

WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR. CHAS. G. B. ARKLEY, Assistant Editor. BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1865.

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Mr. Sceretary Stanton a Convicted Rebel.

Of all the satellnes of Mr. Lincoln, there

is not one who has taken greater pains, in season and out of sesson, to denounce the heinqueness of secession, or who has scalion, with profuser hand than the Secretary of Wat, Mr. Edwin M. Stanton. His exaggerated expressions of loyalty and the superfluous savageness of his antagonism in the other direction, have been perpetnally suggestive of something, behind the corrain, from which he desired to withdraw attention, or for which he was anxions to stone. The following extract from a speech delivered by the Hon, A. G Brown of Mississippi, in the Confederate Senate, on the hirtieth ultimo, explains the whole affair and should command the attention of the country. It shows, beyond peradventure, that, as late as the secession of Mississippi, Mr. Stanton not only approved of the course which that State had adopted, but warmly commended the whole action of the South, and exhorted Mr. Brown to go nome from the Senate of the United States and urge the Southern people to stand firmly upon the ground they had assumed against this Government. Mr. Brown said :

"He had one consolation in thinking of this man Stanton, and that was that he Its effects are most keenly felt in every fam. For this purpose you may amend the Constituwould be certain, sooner or later, to betray Lincoln. Stanton was incapable of keep ing faith. He had a fondness for betraving those who gave him their confidence that boards while the wheel of death is in oper- State, what husband, what brother, would has become the charm of his life. Mr ation are truly heart-rending. It is impos- not talk after this strong fashion? No, we with the present Yankee Secretary of War just before he (Mr. B.) left Washington the at time. It was nuder circumstances peenliarly calculated to impress Mr. Brown. His State had withdrawn from the Union. Mr. B was passing out of the Senate and Mr. Stanton from the Sapreme Court. They met by accident in front of the Old Capitol when the conversation at once turned on secession, the action of Mississippi on the question and Mr B.'s consequent with drawal from the Senate. Mr. B. was sur prised, and under the circumstances, dewas right, and express an earnest hope that she would stand firm. 'You are right,' said he; 'go home and urge your friends to stand by what they have done and all will be well. Firmness now will secure you all He had accepted his advice, and the next he heard of him he was Lincoln's Secreta ry of War, or, he had better say Lincoln's

This is the Mr. Stanton, who now thinks . banging and confiscation too good for any man who entertains the convictions which he thus avowed, or who acted upon the faith of his exhortations so earnestly given This is the gentleman, whose sublimated loyalty will not allow him to Jisgrace the language of common courtesy, by associ--rating its most ordinary words or titles with names of Southern gentlemen! This is the patriot, whose zeal for Southern subjugation is so rabid, that he cannot even tol. state the approach of a peace commission er to his military lines! How many unhappy wretches has this same Mr Stanton erowded into his bastiles, under sentence of nolawful military courts, or without any trial at all, for having followed the coonsels which he urged through Mr. Brown-nay for the mere expression of sentiments, not half so "disloyal" as those thus fixed upon

One thing we should particularly like to know : Has Mr. Stanton taken the required official outh that he has never given "aid counterance, counsel or encouragement' to the bouthern rebels ? To take that outh, Jalsely, is to commit perjury, under the statute, and not only involves deprivation of office, but perpetual disqualification therefor. We commend the inquiry to the Hou. Charles Somner, who is not only oathmaster general, by his own appointment, but has all the lust of a genuine New Eng-Tunder for putting a conscience on the rack. For once he has an opportunity for turning his tastes and functions to good. There is Davidson, the patriot ; Aristotle, the Philno excuse for evading the duty. Senator Sanisbury has pledged himself, in his place, to prove the truth of the statement of Mr. Brown, if the Senate will allow him the opportunity. Let Mr. Semner see to it! As he loves the negro and hates a secessionist, we charge him not to let it pass.

The Our Guasp -The March number of The Old Guard (now ready), contains the onlight Maying; Unland (poetry); The Celebrated Beauties of Hampion Court; to the Charecter. With answers to corres-Epigram on the United States; "The Damn-Only 25 cts., by first post, or \$2 a year able Heresy of State Sovereignty;" A Latin Address Messrs. Fowler & Wells, 389 Epigram; The American Races; Roger B. Broadway, N. V. Taney and Edward Everen; The Editor's

THEIR ABSOLUTE SECURITY -- Nearly all bond and mortgage, it will be payable in following propositions: the same currency as the Government pays never lailed to meet its engagements, and the return of the southern States. the national debt is a first mortgage upon even a greater per cent., Government stocks tions and advertising for the are always comparatively firm Their value is fixed and reliable, beyond all other it is simply a proposition to revolutionize, securities; for while a thousand specula- overthrow and desiroy this government. It are never below par, and are often above.

premium as to make this privilege now worth two or three per cent. per annom, and adds so much to the interest. Notes of tered maledictions upon rebels and rebell- the same class, issued three years ago, are any means, give the majority the right to

> THE whole country seems to be advertised for sale. Go where you will, advertisements of personal property and real estate are to be seen more plenty than ever be fore. Our people are selling off their property for various purposes; some to enable hemselves to buy their exemption by puting in substitutes, others to put themselves n such a position as to flee the country in case the draft reaches them. This is a terrible state of affairs, when we see our citizens shaping themselves to avoid a civil war which is going on between the North and South. They do not wish to be engaged in it-they wish to have no part nor lot in this unholy war, and to escape it they are abandoning their business and sacrificing their property. The present draft, which we were told last fall would not take place if Lincoln was re-elected, is disorganizing and disrupting the whole country. | can be subjects of constitutional amendments -ily circle throughout the whole North. The sible for the pen to depict them; and only people being rapidly plunged into the laws leave it to those apostate Democrats who

Or all queer things the queerest is to read in one column of a Republican newspaper something about the supremacy of the Constitution, and in another column a recommendation to Congress to incorporate a trust company. The Times finds fault with Sumner for the very thing which the Republican party was created to do, and has done to the best of its ability. Summer never professed to obey the Constitution ; he claimed, just exactly as Mr. Seward claimed, to owe

allegiance to something higher. Why should either of those gentlemen be a hypocrite? They have the comunity at any hing, and to crucify opponents. If it been the received American doctrine that speech and thought were to be as free as air : if in the days of rule of the Democratic party such a phrase as "disloyalty" had been invented and oaths of allegiance exacled, neither Mr Seward nor Mr. Sumner could have sat in the Senate of the United States. If it had not been the universal conceded doc:rine of the American mind that a man was entitled to advocate any policy in decent language, Wendell Philips could not, after an avowal of earnest labor for Iwenty years to take nineteen states out of the Union, have been honored by the attentions of United States officials as only public benefactors are honored.

There is only one theory ppon which a Republican can use the word Constitution. -that of the Thug in India, who fancies all the good qualities of a man transferred to

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for March, contains Gov. Fenton of New York ; Edward Everett, the orator ; Major osopher; Charles Fourier, the Socialist: H Fry, the composer; with Portraits and Biograpeies. The races of Men ; Cancasian -, Mongolians, Ethiopians, American Indians, and Malayans, with Grouped portraits of each, and a Map showing the Geographical distribution of Mankind, with Seventeen illustrations. Also Physiognomy, or "eigns of character," Love under Difficulties, Fore seeing, and "Seeing at Sea," "Working together for Good." by I. W. Beecher, Ruling by Love, Expe rience of a School Teacher. Light Gymfollowing assicles ; Our Colonies and State nastics. The Inscrutable. Our right to Unions; The Peer and the Printer (continu- Reason; How we Change, How the brain moids the cranium, and the head conforms

Table This number has two very valuable affectives; the leader, "Our Colonial and State Unions," in which it is shown that we have had no less than four Unions—and the one "The American Races," which is full of important information. The article on the "Bonnies of Hampton Court," is an intelesting historical review, while the Editor's Table in distinguished for site neual spirit and piquancy. Single copies rent (post paid) for 20 cents.

Van Evrie, Horton & Co. No. 162 Nassan

A serious accident occurred in the mines, and Gov Marshale and State miles north of Bloomsburg on Thursday last week. Mr. Henry Craze, was applying fire to the fuse, while engaged in blasting hard ore, when some sparks accident occurred in the mines, a few miles north of Bloomsburg on Thursday last week. Mr. Henry Craze, was applying fire to the fuse, while engaged in blasting hard ore, when some sparks accident occurred in the mines, a few miles north of Bloomsburg on Thursday last week. Mr. Henry Craze, was applying fire to the fuse, while engaged in blasting hard ore, when some sparks accident occurred in the mines, and Gov Marshale day last week. Mr. Henry Craze, was applying fire to the fuse, while engaged in blasting hard ore, when some sparks accident occurred in the mines, and Gov Marshale day last week. Mr. Henry Craze, was applying fire to the fuse, while engaged in blasting hard ore, when some sparks accident occurred in the mines, a few miles north of Bloomsburg on Thursday last week. Mr. Henry Craze, was applying fire to the fuse, while engaged in blasting hard ore, when some sparks accident occurred in the mines, and Gov Marshale day last week. Mr. Henry Craze, was applying fire to the fuse, while engaged in blasting hard ore, when some sparks accident occurred in the mines, and Gov Marshale day last week. Mr. Henry Craze, was applying fire to the fuse, while engaged in blasting hard ore, when some sparks accident or o dentally blew into the powder, which giving their parale to do nothing in violaand bruising Mr. C. in such a manner, that -except such as it may be deemed advisa- bles. The street in front has been floored he died in a short time afterwards. The ble to retain. He concludes by promising and carpeted, and it is estimated that the

Conspiracy in Congress.

The mountain has conceived and brought forth a mouse-a contemptible, laughable, active credits are now based on Govern- abortion of a mouse. The abolitionized ment securities, and banks hold them as Congress, after terrible labor, has brought the very best and strongest investment they forth a resolution paving the way for the can make. If it were possible to contem- alteration of the Constitution, for abolishing plate the financial failure of the Govern- slavery. Now, all the company of tools or nent, no bank would be any safer. It knaves who voted for this resolution have noney is loaned on individual notes or recorded themselves in faver of both of the

1. The perpetual dissolution of this Unwith, and no better. The Government has ion, by barring the last avenue left open for the world to save His enemy; how He com

2. The destruction of the government the whole property of the country. While formed by our fathers, by blotting out the other stocks Auctuate from ten to fitty, or sovereignty of the States on which alone it was founded.

tive bubbles rise and burst, as a rule they is a hundred-fold worse than all the follies of recession combined. If the secession-It is convertible into a six per cent. gold ist is a trailor, those who voted for this res bearing bond. At the expiration of three olution are double traitors, because they go years a holder of the notes of the 7 30 loan for destroying the organic principle on has the option of accepting payment in which our government is based. The origfull or of funding his notes in a six per cent inal, inherent, and undelegated powers of a gold interest bond, the principal payable in single State cannot be legally torn from it. not less than five, nor more than twenty not even by the action of all the other years from its date as the Government may States through the form of altering the Conelect. These bonds are held at such a stitution. That clause of the Constitution giving a certain number of States the power of altering the instrument, does not, by now selling at a rate that fully proves the overthrow the vested rights or to destroy orrectness of this statement.-New York the organic being of a State. The vote of the majorly to alter the Constitution cannot touch the minority in any matters that were not delegated in the instrument nuder which the alteration claims to be made. The reserved, or undelegated, rights of the States are not subject to any jurisdiction which the States do not themselves sanction. Suppo-e that, under the plea of altering the Consultation three quarters of the States should vote to reduce all the people the other quarter to a state of vassallage -would that be law! Suppose that, under the style and title of altering the Constitution, three-quarters should vote that they would appropriate to themselves all the wives and daughters of the other quarier, would not the quarter say to the three-quarters. "Show us your authority! Where in that instrument did we delegate to any body those socred matters? They were never subjects of Federal legislation, and they never tion until your bodies are rotten and nour souls scenes that transpire about the enrolling damned; we shall despise and defy you! What will not believe that there can be such a to think of four years more of a continua- fool in Congress as one who really thinks ion of this thing is really horrible. When that, under the plea of altering the Conwill the powers that be learn wisdom? stitution, the organic and untransferable When will they stop this cold-blooded mur. rights of States can be legally overthrown. der and consider, only to reflect for a mo. We can no more alter the Constitution to ment what they are doing, and weigh prop- rob States of their "slaves," than we can to erly!the results? The people did wrong last kidnap their wives and daughters. We Fall in re-electing this man ABRAHAM LIN. find it much easier to believe that those coun and now they are seeing it when it is who propose this kind of thing are knaves, too late. The whole country is fast whirl- than to let them off under the more charing into the very vorex of ruin and the itable conclusion that they are idjots. We advocated this resolution to settle it with

> FORTUNES OF A BOUNTY BROKER .- The New York Post gives the following description of the case of one of Colonel Baker's

their constituents as best inev can, whether

they have been bribed outright or lost their

The man is a resident of Brooklyn. where his father, through strict attention to Preserver, and Saviour! I pray give me business for years past has secured a com- strength to resist temptation, to drive back fortable income, which the son has shared, the thick-coming lancies brooded of sin and though not himself industrious, spending disponer, and cling to the faith of Jesus most of his time with the "fancy" of the who said, "Do unto others as you would town. Some months since, however, he that they should do unto you." their backs, ready to sanction and approve struck a prolific vein by connecting himself with the recruiting business of New York. bad not in old times, before the year 1861, He obtained a libaral percentage on each man enlisted, and as the number of these recruits increased largely, the broker soon found himself in possession of wealth .-Eventually he became a prominent object of the envy of his associates; the public eye was fixed upon him, and honest men shook their heads. He exhibited his wealth frequently and in many ways; lew persons drove a finer team than his; while at the opera and promenade he appeared in expensive dress in company with a female relative whose diamonds were second to none. Upon his family connections he lavished his means. Among his gifts were tundred dollar hats and a pretty skating cap worth seventy-five dollars. Not long since negotiations were opened for the selection of a country seat for his accomodaion, but in the meantime an elegant mansion "on the Heights" was purchased for the item of thirty thousand dollars, and a pew at a first-class premium was secured in a conspicuous part of one of the most popular Brooklyn churches.

A sudden change however, has come up on this prosperous individual. For several days his lace has been missed in his accastomed places. On Sabbath last the pew in church was vacant, and it is not only whispered, but pretty well ascertained that he is in the old Capitol prison at Washing-

POLITICAL PRISONERS -In reply to a reso lation calling upon Secretary Stanton for in formation in regard to the causes of the arrest and imprisonment of persons charged with being guilty of political offences, and also requiring of him to state by whose authority such arrests were made, Mr. Stanton replies that the arrests were made by all sorts of persons, from military commanders and Governors of States down to Provost Marshals, whose acts were covered by a sort of general sanction from President Lincoln. He aids, however, that all the prisoners so held will be speedily released on tion of the Constitution of the United States

The Late Capt. J. Y. Reall-His Diary While

"The trial of Capt. John Y. Beall," pubished by Appleton, contains his diary while in prison, from which we make the

been placed in this cell I have read the Scripture, and have found such relief in its blessed words, especially where it speaks of God's love for man : how He loved him, an enemy, a sinner, and sent His Son into pels the wretched from the bedges and nighways to come to the feast; how any ble peace is the satisfaction given by the may come, and how He bids them, entreats them. Though it may seem unmanly to accept offers in our adversity which we neglected in prosperity, yet it is even so that Stripped of all shams and lying disguises, with His assistance I will go up and beg orgiveness, and put my trust in the saving blood of Him who died for man. Ave. pray Him to grant His grace to my mother and sisters and my loved one. If He is with them, who can be against?

What pleasure I take in the hymns I earned in boyhood. They come back to me now in my manhood and in my sorrow. and with God's blessing have wiled away and comjorted many a weary and lagging

Dec. 30th .- Last evening the doorman bought me a "Book of Common Prayer." for \$1.00, and it was and is a source of great comfort to me. I read over the familiar services and oft-heard hymns, and committed two-"Rock of Ages" and "Sinners

turn, why will ye die ?"-to memory. Jan. 1st, 1865 -- Sunday, first day of week and first of a new Year. To-day I enter my thirtieth year of pilgrimage. According to the calculation of my father's family, I am more than half way down life's stream. even if spared by war and sudden death .-But in prying into the future, I can see nothing to induce me to think that my days will be lengthened to that age of fatality. fifty six. Has my life been so crowded with pleasure or good deeds that I need desire to prolong it? Alas! no. Though well reared, and surrounded with very many advantages I have not done any thing to give me particular pleasure; nor, on the other hand, have I been remarkable for the opposite. I am truly thankful that I always staved with mother and the girls and tried to do my duty by them; that I never voluntarily left them. They know not where I am to-day; and every one of them is this day thinking of me. Little do they know where I am. Indeed, I doubt if they have heard any thing definite from me for many a weary month. On this war!

This far on life's way I have lived an plows that I have struck have been against the society of a hostile nation; not against the society of which I am a member by right, or vs. mankind generally. To-day the hought has obtruded itself again and again o become an "Ishmael." Your country is ruined, your hopes dashed-make the best bargain for yourself. "Remember the civit wars of France, of England-the examples of Talleyrand, of Josephine, etc.; of Shaftesbury, Caermarthen, Marlborough, etc."-To day my hands have no blood on them unless of a man in open battle); may I say so when I die. I saw grandfather and fath er die; they both took great comfort-from the thought that no one could say that they had of malice aforethought injured them .-Better of the sudden or all the loathsome corruption of a lingering life, with honor and a pure conscience, than a long life with all material comforts and the cauker-worn of infelt and constant dwelling dishonor aye, a thousand times .- O God, our Creator,

American Liberty lilustrated.

[From the Milwaukee News] A scene occurred on Wisconsin street, in ront of our office, yesterday, which illustrates the revolution in American instituions since the Simon Pure "friends of freedom'' came into power. In the broad ight of day, a white man was being dragged through the streets to the depot of the Prarrie du Chien railroad. He refused to go voluntarily, for the reason, as he alleged, that he enlisted for a bounty, and the monev had not been paid to him according to agreement. In the struggle the victim was brown to the pavement. One man stood thrusting a bayoner toward him, waile another held him by the coat collar. A large crowd collected, in the midst of which the conflict went on briskly for some minutes. The refractory recruit was finally secured, ifted to his feet, and bloody and handcuffed, was taken away. Perhaps the officers in charge of the man were doing their duty by obeging the orders of their superiors; but no one will pretend to deny that, if the recruit told the truth, a gross wrong was being committed on him.

Five years ago every man had his remedy, and uo negro in our State would have been subjected to an outrage of the sort without a public outbreak. Had it been attempted at that time Mr. Booth would have mounted his borse and shouted "Freemen to the rescue!" once more, and there is not the least reason to suppose that he

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT -The largest party ever given in Washington came off tonight at the private residence of C. Knapp, contractor for heavy cannon. Two houses have been converted into one by tearing down walls. Celebrated caterers from New York have prepared the most costly supper for seven hundred gnests; while greenhouses, far and near, have been called upon for flowers to decorate parlors and taThe Opening of the French Legislature.

Paris, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1865 - The session of the French Legislature was opened at I o'clock this day by the Emperor, who delivered the following speech : "Messieurs les Senateurs and Messieurs Thursday, Dec. 29th 1864 .- Since I have

> "At the period of your last assembling I entertained the hope that the difficulties which threated the peace of Europe would have been obviated by a Congress. "This has not been the case. I regret it

> for the sword often cuts questions without sttling them; and the only basis of a duraagreement of the Sovereigus to the true inerests of nations.

"In the presence of the conflict which has arisen on the shores of the Baltic, my overnment, divided between its sym pathies for Denmark, and its good will toward Germany, has maintained the most strict neutrality. Called to a conference to utter its opinion, it restricted itself to upholding the principles of nationalities and the right of the populations to be consulted as regards their fate.

"Our language, comformable to the reserved attitude which we meat to maintain, has been moderate and friencly towards

"In Central Enrope the action of France had to be displayed with greater resolution. was my wish to render possible the soluion of a difficult problem. The Convention of the 15th of Sept., disentangled from passionate interpetations, consecrates two great principles-the firm establishment of the new Kingdom of Italy, and the indepenlence of the Holy See. The provisional and precarious state of affairs which excited o much alarm will soon terminate. It is to longer the scattered members of the Italian nation seeking to connect themselves by feeble links to a small State situated at he foot of the Alps; it is a great country which rises above local prejudices, despisig the ebullitions of unreflecting agitations -which boldly transfers its capital to the center of the Peninsula, and places it in the midst of the Apennines, as in an impregna. ble citadel. By this act of patriotism Italy definitively-constitutes herself, and at the ame time reconciles herself with Catholiity. She engages to respect the independence of the Holy See-to protect the frontiers of the Roman States-and thus follows as to withdraw our troops. The Pontifical territory, safely garanteed, finds itself placed under the protection of a treaty which

"In Mexico the new throne is being firm v established; the country is becoming pacified; its immense resources are being developed-the happy tesult of the valor of our troops, of the common sense of the Mexican population, and of the intelligence and energy of the Sovereign.

solemnly binds the two governments. The

Convention, therefore, is not a weapon of

with those of England, of Holland, and of the United States, has given a new proof of

turbed the safety of our possessions, and shows how much certain tribes are still ignorant of our power and of our benevolent sured the property of the soil to the Arab population-when by liberal measures we were endeavoring to make that misguided , we wished to call it to the blessings of season, our army, ably commanded, soon after the combat no sanguinary reprisal or needless severity have saddened the victory. the head of Algeria, the unity of command re-established, the belief in the generous intentions of France-all will, I trust, concur o prevent a recurrence of similar disorders. Thus all our expeditions are nearly termi- of his own. nated. Our land troops have evacuated China: the fleet sffices to maintain our esalready returning to France; the garrison at Rome will soon be withdrawn; and, closing the temple of war, we may with pride inscribe upon a new trium phal arch these words: "To the glory of the French armies for the victories achieved in Europe, in WHEAT. Asia, in Africa, in Spain, and in America. RYE.

COUNTERFEIT \$100 TREASURY NOTES -A new and dangerous counterfeit is now affoat. It is an exact fac simile of the \$100 Treasury CLOVERSEED 12 00 HAMS, notes issued under the act of February, 1862, and is so well executed that good judges might be deceived by it. Upon close examination, however, the fraud may be easily detected. The sourious note is smaller than the genuine one, and coloring on the back is paler and less distinct than on the genuine bill. The words "one hundred dollars' on the right hand side of the counperfeit are smaller than on the genuine note. and the lettering around the margin is also

In the First Ward of Philadelphia, many heart-rending scenes took place at er, both of Main twp., Col., co. would have shouted in vain. Yet it is he, Lincoln's lottery-the draft, one little boy At Pittston, on the morning of the 28th and such as he, the professed friends of upon hearing his father's name called, fell uit., by the Rev. E. A Sharretts, Mr. Jacob "human freedom," who have made possi- in a fit, and was taken home insane. A Sender of Wilkes-barre, and Miss Mary G ble and common such scenes that we have man whose name was read out, burst into tears and exclaimed, "Oh, my God, what children ?" He had voted for Lincoln and | C Dieterick of Berwick Pa. war for the negro, but never supposed he would be caught himself.

> When a lady, fishing for a lover, cun-When a lady, fishing for a lover, cun-ningly adjusts her leatures for the purpose of Fairmount, Luzerne county, aged 36 yrs. each of them is at an acute angle.

Many persons write because they have nothing to do, not duly considering that they have also nothing to sav.

THE OFFICE OF THE Prejudices are like rais, and a man's mind

THE WAR NEWS.

From the Age of the 4th inst] There is scarcly any military intelligence is morning. The heavy rains in various parts of the country have kept nearly all the troops of both sides at a stand-still. The studied silence of the Southern journals prevents us from giving details of Sherman's movemula

I appears that General Jonston was an pointed to the command of the Confederares in South Carolina, at General Beaures gard's solicitation. General Beauregard remains as second in command. General Sherman is still steadily marching towards the sea coast. The invasion of South Caroina may be regarded as practically ended. There is little probability of a battle being lought. Sherman has been moving towards Cheraw, fifty miles northeast of Columbia He is believed to have occupied that town on Monday last. On that day Schofield attemp ed to move from Wilmington to join Sher man, but was checked by the Confederates. A junction of the two armies cannot, there-

fore be effected for some days. The various rumors of the Federal movenect in the Shenandoal, valley have at length resolved themselves into definite shape. Five thousand Federal cavalry are advancing south along the valey from Win chester towards Staunton

Galveston, Texas, is the new port of en v for Confederate blockade runners. The ousiness there is quite as brisk as it former ly was at Wilmington. In Florida, in a recent skirmish, the Confederales captured eighty-five Federal prisoners, ten wagons and sixty horses

[From the Age of the 6th] We have already stated that as late as Monday last no Federal troops from Schofield's | who have need it camp had been able to march from Wilmington westward towards Georgetown, the direct road to Sherman's camp. Several strempts had peen made, but all had been checked by the Confederates. We now have advices as late as Wednesday last, rom Favettville, northwest of Wilmington, This town stands upon the other route to Sherman's camp. No Federal Itoops had that time advanced from Wilmington wards Favetteville. In spite of reports om Wilmington, therefore, we cannot see how Sherman and Schofield can have form - peach and grape, and is excellent for grass ed a junction. Sherman is fast in the mud natween Columbia and Cheraw. The rivers are swollen; the swamps impassable, and e seems unable to move in any direction The Confederate steamer Chichamanga has

sent up the Cape Fear tiver to that town. These reports are at least premature. There is no cessation in General Grant's reparations for a gigantic expedition from Hatcher's run on the left of his line. He may be expected to march as soon as the reshets subside, and the roads are fit to bear arrillery. Such a movement has become necessary to relieve Sherman : for no Federal troops from the east can get to him. war but a work of peace and reconciliation, and the Confederate army in his front is

been burned on the Cape Fear river, above

Vilmington, to prevent her cabture. There

are various reports from Wilmington, and

Washington that Sherman has reached

Faveitsville, and that gunboats have been

last. General Hancock was placed in command of Winchester during Sheridan's absence. We have no news direct from Sheridan, but General Grant telegraphs from City Point that deserters say Charlottesville was captured on Thursday last, "In Japan our fleet, acting in concert 1,800 prisoners, including General Early, being taken. Whether this is true or not

A Federal force has been concentrating at Pensacola, Florida, for some time, Of "In Africa a sudden insurrection has dis- late additional impetus has been given to the preparations, and the Confederates fear a raid into the interior of Alabama. There s but little doubt that the expedition so long concentrating at New Orleans has mentions. It is at the very moment when, sailed, against Mobile. General Cauby by a spirit of generous justice. Fra ce as- will direct the operations there. Mobile is reported to have been reinforced by the

Some of the Abolitonists in the United people understand, that far from oppressing States Senate have got up a bill which provides that if any volunteer or drafted ivilization-it is at this moment, I say, that | man desert, the district to which he is ed astray by religious fanaticism, the Arab credited shall be held responsible for his neighbors of the Desert have raised the expired term. This is just about as fair as standard of revolt. Despite the difficulties any of the legislation of that party but we of the ground and the inclemency of the have no idea that it will pass or becme a law, as the abolition sections of the country would be about the only ones effected by it. Democratic communities do not send cowards and deseriers to any army, so such a The zeal of the experienced chief placed at law could not oppress them and it is for this reason that it will never be passed.

> He is the greatest man whose strength carries up the most hearts by the attraction

"BRICK" POMEROV says, "In this section tablishment in Cochin China, our army in the whiskey is so weak since the war tax Africa is to be reduced ; that of Mexico is struck it that it is rou in candle-moulds, frozen, and sold by the stick."

REVIEW OF THE MARKET, CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

\$2 50 | BUTTER, 1 74 EGGS. 1 50 TALLOW. CORN LARD, per lb.

BUCKWHEAT, 1 00 | POTATOES,

MARRIED.

FLOUR or bbl 14 00 | DR'D APPLES2 50

on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Goodrich. Mr. John W. Beishline, to Miss Sarah E. Hess, both of Fishingcreek twp., Columbia On the 11th ult, by the same, Mr Levi

Wenner, of Fishingcreek two, to Miss Rosa Moss, of Huntington, Luzerne co. baum J. P., Mr. Furgason Eveland, to Miss Mary Ann Coleman, both of Fishingcreek Iwp., this county.

Mr. Martin N. Nuss, to Miss Mary E. Fish-

At the residence of the bride's father in Berwick, March 2d, by Rev. W J. Leacock will become of my sick wife and four little | Mr John L Freas of Centre, and Miss Mary

DIED.

About December 1st, 1864, in Salisbury

PRINTER DE

Agricu tural Chemical Co.'s CHEAP FERTILIZERS.

cultural Chemical Co., (a Company chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania with a capital of \$250.000,) have been proved in practice to be the cheapest, most profitable and best, for the Farmer, Gardener and Fruit grower, of all concentanted manures now offered in any market. The Company's list embraces the following -

PABULETTE.

This Fertilizer is composed of night oil and the fertilizing agents of urine, combined chemically and mechanically with other valuable lertilizing agents and

It is reduced to a pulverulent condition : eady for immediate use, and without loss of its highly nitrogenous fertilizing proper-

Its universal applicability to all crops and soils, and its durability and active qualities are well known to be all that agriculturists can desire. Price \$30 per Ton.

CHEMICAL COMPOST.

The Fertilizer is largely composed of animal matter, such as meat, bone, fish, leather, and wool, together with chemicals and inorganic fertilizers, which decompose the mass, and retain the nitrogenous ele-

It is a very valuable fertilizer for field crops generally, and especially for polatoes and garden purposes. Lis excellent qualities, strength an I cheauness, have made it very popular with all

Price, \$40 per Ton. COMPOSITE EERTILIZER

This highly phosphate fertilizer is particularly adapted for the cultivation of trees traits, lawns and flowers. It will promote a very vigorous and healthy growth of rood fruit, and largely increase the quantity and perfect the majority of the fruit. For hotose and household plants and flowers it will be found an indispensible armele to secore their greatest perfection. It will prevent and cure diseased conditions of the

It is composed of such elements as make adapted to the growth of all kinds of crops in all kinds of soil

The turmula or method of combining its consultaent fertilizing ingredients has received the highest approval of eminent chemists and -cientific agriculturists. Price, 850 per Ton.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME The Agricultural Chemical Company dance with a new and valuable formula by which a very superior atticle is produced. as to be afforded at a less price than other manufacturers charge. Practical tesis have proved tha its value, as a terrilizer, is equal to the best Phosphate of Lime in fthe Price, \$65 per Ton.

more, will be delivered at the Railroad Stations and the Wharves of Shi, ment, free of cartage. Cartage will be charged on all orders of 6 barrels or less

One delar per Ton allowance for cartage will be made on all sales delivered at the Works of the Company on Canal Whart, Agricultural Chemical Company's Works, At Canul Wharf on the Delaware. Office, 4131 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa.

R. B. FITTS, General Agent-The Company's Pamp let Circular, empracing full directions fo using the above Fernizers, sent by mail, tree, when re-

Marcu, 8 1865-6mo.

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 United States Treasury Noves, bear ing seven and three ten hs per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN THI TY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are pavable 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-REARING BONDS

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes 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 sate 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 20 11 11 11 \$1000 .1 \$1 " " " \$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon recent of subscriptions. This is the

ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior ad-

vantages will make it the Great Popular Loan of the People, Less than \$200,000 000 remain unsold.

which will probably be disposed of within On the 26th of Feb., 1865, by I K. Kirck- the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the On the 28th ult. by Rev. Wm. J Ever, 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 Bankers 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 BLOOMS-February 22, 1865-3mo.

WHISKERS!!!- Those wishing a of whiskers, a nice moustache, or a tiful head of glossy hair, will please the card of THOS. F.CHAPMAN