The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1867.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

REPUBLICANISM.

While we have our own ideas as to the meaning of the above term as applied to a party, whenever we put them forth we are met by the objection that our statements are tinctured by our prejudices, and are therefore not entitled to weight. We feel assured that if the true principles of the Radical party were submitted to a popular verdict, they would meet with an inglorious defeat. In fact, wherever they have made square issues on their distinctive principles, they have been overwhelmed. In order that our readers may know more fully the views and aims of the Republican party, we insert below an editorial on the subject, taken from the *Morning Post*, a leading Philadelphia daily. Those who do not agree to the sentiments therein expressed, have no business in the Republican party, and should without delay unite themselves with us, and endeavor to make this a "white man's government."

"It is a sad, but indisputable truth, that the Republican party, despite its apparent strength, does not really occupy the position it should—that the shadow of its power is greater than the substance. We have rejoiced in triumphs which have had little or no result; we have celebrated victories which have proved barren; we have possessed golden opportunities, and single moments of power that slipped unimproved from our grasp. There have been moments when we held the heart of the nation in our hands, to mould for good or for evil, and we have not made use of them. It would be vain to deny that for the present those times have passed away. It would be equally useless to seek the cause of our weakness in any outward circumstances. It is not because our party is so young that, before the election of '56, it can scarcely be said to have had an existence; for the younger we are the stronger and healthier we should be. It is not because the war-enthusiasm, which for an instant drew the hearts of the whole people to our banners, has subsided, and men see things with colder eyes than before. It is not because there is not ability enough in our ranks, for the best brain and soul of the country are with us. But it is because the majority of our adherents have never been as earnest as the Democratic masses. What they willed they have willed and executed thoroughly and radically. There have been no half measures, and but few compromises with them. It would have been well had we learned of our enemies. We should not then be wrestling for a power we might long to possess, but will never gain unless Republicans become willing to practice what they preach. For we fear indeed that there are many who, although they talk of the equality and the immutable rights of the black man, would still be unwilling to have him sit beside him in the jury box, or in the House of Representatives. We ourselves know of men professing themselves Republicans, who say that they would no more eat with a negro at the same table, than they would sell their souls to Satan. There are doubtless many who would be willing the free men should have the right of suffrage, and yet dislike to ride in a street car with them. We fear that there are but few of our Senators and Representatives, who, after making very radical speeches in the morning, would yet be ready to welcome negroes to their splendid receptions in the evening. They say, like Shylock, "I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you; but I will not eat with you, drink with you, nor pray with you." They are willing to accord them all the rights of human beings in principle, so long as they do not claim them in practice. Here lies the secret of our weakness. We are Radicals in mouth, not in heart. The arm we raise to strike falls powerless by our side when we remember that those we do battle for are not to be received into our own tents. Thus shall we never conquer, but be forever beaten by those who, though they are our enemies, teach us a most valuable lesson."

"REAL ESTATE AGENCY."—This term has been tauntingly applied to the State Department on account of the numerous treaties made, or about to be made for the acquisition of more territory. We have recently purchased Russian America and the Island of St. Thomas; and the Bay of Samana is now offered to us for one million of dollars, and the rich islands of Cuba and Porto Rico for one hundred and fifty millions. Certainly the acquisition of Florida, Texas, California, Louisiana and the rich valley of the Mississippi has been of immense value to us as a nation, and we have no doubt that all the West India islands should belong to this country. They will soon pay for themselves, and buying them is much cheaper and pleasanter than fighting for them. True, the price must be paid in gold, but as in all probability the American people will never see that currency again, we don't know but what it might as well be sent out of the country, and a few more National Banks erected instead. It will also stop speculation in gold.

THE Democrats of Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia are to hold State Conventions on the 8th of January, 1868, to nominate candidates for State offices and delegates to the National Democratic Convention. The day upon which these Conventions are to meet, it being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, is most auspicious, while the glorious results of the elections of 1867 afford cheering prospects for the result of the national campaign of 1868. As the State Committee of Ohio, in its call, says: "Fellow Democrats, you have "this year achieved great victories. But "the work is not complete. The country is yet unredeemed from tyranny "and misrule. Let us then press forward in the great work of redemption. "Let us lose not one moment. Let us "spare no exertion—and this time next "year will find us rejoicing over our "country and Constitution rescued from "destruction."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

C. W. Campbell et al vs H. W. McReynolds et al—Ejectment for a tract of land in the warrantee name of "Andrew Clark," situate now in Beaver township. Freeze and Comly for the Plaintiffs, and Clark and Baldy for the Defendants. Verdict in favor of the Plaintiffs for the land described in the writ, except about 50 acres thereof, shaded with green in the draft, which is made part of the verdict, and which 59 acres was not in this trial claimed by the Plaintiffs.

Sylvester J. Faux vs John Robison—Action for putting up a line fence. Clark for the Plaintiff—Freeze for the Defendant. Verdict of the jury in favor of the Plaintiff for $38.42.

Wm. Schuyler vs Samuel Yetter—Debt for plow sold. Little for Piff., Clark for Deft. Verdict for Piff.

James Strausser vs George Stricker—Action slander for words spoken. Clark for Piff., Freeze and Abbott for Deft. Verdict of the Jury, for the Deft.

Samuel Waters vs C. E. Margerum—Action of ejectment for lot in Catawissa. Jackson, Knorr and Whitmoyer for Piff., Clark and Baldy for Deft. The question was one purely of law, and under the charge of the Court, the Jury found a verdict for the Deft.

Deborah Dean vs Owen L. Dean—Action of ejectment for lot of ground in Catawissa. Clark and Freeze for the Piff., Knorr and Whitmoyer for Deft. Verdict of the Jury in favor of the Piff.

Jesse Robbins and wife vs Wm. Eves and wife—Action of slander. Freeze and Little for Piff., Whitmoyer and Knorr for Deft. The Piff., suffered a non-suit.

An adjourned argument Court will be held on Thursday, January 24, at 10 o'clock A.M.

A very large amount of business was disposed of during the term. A two weeks Court was ordered for February. The first week for criminal business, and the second week criminal, if any remains over, and civil.

Court adjourned on Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock.

THE PRISONERS OF STATE.

To the Editor of The Day-Book:

SIR—The suggestions to the "Prisoners of State," which I was permitted to submit through the columns of The Day-Book, are received with favor. I did not give my name to the communication, because I dislike notoriety; yet some one must work. And I propose to be a medium of communication from those who are concerned—one with the other—in regard to the matter inquired after, also touching the plan and purpose of the organization contemplated, and also of the proposed convention on the 22d day of February next. I shall be pleased to receive and to answer all communications from victims of the laws despotism. Permit me to say here to our loved "confraternity," that my plan, amongst other matters, proposes to perpetuate the evidence, and to transmit to those who may desire to cherish us in grateful memory, a faithful record of our wrongs and of the infamy of those who inflicted them. Communications may be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 12 Wall street, New York.

P. C. WRIGHT.

OCT. 28, 1867.

MR. EDITOR. I am not a "prisoner of state," having providentially escaped the grasp of those "blood hounds" who made the arbitrary arrests during Abraham Lincoln's reign of terror. But I am interested in the objects of the above letter from P. C. Wright Esq. and desire to see a full representation of all concerned at the Convention of "prisoners of State" to be holden in the city of New York on the 22d of Feb. 1868, and beg leave to suggest the 8th of January as a suitable time for all those interested to hold County Conventions throughout the United States and elect Delegates to represent them fully in the N. Y. National Convention above named. As this is a very important matter I hope the "prisoners of state" in Columbia, Luzerne, Clearfield and all other counties will at once appoint their meetings and take such steps as may secure the results proposed by Mr. Wright. As a patriot and a friend of law and order, and the Constitutional rights of all, I do hereby respectfully request all Democratic Editors to copy Mr. Wright's letter and speak out fully on this subject. JUSTICE.

THE resolution offered in the Louisiana Convention that "no legislative body hereafter, in General Assembly, shall have power to amend or annul any article of this Constitution; nor shall they have the right to call another Convention in this State before a period of seventy years," touches the apex of absurdity. As well might an engineer rivet down his safety-valve and "resolve" that his boiler should not explode. Nothing is more silly (silliest of all in America) than for any legislative body to attempt to bind the hands of its successors. It is very well for the present generation in Louisiana or elsewhere to make rules for itself; but do they suppose they can discount and dispose of the wills of generations to come? The surest way to invite an explosion which will rend their work asunder, is to attempt to make it irrevocable. The longer ahead the time set for "amendment," the speedier will that explosion come. In America, we have no laws of Medes and Persians.—*N. Y. Times.*

INSTRUMENTS REQUIRING STAMPS.—The following are the Instruments to be stamped, and the stamps to be used in ordinary business transactions:

All notes and evidences of debt, five cents on each $100; if under $100, five cents; if over $100, five cents on each additional $100 or part thereof.

All receipts for any amount without limit for over $20, two cents; if $20 or under, nothing.

All deeds and deeds of trust, fifty cents on each 500 dollars in value of the property conveyed or the amount secured; when a deed of trust is duly stamped the notes secured must not be, but they should be indorsed to show the reason why.

All appraisements of estates or of estrays, five cents on each sheet or piece of paper.

Affidavits of every description are exempt from stamp duty.

Acknowledgments to deeds etc., are also exempt.

Contracts and agreements, five cents except for rents; when for rent, fifty cents for 300 dollars, fifty cents for each 200 dollars or less over 300 dollars.

Any person interested can affix and cancel the stamps.

"Two kinds of money for two kinds of men"—rags for the people and gold for the bondholders, is, says the New York *Herald*, the financial plank of the Radical party.

HOW THEY MANAGE.

THE *Tribune* of Saturday denies that Mr. Greeley has declared that the course pursued by the Radical partisans in the Southern States, as exemplified in the action of the Alabama Convention, is calculated "to bring odium upon the Republican party." So much the worse for the gentleman in question. We ask his attention and that of his party friends to certain facts which are transmitted to us by a highly respectable citizen of Marion Court House, South Carolina. At the late election in that State for delegates to a State Convention, the Radicals issued a number of ballots, of which one lies before us. Very appropriately, in view of the events of the last six and a half years, it is printed in red, and is disfigured by a picture (in the same color) of the late lamented Lincoln. Under the picture are the names of four candidates for delegates to the Convention which, out of respect to our readers, we refrain from printing. Two of them are those of negroes unable to read; a third is that of a negro who we trust can read as our friend is silent on the subject. The fourth name is that of a white man who is now under indictment for cow stealing, and is to be tried therefor next March.

If these are fair representatives of the Radical candidates for delegates to the Southern State Conventions, (and from the letters of our correspondents in Virginia, Alabama, and Louisiana, we judge that they are) it becomes a serious question for the people of the whole country whether such conduct on the part of the party in power is to be tolerated. In respect to South Carolina, particularly, a grave suspicion arises whether in that State there has not been foul dealing. All the early reports of the late election there concurred in the statement that the majority of votes cast were against holding a Convention, but a few days later it was given out from Washington that it was thought that after all, the Convention project had not been defeated, and next despatches from South Carolina began to re-echo this opinion. Like the disappearance of cats and dogs in the vicinity of a sausage factory, this may not prove anything, but it is very suspicious, to say the least.—*N. Y. World.*

ON the 21st of September last, Gen. W. B. Franklin wrote a letter to Gen. Grant (just now submitted to the Rump) agreeably to a resolution of inquiry) in which he said: "During the trial of Gen. Fitz John Porter, I thought it proper to inform Porter that Gens. J. F. Reynolds, George H. Thomas and myself, would, if requested, go before the Court and swear that *we would not believe Pope* or Roberts *under oath.*" Porter would not allow them to do so, for fear of "irritating the Court." This is the same Pope—Gen. John Pope, "headquarters in the saddle"—who plays Satrap in the Third Military District, who holds the negro unconstitutional conventions of Georgia, Alabama and Florida in the hollow of his hand, and who is idolized by the Radical leaders with a fervor unequaled only by that bestowed upon Sheridan, Sickles and Stanton. Pope is the beau ideal of a hero, according to the Radical idea, but as his military acts were all failures (like those of Ben. Butler, another Radical hero,) the inference is self-evident that he is a great patriot and hero just because three distinguished Generals of the army will not believe him upon oath.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.—In the House on Friday, Judge Woodward, made a remarkable speech on the subject of impeachment, during which he indorsed Mr. Boutwell's position that the President was amenable to impeachment, even if he is guiltless of crimes which would render him liable to indictment under the statute. His main point was an argument that, inasmuch as the laws of the United States do not take cognizance of criminal matters except in cases of counterfeiting Government money, and that idiocy, imbecility and other causes for removal which cannot be classed as high crimes and misdemeanors, are not mentioned, the framers of the Constitution did not intend that it should be necessary to find any civil officers guilty of crimes known to the statute law before impeaching him. The speech was carefully prepared, and was read in Committee of the Whole while many of the members were absent, but the few who were present crowded the aisles in the vicinity of Judge Woodward and listened to him eagerly.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.—Many persons have sneeringly remarked that Mercur, although a Judge and magnate at home, on reaching Washington sank to a suitable level, and had no higher aspiration than to vote as Thad. Stevens dictates. We are happy to say that this is an erroneous opinion. Day by day we have waded through the reports of Congressional proceedings, and at last have been rewarded by *actually finding his name in print* outside of the *yeas* and *nays*. It was a proud moment and shows that his active mind has found suitable employment. We annex the *Press* report:

"CHURCH INCORPORATED.—Mr. Mercur, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the First Presbyterian Church, of Washington."

RADICAL organ editors who were so fiercely opposed to Judge Sharswood because of his legal tender decision in the Borie Trott case, should read the following opinion from Judge Greeley, of the *Tribune*—good Radical authority: "Legal tenders are a 'forced loan'—a sort of legal robbery. They have no self-regulating, expansive and contracting power, adapted to the business wants of the community. Any paper currency, to deserve the name, must be—1. Secured; 2. Redeemable. Greenbacks are neither. They are a standing advertisement that the United States are insolvent. They are depreciated Government lies."

IF anybody has doubts as to the truth of the old adage that "a man who is good at excuses is generally good at nothing else," the adroitness with which Chief-Justice Chase always presents a plausible reason for not presiding at the trial of Mr. Jefferson Davis is admirably calculated to dispel them.

A BILL before the Tennessee Legislature, to "Encourage and protect Loyalty," provides that it shall hereafter be an offence for any person or family to have a picture of Jeff. Davis or General R. E. Lee in their possession.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

DEC. 13.—The President sent to the Senate yesterday a message giving his reasons for the suspension of the Hon. E. M. Stanton, as Secretary of War, on the 12th of August last. A copy of the message cannot be procured for publication, nor was it read in open Senate, but the following, it is believed, are the essential points of the document. It will be recollected that the President from considerations of a high character, requested Secretary Stanton to resign his office, and that Mr. Stanton, in reply, quoting the phrase of the President, said that considerations of a high character alone had introduced him to continue at the head of the Department and constrained him not to resign the office of Secretary of War before the next meeting of Congress. This, the President says, was not merely a declination of compliance with the request for his resignation, but was a defiance. Whatever propriety there might be in the expressions of opinions to others, one thing was certain, it was official misconduct, to say the least of it, to parade them before his superior officer, and showed a want of proper dignity and respect for the President. In addition to the above recited ground of the Secretary why he did not resign he denied the President's right to remove him, but the President says that under Mr. Stanton's sense of duty, he could not refer to the law creating the War Department, for that confers on the President the right to remove the heads of the departments. The only other law under which Mr. Stanton could plead extenuation of his conduct, was that in relation to the tenure-of-office. Nothing in that law compelled him to remain in office. He was free at any time to resign it. The tenure-of-office bill did not pass without notice. Every member of Cabinet was consulted upon the subject, and particularly the Attorney-General and Mr. Stanton, the latter having formerly held the office. Mr. Stanton's condemnation of the law, the President says, was most elaborate and emphatic. Some reference is made to the circumstances under which the President retained his predecessor's Cabinet officers, and di gs Mr. Stanton, and he remarks as to the proposed mode of reconstructing the southern states, all the members were in perfect accord with himself. The President after setting forth at length its view of the case, assigns a special ground for the suspension of Mr. Stanton. It will be recollected that during the summer of 1866 General Baird telegraph ed from New Orleans to the Secretary of War, that a convention was about to assemble, and that the Governor and the city authorities, thinking it was an unlawful assembly, would break it up. The General asked the Secretary of War for instructions, and to telegraph him at once. Mr. Stanton did not, however, give General Baird the desired orders, nor did he communicate the fact of the reception of the dispatch to the President, who knew nothing of its existence until ten days after it came into Mr. Stanton's hands, and not until after the fact had occurred. The President, therefore, takes the ground that Mr. Stanton was responsible for delinquency, and that if he, the President, had known that General Baird had sought advice, the riot might have been prevented. The President holds that, so far as the public interests are concerned, there is no cause to regret the removal of Mr. Stanton, for the present Secretary of War *ad interim* has, by his measures of economy, saved a million of dollars to the government.

In the house Mr. Maynard offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of selecting diplomatic and consular representatives to Hayti, Liberia and other parts of Africa, from colored American citizens. Mr. Chanler moved to lay the resolution on the table, but the House refused—yeas 63, nays 77. The resolution was then withdrawn.

DEC. 14.—In the Senate yesterday, the Committee on Territories reported a bill relative to affairs in Utah. Among other things it provides that marriages shall only be solemnized by regularly elected and qualified law officers or regularly ordained ministers of the Gospel. Polygamy is positively prohibited, and marriages within certain degrees of consanguinity are declared incestuous and void, and persons entering into such marriages to be liable to severe penalties. The bill exempting cotton from taxes was called up, and after a brief debate its further consideration postponed until Monday. The House bill giving to the families of deceased soldiers the bounties to which such soldiers were entitled at the time of their death was passed. The House resolution providing for an adjournment of both Houses from the 20th inst. to Jan. 6, was passed after some debate.

In the House, yesterday, a petition from the Society of Friends was presented praying for peace with the Indians and for the passage of just laws for their protection. Several bills and resolutions were presented and referred, after which the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Debate upon the late impeachment project occupied the time until 4 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

DEC. 17th—A bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday to reorganize the Department of State. A bill providing for the reorganization of the Foreign Service was introduced and referred. The Senate took up the bill to repeal the tax on cotton grown after 1867. A lengthy debate followed, but without taking definite action the Senate adjourned.

In the House a resolution reciting that the President had, in his recent message, recommended the repeal of the Reconstruction acts, and declaring that the House would never take a retrograde step from its position in regard to equal rights, was passed by a strictly party vote—yeas 111, nays 32.

Mr. Butler asked to have the rules suspended to enable him to introduce a bill providing that all Government indebtedness shall be paid—where payment in gold was distinctly specified, the payment to be made accordingly; but in all cases where gold is not mentioned the debt to be paid in lawful money. The House refused by a vote yeas 55, nays 83, to suspend the rules.

A proposition was agreed to increasing by 20 per cent. the salaries of all employees in the service of the Government who are now receiving less than $2,000 per year, the increase to take effect from the 30th of last June, and to continue for one year. The bill was then on motion laid on the table, but subsequently it was taken up, the amendment increasing salaries stricken out, and a bill passed. The House, after having refused to consider a resolution looking to the reduction of the pay of its members, adjourned.

DEC. 18—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Sherman reported from the Finance Committee a bill for the funding of the national debt and the conversion of United States notes. A resolution calling for information as to the aggregate cost to the United States, since June 9, 1865, of the freedmen, with the cost of the Freedmen's Bureau and of the measures for reconstruction was laid over. A discussion then occurred upon the pending bill for the repeal of the cotton tax.

In the House, Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, asked unanimous consent to report from the Reconstruction Committee a bill relating to the reconstruction of Southern territory. The bill was read for information. The first section modifies the Reconstruction act, so that a simple majority of votes cast for or against the constitution may affirm or reject such constitution. A debate ensued upon a resolution of Mr. Thomas, from the Judiciary Committee, authorizing the Committee to continue the inquiry concerning public affairs in Maryland, with all the powers and authority given to the Committee on that subject by the orders and resolutions adopted by the House.

THE Yelverton divorce case paper weighs nearly a ton.

IMPORTANT TO SKATERS.—The Reading *Dispatch* says, in view of the approach of the skating season, the following may save our friends who indulge in the recreation of skating, no small amount of discomfort. "Before starting on the ice, bathe your feet in cold water, dry them perfectly and give them a good rubbing with a crash towel, put on a pair of woolen or heavy cotton stockings and your feet will remain comfortably warm for three or four hours in the coldest weather.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF GENERAL POPE.—It is currently reported that the President will shortly relieve General Pope of the commaad of the Third Military District, and assign General George G. Meade to that position. General Meade is now in the city, and has recently had several interviews with the President. Pope's administration of affairs has given great dissatisfaction, and his removal seems to be determined upon by the Executive.

THE Democracy of Ohio are to meet in State Convention on the 8th of January, to select candidates for State officers and appoint delegates to the National Convention, to make a Presidential nominee.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 25
Rye " "	1 25
Corn " "	1 10
Flour per barrel	14 00
Cloverseed	6 00
Flaxseed	2 00
Butter	40
Eggs	28
Tallow	11
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	9
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	16 00
LUMBER.	
Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " " (one inch)	18 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Shiling " " "	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, December 19 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7.00@ 8.00
Northwestern extra	8.50@ 9.00
Northwestern family	10.00@11.00
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7.00@ 8.00
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8.50@10.00
Pennsylvania and Western family	11.00@12.50
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13.00@14.00
Rye flour	7.50@ 8.25
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ⅌ bus	$2.40@2.45
Southern " "	$2.00@2.35
California " "	$2.35
White "	$3.15@3.20
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ⅌ bus	$1.40@1.42
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.34@1.35
White, "	$1.32@1.34
OATS ⅌ bus	66@67c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl	$22.50
Mess Beef, "	$20.00
Dressed Hogs, ⅌ ℔	8½@9c
Smoked Hams "	15@16c
Shoulders ⅌ ℔	10½@11c
Lard, ⅌ ℔	15@15½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ⅌ bus	$7.50@8.00
Timothyseed ⅌ bus	$2.65
Flaxseed	$2.40@2.45
CATTLE—Best Cattle ⅌ ℔	9@9½c
Cows, a head	$40@55
SHEEP—⅌ ℔	6@6½c
HOGS—⅌ 100 ℔	$9.75@10.25

MARRIED.

WITCHY—BUTIS—At the residence of the bride on the 13th inst., by Allen Mann, Esq., John Witchy, of Roaring Brook, to Mrs. Christiana Butts, of Beaver Valley.

HERMAN—POTT—On the 8th ult at the Lutheran Parsonage, in Berwick, by Rev. W. B. Fox, Mr. Silas Herman and Miss Mary Potts both of Centre township, Col. Co. Pa.

ARNER—WELSH.—On the 5th inst. at the same place, by the same, Mr. Hiram Arner, of Newpeck, and Miss Sallie E. Welsh, of Sugarloaf township, Luzerne County, Pa.

DELONG—ROOD On the 23d of November, by Rev. M. P. Crosthwaite, John S. DeLong to Miss Lavina Rood, all of Luzerne county.

MOSS—DAVENPORT On the 15th of December, by Rev. M. P. Crosthwaite, Dyer C. Moss, of Benton township, to Mrs. Martha Davenport, of Fiymouth.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

On Tuesday, December 10th, 1867, on the road between Bloomsburg and Orangeville, a Time Book, stamped on the back with the name, bound in black, containing some accounts, and two notes amounting to $180. FIVE DOLLARS Reward is offered for the safe return of the book and its contents. JACOB SNYDER.

Dec20,67-3t* Orangeville, Penn'a.

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

The undersigned, desiring to retire from business, would inform the public that they will dispose, at private sale of their entire stock of goods, consisting mainly of hardware, and also the lumber yard attached to their Store. The stock has been well selected, and will speak for itself. Reference to the wants of the community, and the stand is an old and well established one.

The property in which the store is, can be bought or leased. Apply to or address,

KNITTLE & GABLE,
Dec20,67-6t Centralia, Columbi County, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Columbia County, ss.: In the Orphans' Court of said County; In the matter of the estate of Daniel Hoskins, deceased, on motion of Mr. Clark, E. H. Little is appointed auditor to make distribution. By the Court; from the record, December 6, 1867. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on the 27th day of January, A.D. 1868, at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time and place all parties interested can attend. E. H. LITTLE,
Dec20,67. Auditor.

MERIDEN CUTLERY COMPANY

Manufacturers of superior Table Cutlery, of Pearl, Ivory, Horn, Bone, Ebony and Ocean Handles. Also, exclusive agents for the celebrated

PATENT HARD RUBBER HANDLE,

which is the most durable handle ever known.
It is much less expensive than Ivory.
It always retains its polish when in use.
It is warranted not to become loose in the handle.
It is not affected by hot water.
For sale by all the principal dealers in Cutlery throughout the United States, and by the

MERIDEN CUTLERY CO.,
Dec20,67-1m New York.

WITH THE CAT GUT CUSHION
[Patented December 13th, 1866.]

And acknowledged by eminent players to be the best in use. Send for descriptive circular.

KAVANAGH & DECKER,
Corner Canal and Centre sts., N. Y.
Dec20,67-5m

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, Pa., on SATURDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Levi Wrights, guardian of the persons and estates of Benville K. Folk and Sarah Elizabeth Folk, minor children of Benville Folk, late of Hemlock Township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage, house and lot, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by land which leads through Buckhorn, on the east by a lot of William Leidy, in Buckhorn, on the South by land of John Appleman, and on the west by lot of Jacob Herrid containing about one half acre, more or less, whereon is erected a two-story frame dwelling house.

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

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, Dec. 20, 1867.

Terms of sale will be published on day of sale.

LEVI WRIGHTS, Guardian.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, Pa., on SATURDAY, the 18th day of JANUARY next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, John Michael, administrator of Jacob Keller, late of Beaver Township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain farm or messuage, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north and east by lands lately of Henry Hosler, on the south by land of Charles Michael, on the west by lands of Daniel Singley and Daniel Heringer, containing about SIXTY ACRES, more or less, with the appurtenances.

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

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, Dec. 20, 1867.

TERMS OF SALE.—An amount sufficient to pay the costs at the striking down of the property. An amount sufficient to pay all mortgage or judgment liens on said property at confirmation absolute; two-thirds of the balance in one year; and the remaining one third of said balance at the death of the widow. The last two payments with their interest payable annually from confirmation nisi to be secured by bonds and mortgage on the premises. JOHN MICHAEL,
Administrator.

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EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES.

From the late President of the United States, John Quincy Adams.—"Of all the periodicals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and this country, "The Living Age" has appeared to me the most useful.

"From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, May 1867.—"Were I, in view of all the competitors now in the field, to choose, I should unhesitatingly choose "The Living Age." There is not, in my library I know of, so much instructive and entertaining reading in the same number of volumes."

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From the New York Independent.—"No one can read, from week to week, the selections brought before him in the "Living Age," without becoming conscious of a quickening of his own faculties, and an enlargement of his mental horizon. Few private libraries, of course, can be spared the back volumes, sets of which are limited and costly. But public libraries in towns and villages ought, if possible, to be furnished with such a means of good reading; and individuals may begin as subscribers for the new series, and thus keep pace in future with the age in which they live."

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HANOVER, Pa., Feb. 16, 1859.

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NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice: That on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Peter S. Harman, of Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Exchange Hotel, in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, before Edward Overton, jr., Register, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock p. m.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.
Dec. 6'67-4t. By E. B. COOLBAUGH, Deputy.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice; that on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Josiah B. Dodson, of the Borough of Berwick in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Exchange Hotel, in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, before Edward Overton, jr., Register, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock p. m.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.
Dec. 6'67-4t. By E. B. COOLBAUGH, Deputy.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA. Estate of Joseph Paxton, late of Catawissa township, deceased. The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to report distribution of the balance in the hands of George Hughes, John Sharpless and Lloyd Paxton, Administrators of Joseph Paxton, deceased, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, at his office, in Bloomsburg, in said county, on Thursday, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day. All the parties interested are requested to attend on that day or be forever debarred from coming in for a part or share of said fund.

C. R. BROBSKWAY, Auditor.
Bloomsburg, Dec. 6, 1867—4t.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY. In the