The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1868.

☞ 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.

The April Elections.

By reference to the despatches in another column, it will be seen that the Democracy have not only maintained their ascendancy in Connecticut, but have nearly doubled their majority; while in Michigan, a state which ordinarily is two thirds Republican, the Radicals have been beaten on the question of negro suffrage by over 10,000 majority. In Cincinatti and other localities the Democrats have made wonderful gains, showing that the tide which set in last year grows fuller and deeper as it advances.

The Connecticut election is a sore disappointment to the Radicals, who counted confidently on carrying the state, and in order to succeed expended thousands of dollars, besides importing Gen's. Sickles, Pleasanton, Cochrane, Ex. Gov. Curtin, and hosts of other itinerant orators.

The battle was fought on national issues, and the Radicals made prominent use of Grant's name. The result shews that it has not strengthened them there, any more than it did in New Hampshire, and other localities.

It is now time the Democrats of Pennsylvania were up and doing. An organization should at once be effected in every election district in the State,—reading matter should be supplied to all conservative or doubtful voters, and with proper effort, and a judicious nomination at New York, such as Hancock and Doolittle, we would not only sweep Pennsylvania with 50,000 majority, but would not leave a "grease spot" of Radicalism left to curse the land. If we are only true to ourselves the reign of tyranny and usurpation *must* cease. The people are with us, and unless the bloated despots who now wield a little brief authority, heed their voice, they will be hurled from power in the same manner that Cromwell dispersed the Rump Parliament. "The Union must and shall be preserved," and woe to the men or party who attempt to hinder it.

State Debt.

When Mr. Buckalew was in the State Senate, he drew, and the Legislature submitted to the people, and they adopted several amendments to the State Constitution. Among them was one to provide a "Sinking Fund," for the gradual payment of the State debt. It designated in part, the sources from which the said Fund should be derived, and authorized the Legislature to set apart other revenues, directed the minimum amount to be raised annually, authorized the increase of the Fund, and prohibited the Legislature from applying any portion otherwise than in payment of the public debt, "unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection," "until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars."

This was in 1857. In 1858, Mr. Buckalew introduced the act provided for by the Constitution, designating specifically the sources of income to be set apart, and providing that, the Governor should, by proclamation, state the fact and amount of the debt annually extinguished. Over this Democratic measure, the Radicals have for some years been making a great show of paying the public debt—a thing they cannot avoid under the law, and the Constitution.

Last winter, however, the plunder being less than the voracity of the plunderers, a bill was introduced by a leading radical Senator, providing for the withdrawl from the "Sinking Fund," of certain specified revenues. Senator Wallace and his colleagues succeeded in defeating the scheme. But the spirit of public plunder is still rife, and the same project is again under discussion.

It is claimed that by the fourth section of the act of 1858, an "increase or modification of the fund hereby created may be made," and therefore the proposed bill is justified.

The construction is clearly incorrect. No decrease is authorized by the words or terms, or by implication, in the fourth section; and if we turn to the sixth, the meaning is made plainer, for it is there enacted, that "at no time and in no manner shall any portion of the fund hereby created, be otherwise applied, except as herein provided, under a penalty of one thousand dollars."

It is plain therefore, that the Legislature of 1858 did not mean, by the word "modification," in the fourth section, to allow certain incomes, set apart by the act, to be withdrawn from the "Sinking Fund," and thus override the very express provision of the Sixth Section: But that becomes still more manifest, when we refer the word "modification" to the Constitutional provision, that the said fund thereby authorized to be created should not "be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars."

Then a "modification" may be made, if it shall not reduce the Fund to be applied to the principal, after the payment of the accruing interest, to a sum less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually. Now the debt is not below "five millions of dollars," and no "modification" is legal or constitutional. The Democrats when in power, fortunately withdrew from the reach of prospective cormorants, income sufficient, eventually, to pay off the State debt, unless against law and right and justice, the Radicals steal the appropriated funds.

Gen. Meade has declared Judge Irwin ineligible for the office of Governor of Georgia, and he has withdrawn from the canvass. Gen. Gordon was recommended for the position by a majority of the Central Democratic Executive Committee, and Gen. Meade declares Gen. Gordon eligible.—*Exchange.*

Impeachment.

On the second day the attendance was considerably smaller. As soon as the Court was opened, Mr. Wilson continued by offering a documentary testimony the resolution of the Senate passed last winter, non-concurring in the suspension of Mr. Stanton from office. He then offered the message of the President to the Senate, on the 21st of February last, announcing the removal of Mr. Stanton from the office of the Secretary of War, and also the resolution of the Senate of the same date, declaring that the President had no power to make such removal. He next offered a certified copy of the commission of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, issued by Mr. Lincoln, in January, 1862. Mr. Wilson stated that *this was the only commission under which Mr. Stanton claims to hold the office of Secretary of War.* These documents were admitted in evidence without any objection by counsel for the defense.

The offer of Stanton's commission in evidence is a blunder on the part of the Managers, for it shows clearly that he does not come within the protection of the "Tenure of Office Bill." The Impeachers called as their first witness Wm. J. M'Donald, to prove the service of resolutions on the President relative to Stanton's removal. J. W. Jones was called to prove service of copy of Senate proceedings on Gen. Thomas. J. E. Creecy proved that late commissions conformed to the provisions of the "Tenure of Office" act. Burt Van Horn swore to what passed at the War Department when Thomas went to take possession. Mr. Stanberry smashed him up on a cross examination. Gen. Morehead was examined on the same matter. Walter A. Burleigh was called to corroborate. To a certain question put by Butler, who conducts the case for the Managers, Mr. Stanbery objected. The Chief Justice overruled the objection and admitted the testimony.

Mr. Drake of Missouri objected to the Chief Justice making any decision on the point, and claimed that the Senate alone had the right to decide questions of law and evidence. It was debated bitterly by the radicals. Finally Wilson moved to retire for consultation. The yeas and nays were a tie, twenty-five Senators voting in the affirmative and twenty-five in the negative. The Chief-Justice announced the result and said: "The Chief-Justice votes in the affirmative; the Court will retire."

The secret session was stormy, but in the end the Chief Justice was sustained, though Sumner, Howard, Drake, and Conkling opposed it savagely. Upon that announcement being made, the Managers retired for consultation, and the Court adjourned.

On the third day the attendance was not large. Sumner offered a resolution denying the right of the Chief Justice to vote on the question of retiring, yesterday. The resolution was rejected by a vote of 21 to 27. Burleigh was put upon the stand. A question by Butler was objected to by Mr. Evarts, was argued and objection sustained by the Chief Justice, appealed to the Senate and admitted by them by a vote of 28 to 22. The answer gave no new facts. Mr. Wilkeson was called as to conversations with Gen. Thomas, and was followed to same thing by Geo. W. Karshner. He was followed by T. W. Ferry, M. C., from Michigan to the same and with Emory. Gen. Emory was examined as to what the President ordered or told him. Nothing important was elicited. G. W. Wallace was sworn as to conversation with the President as to the disposition of troops in the District. W. S. Chandler was examined by Butler as to the process for getting money out of the Treasury. [He got it in New Orleans by stealing.] Charles A. Tinker was sworn as to telegraphic despatches to Alabama. [During the session Stevens fell from his chair, was picked up, not much hurt.] Butler offered the President's message on Constitutional amendment. Then called Tinker about 18 August speech; also Sheridan, Clephane, Smith, and Col. Moore, President's Private Secretary. As to the Cleveland speech Messrs Hudson, M'Ewen, and Stark, were examined and all three reports put in, by a vote of the Senate, against the opinion of the Chief Justice, ports, though no two of them agreed.

Saturday April 4th.—Court opened as usual. Very few people were in attendance, and besides the managers, not a dozen members of the house. Indeed when the house met Mr. Garfield inquired of the Speaker "whether there was a quorum of members in the city? The Speaker said there was not." So that instead of attending in a body upon the "High Old Court" the members have gone home, or somewhere else, and Ben Butler and Bingham and Thad Stevens run the Court. And most certainly more disgraceful exhibition of Quarter Sessions Pettifogging was never shown than the conduct of the managers in this trial.

L. L. Wallridge was examined about the President's St. Louis speech. Mr. Dean was called to the same matter. Mr. Chew, clerk in the State Department was then called, as to form of Commissions issued, and the process gone through. List of removals and appointments made by the former Presidents, during the session of the Senate put in. Also vol. 9, works of John Adams as to the removal of Timothy Pickering. Mr. Creasy was recalled to prove handwriting of the President, and a letter to Mr. M'Cullough was put in. Senate Journal was then offered. Then executive messages to the Senate were given.

Mr. Butler then stated that the case on the part of the prosecution was closed, except they might offer some evidence cumulative, on certain points.

On motion of the President's Counsel, the Court adjourned until Thursday, April 9th., which was carried by a vote of 37 to 10.

It is with a feeling of State pride, entirely unmixed with anything like partizanship, that we are led to make honorable mention of Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, United States Senator from Pennsylvania. We regard him as one of the ablest men of that body. His speeches are characterized by clearness of logic, sound reasoning, forcible argument, and loftiness and purity of rhetoric. Although an uncompromising Democrat, he never fails to command the attention and respect of Republican members, for he never so far forgets himself in the heat of debate, as to indulge in intemperate and ill timed remarks. It would be well for the country if both the great political parties would always select such men as their representatives in the councils of the nation.—*Bradford Argus.*

The Buckshot War.

NUMBER 4.

On the 9th day of December, five days after the organization of both branches of the Legislature, as stated in our last paper, Maj. Gen. Patterson arrived in Harrisburg, in obedience to a requisition from Gov. Ritner, with "the volunteers of the 1st division, Pennsylvania militia." No disturbance of any kind had occured from the 5th to the 9th, every thing was quiet and orderly. Nobody was misbehaving but Stevens and his Rumpers who were skulking about the corners and alleys.

On the very next morning after his arrival, Gen. Patterson reported to Gov. Ritner that every thing was quiet, and requested permission to send at least a portion of the troops home, the Gov. refused; and the General, the same day, averring that his force was unnecessarily large, reiterated the request to be allowed to send a portion home. On the 12th the Gen. requests permission to return all the troops to Philadelphia, to be dismissed: stating that there is no reason for keeping them at Harrisburg; but it was not until the 15th that he received the desired permission.

Thus ended the Buckshot War; bloodless, because of the fixed determination of the people to have what they had fairly earned at the ballot box, in spite of engineers from the Gettysburg tape worm and "bullies from the Wisconisco feeder," armed and equipped at the State arsenal, by command of Stevens, Ritner and Burrowes.

The amended Constitution was declared adopted, David R. Porter was inaugurated Governor. The whole programme of the radical revolutionists utterly failed. Thaddeus Stevens went home to plot new treasons to his adopted State, and the other actors returned to the shades of private life, receiving and meriting the contempt of all faithful people.

The actors in those exciting scenes are coming to be old men. They will all soon be the property of history. Porter is dead—Ritner is dead—Penrose is dead—Fenn is dead—Shunk is dead—Stevens is dying—Burrowes is editing the School Journal—Hopkins is a State Senator—and William B. Reed is amusing his leisure, by defending his grandfather from the slanders of Geo. Bancroft. Gen. Patterson and General Pleasanton are still in the field, with their reputations untarnished by the Buckshot-War.

It might be interesting to examine somewhat more in detail, the testimony given on the investigation of the subject, by Mr. Reed, Gen. Miller, John Montelius, Judge Houston and many others who were examined before the committee; but these papers have already grown in number far beyond our original intention, and lest we should grow tedious we forbear. Would that our people had heeded the lesson then taught us a lesson of unity and harmony ing as a party, and of a determination to assert and defend the right, as men.

Can we not yet make the application. Though much is lost, all is not lost. Let us therefore up, and save what we can from the wreck. The campaign now opening is a brilliant opportunity to retrieve our fallen fortunes, and to wrest from the hands of radical destructionists, the power still further to destroy our dearly bought, but alas! too little cherished liberties.

Bill to Provide for the Survivors of the War of 1812.

The following bill has been signed by the Governor:

An act to provide for the Payment of Gratuities and Annuities to the Soldiers of the War of 1812 and their Widows.

Section 1. *Be it enacted etc.*, That the act entitled an act to provide for the payment of gratuities and annuities to the soldiers of the War of 1812 and their widows, approved the 13th day of March, A. D. 1866, be, and the same is hereby revived, with the following proviso and amendment:

Provided, That the affidavit required in the said act shall be made before the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the applicant shall reside at the same time of making his or her application, which affidavit shall be attested by the Prothonotary or Clerk of the Court, with the seal of the court attached, or in the event of the applicant being too sick or infirm to make application to such court, the affidavit aforesaid may be made before an alderman or justice of the peace, which affidavit shall be supported by two respectable citizens, under oath or affirmation, stating such sickness or infirmity, *And provided*, That the term "necessitous circumstances" in the said section shall be construed to mean not to be possessed of real or personal estate of the value of five hundred dollars. *And provided further*, That the gratuity mentioned in the said act shall not be paid to any person who shall have received a gratuity under the said act. *And provided*, Also that said gratuity and annuity shall cease so soon as provision shall be made by Congress for said soldiers and their widows, and thereafter no pensions shall be paid under this act. *And provided further*, That every application for either a gratuity or annuity under the provisions of this act shall be attested annually by an affidavit as aforesaid. *And provided further*, That the application of any person under the provisions of this act shall be indorsed as meritorious by one of the Judges of the court before which the affidavit required by this act shall be made. *And provided further*, That no pensions or gratuities shall be paid on any application heretofore made under the act of March 29, 1866, and persons claiming the benefit of this act shall make their applications anew. *Provided further*, That any person who is in receipt of a pension or gratuity in pursuance of any special act of Assembly shall not be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act, and that no fee shall be recovered for the collection of any annuity after the first payment made by the State Treasurer as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. That any attorney, agent, or other person prosecuting any claim under this act, who shall demand or receive any greater sum than five dollars, as a fee for prosecuting any claim under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county where he may reside, shall pay a fine of not more than fifty dollars or may be imprisoned not exceeding one month.

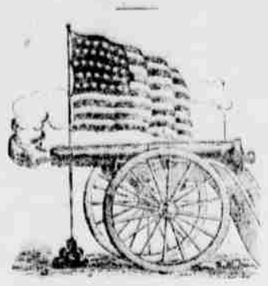
Sec. 3. That any soldier of the said war who may not have served the full term of two months, but who was in actual engagement with the enemy, or the widow of such soldier, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act.

Sec. 4. That this act shall take effect from the first day of January, 1868.

Sec. 5. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

All doubts of the safety of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, are now dispelled. Sir Roderick Murchison to-day received a letter from the distinguished traveller, which came by the way of Zanzibar. Dr. Livingston writes that he is in good health, that his journey of exploration has been successful, and that he will soon return to England.

HIP! HIP!! HURRAH!!!



Opening of the Presidential Campaign!

CONNECTICUT'S ANSWER TO IMPEACHMENT!

Defeat of the Negro Suffrage Constitution in Michigan.

THUNDER HEARD

ALL AROUND THE CIRCLE!!

Connecticut.

Hartford, April 6.—136 towns give English 1,735 majority. Forty towns to hear from gave English 208 majority last year. The Senate will stand—Radicals, 12; Democrats, 9.

The First District is yet in doubt. The Radical majority in the House will be about 20.

Hartford, April 7.—Complete returns from every town in the state, received at the *Courant* office, gives English 1,671 majority. Last year it was 971.

Hartford, Ct., April 8.—Corrected returns make English's majority 1,735. The total vote is 99,323.

Kansas.

Atchison, April 6.—The city election to-day resulted in the choice of a Democratic Mayor by a majority of 21. The Radicals elect a majority of the Councilmen and School Board; also, constable.

Lawrence, April 6.—The Radical ticket was elected to-day although the Democrats polled a large vote. This is the only time in the history of the city that the Democrats have had a ticket in the field.

Leavenworth, Kansas, April 7.—The vote at the municipal election to-day is not yet counted, but it is conceded, that Morehead, Democrat, is elected over Anthony, Radical, by from 400 to 600.

Iowa.

Keokuk, April 6.—At the municipal election to-day the Democrats were successful. It went Republican last year.

Michigan.

Detroit—Midnight.—Returns from one hundred towns give 10,653 against the Constitution. The vote on prohibition will be quite close; it is impossible to tell to-night what the result will be. The municipal elections throughout the State show no special change from last year.

Ohio.

Columbus, April 6.—The Democrats have carried the city by about 1,000 majority, a gain of 500 over last year. Murphy is elected Marshal, and six out of nine Councilmen are Democratic. Joseph Olds is elected Judge of the Common Pleas.

Cincinnati, 11:30 P. M.—Nearly complete returns from the wards indicated that the Democrats have elected their entire ticket with the exception of the Clerk of the Pollece Court and the Digecior of the City Infirmary. Last year the Radical majority was 5,000. The Council will be Radical by a small majority.

Toledo, April 6.—The Radical majority on the city ticket is 273, a loss since October of 116. City Councils will stand ten Radicals and six Democrats.

Sandusky, April 7.—At the municipal election yesterday the entire Democratic ticket was elected by an average majority of 200.

Missouri.

St Louis, April 7.—Incomplete returns of the city election to-day indicate the following result:

Of nine School directors the Democrats elected five. Of twelve Aldermen the Democrats elected six, the Radicals five, and one was tied. On the general ticket for Street Railroad Commissioner, the Democrats elected their candidate by from 200 to 300 majority.

St. Louis, Mo., April 8.—The entire Democratic ticket was elected here yesterday. Eight out of ten of the councilmen are Democrats.

Indiana.

Evansville, April 7.—The city election yesterday resulted in the choice of the Democratic Mayor, a majority of the Common Council, and all the city ticket except Clerk. The city for several years past has gone Radical. The contest was exciting, but mainly on local issues.

Wisconsin.

Milwaukee, April 7.—Returns received up to 11 o'clock indicate the elections of L. S. Dixon, Radical, for Chief Justice, and Byron Payne, Associate Justice by 3,000 to 4,000 majority. The Radical majority last year was 1,761.

Milwaukee City has gone Democratic by 2,500 majority, a gain of 1,000 for the Democrats.

Theodore Rudolf, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of La Crosse by 100 majority.

Milwaukee, April 8.—O'Niel, Democrat, is elected Mayor by 2,200 majority. The republicans lose three aldermen and five councilmen, and elect but one member of the common council out of 27.

Pay as You Go.—The present financial pressure which we are about emerging from has been no doubt a severe lesson to those persons who have heretofore unheeded this well tried maxim. What a terrible thing it must be to a man continually "over head and heels" in debt, as the saying is. It is far better, and in fact necessary for a successful business career, to conduct all business dealings upon a cash basis, both in buying and selling. If young business men, and old ones, too, would only learn the importance of dealing upon the cash system there would be less failures to record during the period of a stagnated trade.

The Reduction of the Army.

Under Mr. Buckalew's amendment, proposed in the Senate, the Army of the United States would be reduced from 56,000 to 50,000 men. Several Republican members of the Senate voted for his amendment, but party discipline withheld the great body of them from doing so, and secured its defeat—we hope not finally.

By this proposition there would be an annual saving of expense to the Government of thirty millions of dollars or more; *or about one dollar for every human being in the United States* upon an equal division of the amount. From the debate upon this subject in the *Globe* it is very plain that no good reason can be assigned why the Army should not be largely reduced and the burdens upon the people very greatly lightened.

Blundering Gen. Schenck has "lost confidence in a majority of the Supreme Court of the United States." That is more than the Supreme Court can say for Gen. Schenck. They never had confidence in him.

POLITICAL.

CALL FOR THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1868.

The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day at Washington, D.C., voted to hold the next Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States on the 4th day of July, 1868, at the City of New York.

The basis of representation fixed for the last National Democratic Convention, to decide the number of Senators and Representatives in each State is invited to be held on the same day.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL:
CHARLES R. BOYLE,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL:
GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Market Reports.

Wheat per bushel $2 75
Rye 1 75
Corn 1 25
Oats 75
Flour per barrel 9 00
Clover seed 9 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, April 9, 1868.

Flour—Pennsylvania Super, $5 00@5 25
Pennsylvania Extra Family, 6 00@6 50
Ohio Extra Family, 6 50@7 00
Wheat—Pennsylvania Red, 2 45@2 50
Amber, 2 50@2 55
Corn—Yellow, 1 15@1 16
Mixed, 1 14@1 15
Oats, 75@76
Rye—Pennsylvania, 1 70@1 75
Cattle—Beef Cattle, 8@9
Hogs, 10@10½
Sheep, 6@7

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, one of the Supervisors of Scott Township, would notify the public that he has purchased Hiram Ikeler's interest in the Scott Township Bridge, and from and after this date will be responsible for no debts contracted by said company, unless he shall himself contract the same.

April 10, 1868.* M. ENT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Deibler, late of Scott township Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Joslin K. Gearhart, of Bloomsburg. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make known the same, and those indebted to make payment.

JOHN K. GEARY,
April 10, '68. Administrator.

CATAWISSA BRIDGE CO.,

The President and Managers of the Catawissa Bridge Co. this day declared a dividend on their Capital stock of per cent., free of State tax, payable to the stockholder, or the legal representatives, on and after the 15th inst.

JOHN SHARPLESS, Treasurer.
Catawissa, April 6, 1868.

CATAWISSA BRIDGE CO.,

On Monday, May 4, 1868, an election will be held at the office of said Company, for officers of Catawissa Bridge Co., for the ensuing year.

JOHN SHARPLESS, Secretary.
April 10, '68-3t.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

Notice is hereby given to the Collectors of State and County Taxes in the county of Columbia, that I have placed in my hands for collection the State, County and Militia duplicates for the year 1868, and that I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving the same, to wit:

[illegible]

JOHN B. LAWYER, Sheriff.
April 10, '68.

LATELY OPENED.

[illegible]

A. HARTMAN.
April 10, '68.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, Assessor of the 16th District of Pennsylvania, will hold courts of Appeal for the correction of errors in assessments of the United States Internal Revenue Taxes, at the following places, to wit:

[illegible]

All persons desiring to be relieved from errors in assessments, are required to appear at one of the above appointments, and make proof of the same, as they will be required to do at the time of the Assessor of the District, and make due notice thereof.

ROBERT L. CLARK,
Assessor 16th Dist. of Pa.

Ansbach's Office,
Bloomsburg, Pa., April 1, 1868.

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April 10, '68.

LATELY OPENED.

[illegible]

A. HARTMAN.
April 10, '68.

OLD FRIENDS & NEW FRIENDS,

THIS WAY!!

A. Hartman's new Store Rooms on Main St., below Market.

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
&c., &c., &c.,

Also, a new and good supply of STOVES AND TINWARE. Having secured a well-known and superior workman, is prepared to make new work, and repairing to order.

SPOUTING MADE TO ORDER.

All in change for cash or trade as the cheapest. Call and see. First store on west end of South Main St.

A. HARTMAN.
April 10, '68.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING

In the Post Office, Bloomsburg, April 1st 1868.

Anderson, S. P.
Bowman Wm
Brown Jas
Bierman Jas
Cooper Geo
Dietrich James
Dietrich Benjamin 2
Dodson Angus
Dyer Caleb
Dyer Jr.
Dent Malcah
Dyer Wm J
Dale John
Evans Robert
Evans John
Fox Jacob
Fox John
Fisher Wilbert
Fry Wm H
Gordon Catherine
Grothaart E.
Grothaart Jas H
Gray John
Gardner Chas
Howard H
Hess Peregrine
Hartman H G
Hartman H G
Hartman W D 2
Hollis W H
Hendricks Laura Ann
Jones W G
Kline Lizzie
Lyncard James
Lindenmuth Wm
Moore Richard
Miller George W
Miller Henry A
Morgan John
Mertz Emma
Nevin T J
Oliver R R
Pearson Thomas
Peterson Wm G
Philips Ale
Rodgers Cassius
Reynolds Cyrus R
Rhodes W W
Richard Simon
Rosser Martin A
Shultz
Sweitzer C
Schroder M C
Swires Wellington
Smith Silas
Sykes H T
Shultz E
Tustin Levi G 2
Thomas Abishai
Thomas James W 2
Tacy W
Vanhorn James
Vivian James 2
Whitenight Frank
Wagner Jennie
Wolf S B
Welch Rebecca C
Weliver T J
Weaver Wm
Yeasie Seth H
Zener George

JOHN E. PURSEL,
P. M.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 4th day of May, at one o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, viz:

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county, containing one hundred acres more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Hess, Jr., Benjamin Hess, and on the west by Lydia C. Hess, and the Susquehanna river, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Jacob Hess, Sr., by Joseph Hess, and the said Jacob Hess, Sr., and Mary, his wife, by their deed bearing date the 1st day of April, A. D. 1847, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in Columbia county, in deed book No. 3, page 37, &c., to which reference is had for a more particular description.

ALSO:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Bloomsdale, in the township of Mifflin, county and commonwealth aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the north side of Railroad street [illegible] thence along the line of property of Wm. Hess, [illegible] thence along the line of property of Wm. Hess, [illegible] thence along the line of property of Wm. Hess,