

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 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 other contemporary, and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Adjournment of the Legislature. This long hoped for event took place on last Monday, having consumed about one hundred days in time, though actually in session about fifty days. An immense number of bills were presented and acted on, although about four fifths of them were of a private or local nature.

The Senator and Representative from this district have performed their duty faithfully, honestly and with satisfaction to their constituents. Captain Chalfant retires at the end of his second term with a reputation at home and abroad as one of the ablest of our legislators, and most incorruptible of men.

THE OPENING OF MARKET ST.—We understand that an effort is being made to have the Bloomsburg papers stopped because they did not notify the people of the County that this project was on the tapis. The facts in the case are as follows. At the February term of the Court a month after the COLUMBIAN came into its present management, a petition was presented to the Court for opening Market street, and Wm. Howell, John Shipman, and Matthias Gilbert were appointed viewers; and the matter laid in Court open to inspection by parties interested until September term, 1867, a period of eight months. The damages were fixed at \$2,000 instead of \$30,000 as reported, and of this sum \$20,000 was paid by private subscription. The advantages of opening the road are obvious. That part of the town to which it leads, used to pay the County but \$16.00 a year, and now pays it over \$300 a year, owing to improvements.

We would also add that the citizens of Bloomsburg have tried time and time again to get a Borough organization, and thus take these matters in their own hands, but the Grand Jury, representing we presume the people of the County, have refused them that favor. In addition we would state that a piece of road in Centre township about half a mile long, passing solely through farming land, viewers have granted \$600 damages, and the people in that section so far as we know have not protested against the matter. Of course it is impossible to give our readers full accounts of all the road views taking place in the County. They are too numerous, and would prove uninteresting.

HISTORY OF THE 10TH REGIMENT PA. VOLUNTEERS.—We are indebted to our friend Gen. W. W. H. Davis, Editor of the *Dryden Democrat*, for his history of the 10th Regt. Pa. Vol. It is a volume of nearly 400 pages, and containing a detailed history of the Regiment, its marches, bivouacs, sieges and engagements, has a complete roster of the Regiment, showing its gains and losses, with the complete military history of each officer and man in it. The work is not only valuable to the surviving members of the Regiment and the friends of those who fell by disease or the fortunes of war, but it is a valuable addition to our military literature, giving the incidents of camp and field by one who from his position knew all that was going on, and who employed his well-known abilities in giving to the world a record of his Regiment, of every other Regiment in the field.

UNDER the partisan Register bill just passed by the State and signed by Geary, to secure the disfranchisement of the poor naturalized foreigners and working classes, the election expenses of the State will be at least tripled—three times as great as under the old law, and for what? Simply to enable the mongrels to keep poor white men away from the polls by putting them to unnecessary trouble, vexation and loss of time and money.

Is order that there may be fairness in the approaching election in Georgia, Gen. Meade directs that the ballot-boxes shall not be opened or the contents counted, or any information of the progress of the election given till the polls are closed. After the voting is closed the managers are to select two men of character from the opposite parties, who shall be permitted to be present at the counting of the ballots, so as to witness and verify such counting.

THE Radical patchwork applied to the Constitution of the United States during the past four years is not quite satisfactory to Mr. Sumner, who on Thursday introduced a resolution providing for another amendment rendering the President and Vice President ineligible for re-election to either office.

THE Radical candidate for Governor of Connecticut was nominated because he had plenty of money and was willing to spend it freely. It is estimated that he was led to the extent of at least \$40,000, for which he has nothing to show except a lot of Radical tickets left over, with a likeness of U. S. Grant on them. They may be pretty pictures, but were rather dear at \$40,000.

THE Radicals fought up the Fenian Head Centre in Connecticut. He tried to coax the Irish from the Democratic party. Result, 1,000 Democratic majority. When the Hudson flows into Lake Champlain, the Radicals will succeed in inducing the Irish to vote for negro equality and white slavery under Congressional rule.

THE New-Orleans *Picayune* suggests that the Democrats nominate Gen. Hancock for President, "the man who has proved the best friend of South, had the least war record, and whose brilliant career as a soldier should gain for him every Northern vote which is not sworn away to Radicalism."

Governmental Outrages.

It is a notorious fact in the world's history that all outrageous and desperate characters in high governmental positions, kept their willing tools, to perform at least a part of their hellish duty. Next to a willing tool in Louisiana, when it was necessary to poison Britainers, that might continue Emperor of Rome, Octavian, fearing the great ability of Cicero, and hating him for his patriotism, found a murderer for that celebrated scholar, orator and statesman, in Mark Antony. The timid Mithridates called on the thudastical Chimerian to assassinate the Roman General Marius, but fortunately for the General, the assassin was as cowardly as his employer. The widow of Paul Dietrich, that she might continue to be Queen of Sparta, found a willing hireling and a lover of bad deeds and dishonorable women in a "yarn and catnip doctor," who stood ready to destroy the embryo King of that nation. The Court of Athens had its degraded beings to swear out a prosecution against Socrates their distinguished scholar, and put him to death, because, as they said, he did not believe in God, but in reality, because they were envious and jealous of him. Chilperice, one of the Kings of Austrasia, procured the services of a domestic to assassinate his Queen, because she would not endure his concubine. Elizabeth found a willing subject for a small favor, too, in the Earl of Murray, when she imprisoned and finally brought to the block, Mary, Queen of Scotland, that she might possess herself of that Kingdom. The punishment of Louis and the XIII. enticed him to have desperadoes under his employ, and thus we might mention hundreds of instances, if it were necessary, all of which were outrageously disgraceful to those ruling heads, and a disgrace to their citizens and subjects.

But, we need not go back to antiquity and the dark ages to behold gross crimes perpetrated in high places, for we have them going on at home, in our United States Senate, and its corrupt tools. Old Simon Cameron was the first contemptible lackey and fully developed hypocrite of this august body. Pretending to be loyal to a universal claim with them, this knave being Secretary of War, refused the five thousand timely troops ordered to the support of Colonel Mulligan, so that the fortifications of Lexington could be completed before the arrival of the rebel General Lee and his army. He was the odium and the cry of "incompetency" should be raised against the "Woolly Horse"—of whom they were politically jealous—not curing one cent for the unnecessary loss of life to the nation's defenders and about the same for the destruction of property belonging to Union men, which must and did follow. But the "Path-finder" was not to be put under. He therefore concentrated his army, chased the rebels from Northern Missouri, and in 1862, when they (Simon and his instigators) resolved that he could not do—drove the enemy from Springfield, and bid fair to rid the State of the vandals; when the traitorous Cameron ordered the General to be superseded and the army withdrawn, to prevent a popular rise in the "Woolly Horse" notwithstanding the destruction of property which followed to the Union men, as set forth by an old soldier in his writing to the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. The Pharisaical Senator, who seemed ready to "rob widows' houses," paid their contemptible hireling by sending him as Minister to Russia, but meanly withheld a similar confirmation from General Slocum—one of the Gettysburg heroes.

Of a recent debased fellow in the hands of the detestable Senate, Ed. Stanton is prominent. He was the first wretched tool to this willful tool, that we now recollect of, the pro-claimant that "Fremont was out-generaled at Cross Keys." This declaration was of two-fold design. First, they hated the "Woolly Horse" for liberating slaves in Missouri, notwithstanding their masters were officers of high rank in the Confederate Army; and secondly, by calling a General from the West to take command of the army of Virginia, that army would remain inactive for several weeks. General McClellan could not have the direct or indirect support of McDowell—which he so much requested. Lee could and would concentrate quickly, repulse the Union General, Richmond would not be taken, the rebellion would not virtually be at an end by the operations of "Little Mac," and of course, these deceitful traitors—as they turned out—were willing to sacrifice thousands of soldiers on the right and left banks of the Potomac could be repulsed, which would give a pretext for the appointment of a General to the command of that army, who would at least do a part of their disloyal bidding; and last though not least, the Union General would be rendered unpopular, and in all probability, could never purge that Senate from its unworthy occupants; and thus there would be left a President and Cabinet of their own choosing.

Decisions of intentions may be filed in Prothonotary's office at any time, without witness; but certificates of citizenship can only be granted when Court is in session, and witness present. The Chicago papers are extremely severe upon Senator Yates, who is pronounced to be an habitual drunkard, as the *Chicago Journal* says, "intoxicated nearly all the time, day and night." The facts they mention are entirely credible, and give proof of a state of credulity so shocking to the ears, it will be remembered that about a year ago Senator Yates turned teetotaler, and delivered some rather curious speeches on the subject. But this did not last, and presently his conduct was as bad as ever. The temperance party are calling loudly on him to resign, while others demand that the Senate shall expel him at once. It is a lamentable business.

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Local History.

The Quakers' Penn's Profligate Son—The Sharpless Family. Dr. Sherman, in his history of Delaware County, says, that the only Quaker heads of families that were settled at Chester and Marcus Hook, or in the vicinity of those places, before the arrival of the first ship sent out by Penn, so far as he could discover, were Robert Wash, Roger Peckirk, Morgan Dreyet, William Woodmanson, Michael Izzard, Thomas Revel, Henry Hastings, William Asley, James Brovne, Henry Reynolds, and Thomas Hossiter; and that there were no other Friends then settled within the present territorial limits of Delaware county, although quite a number were located higher up the river, on the Pennsylvania side of it.

A recent historical paper relates that William Penn had a prodigal son and was forced to send him back to England. In order to raise funds to do so, he was compelled to sell his manor called William Trent, to Isaac Norris and William Trent, for \$500. It consisted of 7000 acres, and is now where Norristown and Norriton township are located.

Penn sailed on the 30th day of August 1682, in the ship "Swedone," accompanied by about 100 persons, mostly members of the Society of Friends. Of the names of these persons no full record was kept; but it is known that John Sharpless, of Rutherford, Chester, Jane his wife, and children Phebe, John, James, Caleb, Jane, Joseph and Thomas, were embraced in the list of passengers, the child Thomas Sharpless having died at sea. John Sharpless was a first purchaser, and settled on the tract purchased of William Penn, and his wife, in 1810, and we believe another still later, containing an account of the settlement and genealogy of the Sharpless family. From the volume of 1813, J. Smith Fuller has taken the trouble to glean the following facts:—

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John Sharpless purchased from William Penn, in England, by indenture, dated April 24th, 1810, one hundred acres of land, for the consideration of twenty pounds, sterling money, and a quit rent of one shilling for every hundred acres, at and upon the first day of March, forever; the said land to be allotted and set out agreeably to certain "conditions and concessions" agreed upon between William Penn and the purchasers from him. They took up part of the land, thus purchased, on Miller's Creek, about two miles north from Chester, where they filled a large tract, and took shelter among the boughs about six weeks, in which time, they built a cabin against a rock, which answered for the back of the chimney; in this they dwelt about twenty years. During this period, Joseph, the youngest son, learned the trade of house carpenter, and erected their first dwelling house, a two-story stone building. One thousand acres was located in three tracts; being the one on which the first settled, another in Providence township, and a third, in Middletown township, all in now Delaware county. John Sharpless (the elder), died in 1855, aged about 61 years; and Jane his wife, in 1822, about 84 years of age. Of their children, Thomas died on shipboard. Phebe and Jane in 1855, and Caleb in 1856, leaving three sons, John, James, and Joseph, from whom the entire Sharpless family are descended. John Sharpless (the elder) married Hannah Pennell, daughter of Robert Pennell, in 1822, and resided on the tract purchased of Ridley Creek, near Chester. They had nine children—Caleb, Jane, Hannah, John, Phebe, Rebecca, Margaret, Ann and Daniel. He died in 1874, at the age of 81 years, and his wife in 1871. James Sharpless (the second brother) married Mary Lewis, daughter of Ralph and Mary Lewis, from Glamorganshire, in Wales, and settled on the section of land mentioned, in Providence township. They had eight children—Lydia, Mary, James, Rachel, Sarah, Thomas, David and Esther. Joseph Sharpless (the younger brother), married Lydia Lewis, sister to his brother James' wife, and first settled in Nether Providence. His brothers proposed to him, as he was the youngest, that he should move back into the woods, as Middletown township was considered at that time. He agreed to the proposition, and removed to the tract purchased in Providence township, where they had purchased in that township. They had five children—Susanna, Joseph, Benjamin, Samuel, Lydia, Nathan, James, Abraham, Jacob and William. He died in 1877, and his wife in 1876.

Benjamin Sharpless settled at Catawissa, and was the father of John Sharpless of that place, and Joseph Sharpless of this.

NATURALIZATION.—Aliens who come to the United States under 18 years of age, can, after five years residence therein, obtain full certificate of citizenship, in first application, in open court, with a witness as to residence etc. Aliens who enter the Union after arriving at the age of 18, must, after three years, file a declaration of intention to become citizens, and at the end of two years can obtain the certificate of citizenship in open court, with two witnesses. Aliens who have been in the military or naval service, can obtain certificates of citizenship, on presentation in open court, of honorable discharge, and proof of one year's residence in the country. Minor children become citizens upon the maturation of their father. Declarations of intentions may be filed in Prothonotary's office at any time, without witness; but certificates of citizenship can only be granted when Court is in session, and witness present. The Chicago papers are extremely severe upon Senator Yates, who is pronounced to be an habitual drunkard, as the *Chicago Journal* says, "intoxicated nearly all the time, day and night." The facts they mention are entirely credible, and give proof of a state of credulity so shocking to the ears, it will be remembered that about a year ago Senator Yates turned teetotaler, and delivered some rather curious speeches on the subject. But this did not last, and presently his conduct was as bad as ever. The temperance party are calling loudly on him to resign, while others demand that the Senate shall expel him at once. It is a lamentable business.

SOLDIERS HERE has sold his property in Iron Street to Michael Casey for \$500.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 12. The impeachment trial was resumed Monday to-day, in the hall of the House of Representatives, in the part of the House known as the "Speaker's Chamber," and was followed by Speaker Colfax and about twenty or thirty Radical members of the House.

Political.

CALL FOR THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. The National Democratic Convention, by virtue of the call issued by the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Convention, held at Washington, D.C., voted to hold the National Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, on the 15th day of July, 1868, at the City of New York.

AGENTS FOR THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. FREDERICK B. HAZARD, Chairman. CHARLES E. BOYLE, Secretary. Democratic State Ticket. FOR AGRICULTURAL: 1868 T. M. W. C. BOYLE, 1869 J. H. BOYLE, 1870 J. H. BOYLE, 1871 J. H. BOYLE, 1872 J. H. BOYLE, 1873 J. H. BOYLE, 1874 J. H. BOYLE, 1875 J. H. BOYLE, 1876 J. H. BOYLE, 1877 J. H. BOYLE, 1878 J. H. BOYLE, 1879 J. H. BOYLE, 1880 J. H. BOYLE, 1881 J. H. BOYLE, 1882 J. H. BOYLE, 1883 J. H. BOYLE, 1884 J. H. BOYLE, 1885 J. H. BOYLE, 1886 J. H. BOYLE, 1887 J. H. BOYLE, 1888 J. H. BOYLE, 1889 J. H. BOYLE, 1890 J. H. BOYLE, 1891 J. H. BOYLE, 1892 J. H. BOYLE, 1893 J. H. BOYLE, 1894 J. H. BOYLE, 1895 J. H. BOYLE, 1896 J. H. BOYLE, 1897 J. H. BOYLE, 1898 J. H. BOYLE, 1899 J. H. BOYLE, 1900 J. H. BOYLE, 1901 J. H. BOYLE, 1902 J. H. BOYLE, 1903 J. H. BOYLE, 1904 J. H. BOYLE, 1905 J. H. BOYLE, 1906 J. H. BOYLE, 1907 J. H. BOYLE, 1908 J. H. BOYLE, 1909 J. H. BOYLE, 1910 J. H. BOYLE, 1911 J. H. BOYLE, 1912 J. H. BOYLE, 1913 J. H. BOYLE, 1914 J. H. BOYLE, 1915 J. H. BOYLE, 1916 J. H. BOYLE, 1917 J. H. BOYLE, 1918 J. H. BOYLE, 1919 J. H. BOYLE, 1920 J. H. BOYLE, 1921 J. H. BOYLE, 1922 J. H. BOYLE, 1923 J. H. BOYLE, 1924 J. H. BOYLE, 1925 J. H. BOYLE, 1926 J. H. BOYLE, 1927 J. H. BOYLE, 1928 J. H. BOYLE, 1929 J. H. BOYLE, 1930 J. H. BOYLE, 1931 J. H. BOYLE, 1932 J. H. BOYLE, 1933 J. H. BOYLE, 1934 J. H. BOYLE, 1935 J. H. BOYLE, 1936 J. H. BOYLE, 1937 J. H. BOYLE, 1938 J. H. BOYLE, 1939 J. H. BOYLE, 1940 J. H. BOYLE, 1941 J. H. BOYLE, 1942 J. H. BOYLE, 1943 J. H. BOYLE, 1944 J. H. BOYLE, 1945 J. H. BOYLE, 1946 J. H. BOYLE, 1947 J. H. BOYLE, 1948 J. H. BOYLE, 1949 J. H. BOYLE, 1950 J. H. BOYLE, 1951 J. H. BOYLE, 1952 J. H. BOYLE, 1953 J. H. BOYLE, 1954 J. H. BOYLE, 1955 J. H. BOYLE, 1956 J. H. BOYLE, 1957 J. H. BOYLE, 1958 J. H. BOYLE, 1959 J. H. BOYLE, 1960 J. H. BOYLE, 1961 J. H. BOYLE, 1962 J. H. BOYLE, 1963 J. H. BOYLE, 1964 J. H. BOYLE, 1965 J. H. BOYLE, 1966 J. H. BOYLE, 1967 J. H. BOYLE, 1968 J. H. BOYLE, 1969 J. H. BOYLE, 1970 J. H. BOYLE, 1971 J. H. BOYLE, 1972 J. H. BOYLE, 1973 J. H. BOYLE, 1974 J. H. BOYLE, 1975 J. H. BOYLE, 1976 J. H. BOYLE, 1977 J. H. BOYLE, 1978 J. H. BOYLE, 1979 J. H. BOYLE, 1980 J. H. BOYLE, 1981 J. H. BOYLE, 1982 J. H. BOYLE, 1983 J. H. BOYLE, 1984 J. H. BOYLE, 1985 J. H. BOYLE, 1986 J. H. BOYLE, 1987 J. H. BOYLE, 1988 J. H. BOYLE, 1989 J. H. BOYLE, 1990 J. H. BOYLE, 1991 J. H. BOYLE, 1992 J. H. BOYLE, 1993 J. H. BOYLE, 1994 J. H. BOYLE, 1995 J. H. BOYLE, 1996 J. H. BOYLE, 1997 J. H. BOYLE, 1998 J. H. BOYLE, 1999 J. H. BOYLE, 2000 J. H. BOYLE, 2001 J. H. BOYLE, 2002 J. H. BOYLE, 2003 J. H. BOYLE, 2004 J. H. BOYLE, 2005 J. H. BOYLE, 2006 J. H. BOYLE, 2007 J. H. BOYLE, 2008 J. H. BOYLE, 2009 J. H. BOYLE, 2010 J. H. BOYLE, 2011 J. H. BOYLE, 2012 J. H. BOYLE, 2013 J. H. BOYLE, 2014 J. H. BOYLE, 2015 J. H. BOYLE, 2016 J. H. BOYLE, 2017 J.