



WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR. CHAS. C. REELEY, Assistant Editor.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865.

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

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For the Abandonment of Slavery.

From the beginning of the war against the South, the administration party, from the highest official to the meanest and most abject mortal in their ranks, have continually asserted that Slavery was the cause of the war and continues to be the fountain of power from which the Confederates acquire ability to prolong the contest. They have used the argument so much that it seems to have taken root in their hearts and so deeply imbedded their minds that it is impossible to eradicate the darkness and mist that encompass their brains. Being thus deluded they have gradually grown into a malicious hatred to the institution of Negro slavery, and as if from the impulse of an accumulated nature, they abhor the thought of a man who does not accept the fallacy and follow in the path of fanaticism; they curse the constitution from which all our past national honor sprang, because it is founded in compromise and recognizes the States as sovereign entities; they call for a New God and deity the sacredness of the 'old Bible.' Bachelors have been used to turn honest patriots from their love of the constitution. States have been broken up and free white citizens reduced to vassals by arbitrary and despotic military law, churches have been pressed into the worship of Abraham Lincoln or the 'government' and ministers of the Gospel duped to offer prayers, not that Abraham Lincoln and his political advisers should be awakened to a consciousness of their terrible sins, but that the Almighty will lend a helping hand to tyranny, fraud, plunder, ravishment and murder. This has been the condition of our country since the inauguration of A. Lincoln and we are informed that on the fourth day of March he will renew his pledge to continue in the same path for the term of four years more, all for no other purpose than that the 'abandonment of slavery' may be secured. Yet the opposition to fanaticism has firmly and in good faith charged them with the responsibility of keeping the constitution as a guide to administrative conduct. This principle is maintained by the conservative masses, not in a spirit of factious opposition, but through fear of establishing a single precedent of unwarrantable executive authority, knowing that encroachments upon law lead to despotism or anarchy and the certain loss of liberty. Thus opposition has been used in attempting to restrain the conduct of Abraham Lincoln, who appears to revel in unconstitutional administration, and follow the dress of wild fanaticism and unscrupulous hypocrisy. That the doctrine of oppositionists has found its way to cabinet councils is fully evident from the message now being taken by the Abolitionists to emancipate the slaves. The Emancipation Proclamation was issued by Abraham Lincoln, with the expectation that it would properly meet the case in every essential point. He considered it legal and in conformity with the power vested in him as the Executive of the government. He had entire confidence in its effect, and anticipated that thereby he had delivered the death stroke to slavery; but the teachings of the fathers of our country were ripe in the conservative people and they would not accede to him the right to supersede the constitution and institute dictatorial power by the mere stroke of his pen. Mr. Lincoln having been in former days entangled in the difficulties of splitting knots, his energy was undaunted and he would not submit to such entanglement, but searched for some other means whereby to release the Negro from bondage. An amendment to the constitution of the United States was devised, forever excluding slavery from the territory of the U. S. The question now occurs; is this in accordance with the intent and doctrine of the constitution? Want of time and space prevents us from giving a full answer to this question in this article, but we will produce a few ideas in relation to the question, at some future time under the title of The Unconstitutional Amendment.

Foreign Relations.

Our foreign relations appear to assume a hostile character if the least reliance can be placed in the reports which have been circulated during the past week. The Republican element of our country have from the beginning of the war boasted that they could whip the whole world and defied any nation to accept the cause of the South.—The Emperor Napoleon is announced to have accepted the challenge and secretly entered into a commercial treaty with the Southern Confederacy, which treaty will be publicly proclaimed at the proper time as dictated by the discretion of Napoleon. Since the death of Mr. Dayton we have had no regular diplomatic relations with the French government, and the press of France indicates that the Emperor's government propose to withhold the sending of a minister to Washington, until the Washington government shall give satisfactory notice with regard to the authority of the

The Late Murder.

We learn that an officer charged with a warrant for the arrest of the murderer of Isaac Sickler, found him in the custody of the Provost Marshal at Scranton, and on presenting his warrant to said military functionary, and requiring him to surrender the offender up to the civil authorities for trial and punishment; the Constable was coolly informed that the prisoner was held in military custody, awaiting the orders of Mr. Provost Marshal Gen. Fry; and the Constable was obliged to return without his prisoner.

So it goes. When our citizens are deliberately shot down like dogs in the streets, without the shadow of excuse, from mere devilish wantonness, the 'loyal' murderers, may be captured, and tried if his High Mightiness, the Provost Marshal General will deign to consent to permit the law of the land to have its course. Otherwise, not. We do not know whether the heartless monster who perpetrated this most cold-blooded and wanton murder is to be screened from punishment by Mr. Fry, and his subordinates or not. As the murderer's victim was only a white man, it is possible that the claims of justice will be ignored and defied.

We understand that the associates, if not accomplices, of 'Bill Larkin' the murderer are swaggering about the streets of Scranton, where they all reside, claiming to be entirely blameless and free from censure in the matter. Their names, as we have learned them, are, Provost Marshal, N. F. Palmer, A. Godfrey and Britton Irwin.

This quartette of beauties, seeing their victim fall, pierced through the heart by a shot, from one of their number, coolly drove on and left him weltering in, and staining the snow with his life blood—away from his home, and family—with none present but two more children, one of them his own son! If they are regarded in the community, where they reside, as honorable, humane and christian gentlemen, God save us from such a community! Men who are guilty of such heartlessness—such wanton indifference to human life, and who exhibit such a destitution of the common instincts of humanity should henceforth be marked as infamous wretches, and however high they may claim to stand in their own estimation, they should be avoided by all right thinking, christian men.—Tunkhockeek Democrat

THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, has in consideration a Supplement to the Common School law of this Commonwealth relating to the maintenance and education of destitute orphan children and brothers and sisters of deceased soldiers and sailors. It provides that the school directors of each school district in this Commonwealth, shall within ninety days after the passage of the act, and annually thereafter as the State Superintendent of Common Schools may direct, make out a list of all orphan children of soldiers and sailors or orphaned brothers and sisters of the same under sixteen years of age, residing in said school district, giving the age of such orphan and the post office address of the mother or other relative or friend to whose care the said orphan is committed, which list shall be transmitted to the County Superintendent of common schools, to be examined by him, and if found correct endorsed and forwarded to the State Superintendent.—By this bill the Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth and State Superintendent are constituted a board of trustees, to invest upon sufficient security the fund of fifty thousand dollars, donated by the Pennsylvania railroad company for the education and maintenance of the orphans of deceased Pennsylvania soldiers and sailors. It further provides that it shall be the duty of school directors to make arrangements for the education and maintenance of said orphans, by contracting with suitable parties, with the consent of the mother or friend appearing in behalf of the orphans, upon such terms, that the services of said children shall either in whole or in part be accepted as an equivalent for the expenses incurred in their maintenance and schooling, and shall make report annually of all such contracts to the State Superintendent. A statement of facts relative to the death of the father or brother of such orphans, and their circumstances shall be made under oath before aid can be secured, and in no case shall the amount drawn for the education and maintenance of an orphan be more than thirty dollars per annum. Refusing or neglecting to send said orphans of more than six years of age, to school at least four months in each year, shall be sufficient to cause a forfeit of the aid for that year. The Secretary of each school board, shall be entitled to receive two dollars per day for each day necessarily employed in preparing lists of such orphans and for performing such other duties as are imposed upon him by this act.

A cotemporary thinks we are a little hard upon the clergy. Upon what clergy? Not upon the true ministry of Christ—not upon the preachers of the blessed gospel of peace and good will among men—but upon the insolent and brazen counterfeits of that holy office. Clerical wretches, who represent the most merciful God to be of the same character as the heathen deities, whose altars were gorged with blood, and who, being images of devils themselves, delighted in the destruction of men. It is because these blaspheming impostors are false to the holy religion they profess, that we despise and denounce them.—Old Guard.

STAMP DUTIES.—All business men should have an official schedule of stamp duties; and for the benefit of farmers and others who have little occasion to use stamps, we append a list of those most commonly used. Agreements or appraisements, five cents, each sheet of paper to be stamped. Leases, five cents, for all rents not over \$300. Notes, five cents, if not over \$100, and five cents for each additional \$100 or any fraction thereof. Orders, for payment of money two cents, if the sum be over \$10. Receipts, for money received, if over \$20,

Interesting Questions and Answers relative to the 7-30 U. S. Loan.

Mr. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, who for so long a time had the management of the popular 500 million 5-20 Loan, has just been appointed by Secretary Fessenden, the General Agent to dispose of the only popular Loan now offered for sale by the Government, viz: the "SEVEN THIRTY."

In entering upon his duties he desires to answer plainly the large number of questions daily and hourly propounded to him, so that his fellow-countrymen may understand what this "Seven-Thirty Loan" is—what are its peculiar merits,—how they can subscribe for or obtain the notes, &c.—

1st Question. Why is this Loan called the "Seven-Thirty" Loan? Answer. It bears interest, in currency, at the rate of Seven Dollars and thirty cents, each year, on every hundred dollars; making the interest as follows: One cent per day on each \$ 50 note. Two cents " " 100 " Ten " " " 500 " Twenty " " " 1,000 " One dollar " " 5,000 "

2d Question. When and how can they be obtained? Answer. They are for sale, at par, and accrued interest, by all Sub-Treasurers, National and other Banks, and all Bankers and Brokers.

3d Question. When is the interest payable and how can it be collected? Answer. The Coupons or Interest Tickets are due 15th of February and 15th of August, in each year, and can be cut off from the note, and will be cashed by any Sub-Treasurer, U. S. Depository, National or other Bank or Broker.

4th Question. When must the Government pay off these 7-30's? Answer. They are due in two years and a half from the 15th of February, 1865; viz: on the 15th of August, 1867.

5th Question. Must I receive back my money as soon as 1867? Answer. Not unless you yourself prefer to do so—the Law gives you the right to demand from the Government, at that time, either your money or an equal amount in gold, of the famous and 5-20 Gold Bearing 6 per cent. Loan.

6th Question. How much do you consider this privilege of conversion, into 5-20 Loan to be worth? Answer. 5-20's bearing Gold Interest from 1st of November, are to-day worth 9 per cent premium. If they are worth no more at the end of the two years and a half, when you have a right to them, than they now are, this premium added to the interest you receive, will give you at least 10 per cent. per annum for your money—but the opinion is that they will be worth more than 9 per cent. premium at that time.

7th Question. What other advantage is there in investing in the 7-30 Loan? Answer. It cannot be taxed by States, Counties, or Cities, and this adds from one to three per cent. per annum to the net income of the holder, according to the rate of taxation in various localities. All bonds and mortgages, &c., are taxed, not only by the Government, but by States, Counties and Cities.

8th Question. How does the Government raise the money to pay the interest, and is it safe and sure? Answer. The Government collects, by taxes, internal revenue, and duties on imports, fully three hundred millions each year. This is nearly three times as much as is needed to pay the interest on all the debt, and as soon as the war is ended, the amount not needed to pay the interest will be used in paying off the debt. Our Government has twice paid off all its debt, and can easily do so again. The interest is sure to be paid promptly, and the debt itself is the very safest investment in the world. It is as safe as a mortgage on a good farm, and pays a better interest. It is in fact a First Mortgage on all lands, all incomes, all railroad and canal bonds, and bank or other stocks, mortgages, &c.

Nothing can be safer, for we are bound for it; and all that we have is firmly held for the payment of principal and interest. How foolish those people are, who keep their gold and greenbacks idle and locked up, or purchase mortgages or railroad stocks and bonds, which pay only 5 or 6 per cent interest, when these Seven-Thirties pay (counting the premium on Five-Twenties) over ten per cent., and are so much safer and surer.

9th Question. How many Seven Thirties are there, and how much remains unsold? Answer. There are only about three hundred and twenty five millions authorized by law, and only about one hundred and ninety millions remain unsold.

10th Question. How long will it take you to sell the balance? Answer. There are about 800 National Banks all engaged in selling them; also a large number of the old banks, and at least three thousand private brokers, and special agents will be engaged in all parts of the country in disposing of them to the people.

11th Question. How long will it take to sell the whole? Answer. In less than three months they will be all sold, and will no doubt then sell at a premium as was the case with the old Seven Thirties; the first Twenty-Year Loan, and the Five-Twenties.

The above questions and answers, it is believed, will give full information to all. It not, the General Subscription Agent, or any of the Banks or Brokers employed to sell the Loan will be glad to answer all questions, and to furnish the Seven-Thirties in small or large sums (as the notes are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000,) and to render it easy for all to subscribe thus fulfilling the instructions of Mr. Fessenden, who earnestly desires that the people of the whole land, (as well as the capitalists,) shall have every opportunity afforded them of obtaining a portion of this most desirable investment.

LET NONE DELAY, BUT SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE, THROUGH THE NEAREST RESPONSIBLE BANK OR BANKERS.

Subscription began in Philadelphia on

The Capture of Charleston.

The steamship Fulton brings news to the 18th inst., corroborating the fall of Charleston and its occupation by the Federal forces. The evacuation of Charleston was first discovered by our forces under Gen. Schimmelpfening, from James Island. Exactly at what time is not yet reported, though the occupation of the city and of the fortifications took place at about 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 18th instant. The departure of the Confederates from Fort Sumpter and Moultrie was, it is understood, seen from our picket boats which reconnoitred the harbor at night; and the operations of the Confederate garrisons began about twelve hours before the evacuation was completed—namely, at 10 o'clock on the evening of the 17th. Early in the morning of the 18th, two terrific explosions in Charleston were observed from our fleets. Fire, smoke and burning fragments filled the air for a great distance; and the shock was severely felt by all our vessels. Soon afterward, and before daylight, fires were set in other places, and extended throughout the upper part of the city. It has since been ascertained that many thousands of bales of cotton were burned in consequence of the explosion of the warehouse, and other public buildings that were fired by the Confederates. Our forces took possession of the city in the forenoon, as already reported, Gen. Schimmelpfening was unopposed, the Confederates leaving as the Federal troops came in sight. There was not even a show of resistance. The population of Charleston consists entirely of the poorer classes, who were unable to get away; the rich had for several days been removing. The persons who remained were in want; they had nothing to eat, and no means of obtaining anything. Their situation is described as much worse than the inhabitants of Savannah after the capture of that city.—The lower part of the city within reach of our guns was in effect a ruin, and was almost uninhabited. Comparatively few persons dared to remain there. Some of the houses were knocked down; bricks and timbers were lying every where, and the rest in particular were strewn with fragments, in many places entirely obstructing travel. Shells were laying among the ruins. The appearance of the city—the lower part uninhabitable and the upper part in flames—is described as dreary and desolate in the extreme. There is information that the evacuation of Charleston began nearly three weeks ago. A Confederate officer, who deserted and was examined at Port Royal, gave some of the details; but they were not believed. Since that time the Confederates have been at work removing stores, though all the heavy supplies were left. The only information in regard to the Confederates is that the direction taken by them in their flight was northward, and that their number was about 14,000.—Day Book.

Letter from Capt. J. Y. Beall.

The Richmond Sentinel says: The following letter received by flag of truce, will show the spirit of the gallant young Confederate soldier, who lies under sentence of death in a Northern prison, of which notice has been lately published. The sentiments he expresses in this farewell to his brother are such as will inspire a universal respect sympathy. To an unblenching manliness as to his own fate, he exhibits a chivalrous tenderness for our captive foes that is solicited, even in so trying an hour, lest the severity denounced against him might be retorted by his outraged kindred. To hang such a man, on such a charge as that under which he has been convicted, would be an enormity which we will not credit in advance of such enemies as ours:—

PORT JACQUETTE, Feb. 14, 1865.

DEAR WILL: Ere this reaches you, you will most probably have heard of my death through the newspapers. That I was tried by a military commission and hung by the enemy; and hung, I assert, unjustly. It is both useless and wrong to reprove over the past. Hanging, it was asserted, was ignominious; but crime only can make dishonour. Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, and I will repay; therefore do not now show unkindness to prisoners. They are helpless.

Remember me kindly to my friends. Say to them that I am not aware of committing any crime against society. I die for my country. No thirst for blood or lucre animated me in my course, for I had refused when solicited to engage in enterprises, which I deemed destructive, but illegitimate; and but a month ago I had but to have spoken, and I would have been red with blood and rich with the plunder of the race. But my hands are clear of blood, unless it be spilt in conflict, and not a cent enriches my pocket. Should you be spared through this strife, say with Mother and be a comfort to the old age. Endure the hardships of the campaign as a man. In my trunk and box you can get plenty of clothes. Give my love to mother the girls too. May God bless you all, now and evermore, is my prayer and wish for you. JOHN Y. BEALL.

WORTH KNOWING.—The following may at one time or another be found of use to every family. A box twenty-four inches by sixteen inches square and twenty-eight inches deep will contain a barrel [3 bushels]. A box twenty-four inches by sixteen inches square, and fourteen inches deep, will contain half a barrel. A box twenty six inches by fifteen and a half inches square, and eight inches deep, will contain one bushel. A box twelve inches by eleven and a half inches square, and nine inches deep, will contain half a bushel. A box eight inches by eight and one fourth inches square, and eight inches deep, will contain a peck. A box eight inches by eight inches square and four and one eighth inches deep, will contain one gallon. A box seven inches by eight inches square and four and one eighth inches deep, will contain half a gallon. A box four inches by four inches square, and four and one fourth inches deep will contain one quart.

Yankee Tolerance in Religion and Morals.

We are sorry to see the marked disrespect lately exhibited by the Emperor of Utah to his royal brother at Washington. His Majesty Brigham the First is said to have lately denounced "the Gentiles" in his dominions in unmeasured terms, and declared that "in nine months Utah would be as free of Gentiles as the President's—Abraham the First—message is of reference to Utah." It was certainly an unpardonable discourtesy to omit in that document all allusion to Utah. The two powers have been hitherto on the most friendly terms. The domestic institutions of Utah have been regarded in a tolerant, not to say admiring spirit, by the same people who have visited the domestic institutions of the South with fire and sword. Even at a time when Utah, a mere territory, openly uttered the flag of rebellion, the United States sent peace commissioners with its army, an act of grace which it never extended to the wicked rebellion in the Southern States. Bishop Talbot, who recently travelled through Utah, states in his report, that he was not permitted to preach there, and that no house would be rented for the purpose of preaching by any Christian minister. Polygamy flourished luxuriantly. The Bishop mentions instances where several sisters were wives of one man. In one case, a mother and two daughters enjoyed that honor. Under these circumstances, the Mormons have no reason to complain of the United States people, who have no hidebound notions in religion or morals, and are more tolerant to unbelievers and polygamists than to men of their own faith who have only one wife, but many bales of cotton.

Possibly Mr. Lincoln meant no offense in failing to give expression in his last message to the national sentiment of respect and esteem for Utah. He is too much occupied in putting to the sword his fellow Christians of the South to bestow the proper civilities upon that imperium imperi near the Salt Lake, where concubinage has become part of the organic law, and no slaves are permitted save the female victims of Mormon foris.

Abraham the First, unlike his patriarchal namesake, devotes his destructive energies only to the extermination of men of his own race and religion, and permits the Sodom of the New World to send up its stench under his nose. Brigham should be indignant to the oversight of the message, and refrain from throwing another firebrand into the immaculate and glorious Union.

THE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY is an interesting and valuable publication, devoted wholly to the cause of education. It is a most important journal for teachers and all persons interested in educational progress, and beneficial to parents in suggesting essential ideas for the proper instruction of their children. The number before us opens with a very instructive article of "Pedagogical Law" digested from established principles of law, English and American. "Pedagogical Life" a rhyme—is racy and is a bit at the times.

Terms—\$1.50 per annum, in advance.—Any person who sends five subscribers will receive one copy extra. Address Schermerhorn, Haugwitz & Co. 130 Grand Street.

THE WAR NEWS.

[From the Age of the 25th ult.]

The Confederates have evacuated Wilmington. On last Sunday morning they abandoned Fort Anderson and their line of works across Federal Point. As soon as this was done they began the evacuation of Wilmington. Everything of value was removed from the city. To protect the evacuation a guard was placed in the inner line of entrenchments, four miles south of Wilmington. The Federal troops advanced along both sides of the Cape Fear river, and encountered this guard on Tuesday last. The evacuation was not completed until that evening. There was some skirmishing in the evening, but on advancing to renew the contest on Wednesday morning, the Federal troops found that the Confederate works were deserted. They marched through; entering the abandoned city and took possession. Seven hundred prisoners and thirty guns were captured. All the cotton was burned by the Confederates before leaving. The Confederate War Department has requested the Southern Journals not to print any information of the progress of affairs in South Carolina. For some time, therefore, we may expect the intelligence from that quarter to be meager and unsatisfactory. No news comes to us through Northern channels. We have no intelligence yet of Sherman's progress northward beyond Winnsboro, sixty five miles south of Charleston. There is no information of the co operating Federal raids into North Carolina, sent to aid Sherman. There are three or them—Two go from Newbern and one forty five hundred strong, is marching southeast from East Tennessee.

The intelligence of the capture of Gen. Crook and Kelley, at Cumberland, Maryland is confirmed. It was made by a small band of Confederates under Captain McNeill.—They got off with their distinguished prisoners.

It is reported that the Confederates under Gen. Roddy, in Northern Alabama, have had numerous conflicts with the Federal troops in that quarter. The Federal troops have been compelled to retreat to Decatur.

[From the Age of the 27th ult.]

Admiral Porter has sent a despatch to Washington giving an account of the naval operation on Cape Fear river. The gunboat Sassacus was injured by the Confederate shot that set her leaking badly. The Osceola was struck by a torpedo and her wheel house was blown to pieces. The account given by Admiral Porter is similar to the other account we have already received of the operation preliminary to the capture of Wilmington.

General Lee has made an official report of Moseby's recent raid upon a Federal scouting party in the Shenandoah valley. Major Richards of Moseby's command, with a squad of thirty eight men attacked a Federal detachment, one hundred and twenty-five strong, of these he captured sixty-four, and killed and wounded twenty five. Ninety horses were also captured. The Confederate loss was one man wounded.

General Joseph E. Johnston has been at length appointed to an active command, and report has it that he has superseded Beauregard in command of the armies opposing Sherman. We have no intelligence of Sherman's progress on account of the embargo which is placed upon the Southern newspapers. He is gradually approaching Charlotte, however. There has not yet been any collision with the Confederates.

During the end of last week the greatest activity was observed in the Confederate army at Petersburg. The various divisions were moved about, some times concentrating in large numbers in front of portions of the Federal line, and sometimes disappearing altogether. In many places the picket lines doubled. The reason for all this activity is explained.

It is stated that the visit of General Singleton and Judge Hughes to Richmond is on a strictly private mission. They have not gone as Peace Commissioners.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BUCKWHEAT, FLOUR, CLOVERSEED, BUTTER, EGGS, TALLOW, LARD, POTATOES, DRD APPLES, HAMS.

MARRIED.

In Bloomsburg, by Rev. J. R. Dimm on the 30th inst. Mr. M. Hendershot, and Miss Harriet Kostenbader, all of Franklin twp., Columbia co. Pa.

DIED.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Isaac S. Monroe, Catawissa, Pa., February 12th 1865, Mrs. Sarah Davis, aged eighty one years.

In Bloomsburg, February 13, 1865, Mrs. Catherine Girton, wife of Oscar P. Girton, aged 27 years, 6 months, and 6 days, formerly of Amboy, Lee co., Ill.

EDITOR OF THE STAR:

With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blisters, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and Beautiful. I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 831 Broadway, New York. March 1, 1865.—3 mos.

WHISKERS!!!—Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a nice moustache, or a beautiful head of glossy hair, will please read the card of THOS. F. CHAPMAN in another part of this paper.

A HOUSE WANTED.—A good house is wanted, suitable for a small family, for which a reasonable rent will be paid, in advance payments. If required, for further particulars, apply at his office, STAR OF THE NORTH.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of Unit of States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the SEVEN THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to: One cent per day on a \$50 note. Two cents " " " \$100 " Ten " " " " \$500 " 20 " " " " \$1000 " \$1 " " " " \$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than \$200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Banks throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par—Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BLOOMSBURG, February 22, 1865.—3mo.

Public Sale

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

WILL be exposed to public vendue, on the premises, in Greenwood twp., Columbia county on

TUESDAY, 7TH OF MARCH, 1865, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following valuable personal property to wit:

6 HORSES, TWO HEAD OF MILK COWS, A LOT OF SHEEP, Hogs, 2 two horse Wagons, one two horse Spring Wagon, one TOP BUGGY, one Sled, one

STUMP MACHINE, One Wind Mill, Plow, Harrow, one set of double Harness, one set of Fly-Nets, and farming utensils generally.

ALSO, a lot of Corn, Oats and Potatoes by the bushel; A lot of Straw by the Bale, and

BLAY BY THE TON. ALSO, several valuable Egg Seams.—The subscriber will sell many articles not herein enumerated. Terms will be made known on day of sale, when due attendance will be given by SAMUEL BOGART, IRAM DERR, Auctioneer. Feb. 22, 1865.

VENDUE.

WILL be exposed to Public Vendue, on the premises, in Fishing Creek township, Columbia co., on

THURSDAY, 9TH OF MARCH, 1865, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following valuable personal property, to wit:

Four Horses, TWO MILCH COWS, Three head of Young Cattle, 1 two-horse Wagon and Bed, one

CARRIAGE, one Sled, Plow, 3 Cultivators, 2 Grain Cradles and Scythes, Harness, Plow Gear, and farming utensils generally.

ALSO, a lot of Sled Runners, and A Lot of Lumber. TWO COOKING STOVES, one Ten Plate Stove with pipe.

Terms will be made known on day of sale, when due attendance will be given by THOMAS J. HUTCHISON. Feb. 22, 1865.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The estate of Wm. Brown, deceased. THE undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the Executor of Wm. Brown, late of Bricecreek twp., Columbia county, 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 18th day of March, 1865 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when, and where all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, shall present the same before said Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund. W. WIRT, Auditor. Bloomsburg, Feb. 22, 1865.—4w&250.

OLD THINGS MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address, E. B. FOOT, M. D., 1180 Broadway, New York.

Wagon's Cathartic Pills