STAR OF THE NORTH.

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

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1866.

S. M. PETTENGILL & 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, Penn'a.

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

Negro Suffrage.

It is evident, if we may judge from the splurges made by certain ones in Congress, that suffrage for the negro is becoming a plague to its inventors. Designed for political capital and party purposes, its originators were indifferent to the injury it might inflict upon the country. But it is now a serious and alarming plague to some of the leaders of the Republican party. Its passage by the House of Representatives, in the shape of negro suffrage for the District of Columbia, has committed the so-called Union party to the doctrine of universal suffrage for the negro, in every State. And on that question the HON. U. MERCUR, of this District, whom the people of Columbia County, at least, looked upon as a conservative and moderate Republican, votes in the affirmative! He has now shown his hand, will you sustain him? The people of this county have assisted in electing a man who declares by his acts that universal negro suffrage shall be established in every State in this Union. Does this suit your tastes, or is he simply carrying out your wishes, long concealed from the masses? We should think not; the people of this county who supported MAJ. MERCUR, are not in favor of negroes voting; neither are they willing to have them sit in the jury box, in our Courts, or in any manner placed upon an equality with the white people. There are not ten negro suffrage advocates in this county; yet should the question ever be brought before the people there would be some poor, weak-minded, simple souls, induced to vote for it. We now have the best kind of evidence that negro suffrage was the issue in our last campaign, notwithstanding certain would-be-leaders of the Abolition party stoutly denied that it was an issue, in this State or any other. The *little* Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, of Pennsylvania, had the impudence and boldness to come out in a circular letter, a few days before the late election declaring negro suffrage out of the campaign, and denying in the *strongest terms* that it was an issue.—Horace Greely, upon seeing this, became disgusted in the manner politics were being carried in Pennsylvania by this man John Cessna. He was so much surprised at Cessna, evading the issue, that he earnestly inquired of the Chairman, through his *Tribune*, as follows: "If *negro suffrage* is not the issue in Pennsylvania, pray tell us what is?" To this interrogatory Mr. John Cessna made no reply, but left every man to infer that Mr. Greely was not wrong and that negro suffrage was the issue and the only issue in Pennsylvania, at that time. Since that election the question has been brought before Congress and every Black Republican Member from this State, with but *one* exception, voted spang for negro suffrage;—and after having so voted they turn their eyes homeward asking a hearty endorsement from the people. It is now to be seen whether the people will sustain them. We hope not. We cannot think the good sense of the people have entirely passed away.

THE nation being responsible for the laws of the District of Columbia the Republican members of Congress resolved that the loyal blacks should enjoy the same rights exercised by the rebel whites.

This Republic was founded on the recognition of the rights of man—on principles of justice, freedom and equality. It proposes to disregard distinctions of caste and birth. It cares nothing for a man's ancestry, and grants no privileges to sons of a President or a Senator that are not granted to the sons of the obscurest laborer. It knows neither patricians nor plebians, but holds that *all men* are born free and equal, and honors them only for talents and virtue.

We hope the *Republican* editor will not accuse us of *black guarding* when we publish the above, as taken from that paper of the 1st inst., although *we* think the article if not blackguard sentiment, is at all events much stamped with black voting, and *black quality*, as also, white degredation.

There is one sentence which contains the gist of the whole article, namely, "*It proposes to disregard distinctions of caste and birth.*" Now, notice this assertion, white men. It proposes to disregard distinctions of caste—race—and therefor of color, for the races are of different colors. Hence, there must be a perfect equality existing among black and white. It proposes to disregard distinction of birth. Hence a man born of African wench is as good as the white male citizen of the U. S. born of a white free man.

These things are called, by the *Republican* principles of justice, freedom and equality.

We admit they are principles of reality, but to establish that equality the white race must degrade itself to the level of the negroes.

FIRE occurred on Wednesday at Petrolia Center, which destroyed seven wells on the Bennihoff Run. About twenty thousand barrels of oil were burnt, together with the machinery.

The County Clerk, Sheriff and Deputy Clerk of Pope county, Arkansas, were all recently assassinated.

Our Financial Conditon—How to Return to Specie Payments.

The difficulties which appear to surround the question of national finance will prove more imaginary than real when we apply a little common sense to their solution. The greatest trouble is that the subject has become mystified and complicated by the thousand nostrums of would be financial doctors. It is an inviting theme, and every little banker or accountant takes it up and thinks his limited experience in local business enables him to treat it in a national point of view. This is a mistake. Neither such men nor the lawyers and politicians who have attempted to solve the problem have succeeded. Their views generally are too contracted, or they indulge in theories that have no practical value. The consequence is that, with boundless resources in the country to promptly meet our liabilities, or to discharge them, and to return to specie payments, we are floundering about in a sea of uncertainty, and may end in a universal wreck.

The original cause of our financial troubles was Mr. Chase. Being Secretary of the Treasury when the government required large sums of money to carry on the war, and not understanding the subject of finance he flooded the country with paper money and laid the foundation of the national bank system. This lawyer Secretary of the Treasury was followed by a politician from Maine, who knew as little as his predecessor. Then came the present Secretary, a respectable banker, who understood Wall street operations, bank discounts and bank circulation, but seems to have got beyond his depth in the mazes of national finance. He adopts the old theory of the bullionists, enunciating it, however, with many qualifying expressions, and his practice, from necessity, is contrary to his theory. As to Congress, judging from what we have seen of the capacity of that body, there appears to be a lamentable lack of ability to treat this or any other great question in a statesmanlike manner. We have little hope that our representatives or officials, apart from the President, will take a broad common sense view of the matter unless pressed to do so by the people. The importance of the question cannot be overestimated either in its immediate or remote bearings; and it is necessary that the press should take it up with earnestness and that the people should urge such measures as the country requires.

One of the first things to be done is to take steps to break up the present system of national banks. The principle on which they are founded is radically wrong. The credit of the government is being used to the extent of four or five hundred millions for private benefit, or to enrich private companies, and neither the government nor the people receiving any profit whatever.—These banks are allowed to do business on government securities. Their issues are based on these securities, the government furnishing them with currency, or notes for circulation, nearly to the full amount deposited. The deposited securities, however, are active or productive capital as well as the notes issued upon them. Thus the national banks draw six or seven per cent from the government as interest on the securities deposited, and make as much, or more than that, on the notes for circulation given to them by the government. In other words, the banks are making at least from twelve to fifteen per cent on their capital by the favor of the government, without reckoning the profits of their business in other respects. Now, who pays this? From whom is this profit drawn? The people. The circulation of these banks will reach, when distributed all over the country in required proportions, five hundred millions. From this the bankers will draw at least a clear yearly income of sixty to seventy five millions independent of other profits arising from the banking business. Never were capitalists so favored by a government before. It is impossible that such an enormous tax upon the industry of the country can continue without the most serious consequences; for, after all, this sixty or seventy-five millions annually has to be drawn from the industry of the country. But this will not be the only, or perhaps the least, evil. This national bank system will build up an oligarchy, a moneyed power, far more formidable than that of the old national bank which Jackson strangled. It will keep our finances inflated and disarranged, and in the end will bring upon us both financial and political trouble. The people ought to become enlightened as to its dangerous character, and Congress ought at once to begin to apply a remedy either by taxing those banks out of existence, as the old banks have been, or by some other equally efficacious measure.

Instead of withdrawing the legal tenders to make way for the circulation of these enormous private companies the government should have the benefit of its own circulation. Congress has power under the Constitution to coin money, and if it had power to issue legal tender, or to issue notes to the national banks, it has power to make and establish a fixed currency of its own. A bureau could be established at the seat of government, with exclusive control over the subject of national finances. It should have power under provisions of law, to contract or expand operations according to the rate of exchange abroad and the balances of trade. It could be made to operate something like the manner in which the Bank of England operates, only in a more extended and powerful way. Our legal tenders (and under this system we suppose there would be no other national currency) would soon be like the Bank of England notes—at par with gold everywhere. This country, then, from its vast resources and geographical position, might become, at no distant day, the money centre of the world. At all events, something must be done soon to correct and establish our moneyed system upon a sound basis or we shall be in danger of both financial and political troubles.

Senator Cowan stated to a gentleman the other day, that there were now SEVENTY amendments to the Federal Constitution pending before the Rump Congress, and that not one of them would be endorsed by the people of Pennsylvania!

Next Governor.

The Democratic State Convention convenes upon the 5th of March next, and its most important business will be the nomination of a candidate for Governor. *Who should be the nominee?* First and foremost, he must be a man of unquestionable integrity and firmness. Second, he must be a thorough Democrat, bold in the avowal of his principles, and he should be a schooled statesman of high ability as such, a logical reasoner and popular speaker, and a man of such commanding talents generally as to leave no doubt of his ability to discharge all the duties of Governor of this the greatest Commonwealth in America. Without these qualifications no man can at present be a strong candidate, but with these secured other elements of availability should also demmand attention.

In our view, the Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks county, combines all the qualifications desired to an eminent degree, and that in every phase of the question he would be the most proper as well as most popular, and by great odds much the strongest candidate that could be put in the field at the present time. Of an unimpeachable personal and political character, he is a thoroughly schooled state-man—schooled especially in those things which relate to the affairs of the State and the duties of a Governor. Long a State Senator, and from the hour he took his seat the leader of his political faith in that body, he has for years been ably discharging the very duties that the Governor is called on to perform. No man will question his personal integrity, his great ability, or his thorough experience.—As a logical reasoner and public speaker he has few equals, and in personal popularity he will prove a full match for any man. A thorough representative of that stern and patriotic, frugal and thrifty, thoughtful and firm old race popularly known as *Pennsylvania Dutchmen*, he would command their confidence and votes to a degree that few other men can. A retrospective view of the history of the State will convince any man that the candidates which represented this class were always peculiarly strong, and, with the single exception of Ritner, always made the best of Governors. Representing in the blood of his veins both those grand old revolutionary families of '76, the CLYMERS and the HIESTERS—ever men of patriotism, courage, fidelity, activity, and and firmness—he is at this time peculiarly fitted to be the representative of that system of the most complete free Government established by them, and which is now if ever to be re-established by the Democratic party.

In addition to these there are other commanding reasons why he should be the nominee. Berks is the mother of Democracy in Pennsylvania, and its sternest and most powerful upholder. She deserves honor and consideration at the hands of the Democracy of the State. She has often asked but never received the Democratic nominee for Governor, except MUHLENBERG, who died before the election. She now, and again with entire unanimity, presents HIESTER CLYMER. An unexceptionable man, peculiarly fitted, why will the politicians refuse her request? As the noblest and bravest of men will fight with more vigor and power for those who gave him natural life than for others, so will the Democracy of the State fight for old Berks if their Convention gives them the opportunity. Let Berks no longer be contemptuously treated. She deserves honor—let an honorable party give her that it owes her a thousand fold.

We write no eulogy or panegyric for either the man or the county. We have no personal advantage to gain aside from the public good. We have only in a plain way given reasons wich we most sincerely believe should actuate the party and the 5th of March Convention. Our faith is strong that such reasons as we have given will prevail, *and then victory must come.—Clinton Democrat.*

One of the Instruments.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which is found in another column, with the vote by which it passed the House of Representatives is one of the instruments to be used in procrastinating a restoration of the Union. This is easily understood, when we notice where it comes from and how it passes. It is a resolution from the so-called Reconstruction Committee. This committee is composed, chiefly, of the most radical Abolitionists, who are directly in opposition to a speedy restoration of the Southern States to their rights as States of the Union. The committee was formed to suit the caprices of Sumner and Stevens and is controlled by them. The resolution passed the House upon a strict radical vote, the moderate *union* Republicans voting in the negative. It will probably pass the Senate, then be sent to President Johnson, who will veto it. It will again return to be discussed and passed by a two-thirds vote in both Houses; and being then ready for action by the several States, Congress will leisurely await the decision of the States, and during all the time thus spent, restoration will be procrastinated. Thus the *Republican* party may sustain itself by forbidding Southern Representatives until the amendment may be ratified by a sufficient number of States to make it a proper amendment to the Constitution, which ratification will never be made.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Friday evening, Jan. 26th, Robert D. Stine, of Warren co., New Jersey, came to Wilkes-Barre to visit his father, Wm. Stine. Being a stranger he was enquiring for his residence, and in seeking it fell in company with two persons who offered to show him the place, but instead of showing him they took him in the wrong direction—and in a by-place in the borough knocked him down, choked him, beat him badly, threatened to kill him, and robbed him of his pocket book and about twenty dollars in money. The case was reported to the Burgess, Col. Harvey, next morning, who immediately gave it his personal attention and by Saturday evening 27, inst., ferreted out the offenders and put them in jail.—*Luzerne Union.*

Little Fishing Creek Rail Road.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Columbia and Lycoming counties, held at Millville on the 3d inst., the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, The citizens of Columbia and Lycoming counties have long felt the necessity of a Railroad, to open and develope the resources of this section of our State, and believeing a very feasible route exists by way of the Little Fishingcreek, from Rupert to connect with the Muncy creek Railroad, at or near Hughesville, at the same time making an outlet for the coal fields of Sullivan and Bradford, Therefore

Resolved, That we are in favor of making a determined effort to have a road built on this route.

Resolved, That it is needful to have a survey made, and for that purpose a committee be appointed to obtain subscriptions from those willing to contribute to defray the expenses connected therewith.

Resolved, That an Executive committee of three be appointed, who shall be empowered to employ a competent Engineer to make the survey, said committee to have the oversight thereof and correspond with all persons or companies for the advancement of the object, and at its discretion to draw upon the Treasurer for funds to meet any contingent expenses.

Resolved, That David Masters be appointed Treasurer, to hold, and disburse the funds on the orders of the Executive committee.

The following named persons, were then appointed the committee under the second resolution: D. Masters, Ellis Eves, J. J. Robbins, P. John, Jos. E. Sands, Wesly Lyons, F. P. Masters, Iram Derr, Philip Krouse, Geo. Opp, Jacob A. Swisher, Jno. A Funston, Matthias Welliver and Christopher Gardener.

James Masters, B. M. Ellis, and C. W. Eves, were appointed Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be offered for publication in the papers of Columbia and Lycoming counties.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

A. P. YOUNG, Sec.

Meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee

At a meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee, of Columbia County, on the 5th day of February 1866, William Lamon, Esq., of Briarcreek, was, with the acquiescence of the whole Committee, appointed Representative Delegate to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 5th day of March, 1866. The following resolution was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the selection and appointment of the Hon. William Elliot, of Northumberland, as Senatorial Delegate to the coming Democratic State Convention.

E. R. IKELER,
DANIEL ZARR, Sec. PRES'T.

Tribute of Respect.

At the meeting of the Bloomsburg Local Senate, Friday evening 26th ult., the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted;

WHEREAS, In the Providence of God, John H. Randol, a member of the Bloomsburg Local Senate, has been taken from our midst by the hand of death; Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That in the death of John H. Randol the members of this association have sustained a great loss, and that we deeply sympathize with his friends and relatives in their bereavement.

"What's in a Name?"

An exchange suggests that instead of calling the party in power Republicans, we call them *Oligarchy*. Well, oligarchy is literally government by a few. But we can suggest a better name for that party, though we have to make it, and that is *Nigrarchy*. This word we compose of *niger*, black, and *arche* government, i. e, *a government of blacks*; the word should be pronounced *nig rarchy*. Is it not a good and proper name for the party in power? It is far more appropriate than Republican, for these nigrarchists are in no respectable sense republicans—there is still another name, which is used by Aristotle, and that is Ochlocracy, i. e., government of the mob. That precisely describes the administration of the late Mr. Lincoln. Every inch of territory under his rule was a mob—a rabblement. It was exactly what Aristotle means by Ochlorchy. But now, as matters have settled a little, we see that they are determined to change the republic into a Nigrarchy. Why not settle upon that as the proper name for the party? It is now about time, according to its practice, to take a new name.—*Ex.*

SCENE IN A CHURCH.—The funeral services of Daniel Culley, the unfortunate engineer of the coal burner "Monitor" which was blown up at this place on Sunday, the 7th ult., took place at the Kingston Presbyterian Church on the Thursday following.—The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Welles, of Forty Fort. In his discourse he saw fit to denounce the Railroad Company for *compelling* its employees to work on the Sabbath, thereby preventing them from attending church, &c. Mr. Fonda, the Superintendent of the road being present, and feeling that Mr. Welles' information was grossly erroneous got up and contradicted him, and went on to state that no man in the employ of the Company was *compelled* to work on the Sabbath if they had conscientious scruples against it—that no man had, since his connection with the road, been discharged for declining to work on the Sabbath. Mr. Welles replied that his statements were based upon information which he thought he had a right to consider reliable, and abruptly closed the services. We have heard Mr. Fonda's course highly approved of by many who were present, but not to the disparagement of Mr. Welles, who no doubt thought he was administering a fitting rebuke to a very prevalent vice.—*Pittston Gazette.*

MR. A. HARTMAN, late partner of A. J. Evans in the clothing business, has purchased the entire interest of Andrew Terwilliger, who was carrying on the Grocery business on Main Street this place. He desires all the old customers to continue their patronage at his establishment, and is confident of giving entire satisfaction. His assortment of groceries will always be kept up, besides he will aim to sell at as reasonable figures, if not lower, than other stores in this town. A fair assortment of dry goods will constantly be kept on hand. Give him a trial, and our word for it, you will never regret it. He will be found at Terwilliger's old stand, ever ready to wait upon his customers.

The Representation Amendment.

The joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, so as to have representatives in Congress apportioned on a basis of actual voters, instead of population, was passed by a two-thirds vote in the Rump House, on the 31st ult. Yeas 120—nays 46.

In this amendment the Radical Disunionists hope to gain the following ends: 1st. To decrease the number of Southern members of Congress; it being well understood that the Representatives who will hereafter come from the Southern States will be, as heretofore, Democrats. 2d. To force the Southern States to enact negro suffrage, in order to gain a larger representation; in which event the Yankee Radicals expect to command the negro vote and elect their own partisan creatures. 3d. To decrease the representation of the middle, Western and Southern States, generally, by counting out the large non voting foreign population and negroes; and, at the same time, not to prejudice the representation of New England where few foreigners reside and where negroes are allowed to vote thus giving the Radical ruling element of New England a present representation and control in legislation beyond any other section of the country. To bring about the fulfillment of these disunion Yankee schemes, a number of Pennsylvanians have been found contemptible enough and dishonest enough to do the bidding of the Radical Yankees. Let their names be recorded as a reproach and a stigma upon them so long as they shall live.

The following is the amendment, as adopted by the House:

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; provided that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons therein of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation."

While the resolution was pending Yankee Thad Stevens—the "ablest man in the House"—the acknowledged leader in the House," &c., according to Postmaster Bergner's *Telegraph*—made a speech in favor of it, and *bitterly and outrageously vituperative of Andrew Johnson*. We extract the following from the Washington telegrams:

"During Stevens' speech in support of the resolution, he took occasion to speak of President Johnson as having but recently put forth a proclamation or command at the very time Congress was legislating on the Constitutional amendment. 'This was a direct violation of the privileges of the body, and if made several centuries ago by a British King to Parliament, would have cost him his head; but, in this day, we are tolerant of usurpation and the abuse of power!'

"Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, called for the reading of the paper to which Stevens referred.

"The paper was read; being the reported conversation between the President and a distinguished Senator on the subject of the amendment to the Constitution, &c.

"Stevens, in conclusion, said: 'If three-fourths of each House of Congress be given for the pending amendment, it would be a law irrespective of the signature of the President, to whom it had not to be presented for approval.'"

In the foregoing the people have a fair exemplification of the temper of the radical Yankee disunionists, who are opposing the President and crippling the energies and prosperity of the country, merely to gain office for demagogues and to keep the negro party in power forever. Remember Thad's watchword—"The ascendency of the Union party forever!"—*Patriot & Union*

MR. WHITE (Abolitionist) in the Pennsylvania Senate, in favor of the Negro Suffrage resolution argued *strongly* in the following sentence: "In the name of the God omnipotent and just, let treason be punished."

Of course, Mr. White, inflict the punishment of negro equality upon the Southern people. That is very severe, though not exactly the kind of punishment prescribed by the laws, for treason; but put it on, the rebels are *too bad to be hung*, compel them to live social and political equals of the black man. And having done so, we recommend that as soon as the Negro Suffrage bill passes Congress, President Johnson immediately release Jefferson Davis as his punishment will have then been sufficient. But remember Mr. *White—pity his name is not Black*—that you make the Negro equal, if not superior, to yourself in such acts, and that punishment will fall quite as much upon Abolition traitors in the North as Confederate traitors in the South.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Monday Jan. 15th, at about 7 o'clock, as a heavy snow commenced a very respectable woman, and mother of several children, left her house, with the youngest child in her arms, to go to a neighbor's adjoining. Nothing more was thought of it until bed-time, when, not returning, her husband sent to the place for her, and not finding her there, the remaining families in the vicinity were enquired of but she could not be found.

The alarm was given and immediate search in every direction was made by the neighbors. The storm in the meantime had become violent and snow was falling very fast.

The search was continued during the whole night, and the next morning a much larger number of persons continued the search until Friday morning, when she and her child's lifeless remains were found imbedded in the snow, within three or four hundred yards of the house. Esquire McHugh of Foster held an inquest upon the body, and from the evidence elicited, the inquest brought in the verdict "That she was laboring under an aberration of mind, and in consequence was frozen to death."

The unfortunate and distressing character of the case, has thrown the whole neighborhood in gloom and sorrow for the bereaved husband and motherless children, the more so as she was a woman much respected and highly esteemed by all who knew her.

Foster Township, Jan. 20, 1866.—*Luz. Union.*

IT is said that parties who were arrested and imprisoned, in a neighboring county, for horse stealing, were caught late at night, driving the horse and riding in the wagon which were stolen, and pleasantly passing the time in singing: "John Brown's soul is marching on." We think the song was remarkably appropriate. John Brown's soul is marching on. It was with these men in stealing horses, and it is running through the whole land. Immorality, murders, robberies, larcenies, defalcations, attempted insurrections of negroes, and crimes of all descriptions unite in proving that "John Brown's soul is marching on." Congress in the Negro Suffrage act, as also in other acts, declares it is true. And **JUDGE MERCUR**, the member of Congress from this district says so, in voting for that act. Yes, 'tis true, but the time will soon come, when that accursed soul will be sent back to its eternal abode, and when evil creatures who have been possessed of John Brown—*alias* the Devil—will have been left upon the earth condemned, despised and avoided by humanity, or will have been taken into the affections of that same John Brown's soul, and wafted upon the wings of death to his abode, in Tophet, there to be *rewarded* for the work they have done for the Devil in the name of John Brown's soul.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon last a very unfortunate accident befell a bright little boy, aged about nine years, son of John Barbour, of this place. The little fellow was dragging a child on a sled on Bloom street, when he was knocked down by the horses attached to a lime sled, and before the driver could stop his horses the boy had got one of his legs under the runner of the sled. The driver tried to lift the sled off, and finding he could not do it, instead of calling for help, drove on, crushing, tearing and grinding the bones terribly. He then drove on leaving the child to be taken care of by others. He might not have been aware of the extent of the boy's injuries, still it was his duty to have waited until the child was properly cared for. We have not heard who the individual is, but whoever he is, he is a heartless brute.

The boy's leg was successfully amputated above the knee by Surgeon Simington assisted by two other Physicians. At last accounts the sufferer was in a very critical state, his system giving way from the terrible shock it had undergone.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

Negro Suffrage.

The "Local" of the Logan *Gazette* occasionally gets off some good things. The following is one of his latest productions:

"Chalk and ivory! Heels and shins
Sambo's glory now begins!
Go 'way white man! You don't know
How to vote right—dat is so.
Yaw, yaw, yaw!—Yaw, yaw, yaw!
De happiest day I eber saw!
War's de tickets?—Fotch 'em straight!
I votes early—I votes late—
I votes often—I votes right—
I's no ignoramus white—
Man and brudder—equal born—
De Maker's image (in a horn!)
De glory ob de ri-en' day—
De culled cuss from Africa
Oh, kinkly, minkly, stinky, oh!
If dis ain't glory, tell me so."

ATTENTION, EDITORS!—On the 12th instant, Senator Dixon introduced in the U. S. Senate an amendment to the Post Office law, which contains the following provision:

That after January, 1867, all newspapers and periodicals, including those mailed from the office of publication shall be prepaid, and none shall be carried without prepayment except those coming from foreign countries.

If the editors of country newspapers do not wish to have their business damaged by the passage of such a law, let them take action on the subject in time.

Fifteen Years Ago

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS was struggling into notice against the prejudices which everything new, however excellent, is doomed to encounter.

TO-DAY

it stands at the head of all the tonic and alterative preparations in existence. Its celebrity has evoked many imitations but *no rivals*. Physicians pronounce it the ONLY SAFE STIMULANT that has ever been introduced into the sick chamber. In the Hospitals of the Army and Navy, the surgeons find it the very best tonic for convalescents, and report it as invaluable for sustaining the vigor of troops on the march, as a remedy for scurvy and all scorbutic affections, and as the only specific for seasickness. California and Australia have emphatically indorsed it as the MINER'S MEDICINE *par excellence*, and in Spanish America and all the tropical climates, it is considered the only reliable antidote to epidemic fevers.

There is no mystery about the causes of its success. It is the only stomachic and alterative in which are combined the grand requisites of a mild, pure and unvitiated vegetable stimulant, with the finest selection of tonic, anti-billious, anti-scorbutic, aperient, and deparative herbs, plants, roots and barks that have ever been intermixed in a medicinal preparation.

The Bitters have this distinctive quality, which is not shared, it is believed, by any tonic, tincture or extract in the world:—they do not excite the pulse, though they infuse a wonderful degree of vigor into the nervous system, and strengthen and sustain the whole physical organization.

It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold exclusively under glass, and never by the gallon or barrel. Impostors and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public has against them is to see that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and fac-simile of hand of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

A woman went into a house in Boston the other day with an infant in her arms and asked leave to stay awhile, as she was weak and tired. She also asked for something stimulating, saying that she had recently been confined. The lady of the house went to get a glass of ale for the stranger, and on returning found that her own infant, which she had left asleep in the cradle, had been taken away by her visitor and a negro baby left in its stead. Nothing has been heard of the woman since, and this affair creates great excitement among the interested parties.

MARRIED.

At the house of Joshua Davis, Jan. 22d, 1866, by I. A. Garman, Esq., Mr. John Standring of Lemonville Canada West, to Miss Rebecca Ann Davis of Greenwood Columbia county, Pa.

Jan. 23d, by Rev. W. Fox Mr. Thomas B. Shultz, of Lime Ridge, Col. co. and Miss Eliza A. Larish, of New Columbus, Luzern Co. Pa.

Jan. 28th, by the same, Mr. Samuel Heller, of Berwick, and Mrs. Margaretta Frey, of Nescopeck, Luzerne co.

By Rev. S. C. Swallow, on the 1st inst. at the residence of John Doak, Esq., Capt. C. G. Jackson, and Miss Lizzie Seybert, all of Berwick.

By the same on the same day, at Berwick Mr. Legrand Sponenburg, of Briarcreek and Miss Mary A. Fortner, of Nescopeck.

In Briarcreek township, on Thursday evening, Jan. 25th 1866, by Adam Sult, Esq., Mr. Charles J. Owen, of Berwick, and Mrs. Mary Powells, of Stoneytown, Columbia County Pa.

By Rev M. P. Crosthwait, on the 30th ult; at the residence of the brides father, Rev. S. C. Swallow of Berwick, and Miss Rebecca S. youngest daughter of Dr. Joseph Robins, of Elysburg, Pa.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. J. W. Steinmetz Mr William Weiever, of West Hemlock, and Miss Kesia Forward, of Danville.

On the 4th ult., by the same, Mr. W. H. Berger, and Miss Emma Bocksidge, Both of Danville.

DIED.

In Pine Township, Columbia county, on Monday the 29 h ult., Mrs. Julia Fowler of Consumption, consort of John F. Fowler Esq., in the 54th year of her age.

On the 20th ult., at Montresburg Montour co. George Hopp, aged 60 years 10 mos. and 5 days.

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 3 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 3.00 and 9 05 A. M. Trains, without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia, at 7 25 A. M. and 1 45 and 5 00 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and all Way Stations; the 9 05 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 9.00 A. M., 12 00 noon, and 8 00 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 00 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Pottsville at 8 30 A. M. and 2.35 P. M., Ashland at 6.00 and 11 45 A. M. and 1 15 P. M. Tamaqua at 7.35 A. M. and 1.10 P. M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail Road, at 8 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, Litiz, 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; 80 pounds allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

READING PA., Dec. 13, 1865.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, November 27, 1865, passenger trains on the Catawissa Railroad will run as follows:

SOUTHWARD BOUND.

	PHILA. MAIL.	N. Y. EXP'S.
Williamsp't, dep.	8 45 a. m. dep.	1 50 a. m.
Muncy, "	9 17 " "	2.56 "
Milton, "	10 00 " "	3 05 "
Danville, "	10.43 " "	3 43 "
Rupert, "	11.00 " "	4 00 "
Catawissa, "	11 15 " "	4 13 "
Quakake Jun "	1.27 p. m. "	6 15 "
Tamaqua, "	1 58 " "	6.45 "
Phila., via. Pottsville "	—— "	1.05 p. m.
Phila., via. P. Clinton ar.	7.00 "	——
Phila., via. M Chunk, "	7.53 " "	12.25 "
New York, "	10.35 " "	1.15 "

NORTHWARD BOUND.

	ESIK EX.	ELMIRA MAIL.
New York, dep.	6.00 p. m. dep.	6.00 a. m.
Phila., via. M. Chunk, "	5.15 " "	7.30 "
Phila., via. P. Clinton, "	—— " "	8.15 "
Phila., via. Pottsville, "	3.30 " "	—— "
Tamaqua, "	11.50 a. m. "	12.45 p m.
Quakake Jun. "	12.40 " "	1.27 "
Catawissa, "	2.40 " "	3.50 "
Rupert, "	2.48 " "	4.00 "
Danville, "	3.08 " "	4.20 "
Milton, "	3.50 " "	5.01 "
Muncy, "	4.36 " "	5.44 "
Williamsport, ar.	5.10 " ar.	6.15 "

Superintendent's office, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 23, 1865.

GEORGE WEBB,
Supt.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
WM. B KOONS Proprietor.
BLOOMSBURG PA.

THIS magnificent Hotel, situate in the central portion of the town, and opposite the Court House, has been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, and the Proprietor is now prepared to accommodate travelers, teamsters, drovers and boarders in the most pleasant and agreeable manner. His table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and his Bar with the choicest liquors. Attentive ostlers will always be on hand, and his stabling is the most extensive in this section of country. Omnibuses will always be in readiness to convey passengers to and from the Railroad Depots.

WM. B. KOONS.

Bloomsburg, July 4, 1860.