



W. H. JACOBY, EDITOR. C. S. BARRETT, ASSISTANT EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13, 1865.

R. M. PETERS & 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.

Mathew & Co., 235 Broadway, New York, are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertising for the Star of the North.

The Negro Vote.

Whoever reads the leading radical organs in the Yankee States will discover that the object of the secret plot which is now being organized among the Black Republicans is to give the negro the right to vote, to hold office, and all social and political equalities. These radicals know that the negro, once permitted to enjoy political privileges, can then, as an element in the political system, commit murder, incite to and engage in rebellions, put to death the white women and children, and escape punishment. A jury composed of part white and part negro citizens, will never convict a negro for any crime against a white person. This is a secret plot to enable the negro to exterminate the whites from the South, seize the lands, and tell them to the Yankees for almost nothing. Broken national bank notes will be exchanged by these Yankees for the notes these negro citizens own by right of conquest. Yankee preachers and Black Republicans, and Christian-commission men and women workers, and sanitary fair folks, and Yankee female teachers and likely negroes, will have a land of promise when the negro votes, and murders, and burns, and robs. Then there will be a jubilee when the politics of the Black Republicans of Jamaica, become the politics of the free negroes and their friends in the South.

Republican inconsistency.

The Republican party had much to say about "economy in expenditures" out at Bloomsburg when they nominated Old Ben. They inserted a special plank into their platform upon that subject, for the purpose of misleading a certain class of voters. During the campaign of 1860 such was said by these republicans about extravagant extravagance in every department of our government. At present you are not a word escape from their lips in condemnation of the extravagant and ruinous policy adopted by their party. It is all the same to them as some shoddy speculator has a farm into the Treasury up to his shoulders, filling his own pockets, and handling it as fast and thick the legal tender to all those bound him of the same political persuasion; at just as soon as that kind of performance uses, up goes a howl from the whole pack bounds until their kennels resound from snarl to snarl, when they again are allowed to proceed in their former ruinous practice upon the government. The people have had for the past five years very little to do with regulating our national affairs; or very little say in shaping the policy of the administration party at the head of the government. All the people seem to have left them to do, is, when they see a taxgatherer coming to get out their pocket books and meet the demands presented them from a little black-leather-covered book. This is a trying privilege. Another is, to vote in the abolition party, for fear should the Democrats get in power, and you had a remnant dollar in your house, you might slip up some bright morning and find it worthless. Reputation is not going to take us soon, but a steady withdrawal of greenbacks from circulation and the taxing of lands will. That would be right.

President Johnson's First Annual Message appears entire in today's Star. It includes much of our usual variety of reading matter from this number of our paper. We would ask for a careful perusal by all our patrons. It is full of interest, comprehensive and clear, and full of force from beginning to end. It is not by any means considered a long document, yet it touches and fully discusses all the important questions of the day. We shall not dwell at any length upon this subject, but simply state that it is an able message and a decided improvement on the wily waxy things that emanated from that quarter during the last few years.

The "loyal" fellows are still industriously at work. Thomas J. Coover, a defaulting treasury agent at Mobile, Alabama, has been sentenced by a court martial to pay a fine of \$5,000 and undergo one year's imprisonment at hard labor. In the Quartermaster's department at Louisville, Kentucky, funds amounting to over \$100,000, have been discovered. In Mississippi, a Government agent, who collected \$80,000, has accounted for only \$6,000. And so we go on to keep hundreds of such scamps in office, and to enable them to keep up their immense "loyalty," the people have to have their necks in an immense noose of taxes, taxes, taxes! - Patriot & Union.

Of course Thomas Dunn does not publish any of these frauds; they are all committed by legal men! Why Floyd could not hold a candle to the most insignificant little taxgatherer!

The Mississippi and Alabama Legislatures, in ratifying the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, passed a proviso against the radical interpretation of the same.

Two school children, a girl of twelve and a boy of eight, were brutally murdered and mutilated near Eldorado, Arkansas, a short time ago. Evidence of a confederate banner points to a negro named Kit as the

Court Proceedings.

Commonwealth vs. Charles C. Eck. This was an indictment for rejecting the vote of Henry Fry, a drafted man, who failed to report in pursuance of his notice. The defendant was an Inspector of the election in Roaringcreek twp. The evidence showed that he was one of the victims of John Cress, who had written circulars for the purpose of suborning the election Officers of Pennsylvania to violate their oaths, and the election laws. We pity the weakness of the Election Officers who were led into difficulty by a man who substitutes mere assertions for law, and blackguardism for argument. Said Cress, is not a known candidate for any office, and it is well if he never can be after such a woful exhibition of his corruptness and incompetency. The defendant being convicted, he applied for a new trial for the purpose, probably, of delaying his sentence.

This was the only known case of the kind in this county, and the prosecution was promptly instituted and carried on by R. H. Little, Esq., in pursuance of the warning he had published previously to the election. Commonwealth vs. Thomas Stodd.—Indictment for horse stealing. Defendant convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100.00 and costs, and to undergo imprisonment of one year and ten months in the Eastern Penitentiary. Little and Clark for Commonwealth, Brockway and Bartley for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. James H. Ryan.—Indictment for Larceny. Defendant convicted and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the County Jail, to pay a fine of \$25.00 and costs of prosecution. Little for Com., Riesel for Det.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph H. Long.—Indictment for Larceny. Defendant acquitted. Little and Spiny for Com., Freeze and Clark for Det.

Commonwealth vs. William Seiter.—Indictment for Manslaughter. Defendant acquitted. It appeared that the defendant was the Constable of Conyngham township, and shot Thomas Divine who resisted him while trying to arrest said Divine with a warrant.

Little, Freeze and Haughwout for Com., Baldy, Clark and Spiny for Det. There were no other jury trials. Court adjourned on Saturday night.

The Grand Jury made the following report: To the Honorable 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 of Pennsylvania enquiring for the body of the County of Columbia, respectfully report—

That we have examined the public buildings belonging to the County and find them in good repair. We would respectfully recommend that lamps be procured and placed in front of the Court House for the safety and convenience of the public. All of which is respectfully submitted.

IRAM DEAN, Foreman. Dec. 6, 1865.

The Radicals in Congress.

THE Southern members here not yet been admitted to seats. The Committee appointed by the House to inquire into their legal right to seats have not been heard of yet. It is not presumed that a Committee appointed by a set of men like Thad. Stevens, would report favorable to the admission of the Southern delegation. The Radicals will not spare any efforts to keep these men from having the privilege of taking any part in the deliberations of the present session. These scoundrels persist in fighting the South as they always have done. They drove the Southern members out of the Union (for the Radicals claim that they are out) and now they are laboring industriously to keep them out. Yet they claimed that the war was for the Union. It shows plainly that it was not. Who does not know that the war was not prosecuted for the freedom of the negroes? This has been accomplished—slavery has fallen—not by any constitutional process, we hold, but by the sword. The Radicals not content with this, they claim the Union not restored and the war still in progress. For what do they persist that the war is going on and the Union un-restored? For no other purpose that we can see but the enfranchisement of the blacks. This we hope will never happen; besides we believe it to be a matter entirely belonging to the States and not to Congress. Each State will regulate the elective franchise as she thinks proper.

The Cost of the Negro.

If any person desires to know just how much he is paying for the negro, says the N. Y. Day Book, let him keep an account of his purchases for his family, and strike a balance between the prices he now pays and what the same articles could have been bought for previous to the war. That balance will represent the exact cost of the negro to him. For instance, we have before us a bill for muslin for family use, purchased during the past week in New York city, as follows:

Mr. Dr. to 30 1/2 yds. Canton flannel, 47c. \$14 60 To 43 yds. muslin, 45c. 19 35 \$33 95

Before the war these goods would have cost as follows: 30 1/2 yds. Canton flannel, 14c. \$3 38 43 yds. muslin, 10c. 4 51 Cost before the war for the negro. \$7 89 Cost since the war for the negro. 33 95

Cost of the negro. \$26 06 While this is the amount of money abstracted from the pockets of the consuming classes through the agency of the war, in one way or another, yet it must be remembered that it finds its way into the hands of the manufacturing and capital classes. For instance, it is said that the New England mills make a profit on all light goods of one dollar upon every pound of cotton used. The stock of all these manufacturing companies are double and treble their par rates. The Newburyport Herald states that the James Steam Mill of that city, with a capital of \$350,000, has during the past four years paid \$12,500 to its stockholders! The same Journal states that should cotton goods fall fifty per cent. lower than they now are, they will make profits never dreamed of until since the war commenced. It should ever be borne in mind that the shrewd Yankee Congressmen had no sooner driven the Southern States out of Congress in 1861, than they proceeded at once to pass the blackest tariff ever put on the statute book—and they seem determined to keep them out for fear it will be repealed.

They fought the South to "free" the negro with one hand, and filled their pockets by monopolies with the other. In counting up the cost, it is impossible to say how much has gone into the pockets of the monopolists, but it makes little difference to the man that has it to pay. Whoever has it, he realizes the fact that he is just so much the poorer. The cost of the negro is now a constant element in every purchase. He exists in every yard of muslin, in every pound of flour, in every bushel of wheat, in every potato the poor man eats, and every pound of butter he buys—in his coat, his pantaloons and shirt! There is no article which is not advanced in price to allow the negro to lord it idleness and New England cotton lords to revel in their one hundred per cent profits. The poor man ekes out a scanty subsistence in the tenement house and the shanty—the farmer deprives his family of Books and newspapers, and brings up his children in ignorance, because their sweat is diluted from their brows to pay the taxes which makes Sambo a vagrant and the Yankee a monopolist and millionaire.—Times, however, cannot last very long as they are. The day will come when the cost of the negro will be felt even by those now rolling in purple and fine linen.

The Constitution Amended.

In the Jefferson Circuit Court of Kentucky. Judge Johnson has decided that the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery has been adopted, the requisite number of States having ratified the Amendment. General Palmer, commanding the military department that embraces Kentucky, has issued a proclamation declaring that slavery has ceased in that State. As the Legislature of Kentucky has not adopted the Amendment, the proclamation of General Palmer must be based upon the action of other States, including six of the States that were attached to the late Confederacy, whose ratification has made up the complement of States requisite for the adoption of the Amendment. Senator Sumner, on the first day of the session of the present Congress, introduced a concurrent resolution, declaratory of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery." Therefore, there appear in the record the judgment of a State Court, the proclamation of a Federal officer commanding a military department, and the resolution of a United States Senator who leads the Radical party in the Legislative branch to which he belongs, all affirming that the Constitutional Amendment has been adopted through the ratification of the requisite number of States.

A fact vouched for by Legislative, by judicial and by military authority, should be considered sufficiently established to compel at least those branches of our Government to abide by its legitimate consequences.—Kentucky has not ratified the Constitutional Amendment, but the two Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee have done so, and the Federal military power in Kentucky takes advantage of the legislative action of these States, as within the Union, to accomplish a modification of the Constitution of the Republic. Such a consummation is one of very serious import, and should be established upon a firm foundation. The legislative action of the Southern States is valueless in the premises if there status as States is denied by the national legislature, and while they are forbidden representation in that legislature, they cannot be regarded as being invested with the attributes of States.—Judge Johnson, General Palmer and Senator Sumner have exhibited a remarkable haste in applying the State legislation of the South to the furtherance of the pet purpose of the Radicals; but while insisting upon the results of a fact, they must accept the fact itself.—They cannot acknowledge the effect and ignore the cause. The adoption of the Constitutional amendment involves the necessity to admit the rehabilitation of the Southern States within the Union, and that necessitates the admission of their representatives into the Federal Congress.—New

Roaringcreek Election Case.

THOMAS DUNN, always ready to decide legal questions, told his readers last Fall that deserters, or, in other words, men who had been drafted and failed to report, were not entitled to a vote. He founded his decision on a late act of Congress, which nobody ever believed meant to do anything of the kind; besides there is not a Judge or lawyer, who has any regard for the Constitution, who would argue that Congress possessed the authority to disfranchise such persons. In this county prosecution was brought against one of the election board of Roaringcreek township, for rejecting the vote of a drafted man, at our late election. The matter was tried at our Court last week, and the person prosecuted was convicted. The counsel for the defendant admitted that the act of Congress, upon which Mr. Dunn had long given his decision, did not disfranchise deserters, but argued that the defendant was an "unlettered man"—did not comprehend the meaning of the act—and did what he believed to be right in the matter, and under those circumstances asked the jury to not convict him.

In Crawford and Mercer counties we observe similar cases are about to be tried.—These are both Abolition counties, where Abolition election boards sit and Abolition juries find verdicts.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON must be a happy man. He has had the good fortune to write a message which seems to please everybody. It is evident that some of the radicals were forced to swallow an unpleasant dose, as they have no idea of quarreling with the "government," if they can help it. Think of Chase, and Sumner, and Stevens, and Kelly, out in the cold beyond the reach of the loaves and fishes!—Age.

THE RENO TIMES.—A new paper has been started at Reno, Vanango county, Pa. under the name of the Times. It is devoted especially to the oil interests of Vanango county, and promises to be a valuable and entertaining news journal. It is edited by S. G. Page, Esq., and presents a very neat appearance typographically.

In Georgia there are a number of names mentioned for United States Senator. The most prominent are Alexander H. Stephens, Henry B. Jackson, Herschel V. Johnson, and Provisional Governor James Johnson.—Lucius J. Garrett and James S. Seward are also spoken of. The choice of the Legislature would certainly fall almost unanimously on Howell Cobb for one of the Senators, but he would be a candidate.

BE TOO HIGH.—The bid of our neighbor for the vote of capital against labor, by which he hoped to secure that "cane," was a little too high. He overshot the mark, lost the cane and lost some friends. He proclaimed the "eight hour" movement to be a copperhead dodge, but the working men couldn't see it—and so they voted him down.—Danville Intelligencer.

There are now but eleven persons confined in the Old Capitol at Washington.—The highest number imprisoned in the Old Capitol at any one time was 1,001—all without the shadow of a law!

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. the City of Philadelphia, to recover taxes from the city, tried on Monday at Harrisburg, a verdict has been returned for the States of \$429,228.36.

When a Baltimore lady is kissed, she says she feels as though she was taking chloroform and remains insensible as long as the operation lasts.

The orphans of the Richmond Asylums are greatly in want, and appeals for their relief have been sent to the charitably disposed people of Northern cities.

Forney's Press says that "an increase of taxation is the only true economy." What says the taxpayers? Do they want more taxes?

Edward Bates, of Mo., who was a member of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, now acts with the Democracy.

Major General Franklin has accepted and entered upon the duties of the Presidency of the Colt Arms Company of Hartford, Conn.

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst., at Mr. Hartman's Hotel, in Buckhara, by Rev. A. Hartman of Bloomsburg, Mr. EMANUEL GILBERT and Miss EMALINE DRIBBLE, all of Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county.

DIED.

In Burlington, N. J., on the 26th of November last, Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Wm. Howell, Esq., of Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county, Pa., aged about 41 years.

Sober Facts for Thinking People.

Year after year, for an eighth of a century, the Press of the country has chronicled the beneficial effects of HOSSETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Editors, authors, physicians, merchants, officers of the army and navy, chemists, counselors, ministers, of the gospel, in short, a great cloud of witnesses of every profession, trade and calling have testified to its efficacy as a tonic and regulating medicine. The names and statements of these witnesses have been published in the public prints. Many of them are well known to the whole public. Their testimony has never been challenged or impugned. Upon evidence far less weighty men are acquitted or condemned by conscientious juries.

HOSSETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is not, however, upon trial. It has been tried and pronounced on the authority of those whose lives and health it has preserved, a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation. Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed. Can it be necessary to say why they have failed? Ask the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, and nervous subjects who have experienced its effects, what they think of it. Ask THEM and be guided solely by what they say. Sold everywhere.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

WILL be exposed to public sale at the late dwelling house of WILLIAM COLE, deceased, in Benton township, Columbia county, on THURSDAY, THE 18TH OF JAN., 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, situated in Benton township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of the heirs of John Laubach on the east, and other lands belonging to the estate of the said William Cole on the north, south, and west, containing TEN ACRES more or less, whereon are erected A LARGE AND VALUABLE GRIST MILL, containing three pair of Stones, a Saw Mill, Dwelling House and Stable.

ALSO, a certain Plantation and Tract of Land, situated in Benton township, aforesaid, adjoining lands of Benjamin Brink on the north, the heirs of John Laubach on the east, Fishingcreek on the west, and the Mill tract above described on the south, containing SEVENTY ACRES, more or less, whereon are erected a TWO STORY Stone Dwelling House, A LARGE FRAME BANK BARN, and out houses, about Fifty Acres is improved land.

ALSO, a certain tract of land situated in Benton township aforesaid, and on the west side of Fishingcreek, adjoining lands of Benjamin Brink on the north, adjoining the estate of John Laubach on the east, and others on the west, and Fishingcreek on the east, containing EIGHTY ACRES, more or less, about twenty acres cleared and the balance timber land; there is on the premises a blacksmith shop. ALSO, one other tract of land situated in Benton township, in said county, adjoining lands of John Cole on the north, Jacob Kimble and Samuel Hess on the south and west, and other lands of William Cole on the east containing ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY ACRES, more or less, about eighty acres improved land, the residue timber; there are on the premises a two-story frame dwelling house, a frame barn, out buildings, and a good orchard.

ALSO, a Tract of Woodland, situated in Benton township, aforesaid, adjoining lands of Montgomery Cole and Fishingcreek on the east, Almas Cole on the north, and on the south by lands of John Swartwout, and on the west by other lands of the decedent, containing about EIGHTY ACRES.

The above lands to be sold pursuant to the directions contained in the last will and testament of William Cole, deceased. Conditions and terms of sale will be made known on day of sale by

MONTGOMERY COLE, THOMAS B. COLE, Executors of William Cole, deceased. Benton twp., Dec. 13, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on SATURDAY, THE 23rd OF DECEMBER, NEXT, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Jesse Munsch, Guardian of Clarissa Siler, a minor child of John Siler late of Franklin township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of Ziba Osman on the south, Stephen Baldy on the east, Michael Menseh on the north and west, containing ONE HALF ACRE more or less, whereon are erected a Two Story Frame Dwelling House, out kitchen and frame stable.

Let the Estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Franklin and county aforesaid. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk. Bloomsburg Dec. 4, 1865.

CONDITIONS OF SALE. One third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the life of Catherine Loreman the widow of John Siler deceased—the interest on the said one third to be paid to the said Catherine annually. Ten per cent. on two-thirds of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale, and the residue on the confirmation of sale, the deferred payment to be secured by bond with mortgage on the premises. The purchaser to pay for deed, postage and stamps. JESSE MENSCH, Guardian.

BROOMS.

MONTGOMERY WILLIAMS respectfully announces to the public generally that he is manufacturing CORN BROOMS, for sale, whole-sale or retail, in Wilkes-Barre. He is prepared to furnish merchants and others with a good article of Brooms, at reasonable prices. Persons having material that they desire made up upon shares can send it to him. His work will compare favorably with any made up in the State. MONT WILLIAMS. Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 22, 1865.

READING RAIL ROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. NOVEMBER 27, 1865.

GREAT Trunk line from the North and North-west for Philadelphia, New-York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, &c. &c. Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 8.00, 7.25 and 9.05 A. M. and 1.45 and 9.00 P. M., arriving at New York at 5.40 and 10.00 A. M., and 3.40 and 10.25 P. M., connecting with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Rail Road; Sleeping Cars accompanying the 8.00 and 9.05 A. M. Trains, without charge.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, First Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia, at 7.35 A. M. and 1.45 and 9.00 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and All Way Stations; the 9.00 P. M. Train making no close connections for Pottsville nor Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail Road, leave Harrisburg at 4.00 P. M.

Returning, leave New York at 6.00 A. M., 12.00 noon, and 8.00 P. M. Philadelphia at 6.00 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Pottsville at 8.30 A. M. and 2.45 P. M.; Ashland at 6.00 and 11.45 A. M. and 1.15 P. M. Tamaqua at 7.35 A. M. and 1.40 P. M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail Road, at 6.45 A. M.

Reading Accommodation Train: Leaves Reading at 6.30 A. M., returning from Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6.10 A. M. and 6.15 P. M. for Ephrata, Litz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 8.00 P. M., Philadelphia 3.15 P. M., Pottsville 8.00 A. M., Tamaqua 8.00 A. M., Harrisburg 9.05 A. M., and Reading at 1.00 A. M. for Harrisburg, and 10.52 A. M. for New York.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 60 pounds allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLIS, General Superintendent. Reading Pa., Dec. 13, 1865.

Terrible Excitement! IN LIGHT STREET. AT PETER ENT'S STORE.

On Account of the New Arrival of FALL & Winter GOODS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

HAS just received from the eastern cities and is now opening at the old stand a splendid assortment of

Merchandise, which will be sold cheap for CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE! His stock consists of Ladies Dress Goods, choice styles and latest fashions. CHAIROES, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, SILKS, SHAWLS, CARPETS, & C.

Ready-Made Clothing, SATINETTS, CASSIMERES, COTTONADES, KENTUCKY JEANS, THREAD, & C. QUEENSWARE, CEDARWARE, HARDWARE, MEDICINES, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, & C.

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS & CAPS. In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited. The highest market price paid for country produce. PETER ENT. 1 1/2th Street, Oct. 4, 1865.

1865. PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAIL ROAD

This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest corners of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, and is operated by them.

Time of Passenger trains at North'd. Leave Eastward. Erie Mail Train, 5 40 P. M. Erie Express Train, 3 30 A. M. Elmira Express Train, 11 25 P. M. Elmira Mail Train, 10 25 A. M.

Leave Westward. Erie Mail Train, 5 40 P. M. Erie Express Train, 2 40 A. M. Elmira Express Train, 3 30 A. M. Elmira Mail Train, 4 25 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie. NEW YORK CONNECTION. Leave New York at 6 00 P. M., arrive at Erie 3 37 A. M. Leave Erie at 1 55 P. M., arrive at New York 1 15 P. M.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN ERIE AND NEW YORK. Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night trains. For information respecting Passenger business apply at our 30th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, or for Freight business of the Corp. apply to S. B. Kingston, Jr., Cor. 19th and Market Street, Philadelphia.

J. W. Reynolds, Erie. W. Brown, Asst. N. C. R. R. Baltimore. H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agt. Phil'a. H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agt. Phil'a. A. L. TYLER, General Supl., Williamsport. Dec 6, 1865.

Miller's Store.

Fresh Arrival of Fall & Winter Goods. THE subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods, purchased at Philadelphia and New York, at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. - His stock comprises

LADIE'S DRESS GOODS of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of DRY-GOODS, MUSLINS, CLOTHS, AND VESTINGS. ALSO, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CEDARWARE, HOLLOWWARE, NAILS, IRON, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, &c. In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally.

The highest price will be paid for country produce, in exchange for goods. STEPHEN H. MILLER. Bloomsburg, Nov. 22, 1865.

EVANS & HARTMAN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

NEWLY OPPOSITE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH. CLOTHING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

OUR stock is composed of fine clothing, medium and low priced—adapted to all conditions, tastes and wants. We have the latest styles for the season—a fine assortment of

Overcoats and Gentlemen's Shawls, from low to the very best. Our Goods are Fashionable and well Made. In addition to our stock of ready-made clothing, we have piece goods for custom orders.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., &c. And having one of the first class cutters, Charles L. Reichard, formerly of Easton, we guarantee a fit in all cases and give satisfaction. Also a variety of Woolen and Linen Shirts, Stockings, Neckties, Collars, Socks, Handkerchiefs—everything in the gentlemen's line of clothing.

Also Hats, Boots and Shoes, Trunks and Carpet bags. We will sell at the lowest Market price. Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. EVANS & HARTMAN. Nov. 15th 1865.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Michael Fry, late of Millin township, Columbia county, dec'd. LETTERS of administration on the estate of Michael Fry, late of Millin township Columbia county, have been granted by the Register of said county to John H. Butler, Esq., of Millin twp., Columbia county. Persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the administrator for settlement; and those indebted to the estate will make payment hereafter.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

On the first hour, two doors west of Eyer & Moyer's Drug store, he is prepared to wait upon his many customers with FIRST CLASS FRESH OYSTERS as cheap as the cheapest. He will supply Balls, Parties, and Families, with Oyster, Confectionery, &c., at reasonable rates.

Bloomsburg, Nov. 22, 1865.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

WAS sworn from the coop of the subscriber in Scott Town, on the night of the 11th inst., a large TURKEY GOBLER; with nearly all red feathers, except the wings, which are white. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the Turkey, apprehension of the thief, and any information that will lead to the detection and conviction of the thief.

JOHN K. GILTON.

\$5.00 REWARD.

WAS sworn from the coop of the subscriber in Scott Town, on the night of the 11th inst., a large TURKEY GOBLER; with nearly all red feathers, except the wings, which are white. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the Turkey, apprehension of the thief, and any information that will lead to the detection and conviction of the thief.

JOHN K. GILTON.