The Columbian.

JOHN G. FREEZE, CHAS. B. BROCKWAY, } EDITORS.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1867.

Democratic State Convention.

THE Democratic State Committee, at its meeting, on January 29th, at Harrisburg, adopted the following resolutions:

1st. That the regular Convention of the party, for nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench, be held at Harrisburg, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JUNE, 1867, at twelve o'clock M., and that said Convention be composed of the usual number of delegates.

2nd. In addition thereto, it is recommended to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to FORTHWITH elect, in the usual manner, two delegates, of recognized position and influence in the party, for each Representative and Senator in their respective district, who shall meet in MASS CONVENTION, at Harrisburg, on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

By order of the Democratic State Committee,

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

B. L. FORSTER, Secretary.

OWING to the very precarious state of my health, and the necessity of a cessation from continuous office labor, for some time to come, it has been deemed necessary to join with me some one who shall assume the active and general management of the COLUMBIAN.

Captain Charles B. Brockway, a gentleman well known, not only in the county, but in the State, a member of the Bar, a ready writer, and a fluent and forcible speaker, has been selected by the proprietors, for that responsible duty.

Captain Brockway's law office will hereafter be in the COLUMBIAN building, where he can be always found; and where all our friends having business with the office are requested to call.

J. G. F.

GOVERNOR CURTIN ON JURY REFORM.

Gov. Curtin, in his last message, recommended to the Legislature the passage of an act for the election of Jury Commissioners in each county of the State, by whom jurors for all the courts should be selected; the Commissioners to be chosen in the same manner in which Inspectors are chosen under the general election laws. This plan is, as our readers are aware, that each elector votes for one candidate, while the two candidates highest in votes are elected. This is a simple, though rude contrivance by which both parties may be represented in election boards, and though it does not attain to ideal perfection as a feature of our electoral system, it is no doubt most useful and salutary as a practical arrangement. To be sure, the minority are given, in ordinary cases, an equal voice with the majority in the selection of an Inspecter; but it is to be remembered that the third member of the board, the judge of the election, is chosen by the the majority, with power to decide between the inspectors if they disagree upon any question. The representation of the minority upon election boards, under this plan, is a very valuable safeguard against unfairness and fraud in elections and is, we believe, generally popular with the people.

But we think that Gov. Curtin's proposition for the application of this plan to the election of Jury Commissioners in the several counties of the State, is open to some strong objections, which we will proceed to state.

In the first place its effect (or at least its tendency) will be to give to the political minority, in any county, precisely as many jurors as are given to the majority. The case is not exactly analogous to that of an election board, which consists of three members, one of whom is selected simply upon the majority or plurality rule. There are to be but two Commissioners with equal powers; the minority Commissioner to be in no respect inferior to the other. He can therefore select as many jurors as his colleague can, and make a minor interest in the community equal in influence and power with a major one, so far as this question of selecting jurors is concerned. The complaint now is that the minority have no voice in the proceeding; by the proposed plan they would have undue and unreasonable power assigned them.

In the next place the plan does not provide for the decision of questions where the commissioners shall *disagree*. There may be a dead-lock; they may hold each other in check, and the performance of their duties be stopped or abandoned in consequence. No other officer can act with or decide between them, because no such officer is provided for by the plan; nor is there any superior authority which can interpose to settle their disputes.

Again: It is likely that in one respect partisan considerations will prevail more than at present, under the proposed plan. Each commissioner will be chosen with the direct object of aiding as well representing his party, in the selections made. Therefore, active politicians will be selected to a greater extent than at present, and independent and moderate men be omitted from the lists. But such last mentioned men are peculiarly suited to jury service and their election ought not to be discouraged.

Lastly, the Governor's plan involves the inconvenience and expense of two additional officers in each county. Candidates to be voted for are already sufficiently numerous and their number ought not to be increased without strong necessity, nor ought the expense of two additional officers to be incurred even to secure a good object, unless other proper means of accomplishing it are impossible.

It is because we are strongly in favor of a reform in the selection of jurors, that we bestow particular attention upon the late Governor's propsition. We agree that in many cases his plan would be much better than the present system, notwithstanding the objections which lie against it and which are stated above. In fact we are glad he called attention to the subject in his final communition to the Legislature, thus placing on record, in an official form, his opinion that our existing system is defective and requires amendment.

Senator Shoemaker of Luzerne has introduced a bill into the State Senate, in conformity with Gov. Curtin's recommendation. We do not know what prospect there is of its passage. For ourselves, in view of the reasons above stated, we have doubts of the expediency and wisdom of the measure.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1867.

Messrs. Editors:—A BILL was brought before the House the other day, by Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, which has not received the attention it deserves at the hands of the press. Plausible at a first glance, and commending itself to the cursory examiner as a measure benefitting the conduct of the affairs of the Government, it has all the elements of a popular measure to those who do not look beneath the surface of affairs. It is a bill to establish (seemingly) an examining board here to ascertain the questions of applicants for positions in the different departments of the Government. The board will have power to establish subsidiary boards at any point they may see fit; but it is in reality a bill to perpetuate the power of the Radical party. It is very easy to conceive how this can be done. With boards at the central points in every State, they can so work upon the self-interest, as to control to an unlimited extent the political character of the country. Each applicant for a position before the board will necessarily be an electioneering agent for the party which they represent. No Conservative will be able to pass the examination instituted for his benefit by those boards, except at rare intervals, and instead of a benefit to the Government, this bill will lead to the worst examples of political debauchery that have ever been witnessed in this country. In time, as its influence extends, we shall see in it another phase of corruption. Each applicant for examination before the board will be assessed a stipulated sum, and the amounts collected in this way will be used as a vast electioneering fund. It is a return to a similar system practiced in England some years ago, but which had to be abandoned for its notorious corruption.

It is a mistake to suppose that the ability to pass a theoretical examination implies the making of a good clerk. The true test of fitness is a really practical trial. There are few men, unless it be those whose calling brings them into frequent practice of these studies, that can pass a satisfactory examination in the numerous branches of knowledge, which form the features of these examinations. Yet many of those who would fail in this examination are men who would bring a habit of practical application to the business in hand, which would go further toward a careful administration of the officers of the departments than any other system that could be adopted.

Thad. Stevens has lost much of the power he exercised in the House at the last session. In fact, so palpable is this that he has not called a meeting of the Reconstruction Committee this session. Probably the result of the election for Senator in your State, will still further decrease his influence.

Just now there is much interest felt in a bill lately introduced in Congress to establish a public park. This is an improvement which will add much to the attactiveness of the city, and there seems to be no good reason why there should be none.

The death of Hon. Philip Johnson, is a loss to your State which can hardly be estimated. He was highly esteemed here, and his death is much deplored. Mr. Buckalew delivered an impressive eulogy, which was listened to with rapt attention.

The prominent officials here hold brilliant receptions weekly, which are well attended.

ROMEO.

RECENT DEATHS.

We regret to notice the death of a number of distinguished Democrats and Conservatives, at a time when the country can ill afford it. Among them are Hon. E. F. Chambers, of Maryland; Hon. Henry S. Magraw, of Maryland; Ex-Governor Washington Hunt, of New York; Hon. Philip Johnson of Pennsylvania.

Judge Chambers was one of the most distinguished men of his native State. He was an old line Whig, and will long be remembered for the singular purity of his character. He was a leading member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Magraw was Treasurer of this State four years, and died a member of the Maryland Legislature. He was always an active Democrat. Governor Hunt was at one time a Whig, but he recently acted with the Democrats. He was a delegate in the Episcopal Convention, in Philadelphia, in 1865, and took a leading part against the few Radicals in that body. Mr. Johnson, was the representative in Congress for the Northampton District for a number of terms. Mr. Buckalew announced his death in the Senate.

PARDONS.—The mode of obtaining pardons from the Governor of our State, even in the cases where lenity may have seemed to be just and desirable, has heretofore been conducted too loosely and given just occasion for complaint. Governor Geary, with that prudence and foresight which exhibits the elements of a true statesman, has issued a statement of Regulations to inform the public upon what system pardons in the future, during his Administration can alone be granted.—Burgess's *Republican.*

Yes, William; and in the very first case that came before him, that of Bieber, for refusing the vote of a qualified elector, he violated every one of the regulations he had made. Instead of waiting for the recommendations of judge, jury, etc., the man was pardoned before sentenced. We may congratulate ourselves, however, that in the civil suit for damages, *the Governor cannot* pardon.

PRENTICE says "Massachusetts has more dead lions and more live jackasses than any other member of the Union, and every one of the latter is flinging his heels at some one of the former."

THE greatest nuisance on earth is a printing office lounger. His nose is in everybody's business but his own.

EULOGY

OF SENATOR BUCKALEW,

ON THE DEATH OF HON. PHILIP JOHNSON.

Mr. BUCKALEW. Mr. President, I have certain resolutions to present to the Senate for adoption consequent upon the information just received from the House of Representatives. Before submitting those resolutions, however, I must say a few words which I think appropriate to the occasion.

PHILIP JOHNSON, a Representative in the other House from the eleventh congressional district of Pennsylvania, is no more. The House of which he was a member has adopted appropriate resolutions to do honor to his memory, and to express, so far as any expression by them can go, their sincere condolence with his wife and friends over the great bereavement which they have suffered. I embrace the opportunity to express some words, suited to the occasion, and they will be words, not of warm or extravagant eulogy, but of sincere regard and of genuine respect for the character and memory of the deceased.

Mr. Johnson was born in Warren county, in the State of New Jersey, on the 17th of January, 1818. When quite young he removed with his father to Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he has ever since resided. He was a student of and received his education at La Fayette college, located at Easton, in that county. Subsequently, like many, perhaps a majority of the members doing sevice in the Senate and House, he was a teacher of youth, and served for two years in that capacity Afterward he was a student at law, and was I think in 1848, admitted to practice in the several courts of Northampton county. In 1853 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Legislature of my State, and was reelected in the year following, having thus two years of service in that body. In 1860, just before the commencement of our unexampled difficulties and sufferings in this country, he was elected from his congressional district to the national House of Representatives. He was again elected in 1862, and still again elected in 1864, though more than two elections to that branch of Congress is unusual in the practice of my State. I think that habit which the people of that State, and many other States have fallen into is an exceedingly objectionable one. However, this is not the occasion to discuss it. Mr. Johnson was returned for a third time, the people of his district thus deviating in his favor from the ordinary political rule among the people of Pennsylvania in the election of members to the other House.

Almost at the end of his third term he has been struck down. He will no longer move among us to give his counsel or to utter those words of encouragement which are as necessary in public as in private life to the honest and faithful discharge of duty.

Mr. Johnson was my friend, and he exhibited that friendship on more occasions than one. It is therefore a duty in which regret and pleasure are mingled to stand forward and cast upon his bier an offering of some few, poor words.

The closing of a life career, especially of one which has been passed under public observation, is well calculated to arrest the attention and to subdue the passions of the human breast. We know that we are all destined, sooner or later, to pass through the dark valley and experience new conditions of existence in a future state; and naturally we feel concern and interest in the character and fate of the traveler who precedes us. Human sympathy is roused in contemplating his departure from among us to that bourne from whence none have returned to reveal to us the dread secrets of the future. Such occasions as this allay passions, because they render the contests of the time insignificant in our eyes. They are made to appear to us as the accidents of an imperfect life, utterly unworthy of comparison with those transcendent possibilities which lie hidden beyond the portals of death. What we can affect in this life we will be apt to think must appear of little moment in the eye of the Deity, under whose power are the gates of life and of death; who openeth and no man shutteth, and shutteth and no man openeth; in whose presence we are as the dust in the balance, and our proudest works as naught.

Come, ye proud and lofty ones of the earth, whose eyes are lifted up and before whom men make abject obeisance. Behold the end of life, to which you are destined in common with the humblest and weakest of men! Will you not perceive in the august presence of death that wealth is nothing and fame but empty sound, and that your ordinary cares and labors are but vanity and vexation of spirit!

But thanks be unto God, whose power and presence fill alike the earth and the heavens, that He hath established a moral government for the world, and that whatsoever is excellent and true and noble and just is pleasing in His sight and accordant to His will! And that even finite man, in his low estate, may in some measure glorify His government and His laws.

Our departed associate had earnestness of conviction and sincerity of soul. He did not ever bow basely to Mammon; he did not scorn or scoff the humble; he was not abject before the face of power; he was not subservient to the passions of others; nor did he shrink and cower before difficulties and opposition. While he was gentle and generous to the appeals of friendship, he was courageous and brave in the presence of danger.

But that feature of his character as a public man for which I bespeak particular commendation and praise was his fidelity. He was no changeling. During the last hours of his existence he had faith in and stood by that creed which had fired his zeal in boyhood by the banks of the Delaware. He did not make shipwreck of his faith; he did not abandon his honest convictions when solicited by temptation or assailed by disaster. He was firm and intrepid in defending what he esteemed to be the right, and in denouncing and opposing what he believed to be wrong; and his blows upon political opponents, whether of defense or of aggression, were both manly and effective. His warfare was honorable, while his sagacity adapted him to leadership and secured him within the limited field of action frequent and signal triumphs.

He made no pretentions to high ability. He claimed no front rank among the men of his age. But the place which he chose to fill he filled completely and with honor, and his chief ambition to be considered a true man by his fellows was completly realized.

I have reason to believe that our deceased associate, in spite of the depressing influence of disease and of what he regarded as unfortunate and unpropitious occurrences in the political world about him, was not dispirited and unhopeful of the future of his country. He looked beyond the clouds to that light which, though it may be obscured, can not be extinguished, and which will surely return after a time to adorn and beautify the earth. He knew that war gives way in time to peace and to the works of peace; that charity and good will, though they depart from a nation, will return to its councils and to the hearts of its people; that the wounds of conflict may be healed; lives sacrificed may be replaced; industries suspended may resume their activity; and that vice and passion and crime, sown broadcast from the wings of war, may be checked in growth and subdued by generous statesmanship and by Christian labor. He left us with his faith in the destiny of our country unsubdued and unbroken; and shall we not share in that hope and contribute somewhat to its fulfillment? Are there no duties upon the living to execute the designs and complete the works of the departed? At least let us be hopeful also, and confident in the future of our country. If evils afflict us, if difficulties beset us, if dangers threaten, if wickedness prevail, let us "bate no jot of heart or hope," but emulate that spirit, that indomitable courage, with which Milton, old and blind and poor, within hearing of a ribald court and surrounded by a degenerate people, sang the advent of truth, justice, and brotherhood among men.

Mr. President, I offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has received with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. Philip Johnson, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the members of the Senate, as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, will go into mourning by wearing crape on the left arm for the residue of the session.

Resolved, That the members of the Senate will attend the funeral of Hon. Philip Johnson to-morrow, at the hour designated by the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That, as a futher mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

The resolutions were adopted *nemine contra dicente*; and the Senate adjourned.

A REMINISCENCE.

About thirty years ago, a member of the House of Representatives, named Laverty, representing the counties on the West Branch of the River Susquehanna, was discovered to have been corruptly influenced in the support he gave to some legislation favoring the interests of Mr. M'Coy, of Northumberland, then an active land speculator. The fact was disclosed by his attempting to collect by law, the amount of a note, which was, it seems, the corrupt consideration; *and this was after his reelection.* Knowing well how such a crime would shock the moral sense of the times, Mr. Laverty did not come to Harrisburg to claim his seat, but left the country, and a new election was ordered.

We think we are correct in this little bit of history, and if we are, the thought very naturally arises: what has caused the great revolution in public sentiment, which to-day allows bribery to go, not only unpunished, but in fact, rewarded.

Unquestionably, bribery and corruption in the Legislature, took its rise under the Administration of Governor Ritner, and chiefly, as we think, owing to the influence and loose morals of Thad. Stevens. It was not heard of before; it has been gaining gradually but surely ever since, it has taken fearful strides recently, all over the country, and is now a fearful evidence of the decay of this Republic.

THE business of Life Insurance is increasing in favor and importance, and a large number of companies are already prosecuting the matter with success.

The "World Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York" has some special features, among which is a clause relative to *non-participating premiums.* For instance, a person aged thirty, desires to insure his life for $100,000. If he desires to participate in the profits, he pays annually, $22.63; but on the *non-participating* plan he pays only $16.12. That is to say, he could take a policy of nearly $1,400, at the same price he would have to pay $1,000 in the ordinary method.

The General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania, is J. F. Frueauff, Hollidaysburg, Pa., to whom all applications for insurance, agencies and information should be addressed.

TEXAS is the largest, and Rhode Island the smallest of the States of the Union, the former containing 274,356 square miles of territory, and the latter only 1,306. The population of Texas is rapidly increasing, almost as rapidly as any of the Western States, and was, in 1860, 604,215; Rhode Island, 174,620. Texas is nearly as large as Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Indianna and Illinois, combined, about six times as large as Pennsylvania, but it has no representation in Congress, because of the arbitrary refusal of the Radicals and Revolutionists, to allow the Southern States to be represented, and the Union restored.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia Markets.

WEDNESDAY, February 14.

FLOUR.—The market continues very unsettled. About 400 bbls sold in lots to the home trade including

Northwestern superfine at	$7,00@ 7.50
Northwestern extra	8,50@ 9.50
Northwestern family	11,75@12.50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8,00@ 8.75
Pennsylvania and Western extra	9,50@10.25
Pennsylvania and Western family	11,50@12.50
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	14,00@16.50
Rye Flour	7.00

WHEAT of prime quality has been in good demand, and holders are firm in their views. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2.75@3.10; Southern do. at $3.10@3.20, and white at $3.20@3.40; Penna, Rye ranges at about $1.35. Corn is active, with sales of 8,000 bushels at 95c, and 96 for new yellow, and $1 for white. Oats are selling at 57@58c. The receipts to-day are as follows: 900 bbls flour; 2,500 bus. wheat; 7,750 bus. corn, 3,900 bus. oats.

PROVISIONS—Continue very dull, but prices are unchanged. Small sales are making at $21.50 per barrel for new mess Pork; 15@17c ℔ lb. for plain and fancy bacon hams; 12@12½c for pickled do.; 8¾@9¼ for salt shoulders, and 13@13½c ℔ lb. for prime lard, in bbls and tcs.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is in demand at an advance. 450 bus sold at from $8.25@$9.25 per bus, the latter rate for choice; timothy sells at $3.75@$4.00, and flaxseed at $2.90@$3.00 per bus.

HOME NEWS.

IMPEACHMENT EVIDENCE.

It is generally understood that the testimony taken thus far by the Judiciary Committee has no relation whatever to the official acts of Mr. Johnson, since he became President, but is confined exclusively to alleged reports of what he said before he was ever nominated for the Vice-Presidency. The House by resolution appropriated $10,000 to enable the Committee to procure witnesses, etc. In all probability they will discover some startling testimony as soon as they begin to disburse this fund. The evidence must be had, let it cost what it may, and if $10,000 is not enough, more will be promptly voted.

THE CONSPIRACY.

Our readers will note in the proceedings of the House, some significant remarks by Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, which clearly foreshadow the introduction of a bill of impeachment against the President. Boutwell is a member of the Judiciary Committee, and is regarded as the head and front of the impeachment conspiracy. He is the intimate friend and confidant of Butler, and has frequent private consultations with that notorious individual.

CONGRESS.

The bill, based on the report of the Committee on the New Orleans riots, for destroying the present State government in Louisiana, and erecting in its place, one based on universal negro suffrage, and limited white franchise, was passed by the House, by a vote of 113 to 48. There is one feature of the bill which is worthy of especial notice, and that is the section giving the President all the power of appointments under it. The day's debate came mostly from the Democratic side. Mr. Boyer, author of the minority report on the New Orleans riots, made an excellent speech against the bill, in which he fully exposed the Radical game to upset a State government in peaceful and successful operation. It commanded the attention of the House and the crowded galleries. The Republicans who voted against the bill were Messrs. Baker, Bingham, Blow, Latham and Whaley. Raymond was in his seat, but squarely dodged, as did Schenck of Ohio, and Dodge, of New York.

NEBRASKA BILL A LAW.

The Nebraska admission bill has become a law over the President's veto by the current two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 75
Rye "	1 10
Corn "	90
Flour per barrel	16 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 90
Butter	35
Eggs	20
Tallow	14
Potatoes	80
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	10
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	25 00

MARRIED.

SHAFFER—LEE—On the 7th inst., at his residence by Rev. J. R. Dimm, Mr. John Shaffer, of Bloomsburg, to Miss Lydia Ann Lee, of Scott twp., Columbia county.

SLAGHT—BOGART—On the 31st of Jannary, by Rev. B. P. King, Mr. Mark Slaght, of Watsontown to Miss Margaret E. Bogart, of Franklin township, Lycoming county.

TITMAN—SHOEMAKER—On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the same, Mr. Abram Titman and Miss Emma Shoemaker, both of Iola, Columbia county, Pa.

HOWELL—VANSICLE—In Bloomsburg, on the 13th inst., by Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr. John Howell and Miss Mary A. Vansicle, all of this place.

DIED.

ROBBINS—In Iola, Columbia county, Mr. Joseph Robbins, aged 73 years 9 months and 25 days.

CASE—At Havre de Grace, Md., of Pneumonia, on the 3d inst., Mrs. Rachel Case aged 54 years.

HAUCK—In Beaver Valley, Columbia county, on the 11th ult., Miss Jane Hauck aged 11 years.

MILLER—In Jerseytown, on the 9th inst., Robert W. Miller——

M'KELVY—In Bloomsburg, on the 3d inst., Martha Wilbur, twin daughter of Dr. J. Boyd and Mary E. M'Kelvy, aged one year, nine months and twenty-seven days.

"God took thee in His mercy,
A lamb, untasked, untried;
He fought the fight for thee,
He won the victory.
And thou art sanctified.

I look around, and see
The evil ways of men,
And oh! beloved child!
I'm more "reconciled,"
To thy departure then.

The little hands that clasped me
The innocent lips that prest;
Would they have been as pure
Till now, as when of yore
I lulled the on my breast?

Now like a dew-drop shrined
Within a crystal stone,
Thou'rt safe in Heaven, my dove!
Safe with the source of Love—
The EVERLASTING ONE!"

Bloomsburg, February 15, 1867 COM.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JULIANS BOWER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration on the estate of Juliann Bower, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Daniel Bower, residing in the township and county aforesaid. All persons having claims on the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to the estate will make payment forthwith.

DANIEL BOWER, Administrator.

February 15, 1867-6w.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM ROBBINS, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of William Robbins, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to C. R. White and M. A. Ammerman. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment to the Executors without delay.

C. R. WHITE, M. A. AMMERMAN, Executors.

February 15, 1867-6w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE ORPHANS' Court of the County of Columbia.—Estate of JOHN WALTER, deceased.—The auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the balance of the estate of said deceased, in the hands of Elias John, Executor of the said John Walter, late of Locust township, in said county, deceased, will meet the parties for the purpose of his appointment, on Tuesday, April ninth, A. D. 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., at his office in Bloomsburg.

ROBERT F. CLARK, Auditor.

February 15, 1867.

ESTATE OF LEVI ASHTON, DECEASED.—To Ann Ashton, William J. Sproul Stephen Sproul, Asenith Hess intermarried with Nathan Hess, Sarah Eves, Louisa Spelding intermarried with John Spelding, Allen Eves, Parvin Eves, and Jesse Eves, heirs of Levi Ashton, deceased, and to all other persons interested, greeting:

You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Lewis Ashton, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold. Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the 12th day of February, A. D., 1867.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.

Bloomsburg, February 15, 1867.

N. D. STILES,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

FOR THE THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT,

always to be found at the Orangeville Hotel, in Orangeville. Sales of real or personal property attended to promptly and on reasonable terms. Consignments solicited and sold on commission. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

Orangeville, February 15, 1867-2m.

IN THE ORPHANS'S COURT IN and for the County of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of WILLIAM FRITZ, late of Orange township, deceased. And now, to wit, February sixth, 1867, the Court appoint E. H. Little, Esq., auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of accountants, J. H. Fritz and S. Achenbach, executors, to and amongst the creditors. By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday the twenty-third day of March 1867, at ten o'clock, a. m., and where all parties interested may attend.

E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.

February 15, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the County of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of JACOB EVERHART, late of Orange township, deceased. And now to wit, February fifth, 1867, on motion of Mr. Brockway, attorney for legatees, E. H. Little, Esq., was appointed auditor, on exceptions filed to the account of Augustus Everhart, executor of said deceased, and to make distribution.

By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of March, 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested may attend.

E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.

February 15, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE

OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Maine township, Columbia County, on

TUESDAY, MARCH TWELFTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following personal property to wit:

FOUR HEAD OF HORSES,

one Black Hawk Colt, coming two years old, three fresh milch cows, one breeding sow and one sow with pig, three sheats, fourteen head of sheep, one light four-horse wagon with two extra wheels, one new top buggy, one spring wagon, one sulkey one new side-hill plow, plows, harrows, cultivators, one wheelbarrow, one hay hook with rope and pully, rakes and forks, one-seventh part of a clover seed huller, one Hussey Reaper, one Buckeye Reaper, one set of Yankee harness and one double new set of carriage harness, four barrels of cider for vinegar.

ONE COOKING STOVE,

half dozen new chairs, lot of barrels, corn, oats and potatoes by the bushel. Terms made known on day of sale.

NATHAN MILLER.

JOSEPH WINTERSTEEN, *Auctioneer.*

February 15, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, on

SATURDAY, MARCH NINTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Henry Hollingshead, administrator of George R. Hayhurst, late of Catawissa township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, the following described real estate to wit: all that certain

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the town of Catawissa, in the county aforesaid, bounded in front by the public road leading from Catawissa to Mullinville, on the east by a lot of Henry Hollingshead, on the south by the public road leading to Mainville, and on the north by an alley, on which are erected a two and a half story frame dwelling house, a good frame stable, and other outbuildings. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Catawissa and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, February 7, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the day of sale; one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the absolute confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year from the confirmation of sale, with interest from the confirmation *nisi.* Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

HENRY HOLLINGSHEAD, Administrator.

February 15, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, on

SATURDAY, MARCH SIXTEENTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Jacob Sankey, James W. Sankey, John Sankey and John Reichard, Executors of the last will and testament of John Sankey, Sr., late of Centre county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, the following described real estate, a lot or

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Scott township, in the County of Columbia, bounded on the north by land of Mary Bettle, on the east and south by land of H. B. Melick, and on the west by land of Andrew Crevelling, containing seventeen acres, all improved land.

ALSO:—A certain tract of land situate in Mt. Pleasant township, county aforesaid, bounded on the east by land of Jacob Hartzel, on the south by land of James Grimes, on the west by lands of John Shipman, and on the north by land of John Stetler,

CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES,

about thirty acres of which is cleared land.

ALSO:—A town lot, situate in Light Street, and county afoesaid, bounded on the south by lot of Harriet Eyer and John Melick, on the west by a lot of Elizabeth Miller, on the north by Mill street, and on the east by the main road leading from Bloomsburg to Orangeville, whereon are erected a large two and one-half story

DWELLING HOUSE,

a Store House, and a two-story Frame Dwelling House. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the townships of Scott and Mount Pleasant, and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, February 7, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers in the day of sale, one fourth of the purchase money less the ten per cent. to be paid on the absolute confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year from the absolute confirmation with interest from confirmation *nisi.* Purchaser or Purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps.

JACOB SANKEY,
JAMES W. SANKEY,
JOHN SANKEY,
JOHN REICHARD,
Executors.

February 15, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on

SATURDAY, MARCH NINTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, John Appleman, administrator of Baltis Appleman, late of Hemlock township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, the following described Real Estate to wit: All that certain tract of land, situate in Hemlock township, aforesaid, adjoining lands of the heirs of Jacob Hartman on the west, other lands of said decedent on the north, lands of Jacob Emmitt and Dennis Pursel on the east, and lands of Wm. Giger and James Rounsley on the south, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN ACRES,

more or less; about sixty acres of which is cleared land, whereon are erected a two and one-half story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, a stone kitchen, a large Bank Barn, a wagon shed and cow stable, a well of water at the door of the dwelling house, and an apple orchard.

ALSO:—All that certain tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded as follows: adjoining lands of the heirs of John Brugler on the north and west, the above described tract on the south, and lands of Jas. Emmitt on the east,

CONTAINING 43 ACRES,

more or less, all cleared land. The first above described is subject to the right to mine, and take from it all the iron ore, with ingress, egress and regress in, to, and upon the said premises. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Hemlock, and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, February 7, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—The one-third of the purchase money to remain charged upon the premises during the natural life of Margaret Appleman, widow of said deceased, and the interest thereof to be annually and regularly paid by the said purchaser or purchasers, to said Margaret Appleman, on the first day of May of each and every year during her natural life, and at her death the principal to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers to the persons legally entitled thereto. Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the two-thirds of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and one-fourth of the two-thirds less the ten per cent. on the absolute confirmation of sale, and the balance of the two-thirds in one year from the confirmation, with interest from confirmation *nisi.* Purchaser or purchasers to give bonds and mortgages on the premises to secure to the widow and legal representatives of the said deceased the principal and interest of the one-third above mentioned. Purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps.

JOHN APPLEMAN, Administrator.

February 15, 1867.

MERCHANDISE.

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To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

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AUCTIONEER.

JAMES K. EYER,

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It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.

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