

STAR OF THE NORTH.



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

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1865.

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

Messrs. J. & C. 325 Broadway, New York, are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertising for the Star of the North.

The Rights of the States.

Opposing as we have always done, and always shall, the doctrine of centralization as contrary to the genius of our institutions and subversive of Democratic ideas, we have also been firmly opposed to the idea that States can dissolve their allegiance at will to the good faith which bound them in our Governmental compact. Believing as we do that the Constitution was intended to be perpetual, and only to be amended through the means it by itself provides, we heartily endorse the declaration of the President that the States lately engaged in rebellion, are still in the Union and have never been out of it. On this point our course has been precisely the same as his. We hold also that if any "loyal" citizens are found in either of these commonwealths, it is to them that the management of their legislative affairs should be entrusted, even though they were in numbers but a corporal's guard. We know that many, very many who engaged in this rebellion are and always have been, Italy loyal, while thousands of others who cherished the grand idea of a "Southern Confederacy" with zeal and sincerity, are not now less loyal to the United States than they were to the Government of the r own creation. The facts stare them in the face that their enterprise is a failure, and having nothing to lean back on, they naturally must render their allegiance, heart and soul, to our Government.

This idea that the States are not out of the Union is also maintained by many Republicans, but with a totally different interpretation from the one entertained by the Democracy. They hold this idea, because from their stand point they look upon it as a point gained for Federalism—being actuated by the same motives which impel their bolder brethren, Sumner, Wade, Stevens, and their followers, to maintain that they are out of the Union. Both parties seek the same goal though traveling different routes to attain it. We need not say that no such motives influence the Democratic party in upholding this idea. That party is built upon the fundamental basis of States Rights, and utterly reject any such construction of this principle as would even glance at Federalism. But it is the rights of the States under the Constitution, which we have always believed and contended was held by its framers to be for all time. Such at least were the sentiments of Jefferson and Madison, the authors of the famous Resolution of '98 and '99,—though it must be confessed that the father of Federalism, Alex. Hamilton, endorsed by the Gores, Pickens, and others of that ilk in New England, entertained different views on this point. The fallacy, now we trust utterly, and finally exploded, that a State can, at will, throw off all the obligations which good faith demands she should keep, was conceived in New England, and formed a staple constituent of the political capital of Federalism until it "paid" better to discard and denounce it, and to fasten the odium of its original conception upon others. Many Republicans we say entertain this idea, while wholly ignoring the rights of the States.

On this point the sound practical judgment of Andrew Johnson is not at fault. He has hit the true expression of this truly Democratic idea. In thus announcing his adherence to this principle he declares his fixed belief in the rights of the States as a cardinal Democratic maxim. And in further declaring that the people of each State are the most proper and fitting agents to manage its affairs, he gives satisfactory evidence that he still holds firmly to the old faith, and has not swerved one line from his devoted belief in and earnest vindication of its principles.

On the 10th of May 1861, and previous, every Democrat who ventured to assert that this was would not end inside of four years, or during Abraham Lincoln's administration, was at once denounced by the wools as a "copperhead" and "sympathizer with treason." How is it now, since the war has continued over four years? Were the Democrats not correct? Did we, Democrats, not warn the people of the North against the election of Lincoln in 1860? Had the warning of the Democratic party that Fall been heeded, this useless loss of blood and treasure would have been spared. There never was any occasion for the loss of one life, but the Abolitionists had been crying for a little "blood-letting" for the last twenty years, and nothing would answer until the bayonet was brought into requisition.

The Abolition clergy are not so loud in their prayers and praises of Andrew Johnson as they were over Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln was carrying out a most noble work so long as his policy had a tendency to abolish the institution of slavery. For this principle alone the Abolitionists applauded him. The clergy were his principal advisers and abettors in attacking the institution of slavery. They were willing to drench the land with the blood of white men, and inaugurate this Government with a debt that can never be paid, all for the sake of freeing a few black men. An Abolitionist is and always has been worse than

Proceedings of Court, May Term, 1865.

Commonwealth vs. Alex. Whitmore. Indictment Larceny. Verdict, not guilty.
Commonwealth vs. Samuel Reinard. Indictment Larceny. Verdict, not guilty.
Commonwealth vs. Gilbert Fowler. Indictment Nuisance. Verdict, guilty. Sentence of the Court, a fine of one dollar and costs of prosecution and to remove the obstruction within thirty days. Little for Com, Jackson for Defendant.

John Beisels et al. vs. Samuel F. Headley. Scit facius Surr. Mechanics' Lien. Verdict for Defendant. Rishel and Freeze for Plaintiff—Jackson and Clark for Defendant.
Richard Morgan vs. Samuel Hoagland. Trover and Conversion. Verdict for Plaintiff \$128.00. Freeze for Plaintiff, Clark for Defendant.

Samuel Williams vs. Geo. H. Dietrich & George A. Herrig Appeal. Verdict for Plaintiff \$40.00. Jackson for Plaintiff, Clark for Defendant.

John Ruckle vs. Henry T. Rolly et al. Trespass on the Case. Verdict for Plaintiff. Howell for Plaintiff, Clark for Defendant.

Henry Gilmer vs. Moore Creveling. Trespass on the Case. Verdict for Plaintiff—Freeze for Plaintiff, Clark for Defendant.

The following report of the Grand Jurors recommends some things that should be speedily attended to:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas now comprising a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Columbia:

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth at Pennsylvania, inquiring for the body of the county of Columbia, Respectfully report: That we have examined the Public buildings belonging to the said county and find them in good condition except the roof of the Court House, which is in a bad condition, and is injuring the building very much; we therefore recommend that the Commissioners of said county place a new roof on the same immediately; we have also been informed that the following county bridges are very much out of repair to wit: The bridge over Fishing Creek, on the road leading from Bloomsburg to Danville near Eli Barton; the bridge over Fishing Creek, on the road leading from Bloomsburg to Catawissa, near the aqueduct; and the arch bridge near Wm G. Quick's; and we recommend that the Commissioners of said county repair them immediately.

ANDREW FREAS, Foreman.
May 2, 1865.

The Conspiracy Trials.

It has been currently reported that the trial of the conspirators is to be conducted secretly, and the reports have been as often denied. We are unable to say from all the information yet gleaned from the papers, how much of secrecy will be kept over the examinations of conspirators with assassins. The least matter withheld from the public will be a gross violation of justice and wholly without foundation unless some malicious prejudices of the military court are to be used in supporting the evidence against unfortunately wicked conspirators. Be this as it may, and as time shall soon reveal, there is one principle which obtained during Mr. Lincoln's administration, which seems to cling to the administration of Mr. Johnson. It is the superseding of civil by military law. A Military Commission has been selected for the trial of Booth's conspirators, and abettors. A crime such as they are guilty of comes directly and specially under the jurisdiction of civil courts, and the constitution expressly provides that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury," except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war, or public danger. These men who are charged with being accessories to a crime which shocked the whole American people would have received proper condemnation before a civil tribunal. We have before said that we would support with much gratification the just and constitutional acts of Mr. Johnson, but leave ourselves free and willing to condemn that which is unconstitutional, unwise and tending to cause a predominance of military over civil law.

THE BLIND FURY OF A MOB.—In Philadelphia, last week, a man named Simon Snyder (a name historically revered in Pennsylvania) was struck, through mistake, by another. Immediately the cry of "Copperhead" was raised; and an excited crowd became wild in their endeavors to kill him, under the impression he had said something disrespectful of Mr. Lincoln. Fortunately an officer was present, the local telegraph was set to work, the police came, and by almost super-human efforts the man's life was saved, though his person was seriously injured. It turned out, on inquiry, that he was a warm friend of Mr. Lincoln, had voted for him in 1860 and 1864, and deeply regretted his death. Nevertheless the Press says: "It is evident that Mr. Snyder would have been killed in a mistake, had it not been for officer Kending, to whom he may attribute the preservation of his life."

THE VESSEL UPON WHICH BOOTH, the assassin, sent his theatrical wardrobe from Canada to New York, last fall, was never heard of, and is supposed to have gone down with all on board. Booth's intention was to have his wardrobe run through the block ade into the South, where he designed to go himself on a theatrical tour. A fatality seems to have pursued all that was in any way connected with the criminal, who even then may have meditated his great crime. It is asserted that the fracture of his leg must have been a severe punishment to him, as the small bone protruded through the flesh, and that had he not been shot he would shortly have died from that injury—mortification having already set in.

At least eight thousand engines will be at work in the Pennsylvania oil region this summer. Petroleum seems to hold its own despite the depression in business. Indications are that several engines will be put

National Debts and U. S. Stocks.

The creation of national debts is not a modern improvement, but the ability of a great nation to provide for a great debt, and to make it the most convenient and best form of personal property, is a modern wonder. The debt of Great Britain was begun by raising a million sterling by loan in 1692, and when her great contest with Louis XIV. was terminated, the debt had reached fifty millions. Many statesmen and economists were then alarmed at the great burden which had been imposed upon the country, but when the war of the Austrian succession had swelled this amount to eighty millions, Macaulay says that historians and orators pronounced the case to be desperate. But when war again broke out, and the national debt was rapidly carried up to one hundred and forty millions, men of theory and business both pronounced that the fatal day had certainly arrived. David Hume said that, although, by taxing its energies to the utmost, the country might possibly live, the experiment must never be repeated,—even a small increase might be fatal.—Granville said the nation must sink under it unless some portion of the load was borne by the American Colonies, and the attempt to impose this load produced the war of the revolution, and, instead of diminishing, added another hundred millions to the burden. Again, says Macaulay, was England given over, but again she was more prosperous than ever before. But when at the close of her Napoleonic wars in 1816, this debt had been swelled up to the enormous sum of over eight hundred million sterling, or four thousand three hundred million dollars, or nearly one half of the United Kingdom, the stoutest heart, the firmest believer in the national progress and national development, might well have been appalled. But in the very face of this mountain of obligation, to say nothing of her vast colonial possessions,—the property of the British nation has been more than trebled, and her debt is now a charge of but 12½ per cent. against it. All that Great Britain has done in paying her debt, we shall do, and more, with ours. We have vast territories untouched by the plow, mines of all precious metals of which we have hardly opened the doors, a population full of life, energy, enterprise and industry, and the accumulated wealth of money and labor of the old countries pointing into the lap of our giant and ever to-be-united republic. During the fiercest and most exhausting of all possible wars, we have demonstrated our national strength—and all the world over, national strength is but another name for national credit.—"As good as United States" will soon be synonymous the world over with "as good as British Consols." For our part, we think a U. S. Treasury note, bearing seven and three-tenths annual interest, is just as much better than British Consols as the rate of interest is higher. Some of our timid brethren, who shipped their gold to London and invested in consols, are now glad to sell out and invest at home at a round loss,—and serves them right.—New Yorker.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY.—The special correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing from this city, says: "There are certain indications which go to show that President Johnson, like the lamented Lincoln, in his latter days, is giving the extreme Radicals a little berth and a hazard nothing in saying that the proclamation offering the South to trade will be soon followed by evidences still more conclusive of the President to heal the breach as quickly and pleasantly as possible, and unite the two sections again in 'one harmonious whole.'"

You will note that his proclamation reviving trade is not addressed alone to the loyal people of the South, but includes the "well disposed" in its privileges, and that, too, without compelling them to take the oath, and often broken oath of allegiance. The South, in so far as trade is concerned, could ask no more than this, for the door of commerce is open as wholly and as freely to all the people as if such a thing as war had not been known. Whether they will avail themselves of the offer remains to be seen, but they must be rebellious, indeed, if they allow so handsome a privilege to remain a dead letter with them.

"I understand, upon authority which I cannot doubt, that terms equally generous to those offered to and accepted by Lee and Johnston, will be offered to the whole Southern people—a few of their leaders in the rebellion alone excepted. In other words, there will be a general amnesty tendered, and a disposition evidenced to make the situation for our wayward sisters as pleasant as possible."

The judicial element have got an inkling of the policy of the President, and declare that its adoption will end the retention of slavery at the South, thus defeating, as they believe, the great object for which the war, during the past four years, has been fought, and leaving the old "bone of contention," still to be attacked and gnawed around by the opposite factions.

But let those beware who attempt to oppose the policy of President Johnson. Mr. Lincoln has been credited with firmness, but in his successor's little finger there will be more Jacksonian firmness than there was in Mr. Lincoln's whole hand.

THE PRINTER.—The master of all trades. He beats the farmer with his fast hoe, the carpenter with his rule, and the mason in setting tall columns; he surpasses the lawyer and doctor in attending to his case, and beats the parson in the management of the devil.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.—The bridges damaged by the late heavy freshets having been repaired, the road is now in good working order to Elmira. Passengers are now conveyed without delay to Erie and Elmira. We learn that in a few days the double track will be completed between Glen Rock and Parktown, which includes both sides of what is known as Summit No. 1.

Reconciliation Junketings of the Broad-Bread Philosopher—Patriotic Poker—An Awful Story.

Horace Greeley, Speaker Colfax and family, passed over the East Pennsylvania railroad to New York, the other day, in one of the gaudy private cars, built for the "government" at an immense expense. The day was very inclement, and the train an immense one. From Harrisburg to Allentown the bumpers of the cars were full, notwithstanding which Messrs. Greeley and Colfax kept the doors of their car locked, refusing to admit anybody, although their car was occupied only by themselves. A sick gentleman was on the bumper of Mr. Greeley's car, unable to sit down in the rain on the wet bumper, who was supported by two soldiers, leaning against the car door, through the window of which they could look in upon comfortable and loyal Messrs. Greeley and Colfax playing cards. The wife of a member of Congress from the West also took sick on the road. Application was made to Messrs. Greeley and Colfax for her admission into their car, and it was refused. At New York she was carried from the cars to the ferry boat—being unable to walk.—The conduct of these two men was a subject of general condemnation, and the question was generally asked, particularly by the soldiers, what business Greeley and Colfax had with a "government private car?" They are, it is true, of the "loyal" aristocracy, and have a great deal to say of their friendship for the soldiers and "brave defenders of the country," but they would see them die on the threshold of their doors, before they would open to admit them.—Allentown Democrat.

COMING HOME.—Several companies of veterans have already arrived in this city from the wars, browed, many of them honorably scarred, but all marked with the stamp of true soldiers. We understand that a large number of Pennsylvania regiments will shortly be sent here to be mustered out of service. Ramor puts the number at rather too high a figure. For some time a large military organization will no doubt be required in certain yet unsubdued districts of the South, and it is scarcely likely that all the Pennsylvania troops can be at once spared to go home. All that can be spared, however, should speedily be disbanded. Complete arrangements ought to be made for the rapid paying off, so as not to delay these brave men from their homes and families longer than is absolutely necessary. It is natural that after years of absence, hard service, rough fare, and bloody battles, thousands of hearts yearn for the calm and peace of the home circle and fireside. Let Pennsylvania's soldiers and gallant defenders, then, be paid, mustered out, and allowed to go home as quickly as possible, and not keep them here or elsewhere in camp to await the usual slow routine of mustering out offices and officers.—Patriot & Union.

THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune writes: "Payne, the assassin of the Seward family, has made a confession of his guilt. He said it was useless for him to withhold it longer. He had been fully identified by six persons, and the government had other evidence in its possession that he was the party assigned to that horrible crime. The trial of the conspirators has not yet commenced, but a special court will be ordered for that purpose, before which will be brought an enormous mass of evidence now being prepared, with scores of persons already in custody."

SUFFERING AT RICHMOND.—No one in the North can form the faintest idea of the suffering among the citizens of Richmond for the common necessities of life. Thousands of people, heretofore wealthy, cannot now obtain a change of clothing, or even food.—Gen. Lee himself is in the most destitute condition. He cannot afford to keep a single servant, and one of his family is compelled to answer the door bell. In fact, the General has no change of outer clothing, he being compelled to go to church in his old grey uniform. Provisions are cheap in the Richmond market, but no one has any money to purchase with.

FRANK LESLIE.—This magazine cannot hardly be surpassed. For the month of May it has no equals. The illustrations are superb—splendid. To tell the truth there is no magazine published that contains as much general information as does FRANK LESLIE'S. If we consider the many good qualities of this magazine, besides the superior excellence of its fashion department, we will find it far below in price any other work of like character published in this country. Send for it. Only \$3.50. FRANK LESLIE, 537 Pearl Street, N. Y.

THANKS TO GRANT AND SHERMAN.—There are now no rebels in arms east or north of the State of Alabama, while there are not enough rebel soldiers in the other cotton States to swear by, for which we have to thank Canby and Thomas. A good deal has been said about the terrible things Kirby Smith and Magruder are going to do in Texas, but we doubt if our soldiers will have enough work in that quarter to keep even one corps employed.

SAYS THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—"The American people will not condemn such a man as Gen. Sherman unheard, and, when they shall have heard him they will probably not need to hear any volunteer advocate." The postal organ of this city does not think so. It has already pronounced him insane; thinks he has forever destroyed his reputation; and leans strongly to the belief that he is disloyal. Against the judgment of that organ the people of America cannot possibly contend successfully.—Patriot & Union.

AN OIL WELL was being bored near Detroit, and when the drill had reached a depth of seventy feet a current of gas escaped which blew out the drill and tools, weighing eight hundred pounds, blew off the shed roof of the derrick, forty-five feet high, and hurled forth a stream of water several stories.

THE WAR NEWS.

[From the Age of May 6, 1865.]

It is reported that General Wilson's cavalry expedition which arrived at Savannah on April 28, destroyed in Alabama and Georgia over five hundred million dollars worth of property. Wilson lost five hundred men, and captured two hundred cannon and six thousand prisoners.

The Pennsylvania soldiers, it is understood, will be mustered out of service at Harrisburg, under the direct supervision of Governor Curtin, who will take care that they are fully paid. The Governor is now in Washington looking after the interests of his troops.

General Sherman has been obtained from the State of Colombia, Central America, by the Panama Railroad Company of the right to cross the Isthmus by rail, in exclusion of all other companies.

The news from South America presents the usual dreary picture of revolutions in Peru, Chili and Bolivia. Outside of those countries, however, they are but of little importance.

William C. Cleary, one of the alleged conspirators, for whom a reward was offered, has written a letter denying any knowledge of the assassination. George N. Sanders, the physician to President Johnson, says he is willing to stand his trial if the government will guarantee his safety.

General Early is at Lynchburg, confined to his bed with rheumatism. General Rosser was captured on Tuesday last at his home, near Hanover Court House, Virginia. General Sherman's army will encamp at Alexandria, Virginia, where Sherman's headquarters will be. Part of the Ninth corps is at Alexandria.

A demand for the surrender of all persons supposed to have been engaged in the conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Lincoln has been made upon the Canadian authorities.

Florida for a Governor to fill the place of John Milton, who committed suicide.

Several regiments of troops have been sent from California to Idaho to protect the emigrants from Indian raids.

Secretary Seward was not so comfortable last night as he has been.

The Erie canal is again open, and boats are passing through.

All the Confederate cavalry in Kentucky have surrendered.

General Echols, in southwestern Virginia, has disbanded his army.

[From the Age of May 8, 1865.]

Every effort is being made to secure retrenchment in the government expenditures.—About thirty-five thousand dollars a day have been saved by reductions in the Quartermaster's Department. Nine hundred men have been discharged from the Springfield Arsenal, and four hundred from the Watertown Arsenal. The Mississippi squadron is to be reduced from over one hundred vessels to twenty-five. Several hospitals in Washington are being closed up, and all the forts but four are to be placed on a peace footing.

An order was issued by General Halleck on May 3d permitting all persons in Virginia, without regard to their rank or employment in the Confederate service, to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and the oath is to be given to them. It is expected that the Richmond and Lynchburg railroad will be in order by this time. Owing to the dearth of supplies, repairs cannot be made yet to the Danville road.—Robert Ould and several officers connected with the Confederate Bureau of Exchange have been arrested.

Thousands of troops have arrived at Washington and camps placed all around it. On May 3d the advance of Grant's army passed through Richmond en route for Washington. Meade was then in Richmond; Grant in Washington. The Sixth corps will remain at Danville; the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth corps at Richmond; all the others are now marching towards Washington.

The news of General Lee's surrender and of the assassination of President Lincoln have both been received in Europe. They caused the greatest excitement. The English Parliament and the Italian Chamber of Deputies both took action upon the assassination. Meetings were held in various parts of England and France expressing deep sorrow at the sad event.

There is a report that George N. Sanders and Beverly Tucker have left Montreal and are in his direction of Halifax. Jacob Thompson and Clement C. Clay, it is said went to Europe. William C. Cleary is now in the hands of the Canadian officers, having surrendered himself.

The cabinet has at length settled the question of trade with the South. All loyal persons are to be granted permits to send goods to the South, by Treasury agents, but three per cent. tax is to be paid on the invoices. No tax, however, will be collected upon goods sent to Tennessee.

The Confederate arm Columbia, which was sunk near Charleston, has been raised, and will be repaired. The guerrillas are very troublesome on the railroads leading out of Charleston. The expedition sent into the interior of South Carolina, under Gen. Potter, has returned to Charleston.

The trial of Benjamin G. Harris, of Maryland, was resumed on Saturday. Judge Crane of Baltimore appeared as his counsel. The Judge Advocate failed to prove the charge of disloyalty and closed his case. The trial will be resumed to-day.

WHILE EX PRESIDENT FILLMORE was absent from home, on his way to meet the remains of Mr. Lincoln, some Jacobin rascal, dabbed the front of his house with ink, given as a reason for the outrage that the building was not decked with mourning.—Such are the men that are considered "the best citizens" now-a-days.

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. DANIEL FETTERMAN, to Miss HANNAH HELWIG, both of Locust township.

On the 17th ult., by the same, Mr. HENRY HILL, to Miss MARY JANE STRAUSSER, both of Catawissa township.

At this place, on the 17th of April, by Rev. R. E. Wilson, Mr. Joseph Jones, of Onondago, and Miss Eliza Jane Burlingame, of Bloomsburg.

DIED.

In Henry county, on the 10th ult., Mrs. Sarah M. Knorr, wife of Elisha Knorr, formerly of Columbia county, Pa., aged 27 years, 5 months, and 30 days.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT,	\$1 50	BUTTER,	40
RYE,	1 74	EGGS,	20
CORN,	1 40	TALLOW,	16
BARLEY,	75	LARD, per lb.,	25
BUCKWHEAT, 1 00		POTATOES,	75
FLOUR per bbl 12 00		DRY APPLES 20	
CLOVERSEED 15 00		HAMS,	25

CONVEYANCING, NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE, by C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney at Law, Bloomsburg, Pa.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of \$300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions, payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. In the short space of thirty days, over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold, leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note.

Two cents	"	"	\$100	"
Ten	"	"	\$500	"
20	"	"	\$1000	"
\$1	"	"	\$5000	"

More and More Desirable.

The Rebellion is suppressed, and the Government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser.

This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the Government, and constitutes the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS

Which are always worth a premium.

FREE FROM TAXATION.

The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

Subscribe Quickly.

Less than \$200,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount at the rate it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.

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.

Subscriptions will be received by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BLOOMSBURG, AND THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BERKICK.

May 10, 1865—3mo.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on

Saturday the 3d Day of June, 1865, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, Peter Ent, Administrator of Thomas W. Young, late of Jackson township, in said county, dec'd, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, a certain

TRACT OF LAND,

Situate in Jackson township, Columbia co., adjoining lands of Ezekiel Cole, John Fritz, Joshua Savage, Wm. Parks, Wm. Brink, and other lands of said deceased, containing

283 ACRES

and one hundred and thirty-two perches, and measure. Whereon is erected a

SAW MILL.

About twenty-five Acres of said tract are cleared, and the balance is heavily wooded with most excellent Pine, Oak and Hemlock timber. It is called the best timber land in the neighborhood.

This tract is made more valuable from the fact that it is situate on the East branch of GREEN CREEK where there are strong evidences of COAL OIL, and where parties are already prospecting with every encouragement of finding an abundance of oil.

Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Jackson and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, May 5, 1865.

CONDITIONS.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid down on the day of sale; the one-fourth, less the ten per cent., on the final confirmation; and the balance in one year from confirmation nisi, with interest from said confirmation. With good security for the payment of the purchase money.

PETER ENT, Admr.

May 10, 1865.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Silas Jackson, late of Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, dec'd.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Silas Jackson, late of Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to DAVID LEWIS residing in Sugarloaf township, Columbia co. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

DAVID LEWIS, Executor.

May 10, 1865—pd. \$3.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE regular annual meeting of the Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanical Association, for the election of officers, will be held at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on SATURDAY, MAY 20th, 1865, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

JOHN SCHUYLER, Pres't.

L. R. BEPPE, Sec'y.

May 10, 1865—2w.