secretary of the Emperor to the French.

Sylvester Mowry, a graduate of West Point and a skillful engineer gives a full account of the wealth of Sonora in a work entitled, "Arizona and Sonora, the Geography, History and Resources of the Silver Regions of North America" in which he says:—

To appreciate what wonderful internal resources Sonora has, one should visit the Hacienda de la Alameta, fifteen miles from Hermosillo, owned by Don Manuel Ynigo, or of La Labor, owned by the Astizarans A few days since with a member of the Ynigo family I went over to the Alameta. There are miles of wheat, corn, and sugar cane. An immense field is being cleared for cotton. Some specimens of the cotton, of good, fine staple, growing wild were exhibited. A flour-mill of the best description, with abundance of water power; sugar mill and works; a manufactory of blankets, the wool for which, and the dye stuffs, are grown on the place; a wagon manufactory is also carried on for the sole use of the Hacienda; tobacco is also produced, of excellent quality; oranges, lemons, pomegranates, and other tropical fruits, of delicious flavor are grown in abundance. These places are simply principalities, where a man has all the products of the earth under tribute at hand. The large cotton mill near La Labor, at San Miguel, has been offered to San Francisco capitalists on liberal terms. The cotton can be raised at its very door. Indigo, Brazil Wood, cochineal, and other dye-stuffs, grow spontaneously in the Yaqui and Mayo valleys; also coffee of the best quality.

He writes at length of the mines of gold silver, copper and lead, which are numerous. We have room only for the following small portion of his interesting statement:

San Xavier is distant about 140 miles from the port of Guaymas in a northern direction, and about the same distance southeast from the city of Hermosillo, approachable from both points by an excellent wagon road. This is one of the oldest and richest mineral districts of Sonora. There are many mines situated within a radius of about three miles, viz., Las Bronces, Las Cruzecitas, Las Alfucsenos, Las Cumbres, La Division, La Naguila, Las Animos, La Sierra, and many others. The most important are Las Bronces, worked by Don Mateas Alsua, who has erected extensive reduction works, having stamps, barrel furnaces; etc., his ores are treated by the Freyburg process, yielding about $1000 per day. Mr. Alsua is working the Naquila.

Las Bronces is situated about 200 yards lower down than Las Cruzecitas. The latter which now belongs to the Las Cruzecitas Mining Company of this city, has been extensively developed; ten tons can be raised daily, and, when further elaborated, will yield much greater quantities. The vein, which is particularly well defined, increases in width and richness as it descends; and now at a depth of 145 feet, the vein is nine feet wide. The ore of the pilares is very rich, while that from the mine averages over $150 per ton all through. The *petanque* (the miner's name for rich sulphurets of silver) extracted from the lower excavations assays over $3,000 per ton of 2,000 pounds. The company will erect reduction works at the mines, and think to be in operation about the 1st of October next. The company is managed by persons of wealth and high responsibility. About fifteen miles from San Xavier is San Antonio de la Huerta at which place is located La Mina Priesta Mu sidora and other valuable mines. In the district of Saiquapa are many valuable mines of both gold and silver; the famous Molatas Mine has yielded millions of fine gold and the Cienegunia Mines, worked by Mr. Robison, of Guaymas, are in that vicinity.

Lincoln vs. Lincoln.

Within time memorial LINCOLN issued what has been called an Emancipation Proclamation. Many persons called it unconstitutional and said it was void not being legal. Such men were called *disloyal* and many were confined in prisons for this and similar expressions said to be treasonable. Since the heretics in Congress have submitted to the Legislatures of the States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the emancipation of Slaves, LINCOLN declares the proclamation was not "legally valid" and that it did not result in good. Ought not LINCOLN to be arrested and confined in a bastile for treasonable language?

THE TREASURY HOMICIDE CASE.—Mary Harris the young woman from Chicago, who shot to death Andrew J. Burroughs, a clerk in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, yesterday afternoon, in the Treasury Buildings, has been lodged in jail. It appears from the testimony that she stated to Mr McCullough, the Comptroller, that the diseased had violated his marriage engagement with her. He had done her no harm, but was engaged to her for many years, even from her childhood, and had continued a correspondence until within a month of his marriage. She said to the officer who conveyed her to jail, she asked no sympathy for herself. The only sorrow to be felt was for her aged parents. She charged that the deceased had betrayed her, taken her from her home and friends, and had placed her in a house of ill-fame, in Chicago, and that therefore she had de-

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CAMP IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, Va.
January 1865.

MR. EDITOR:

Dear Sir—I will request a small space in your valuable paper, for the publication of a few lines, which I am about to write for the benefit and interest of our friends at home. And especially for our aged parents of Columbia whose sons, on the 12th, of September, 1864, connected themselves with the 209th Reg't P. V., and marched to the front. We first struck Virginia soil at Bermuda Landing, where we were allowed to remain only a few days, when we were ordered to the front to do picket duty. During nine weeks we remained there, having fifty two hours of picket duty to perform out of every seventy two hours, besides our regular drill yet the boys enjoyed good health. On the 15th of Nov. the Rebs gobbled our pickets at that place, capturing twenty boys of our Reg't and a considerable number from other regiments. Among the captured was our brave Colonel, Capt. Lee of Company F, and first Lieut. of Company B Company F, lost some twelve men prisoners and one wounded. Francis Pealer of Columbia county was slightly wounded. Oscar Pealer and Gideon Beishline from Fishing Creek Col. co., were among the prisoners. The pickets kept up a brisk fire for several days, which confined us within our works for ninety-six hours in cold and rain without any sleep and only common daily rations. On the 20th of Nov. we broke up our camp and marched to the left of the Federal works along breastworks and threw camps to the extreme left, a distance of twenty miles, where we did picket service four days and then marched back to the front of Petersburg, our present situation. On the 28th of Nov. we struck our tents at this camp and were soon after connected to the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 9th Army Corps, In a short time our Brigade was ordered to cover the retreat of the 5th Corps, which was our making a raid—commonly known as the "Apple Jack" raid. While doing this our march was mostly in the night, amid snow and mud to our knees and often through creeks. The courage of our Lieutenants alone, kept us from being taken by guerrillas. At length after marching a distance of twenty miles we reached the banks of the Notaway river, about 2 o'clock in the morning. Our blankets and clothes being wet, our load was heavier than usual and the boys were completely worn out in marching this distance in ten hours. Being cold and wet the boys soon had the rebel fence on the fires, by which they warmed and dried their clothes and took a short nap while the 5th corps was crossing the pontoons on their return. The boys would occasionally slip out and capture turkies chickens, and pigs; in fact they took their choice for the country was richly blessed with everything the heart could wish. At 4 o'clock the same day we were ordered back over the same ground we came, and with greater rapidity. Many did not get in camp till the day after the regiment camped, but none regretted their trip for the rich supply fully repaid us. We are now on light duty and enjoying pretty good health. I am sad to inform the people, especially the parents of Fishing Creek, that Co. E, since the raid have buried two of her brave sons. On the 31st of December we were called to inter the remains of Samuel Laubauch, and on the 18th of January 1865 we were recalled to the burial of Philip Rantz, a son of John Rantz. It is said he troubled himself to death on account of the inhuman treatment his father is receiving from the executive of the government he was fighting to maintain. Thus two of our brave boys have passed away, and two more family fireside made vacant. How many brave men are yet to fall is unknown. May God cause peace to prevail once more in our land.

A SOLDIER.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT,	$2 50	BUTTER,	50
RYE,	1 74	EGGS,	30
CORN,	1 50	TALLOW,	16
OATS,	80	LARD, per lb.	30
BUCKWHEAT,	1 00	POTATOES,	80
FLOUR pr bbl	14 00	DR'D APPLES	2 50
CLOVERSEED	12 00	HAMS,	25

MARRIED.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. George Richard of Shamokin, Northumberland county Pa., to Miss Sarah Beam, of Roaringcreek, Col. co., Pa.

On the 26th ult., by Luther German Esq., Mr. Jackson Derr of Jackson twp., to Miss Jane Davis, of Greenwood twp., all of Columbia county.

DIED.

In Bloomsburg February the 1st, 1865, Elizabeth Barton only daughter of Henry C. and Mary Harmon, aged 4 months and 10 days.

"See Israel's gentle Shepherd stand,
With all engaging charms,
Hark! how he calls the tender lambs,
And folds them in his arms.

In Bloomsburg, January 31st 1865, Hattie J., daughter of William and Delilah Sterner, aged 3 years 7 months and 9 days.

"Little Hattie was one of the brightest, most intelligent children that it has ever been our lot to behold. It may be truly said of her that her equals were few. She has gone! She has been wafted to that heavenly Kingdom on angels wings, there to sing eternal praises to Him who rules and governs the universe. That her presence will be missed at the family board, and that a family will mourn her loss no one doubts. Cut down in the bloom of health, in the morning of life with bright prospects of future happiness before her, but alas! she is no more."

"O, weeping friends called thus to mourn,
The breaking of a tender tie;
Turn thou thy thoughts from earth to heaven,
Seek thou the solace from on High!
The darling one thus torn from thee,
She is not lost, *but gone before;*
That much loved form again you'll see—
Again you'll meet on heaven's bright shore!

In Division Hospital, near Meade Station, Virginia, on the 30th of December 1864, Samuel Laubaugh, of Co. E., 209th Reg't P. V.

In Foundryville, January 26, 1865, Timothy Dunbar, aged about 80 years. His

Statement of the Finances of the County of Columbia.

FROM the first day of January, A. D., 1864, to the first day of January, A. D., 1865.

The Auditors elected to settle and adjust the public accounts of Columbia County, respectfully beg leave to report that they have examined the same from the 1st day of Jan. A D. 1864, to the 1st day of Jan. A D., 1865, and respectfully lay before the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said County the following Statement and report agreeably to the 22d section of the "Act of general Assembly of this Commonwealth passed on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1834."

DANIEL McHENRY, Treasurer of Columbia County, in account of said county,

1864. Dr.

Jan. To cash of J S M'Ninch, late treasurer, as per Auditors settlement of 1863.		$649 26	
do To taxes outstanding			$6273 23
do To taxes outstanding, ten day list, 1863.			79 78
Mrh Cash received of Sundry persons for use of Court Room,		30 00	
June, Am't, of county tax assessed for the year 1864			10812 41
do County tax seated and unseated lands returned,		943 07	
do do do Road		1053 51	
do do do School		911 56	
do do do Poor		383 14	
Sept. Cash rec'd of Briercreek twp., per Sm'l Keichner, expenses of keeping Catharine Sult at Harrisburg and Court charges,		105 00	
Nov. Cash of D. Savage old bridge timber		12 00	
do Cash rec'd of Briercreek twp., expenses keeping Catharine Sult at Harrisburg.		115 00	
do Cash rec'd of Jesse Coleman Pro't. fine S D Edgar.		10 00	
Am't ten day assessment 1864.			74 25
Dec. To cash of Jesse Coleman Pro't Jury Fees,	$ 24 00		
do cash of same coal	16 64		
do cash of E Barton old plank	7 00		
do cash of W Wirt coal	10 00		
do cash of R C Fruit coal	18 00		
do cash rec'd of military fund to wit: cost of Enrollment papers Blank Book and expressage,	49 90		
Paid Tate for printing precepts and notices,	20 00		
Paid ass'rs for spring military ass'mt, 1864	98 60		
paid ass'rs for making enroll'mt under act 1864,	66 63		
do cash paid assessors, assessment of dog tax for 1864,	84 40		
Amou't outstanding for 1864,			588 52
cash received on sundry taxes,	69 30	4668 01	
			$22296 20

Cr.

By Amt outstanding for 1864, and previous yrs.	6664 76	
do Exonerations allowed Collectors,	401 09	
do Commission allowed Collecteors.	1066 88	8132 73
Amt. orders redeem'd.		13150 63
Treasurer's Commission on $11241 08 at 4 per cent		449 64
Bal. hands of Treas'er.		563 20
		$22296 20

DANIEL McHENRY, Treasurer of Columbia county in account with tax on dogs.

Dr.

By am't outstanding and uncollected for 1863	1168 04	
Am't assessed for 1864	1322 50	2490 45

Cr.

Amt. outstanding and unsettled.	$784 45	
Exonerations allowed to Collectors,	200 85	
Commissions allowed to Collectors.	90 71	
Am't sheep damage, orders redeemed	1082 00	
do paid ass'rs for assessment of dog tax for 1864	84 40	
Am't paid J S McNinch, late Treasurer,	194 03	
Treasurer's commission on $1276 13	51 00	
Bal. due said fund,		2 90 $2490 54

EXPENDITURES.

Auditors and Clerk.

Am't pd Auditors and Clerk, 48 00		
do W Wirt, auditing,		
do Prob'y and Reg'ter ac'ts 12 50		60 50

ASSESSOR'S PAY.

Am't paid ass'rs for spring assessment,	443 12	
do do Triennial ass'ment,	484 00	927 12

BRIDGE AND ROAD VIEWS.

Amount paid sundry persons,	97 00

BRIDGE CONTRACTS.

Am't paid David Savage,	460 00

BRIDGE REPAIRS.

Am't paid sundry persons,	1278 99

BLANK BOOKS.

Am't paid sundry persons for Prob'ty and Register's office	114 35

CONSTABLE'S RETURNS.

Am't paid the several Constables during the year.	96 28

COURT CRIER.

Am't paid Moses Coffman,	36 00

CLEANING COURT HOUSE.

Am't paid sundry persons	27 50

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Am't paid sundry persons for repairs to Court House and Jail.	530 86

COMMISSIONERS AND CLERK.

Am't paid R C Fruit Clerk,		$450 00
do C H Hess, Commissioner,		173 50
do Rohr McHenry	do	157 50
do T J Vanderslice	do	193 00
do Allen Mann	do	19 50
		$993 50

COMMISSIONER'S ATTORNEY.

Am't paid W Wirt Attorney,	60 00

COMMONWEALTH COSTS,

Am't paid sundry persons,	100 21

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Am't paid E H Little,	64 00

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Am't paid at Spring election,	397 87	
do General, Presidential and special elections	1227 70	
		1625 57

FOX AND WILD CAT SCALPS.

FUEL &C.

Am't paid for Court House and Jail,	130 33

INCIDENTAL.

Am't paid for stationery for Court,	35 20

INSURANCE.

Am't paid Lycoming Insurance Co.	25 77

INQUESTS.

Am't paid J M Chamberlain for inquest on body of C Barton,	11 12
do P R Herbine, for inquest on body of I Adams,	10 37
do J R Fritz, for inquest on body of P Selif,	19 22
do Samuel Rhone, for inquest on body of S Jackson,	12 28
do Samuel Neyhart for inqnest on body of S Warnce,	10 04
	$64 03

JUROR'S WAGES AND MILEAGE.

Am't paid Jurors at several Courts,	873 25

MEDICAL SERVICES

Am't paid J R Evans, attendance on prisoners,	5 00

MILITIA.

Am't paid F L Hutter for enrollment papers and blank book, and expressage on the same	49 90
do paid Tate for printing precepts and notices.	20 00
do paid ass'rs for making enrollment under act 1864.	66 63
	136 53

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING

Am't paid L L Tate.	156 00
do do W H Jacoby,	242 00
do do J S Sanders,	84 00
	$482 00

PENITENTIARY.

Am't paid E S Penitintiary,	165 01
do Penn'a S L Hospital,	204 07
	269 08

PROTHONOTARY.

Am't paid J Eyerly, Est., Proth'y,	16 45
do do Jesse Coleman, do	166 54
	182 99

POSTAGE.

Am't paid P John, Postmaster,	4 00

ROAD DAMAGE.

Am't paid sundry persons in Bloom,	226 50
do do do Fishingcreek,	25 00
do do do Jackson,	6 00
	257 50

SHERIFF'S BILL

Am't paid J H Furman, boarding prisoners,	212 15
do paid J H Furman conveying R Trayer, and J Hurst to E S Penttentiary.	90 00
do paid Samuel Snyder, conveying M Galluley, E S Pen'try,	70 00
	372 15

SHEEP DAMAGE.

Am't paid sundry persons, to wit:		
Briercreek township		118 00
Bloom	do	132 00
Benton	do	70 50
Beaver	do	24 00
Centre	do	204 74
Cattawissa	do	26 00
Franklin	do	12 50
Fishingcreek	do	234 00
Greenwood	do	27 00
Hemlock	do	28 00
Jackson	do	7 50
Locust	do	52 00
Madison	do	85 50
Mt. Pleasant	do	79 00
Montour	do	13 00
Mifflin	do	23 50
Orange	do	58 50
Roaringcreek	do	78 50
Sugarloaf	do	39 50
Scott	do	138 00
		1412 25

REVENUE STAMPS.

Am't paid P John for stamps,	12 00

TIP STAVES.

Am't paid at the several Courts,	39 00

TAXES REFUNDED.

Am't of road, school and poor, refunded to different townships,		1882 96
do refunded to O A Jacoby,		5 22
		1888 18

BORROWED MONEY.

Am't paid to sundry persons, and interest on the same.		1819 75
WHOLE AMOUNT OF ORDERS Issued for the year 1864,		14718 29
Deduct am't sheep damage orders for same year,	1462 25	
Deduct taxes refunded to townships &c.	1888 18	
Deduct borrowed money and interest on same,	1819 75	5170 18
Actual expenditures for the year 1864,		9548 11

We the undersigned Auditors of Columbia county being duly elected to adjust and settle the accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners do certify that we met at the office of the Commissioners in Bloomsburg, and carefully examined the accounts and vouchers of the same, from the 1st day of January A. D., 1864, to the 1st of Jan. A. D., 1865, and find them correct as set forth in the foregoing statement and that we find a balance due Columbia county of Five Hundred and Sixty-three Dollars and twenty cents ($563 20) from Daniel McHenry, Treasurer of said county.

Given under our hands, this fourth day of January, A. D., 1865.

A. J EVANS, } County
DANIEL SNYDER, } Auditors,

Attest:—W. WIRT, Clerk.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Columbia county, do certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the accounts of said county for the year 1864

Witness our hands, Jan. 4, 1865

Attest:—

R C FRUIT, Clerk,
T J VANDERSLICE, } Commissioners
ALLEN MANN, } of Col. County.

FINANCES OF COLUMBIA CO.

Bal. due from collectors,		$6664 76	
Deduct for exonerations and Commissions,		1200 00	$5464 77
Bal. due from D McHenry, Treasurer,			563 20
			6027 96
Deduct orders unredeemed for 1863 and previous years	27 30		
Deduct orders unredeem'd for 1864,	251 33		
Deduct redem'ion money,	662 66		
Balance borrowed money unpaid,	1000 00		
Interest on the same,	60 00	2001 35	
Blance in favor of County.			$4026 61

STATEMENT OF DOG TAX.

Bal. due from collectors,	$784 65	
Deduct for exonerations and Commission	200 00	
		484 65
Balance due from Daniel McHenry, treasurer,		2 90
		$487 55
Deduct orders unredeem'd for 1863 and previous yrs.	41 00	
Deduct orders unredeem'd for 1864.	514 50	
	$555 50	
Excess of sheep damages over said fund.		67 95
		$555 50

February, 1, 1865

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!!

DEEDS, SUMMONS,
EXECUTIONS, SUBPŒNAS,
forms of declaration forms for sale

ARCANA WATCH.

An Elegant Novelty in Watches.

THE cases of this watch, are an entirely new invention, composed of six different metals combined, rolled together and planished, producing an exact imitation of 18 carat gold, called Arcana, which will always keep its color. They are as beautiful and durable as solid gold, and are afforded at one eighth the cost. The case is beautifully designed, with Panel and shield for name, with Patent Push Pin, and engraved in the exact style of the celebrated Gold Hunting Levers and are really handsome and desirable, and so exact an imitation of gold, as to defy detection. The movement is manufactured by the well known St. Jimer Watch Company of Europe, and are superbly finished, having engraved pallets, fancy carved bridges, adjusting regulator, with gold balanced, and the improved ruby jewelled action with the line dial and skeleton hands, and is warranted a good time keeper. These watches are of three different sizes, the smallest being for ladies and are all Hunting Cases. A case of six, will be sent by mail or Express for $125.00. A single one sent in an elegent Morocco case for $25.00 will readily sell for three times their cost. We are the sole agents for this Watch in the United States, and none are genuine which do not bear our Trade Mark.

Address,
DEVAUGH & CO., Importers,
15 Maiden Lane, New York.
Feb 8, 1865—3mo

300 DOLLARS PREMIUM!

THE School Directors of
SCOTT TOWNSHIP,
Columbia county, Pa. offer a Bounty of $300 in Township Bonds to each Volunteer to fill the quota of said township, under the present call of the President of the United States for

300,000 MEN.

Or the same amount will be given to any person who may furnish a Substitute accredited to the quota of Scott twp, under the present draft: Provided, the substitute is furnished before the draft and is not liable to the draft.

Jacob Terwilliger,
M. G Kinney,
Eli Creveling,
C S Fowler,
Isaac McKamey,
Peter Ent.

February 8, '65.

THE NEW YORK NEWS.

THE BEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

B. Wood, Ed. and Proprietor

Prospectus.

The Democracy of the North will commit a fatal error if they accept the result of the late Presidential election as an indication from the hand of Destiny to relax their political action until the opening of the next campaign. The future welfare of the republic depends upon the political zeal and activity of the Democracy during the year 1865.

The New York News needs no testimony beyond its plain unalterable record to substantiate its claim to being and having been the most earnest, able and consistent States' Rights Journal in the land. We have no excuses to invent for modifications of sentiment, nor have we to plead "expediency" in palliation of inconsistency. Our path has been straight forward. Our columns are before the people, not a line in them that we would cancel nor sentiment we would recall, not an assertion that requires an explanation, not a word that we regret to have uttered, not a principle advocated that we have not stood by and will stand by to the last. Such has been our past record, so will be our future.

We do not, however, ask the Democracy to sustain us in our mission as a reward for the service we have done, but in consideration of the good work that we propose to do. The New York News for 1865 will not merely imitate its predecessors, it will excel them. It shall be not only the truest exponent of Democratic principle, but the best *newspaper* in the country. Heretofore it has had no superior as a vehicle of news, hereafter it shall have no equal. In every department of journalism we have arranged that the News shall distance competition. It is the only Democratic newspaper in the metropolis that has the advantage of publishing a daily issue with the full dispatches of the Associated Press, and therefore its machinery for furnishing a complete record of events is more perfect than that of any of its Democratic cotemporaries. None have attempted latterly, to compete with it in the publication of Southern intelligence, as our system of exchange with Southern journals baffles the sagacity and enterprise of our rivals.

A glance at the columns of The News devoted to "Southern and Northern personals" will remark the extraordinary success that has attended our enterprise in that direction. We are in daily receipt of letters expressing the thanks of those who, through the medium of the "Personals" in The News, have been enabled to receive tidings from their friends and relatives in the South, and the heart of many an exile and wanderer has been gladdened through that instrumentality by words of affection and hope from those mourned for as dead.

The New York News has become so popular in the rural districts that other Metropolitan journals, in publishing their stereotyped boast of "the largest circulation of any weekly journal" are constrained to make an exception in our favor It is a significant circumstance that since the Presidential election and consequent demise of War Democracy, the subscriptions to this paper have been unusually numerous.

The Agricultural Department of The New York News renders it an invaluable companion and assistant to the farmer; and its Cattle, Market and Produce Reports are more reliable and full than those of any other journal.

The Daily News will forfeit one thousand dollars if, in the above Departments, competent judges should deny its superiority.

TERMS.

DAILY NEWS.

One copy, one year, by mail	$10.00
One copy, six months,	5 00

WEEKLY NEWS.

One copy, one year.	2 00
Four copies, one year,	7.00
Ten copies, one year,	17 00
Twenty copies, one year,	30.00

We have no traveling agent authorized to collect or receive money for subscriptions.

Orders and letters should be addressed to
BENJAMIN WOOD,
Daily News Office New York.
Jan. 25, 1865.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral