



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

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20, 1866.

S. M. PETERSON & Co., 27 Park Row, New York, are authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions and advertising for the Star of the North, published at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Penna.

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

Congress and the Radicals.

Judge Mercer, Congressman from this District, so far as we have observed, has voted straight along with the Radicals—the Stevens party. These Radicals have chosen opposite grounds to the President. They oppose his restoration policy, and claim that their plan is the right and true one to bring the States together. Their entire course, so far, has been hostile to the Southern States and the measures advocated by the President. They have presented some dozen or more amendments to the Constitution, all for the negro; looking towards the granting of the elective franchise to that race of beings totally unfit to receive such privilege. Summer, in the Senate, a few days ago, declared in a speech, that something must be done for the poor negro, that his condition is now worse than before the war, and if he was not cared for his days could easily be numbered. This we thought rather an honest confession from one of the secondaries who did all in his power to place the poor blacks in their present helpless condition. This was a square acknowledgment of just what the Democratic party alleged, before the war, would be the result of a speedy emancipation of that race. The liberating of those blacks from bondage, so suddenly, without any provision made for them, was the most unkind and inhuman act that could have been perpetrated upon these people. It was a crime against nature committed upon them for which the Abolition party will ever be held accountable. It is alleged by good Republican authority, that hundreds are dying off like sheep with the rot, that in some of the most extreme southern states a disease has broken out among them which is sweeping them off rapidly. They have no master to look after their condition, to employ a physician and heal them up, but are left to the cold charities of the public, without any provision made for their protection or comfort. The freedman's bureau is a humbug, inadequate to the cause, and its abolition is being strongly urged in many quarters. This done, the poor negro will be left worse off. Why does not Massachusetts take at least ten thousand of these needy creatures into their State, and give them the necessary comforts of life? We know of no State upon which the negro has no great claim, nor so set of people more deserving to be protected and guarded by the nation as these. But these States are the last to come to the poor negro's rescue, after having him out into deep water. They stand with folded arms and look complacently on while their poor idol is making his last struggle for life.

There is considerable complaint among the Radical Members of Congress that the President does not treat them with the consideration they are entitled to in regard to patronage. A pretty large force called upon the President yesterday respecting the leading appointments in their districts. They do not satisfaction as to the course he intends to pursue. Especially in this case regard to the New York Collectorship—Exchange.

There is consolation in the above for both radicals and conservatives. The radicals say think themselves favored, that the President does not "treat them with the consideration they are entitled to." If he considered their cases properly he would certainly conclude that they have been foremost among those engaged in an attempt to overthrow the government of the United States, and hence guilty of treason. Treason is a crime which should be punished, a would feel that public justice demands the life of every radical, and take means to cure the use of a rope, the gallows and a hangman.

The conservatives are happy to learn that a large force of such men cannot drive the President from an honorable position and place him into the path of radical hypocrisy.

More Plunder.

On Friday night last, some thief stepped to the stable of Samuel Ohi, of Hemlock township, near Berks, and taking a good horse, crossed the road to the stable of In Betz, where he harnessed the horse and looking him in the buggy of Mr. Betz, without notifying the owners of the party. The horse and buggy are both described in the bills, offering a reward of one hundred dollars for the detection of the thief and return of the property, and hope this fellow may soon be found and sent to the Columbia county jail. The number of horses stolen in this neighborhood, together with other larcenies, and crimes committed indicate, strongly, that there is a well organized gang of thieves in the country. Public justice demands that the most earnest and diligent efforts be made to ferret them out, that they may, after proper conviction, be compelled to suffer the penalty of their offences.

A Boston Post says: "That Stevens is the rest of a wound received when carried through the State House window during the 'Blacklist War,' can't be seen when he has his pants on."

Who Stand by Their Pledges?

When the Democratic party opened the campaign last Fall, with a platform declaring in favor of the restoration policy of Andrew Johnson, the Republicans accused us of dishonest intentions, and said we were leaguing to support Johnson merely as a trick of partisan policy. They claimed to be the only true Johnson party, and attempted to taunt us after we were defeated in the election, by asking us then to show our faith in Johnson by continuing to support him. This was the condition of affairs then. We then warned the people that President Johnson was not acting in accordance with the views and logical ideas of Republicans, but was of no avail. That party, by the power of money, fraud, and hypocritical appeals led the people into the traps of radicals and the Democracy were defeated.

Now, that Congress has convened, and the restoration of the Union becomes a matter which cannot longer be delayed without consideration, we ask every one, particularly those who were induced to support the Republican ticket, in the campaign of last fall, to examine carefully the conduct of that party. They boldly oppose President Johnson's plans, and notwithstanding he recommends that the Representatives elected by Southern States be admitted to the House, they even deny that Tennessee, the home of the President, has a right of representation. These radicals cannot go far enough to show their utter contempt of the President's plans for restoration. When, a few days ago, a resolution was offered, on the Democratic side of the House of Representatives, asserting that it is the duty of all good citizens, and patriots to endeavor to assist the President in his constitutional effort to restore the Union, the resolution was received by the radicals with derision. They will not even allow any question to be discussed by the House relating to restoration, through fear of having their heresies unmasked. And these are the men who said the Democratic party was dishonest in its declarations of praise for President Johnson.

President Johnson asked for the admission of Southern Representatives—Republicans say they do not know any States in the territory where the late rebellion existed, nor even Tennessee, the home of the acting executive. President Johnson says the States shall not be interfered with in their right to declare who shall receive the elective franchise—Republicans openly attempt to ride over, not only the desires and direction of Johnson, but the positive provisions of the Constitution, by passing resolutions that in the several States there shall be no distinction made in the rights and privileges of persons on account of color. We ask who stand by their pledges? Democrats support the President, notwithstanding they were defeated while maintaining such declarations. Republicans go into Congress, and proceed to gag the President by power, and are working to force him to abandon his plans of reconciliation. Who stand by their pledges? Let every voter, every citizen, ask himself this question and remember the brand of Republicans, practiced upon the people in political campaigns.

The Republican System of "Leagues."

The Republican party, following the "Know-Nothing" example, have secret oath-bound Leagues in every county in this State. They use these organizations for political purposes.

We have already condemned in the strongest terms, oath-bound political societies. We still think they are most dangerous to our institutions and the peace and safety of the people. They destroy confidence between man and man; corrupt the honor and faith and truth and honesty of their members. A leaguer will say and do that, under his oath-bound obedience, which his moral nature abhors, after he verily reflects on his conduct. He ceases to be responsible for his individuality as a member of society, since that is merged into the congregated character or his relations to this association. But the system of leagues might be adopted without anti-American features. A system could be suggested for an association of citizens free from the oath-bound principle and exempted from censure or objection by reason of its open organization, which would be most advantageous. Let those who are determined to protect the Constitution and our system of government unite in clubs for these objects. The "Key-stone Club" of Philadelphia is such an organization. Let there be clubs formed in every county to meet as occasion may require for lectures, discussion, interchange of views, reading the papers and the proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature. These clubs should be open and free to all Democrats. Let one article of their association be protection of the white man and the white man's labor against negro equality. The time has come for action or else negro children will be sent to our schools; negroes will sit in church side by side with the white; in the jury box; at the ballot-box; in the work-shop. This is the last hope of the Republican party. Organize for the white race and the principle that is the white man's Government. It is time to act, or in a year this State will be over-run with negroes, and then they will be allowed to vote. Organize in time.—Patriot and Union.

The Legislature of Virginia shows much discretion in warning the people of that State of approaching danger. As it has been reported widely through the press, that the radicals intended to declare their admiration of Gen. Butler by placing him in command of the troops in Virginia, the Legislature of that State became alarmed about the security of property, and Mr. Hays, of Norfolk, made a move for safety by introducing the following appropriate resolution:

Resolved, That whatever money may remain in the State Treasury be immediately divided among the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, and conscripts be dispatched to the various counties requesting the people to secrete or bury their plate.

They know the old chief of robbers.

The Republicans vs. the Constitution.

The Constitution of the United States seems to be the greatest eye-sore to the Republicans of anything in existence. There is not a day, but that some radical member of Congress picks some defect, or imagined defect, in it, and immediately runs to the House to propose an amendment. There have been, at least, a dozen amendments offered in Congress, all having reference to the important question of color. They are in substance as follows:—

Summer's amendment—That Representatives shall be apportioned according to the number of male citizens of the age of twenty-one years.

Schreck's amendment—That Representatives shall be apportioned according to the number of votes.

Stevens' amendment—That no discrimination shall be made on account of color or race, in any national or state laws.

Stevens' amendment—That Representatives shall be apportioned according to the number of legal voters, and that none shall be considered legal voters except natural born citizens or naturalized citizens.

Stevens' amendment—To the ninth section of the first article of the Constitution, by expunging the words, "no law or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State."

Stevens' amendment—That neither the United States, nor any State, shall ever pay any part of the Confederate States debt.

Brownell's amendment—That Representatives shall be apportioned according to the number of electors.

Bingham's amendment—1st "Repealing the clause which forbids the laying of tax or duty on articles exported from any state." 2d—"No part of the rebel debt shall be assumed or paid by the United States, or any State in the Union." 3d—"Congress shall have power to secure all persons in every state equal protection of life, liberty and property."

Farnsworth's amendment—That no tax, duty or import shall be laid, or appropriation of money be made by the United States for any state for the purpose of paying the Confederate States debt, or any part thereof.

We consider this a pretty fair representation of Republican legislation. It will be difficult for many persons to understand wherein there is a difference in several of these proposed amendments, and it will be much more difficult for any one to find any where among the whole mess a grain of sense. But we suppose there are a few Republicans who will be in favor of the passage and adoption of the entire mass. Of course their adoption would be of incalculable worth in the work of restoration. Just think what a prosperous and happy people we would be. The nigger would be counted every where, in apportioning representation, in voting, and as it would be unlawful to make any "distinction on account of race or color," he would of course be found in the association of white folks, at parties, balls and picnics, and in the parlor taking a social and private chat with the ladies, after the old folks have gone to bed. Surely "this a consummation devoutly to be wished."

The citizens of Catawissa and vicinity are not favored with a Depot at the place called "the Station," on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. All persons coming to that point to take the trains are obliged to stand out in the cold, and sometimes the storm, and wait the arrival of the train. This thing does not seem right. The railroad company should have Depots at all points along their line where there is a sufficient amount of travel to warrant the erection of proper buildings. It would seem to us that the travel at the Catawissa Station should be better accommodated. We may be mistaken in the matter, but with our present knowledge of the situation those people are placed in, when they wish to take a journey upon this road, we are inclined to the opinion that we are correct. The idea of walking a half mile or more to a Station, and there stand shivering in a rain or snow storm, with a lot of little children, as the case might be, in sight, is horrible. Such things will happen, and then is when the need of a good warm Depot is felt.

The Legislature sold.—The Louisiana Legislature was badly victimized a few days since. A communication was received by the senate, of which the following is the opening: "The undersigned, as a committee of ladies, acting in the name of a large number of ladies of New Orleans, wish to present your honorable body with a United States flag, etc. The Senate received the communication, accepted the flag, and fixed an hour in the afternoon for its formal reception. Shortly afterward they repaired to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of electing a State printer. That duty performed, they returned to their own chamber and ordered, forthwith, that everything relating to the latter and the flag should be expunged from the journals of the Senate. In the interval the fact had leaked out that the ladies desiring to make the presentation were colored.

Thomas Dunn gives the President's Message a notice, editorially, half the length of a finger. This is not expected to answer; especially coming from a man who is the recipient of the emoluments of one of the best District offices in the gift of the President. A more extended review of the Message was looked for, and a further comment to the policy of the President was expected. Mr. Dunn, you are not coming up to the expectations of your friends. Of course, your aim is to go as near to the views of Judge Mercer as your position will allow you; but at the same time you must keep a sharp look-out for those scripture characters.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Cobb, (Rep.) of Wisconsin offered the following resolution—relative to the admission of the Tennessee Representatives:

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, Nathaniel B. Taylor, Horace Maynard, Wm. B. Stokes, Edward Cooper, William B. Campbell, Samuel M. Arnold, Isaac R. Hawkins and John W. Lottwell be invited to occupy seats in the Hall of Representatives. Mr. Wilson unsuccessfully moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The resolution was then agreed to by yeas 132, nays 35.

Judge Mercer, of this District, voted against the resolution.

Amos Spade acquires a valuable farm at private sale.

Thanksgiving Day in Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 8, 1865.

As the News circulates tolerably freely in the section of country supplied with mail matter through this Post Office, a few local paragraphs now and then from Alexandria may not prove uninteresting to at least a portion of its readers. The opinions and sentiments I may express will be those entertained by a vast majority of the residents of this locality, for though not a representative man, which means in the North a majority-loving trickster, I am, and have been since my birth, mentally, physically and peculiarly identified with them.

Well, Thanksgiving Day is over and gone. Joy go with it! It passed, by here without the American eagle kicking up any loss—he didn't raise his head or spread his tail. I had to close up my place of business, not on account of President Johnson's proclamation, because they say in Congress that we still belong to the so-called Confederate States, but because the Mayor of the city commanded all law-abiding citizens to do so, and, not having anything else to do, walked around to the Mansion House, talked there awhile about the last cock-fight, the accommodations at the watch house, etc., and then went home, when I looked over Scott's autobiography—the most puerile and vain glorious production I ever picked up, and Collins', "Can you forgive him?" and though I've only read the book half through, I don't think I can.

And so the day was spent by me. A few only of the churches were open, and these few were but thinly attended. The feature of the day was the funeral of George T. Warfield, a member of the Seventeenth Va. Infantry, Corral's Brigade, who was killed in the battle of Frazier's Farm, and whose remains reached this city on Wednesday. Nearly everybody in town of any account went to that, though they, nor I, didn't go to church to render thanks. The fact is I haven't had anything to give thanks for since the 21st of July, 1861, and while I was a praying then, somebody stole my horse. I ain't thankful for getting whaled, nor for having everything I had in the world destroyed; nor for having to pay Murray eighty dollars for a suit of clothes that used to cost forty dollars; nor for having to pay for a stamp, which I don't want, on everything I buy; nor for the freedmen's bureau, where a negro is better than a white man; nor for having negro soldiers to brush against me in the street, when I know they were put on duty here just to irritate white people. I ain't thankful for any of these things, nor is any body else; and especially ain't I thankful for being taxed to defray the expenses of the late election, when the elected have the doors of Congress slammed in their faces, and when I go to the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives and ask for the member from my district, for him to tell me, haughty, that, "We don't know any such man." No, sir, there ain't anybody about here thankful, though the proclamations say we ought to be.

The transition state in which the feelings of the people have been since the end of the war, is now over. We were at first elated with the bright illusions of hope; the gloomy forebodings of a distant future came upon us, and then, in their turn, have settled into a wild and almost reckless despair. The prevailing opinion is, that the country is going to destruction, and nearly all agree with Gov. Wise in thinking that the quicker it goes there the better. When everything is burst up, those that remain alive can possibly pick up from the wreck enough to start a new government, which, it is hoped, from the experience of what has just passed, may escape the breakers upon which this one was ruined. When the war terminated, the North had it in their power to make the people of the South as loyal as themselves, but that time has passed and gone never to return, and Montague's idea, as expanded by Louis Napoleon, that great effects are not produced by minor causes, is again verified. The end of government is to make the people live easy, but our rulers don't seem to think so.

S. H.

The Lady's Friend.

The publishers of this beautiful Magazine have issued a magnificent number for January. The leading steel engraving, "The Forest Gleaner," is a perfect gem of beauty. We do not know where the publishers of the Lady's Friend get such beautiful designs for their engravings. Then we have a gorgeous colored plate, "The Hand Banner Screen in Chenille on Velvet," which the ladies say is magnificent. The large double colored Steel Fashion Plate is as usual superb—we had almost said unequalled. Another engraving called, "Stephen Wharton's will," which illustrates a fine story, is very suggestive. Then we have a beautiful plate of Children skating, intended to illustrate the winter styles of children's clothing; with numerous other plates illustrating Hair News, Winter Dresses, Borders for Jackets, various new styles for Bonnets, Winter Casques, Paletoes, Jackets, Embroidery, Chemises, Night Dress, Ancient Head-Dresses, Patchwork, &c. &c.

The literary matter is excellent. Among the articles, we note "Stephen Wharton's Will," "Mrs. Trunk," by Frances Lee; "Paul's Story, or French Lessons," "Clarice," by August Bell; "The Two Nightingales," "Stories of our Village," by Beatrice Colman; "In Illness," by Florence Percy; "Rachel Dana's Legacy," by H. A. Heydon; "Arthur's Wife," "Loving Mary," Editor's Department, The Fashions, Household Receipts, &c.

Price \$2.50 a year; 2 copies \$4.00; 8 copies (and one gratis) \$16. Now is the time to get up clubs for 1866. Specimen numbers for this purpose will be sent for 15 cents. Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as Premiums in certain cases. The Prospectus of this magazine for next year embodies a splendid list of contributors.

Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Amos Spade acquires a valuable farm at private sale.

GLASSON'S LITERARY COMPANION.

This valuable Literary Weekly will commence a new volume January 1st, 1866, in grand style, with new type, new heading, and an entire new dress throughout. The "Literary Companion" is an elegant, moral and refined miscellaneous Family Journal. Its columns are devoted to Poetic Literature, Wit and Humor, Prose and Poetic Gems. An unrivaled corps of the best writers and artists have been engaged for the coming year, and several new and popular features will be introduced. Among which will be a page of Natural History illustrated; a page of illustrations from the Bible; numerous engravings, beginning with the creation of the World; also winter evening amusements with engravings, illustrated Rebuses, &c. &c. In size the "Literary Companion" is some fifteen hundred square inches, forming a mammoth weekly of sixteen octavo pages, and containing nearly twice as much reading matter and of a more friendly character than any other weekly paper. No money or pains will be spared in order to render "Glasson's Illustrated Literary Companion" for 1866 the handsomest and best weekly paper ever produced in the United States.

Terms—1 subscriber, one year, \$3; 4 subscribers, \$10; 10 subscribers, one year, \$20; and one gratis to the getter-up of a club of ten. Sample copies will be sent on receipt of 5 cents. Address F. GLASSON, 22 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

One of the most pitiful sights to be witnessed in and around the Capitol is Greeley's effort to curry favor with the leading Republicans, so soon on the heels of his feeble peace manifesto. They look upon him with even greater indifference and neglect than they do on the Southern Congressmen elect.

Look upon Greeley with indifference? Why he should receive nothing but stern condemnation, from every person who loves the peace and security of the nation. He is the vilest traitor in the whole land. He first incited, as much as was in his power, the rebellion of the Southern people, by telling them that secession was proper and could not be met by force; and insulted the honor of the nation by declaring her flag "a flaunting lie." His body should not be allowed to disgrace the city of Washington, by remaining there.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the Catawissa railroad on Friday last, at the little tunnel some miles beyond Catawissa. From what we could learn the freight train ran against a rock that had fallen from the roof of the tunnel, which threw the engine from the track, badly breaking the locomotive and cars. A brakeman on the cars by the name of John Leebhart, who resided in this place, was fatally injured by the collision. One of his legs was cut completely off. He was brought to town the evening of the day the accident happened, and died the same night. The deceased had been a soldier in the Federal army during the past four years, passing through all the perils of camp and field, to lose his life in the manner we have stated.—Danville Intelligencer.

MARRIED.

In Danville, Nov. 1865, by the Rev. George W. Scott, Mr. GEORGE GROUT to Miss ANNIE LEWIS, both of this place.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. W. J. Eyer, Mr. CHRISTIAN BULL to Miss DOROTHY KICKER, both of Danville, Pa.

In Bloomsburg on the 24 inst., by the Rev. J. W. Lecher, Mr. A. W. C. KELLER, of Berks, and Miss MARY HERRING, of Orangeville, Col. Co. Pa.

In Berwick, on the 21 inst., by the Rev. M. F. Croswaite, Mr. Wm. H. RICH, late Drommer in the 84th Pa. Regt., and Mrs. ANELIA D. SWANK, all of Berwick.

In Mahanoy, Wyoming Co., on the 28th of Nov., by the Rev. J. Kennedy, Geo. I. WALKER and LOUISA M. FURMAN.

At the same time and place, by the same, CHAS. R. BURGESS and LAURA E. FURMAN.

DIED.

On Sunday, the 10th inst., at the residence of his son C. F. Mann, in Beaver township, Columbia county, WILLIAM MANN, Esq., aged 84 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The deceased came to this county—then Northumberland—when he was seven years of age, in the year 1788, with his father, SAMUEL MANN, from Dauphin county. They were among the first settlers of this county. WILLIAM MANN, the deceased, having remained here, has witnessed the development of the vast mineral wealth of the county. He died respected by all, and his name will ever be cherished by the many with whom he was associated in life.

In Bloomsburg, on the 18th inst., Mr. CHARLES HUGHES, aged 59 years, 1 month and 20 days.

In Bloomsburg, of Consumption, on the 10th inst., Mrs. MARY I. STEELER, wife of Samuel Steiler, aged 36 years, 6 months and 21 days.

In Danville, on the 5th inst., JAMES ORVAL McBride, infant son of James and Ann McBride, aged 11 months and 15 days.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT, \$2 10 BUTTER, 40

RYE, 1 00 EGGS, 25

CORN, 80 TALLOW, 15

OATS, 50 LARD, per lb. 25

BUCKWHEAT, 1 00 POTATOES, 1 00

FLOUR per bbl 12 00 DRD APPLE 52

CLOVERSEED 7 00 HAMS, 25

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

The Lutheran Congregation design holding a Fair and Festival, in the rooms lately occupied by C. H. Christmas, as an Ice Cream Saloon, on Main Street, commencing on Christmas, Monday the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., and to continue every evening during the whole week. The proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the Church.

By Order of the Committee. Bloomsburg, Dec. 20, 1865.

THE BEST OF THE MONTHLIES.

THE LADY'S FRIEND—devoted to FASHION AND LITERATURE. Beautiful Steel Engravings. Splendid double-colored fashion plates. The latest patterns of Dresses, Cloaks, Bonnets, Embroidery, &c. Household Receipts, Music, &c. WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines given as Premiums. Send 15 cents for a sample copy to DEACON & PETERSON, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Amos Spade acquires a valuable farm at private sale.

PRIVATE SALE.

OF A VALUABLE FARM.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his Farm, situated in Fishingcreek township, Col. co., and lying about three quarters of a mile from the state road leading from Bloomsburg to New Columbus, containing about

NINETY ACRES,

seventy five acres, of which are cleared, and the balance good timber land. The cleared land is in a good state of cultivation, and produces excellent GRASS or GRAIN CROPS. There is an excellent young orchard on the farm. There are erected on the premises a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

A LARGE BANK BARN with wagon shed and corr crib attached, besides all necessary out buildings. A good well of water, near the door, and a spring on the lower end of the place. The uncultivated land is well timbered, suitable for fencing and building purposes. It is situated close to a GRIST MILL, and but a short distance from a good market.

AMOS SPADE, Fishingcreek, Dec. 19, 1865.—41

B. H. STOHNER, BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

HAS always on hand and for sale Fresh BREAD, CAKES, and PIES;

French and Domestic Confections in great and splendid variety; Nuts, Fruits, and everything usually found in a first class confectionary store.

He would call especial attention to his newly received stock of

PICKLED FRUITS, AND JELLIES.

Having recently fitted up a new and elegant

OYSTER SALOON.

on the first floor, 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 Balis, Parties, and Families, with Oysters, Confectionery, &c., at reasonable rates.

Bloomsburg, Dec. 20, 1865.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Mills, deceased.

THE UNDERSIGNED, appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Columbia Co., to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John Smith, one of the Executors of Jacob Mills late of Madison township, Columbia county, dec'd, among the Legatees of Testator, will attend his office in Bloomsburg said county on SATURDAY THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JAN. 1866, at 10 o'clock of said day to make the distribution, when and where all persons interested will attend if they see proper, or be debared from coming in for a share of the fund. ROBERT F. CLARK, Auditor. Bloomsburg, Dec. 20, 1865.—4w

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devoted to Literature and Fashion. \$2.50 a year. We give WHEELER & WILSON'S celebrated \$55 Sewing Machines on the following terms:—

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By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 120 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States. [Sept. 27, 1865.—6m

CHARLES B. BROCKWAY, Attorney-at-Law.

Bounties, Back-pay, Pensions, &c., collected.

Special attention paid to matters arising under the Internal Revenue Laws.

OFFICE, Fourth door below American House, BLOOMSBURG, Pa.

November 8, 1865.

CLOVERSEED WANTED.

The undersigned will pay the highest market prices for CLOVERSEED.

PAXTON & HARMAN, Rupert, Pa.—3mo.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

The Best of the Monthlies—devoted to Fashion and Pure Literature, \$2.50 a year; Two copies \$4; Eight (and one gratis) \$16 WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES given as premiums. Send 15 cents for a sample copy to DEACON & PETERSON, 319 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Single numbers for sale by the News Dealers.