The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Dec. 15, 1876.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The electoral votes cast in the several states on Wednesday foot up 205 for Samuel J. Tilden. The electors of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, and one elector of each of the states of Vermont and Oregon, casting 205 votes, voted for Samuel J. Tilden.

In both Vermont and Oregon, one Republican elector was ineligible by reason of holding the office of postmaster. The Constitution of the United States expressly declares that no person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector. There seems to be a difference of opinion as to whether a vacancy exists under such circumstances, which can be filled. Gov. Grover of Oregon, holds that there is no vacancy and gives the grounds of his action in refusing the certificate of election to the Republican post-master and giving it to the Democratic elector having the highest number of votes. After reciting the facts of the case he says:

It was ruled, in the case, that where the objection to an applicant's right to receive a certificate rests upon the ground that a constitutional prohibition is interposed, the Governor, acting under oath to support the constitution, is bound to entertain and determine the question; not only that, but is to determine in such a way as to enforce the constitutional mandate to the extent of his executive power. It was also held that the law and the fact being well known, the votes cast for the ineligible candidate cannot be counted for any other purpose and the eligible candidate having the next highest number of votes was duly elected. This ruling was based upon standard authorities, such as Cushing and Grant; the decisions of many courts, like the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals of New York; the latter uniform practice in the United States House of Representatives, and the great weight of English authorities, both parliamentary and judicial.

The law of Oregon providing for filling vacancies in the Electoral Colleges recognizes a vacancy only in cases where there has been an incumbent and such incumbent has died, refused to act, neglected to attend or is otherwise absent. In this case there was no incumbent, unless the next highest candidate should take the position, and there was no vacancy which could be filled by the other members of the Electoral College. The next highest candidate eligible under the constitution of the United States was therefore, certified to be duly elected.

This action on the part of Governor Grover, places the Republicans in an absurd position. They and their organs have been contending that Congress has no right to throw out the votes of States where certificates of election have been given by the proper authority. If this rule is observed then the one Democratic elector from Oregon having the Governor's certificate is a legal elector and his vote elects Tilden. If, on the contrary, the Republicans recede from their own rule and throw out the Oregon elector, the door is open and the votes of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida will go out too and Tilden will be elected. What is good law for the Southern States mentioned ought to be goo law for Oregon. It's a bad lookout for the Republicans and the beauty of the situation lies in the fact that the Republicans have gotten themselves into it. The organs, however, with unblushing effrontery are now engaged in a series of highly moral protestations against fraud and chicanery. If there is anything on earth that can make the average Republican organ grinder ashamed of himself—it hasn't been discovered.

GRANT'S STUMP SPEECH.

The President, on Sunday, had a long conversation with a representative of the Associated Press in which he aired his views of political affairs at much length. Grant's opinions are those of the carpet-baggers and he talks the usual stuff about Hayes having carried all the loyal states but four, while Tilden carried all but three of those lately in rebellion. The three he thinks Tilden didn't carry are Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana—all of which he did carry. Wretched twaddle of course but it is the best that can be expected from such a source. The President advised the Democrats not to impeach him "for it might bring out evidence which they would not like to see spread upon the records." This little threat to the House will not intimidate them much we fancy. He states that he never intended General Ruger to place troops in the State House in South Carolina, but that Ruger so understood the order. Those may believe this who will. We don't believe a word of it. Ruger got his orders straight enough and acted on them.

Grant said that there were six or eight hundred troops in Washington, and if there should be any necessity for more he would order them there. "We should have peace if we had to fight for it." He made allusion to letters received by him threatening assassination. Altogether the conversation was a very silly and partisan one, and utterly unworthy of a man holding the high office of Chief Magistrate of the Nation. His recent Message and this harangue are about on a par.

United States Senator F. J. Robertson, of South Carolina has refused to become a candidate for re-election before the general assembly composed of the Senate and illegal Republican House. Mr. Robertson, who is a Republican, writes a vigorous and manly letter on the subject in which he says that as "it has been decided by our court of last resort that the body claiming to participate in that election as the house of representatives is not a constitutional and a legal body, and that it can perform no act that can be recognized by the courts" he is "constrained to withhold his name as a candidate before it." Here's another nut for the Republicans to crack.

The Florida Returning Board have finished thir little job of counting in the Republican State officers by majorities ranging from 458 to 304. Two Republican Congressmen were also counted in, and will doubtless take their seats in Congress—after they get them. The Board labor under the slight difficulty of being in contempt of Court, Judge White of the U. S. Cicuit Court having issued an order restraining them, but that they will have to settle themselves. Perhaps they will.

Nobody hears it called "the solid South" now. Returning boards have cracked if they have not broken it.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S SHAME.

Chamberlain, the Republican defeated candidate for Governor took the oath of office before a Probate Judge on Thursday of last week. This was illegal, as the law requires the oath to be administered by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. It was pretended that a bill had just been passed repealing this law, but it really only passed the House and not the Senate and is consequently of no weight. Chamberlain made a speech accepting the office, which is not worth printing in full. He said among other things that "he had mourned over previous public abuses He had labored for honesty; but he stood appalled at the recent crimes against freedom and good government recently witnessed here." If he meant by this the action of the Returning board and the bogus Legislature, he might well have been "appalled"—but he didn't mean any such plain fact. He intended to stigmatize as "crimes," the efforts of the decent citizens of the State to secure an honest government and kick rascals out.

He denounced the conduct of the Democratic campaign as a brutal outrage, depending on fraud, proscription, intimidation and murder. Hampton had said he not only held the peace of the State, but his, (Chamberlain's) life in his hand. This he did not dobut. His life could be easily taken, but nothing could abate his hatred and opposition to the enslavement of the people of South Carolina. All other considerations must yield to duty, to resist the final success of that outrage attempted by the Democrats.

This called from Governor Hampton the following sharp card:

The following paragraph appears in an address of D. H. Chamberlain delivered in the capitol to-day: "The gentleman who was my opponent for this office in the late election has recently declared, as I am credibly informed, that he holds not only the peace of this city and State, but my life in his hand. I do not doubt the truth of this statement. Neither the public peace nor the life of any man who now opposes the consummation of this policy of fraud and violence is safe from the assaults of those who have enforced that policy."

I pronounce this statement infamously false. I, by my unwearied exertions, have endeavored to preserve the peace of this State, and I have thus contributed to shield from popular indignation one who has proved himself a disgrace to his rank and a traitor to his trust. His conscience may make him tremble, but neither I nor the men with whom I act countenance the hand of the assassin.

[Signed], WADE HAMPTON.

Those who have followed the course of events during the troubles in the State, know how true are the statements contained in this card.

"The *Nation*," with the utmost respect," makes this appeal to Governor Hayes: "You are an honest man, in whose life not even the fierce light of a Presidential campaign has revealed a speck of reproach. From a tribunal, therefore, like the Louisiana Returning Board, composed exclusively of your friends and partizans, whose judicial integrity and capacity have been already successfully impeached; which refuses to obey the direction of the law and give the opposite party even one place on its bench; which deliberates in secret, and gives no reasons for its decisions; which sees glaring frauds exposed in its presence without manifesting either surprise or displeasure, and which notoriously enjoys not one iota of confidence in any part of the Union—from such a tribunal you would not accept the award of even $100 against the claim of the humblest man in America, would you? We know you would not. Are you now prepared to accept at its hands an office which equals any crown in dignity and surpasses most crowns in power and responsibility, which no man has hitherto held with a stain of suspicion resting on his title? Can you encounter the terrible ordeal of holding such a position for four years in the face of the belief of full half the voters that you have obtained it through judicial fraud and chicane? Would not your so holding it be a new and great misfortune to the country, and a source of unending shame and repentance to yourself? Should you allow eager and unscrupulous politicians to override your own nobler judgment and thrust it upon you? Finally do you suppose that in an office so won, and needing so much popular respect, if not popular support, to give it either dignity or authority, you could exert any appreciable influence in behalf of any of the causes which you and all good men have at heart?

Passages from a New Farce Now in Course of Rehearsal.

Secretary of the Interior—Mr. President, news comes by telegraph that Jones' note to Smith, payable at the Bank of Commerce in New York has been protested.

The President—Cameron, order the troops to the bank and await further orders.

Secretary—Smith claims that the amount of the note is not $42.80, but $42.90.

President—Cameron, direct the first corporal to change the 8 to a 9.

Secretary—But, Mr. President, Jones denies that he has made such a note and says that it must be another Jones.

President—Cameron, order Gen. McDowell to arrest Smith and place him in Fort Lafayette.

Secretary—The bank asserts and Smith insists that the note is payable in gold and that it is so stated in the body of the note.

President—This is most intolerable and not to be endured. Cameron, order Crook in from the West. Let him send all his cavalry and eight batteries at once to New York. What are we coming to? Has there been any blood shed?

Secretary—No overt act has been committed, but it is said that one of the directors of the bank has a game bag hanging in his hall in the country.

President—Flat burglary! Cameron, order the cadets to be sent to New York. Where's Robeson, (Robeson enters with a small pocket-flask.) Mr. Secretary, let all the war vessels at Brooklyn, if their machinery will enable them to move so far, be placed in a raking position at the foot of Cedar street in both the North and East rivers.

Robeson—It shall be done. [Exit]

President [aside]—If Ruger could only be spared from Columbia we should be free from anxiety.

Secretary of the Interior—Mr. President, Dennis offers his services in this crisis.

President—Does Jones require that the president of the bank shall be deposed?

Secretary—He does not insist upon it.

President—Let Fish draw up a proclamation appointing Dennis president of the bank! Give him control over the army and navy. It is fortunate that the republic has such citizens to call upon.

Enter Attorney General—Mr. President, Jones has got possession of the note and lighted his cigar with it.

President—Let the orders all be revoked. Every body has mistaken my directions. We shall see what all this means. Tell Cameron and Robeson to order court-martials instantly on General McDowell and the commander of the Brooklyn navy yard. Talk about the limitation of the constitution! I know what I am talking about every time!

Exeunt omnes, the orchestra striking up "Hail to the chief."

THE DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN EXPLODES SOME OF GRANT'S LIES.

FULL ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT INTERVIEWS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The following is furnished by Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, addressed to the Washington agent of the associated press: In yesterday's papers I find a dispatch from you regarding a conversation with President Grant in reference to the unfortunate state of affairs in South Carolina and my interviews with him in reference thereto. So far as South Carolina was concerned the President enjoined no confidence, but expressly stated that I was at liberty to communicate his views to the public. He did enjoin confidence in regard to what he said of Louisiana affairs, and that confidence I have respected, although, as I have already stated to him, I believed the publication of the statement would do much to tranquilize the public mind. In regard to South Carolina the President stated that in his judgment not less than sixty-three members, having certificates from the secretary of state, were eligible to organize the house and transact business. As this view accorded with my own, and as no confidence was enjoined, I telegraphed it in the following language:

"*A. C. Haskell, Chairman. Charleston, S. C.:* I am able to say that neither house will be recognized by the President until it gets sixty-three members holding certificates from the returning board.

(Signed) ABRAM S. HEWITT."

My object in sending this dispatch was that I thought it would tend to allay excitement in South Carolina and prevent a collision between the people and the troops, of which we were very apprehensive. On the 5th of December I received a reply, which induced me to send the following telegrams to the President:

"*To the President:* I have received a reliable telegram from Columbia stating that the sixty-third member holding a certificate from the secretary of state has been sworn into the house presided over by Speaker Wallace, which is therefore organized in accordance with the requirements of the law, as stated by you."

"*To the President:* I have just received a late dispatch saying that the Supreme Court of South Carolina has pronounced its judgment and declared the house presided over by W. N. Wallace to be the legally constituted house of representatives, and that Mackey is a private person, not speaker or in any respect an officer of the legislative body."

On the evening of the same day, Senator Randolph suggested that he and I should call upon the President and ask him whether under the circumstances he could not see his way clear to order the withdrawal of the United States troops from Columbia and recognize the house of representatives so constituted with sixty-three members. The President granted us an interview, which began by my saying that I had sent him two telegrams from the house in reference to South Carolina affairs. The President at once replied that he had received them and that very late on the preceding evening he had received a telegram from Columbia saying that I had informed parties there that the President would recognize as the legal house that body which should have 63 members with certificates from the secretary of state. The President said that he had replied that he did not believe I had said he had done so and that at any rate it was not true.

I replied that I had not sent any telegram to that effect, but had sent one as nearly as I could recollect as follows: "I am able to say that the President will not recognize any house that does not contain sixty three members with original certificates from the returning board."

The President replied: "That is correct, I did say so. That was my private opinion but I did not say that I would recognize a house that had 63 members."

I replied: "That is true, but I think it is implied, and we have come to ask you to do so."

The President replied that as at present advised he must decline to recognize the house containing sixty-three members, and he did not know that he would recognize the other house; that Chamberlain was governor until some one was regularly inaugurated in his place, and that he would sustain him. The President did not say that I had violated his confidence in any particular but he said it would have been a violation of his confidence if I had sent the telegram reported to him from Columbia, the sending of which I again denied. I then reminded the President that he had the means of testing the accuracy of my recollection of his statements, because immediately after the interview on Sunday I dictated the substance of the conversation and furnished him with a copy and requested him to return to me with any correction he might choose to make, to be published, if he would consent; one to be retained for his future inspection in case after the 4th of March next his intentions should be called in question. He had not returned me the copy so furnished nor made any corrections therein to my knowledge

The President said nothing to me in regard to my using any of his statements for purposes of defeating the party which he (the President) represented. I have never regarded the President of the United States as representing any party, and I shall regret to see the President take any other position than that of the honored head of the people of the United States without regard to party.

(Signed) ABRAM S. HEWITT.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12, 1876

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* is much puzzled over the system of arithmetic adopted by Grant, Cameron and Chandler in footing up the electoral vote, and still can't exactly get the hang of it. As he understands it, the table of electoral votes must be made up as follows by the Grant mathematicians:

FOR HAYES.		FOR TILDEN.	
Electoral votes	166	Electoral votes	185
Added States	00	Added States	19
	185		184
Hayes's majority 1			

There is a new sect in Russia called the Purifiers, belonging to the Greek Church. Their leading doctrines are said to be that all must marry on becoming of age, but that the husband must be subordinate to the wife, and recognize her as the head of the family. Also, that once a week he must confess his sins to his wife.

If the husbands don't lie, every Saturday night when they balance the accounts for the week, and if the wives are anything like the style of women that wives are in this country, the Purifiers will possess some of the liveliest little family circles ever known since Adam.

The N. Y. *Tribune* commenting on the way in which the bogus South Carolina Legislature puts in members to supply the places of those who desert to the legal house says:

"It may be a misapprehension, but it looks as if any stranger wandering into Columbia, S. C., at this time would be in danger of being seized and seated as a member of the Republican Legislature.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday of last week, the resolution offered by Mr. Withers of Virginia, requesting the President to inform the Senate why U. S. troops occupied the city of Petersburg on election day was adopted. A message was received from the President, enclosing a letter from Senator Sherman and other Republicans who were at New Orleans during the canvassing of the Louisiana vote. Ordered to be printed.

In the House the same message was received and laid on the table, Mr. Wood of New York expressing surprise that the President should have sent such a message and stating that his first impulse was to move that it be sent back.

In the Senate on Thursday a communication was presented from Carl Schurz and J. B. Henderson, asking the adoption of a Constitutional amendment conferring upon the Supreme Court of the United States the duty of counting the Electoral vote and declaring the result. It was laid upon the table.

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, submitted a resolution, which was ordered to be printed and lie on the table, directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire into the facts connected with the issuance of certificates to the Cronin Electoral College in that State. A Bill was introduced by Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, to restrain unauthorized persons from assuming to act as Electors.

In the House Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five, to act with a similar committee of the Senate, in preparing a measure for the better regulation of the counting of Electoral votes, the committee to have leave to report at any time. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report.

In the Senate on Friday Mr. Mitchell's resolution directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the facts connected with Cronin's appointment as an Elector by the Governor of Oregon, was referred to that committee. Mr Logan's bill introduced last session, to provide for the issue of silver coin and to make the silver dollar a legal tender was referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Edmunds moved to take up the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the counting of the Electoral votes by the Supreme Court. Objection was made by Mr. Merrimon, under the order of business established by the Twenty-first joint rule. The objection was overruled by the Chair on the ground that the joint rules were not in force. Mr. Merrimon appealed from the decision of the Chair. After considerable discussion of the legal points involved, the decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas 50, nays 4. Eleven Democrats voted with the Republicans in the affirmative.

In the House, Mr. Piper of California, introduced a bill establishing the Territory of the Black Hills. Mr. Wood called up the resolution requesting the President to transmit copies of all orders and directions emanating from him or any of the Executive Departments of the Government to any military commander or civil officer, with reference to the service of the army or any portion thereof in the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida, since the 1st of August last, together with reports, telegraphic or otherwise, from any of such military commanders or civil officers. Objection was raised by Messrs. Kasson, Hale and other Republican members, but was overruled by the Speaker, unanimous consent having been given on Thursday for the introduction of the resolution, with the understanding that it should come up another day. At Mr. Kasson's suggestion, the words "if not incompatible with the public interests" were inserted, and the resolution, thus modified, was adopted without a divison.

In the United States Senate on Monday, Mr. Bogy of Missouri, asked leave to present for the purpose of being printed, the report of the five Democrats who were invited to attend the counting of votes by the Louisiana Returning Board. Objection being made to its reception under the rules of the Senate, it was decided that Messrs. Stevenson, of Kentucky, and McDonald, of Indiana, should join Mr. Bogy in presenting the report as a petition, so that it might be printed as well as the Sherman report. A petition was presented from Joseph E. Johnston, asking the removal of his political disabilities. Mr. Edmunds' Constitutional amendment that the Electoral vote shall be counted by the Supreme Court and the amendment thereto of the Judiciary Committee providing that the Electors shall vote *viva voce*, were discussed at length.

In the House a number of bills were introduced, none of special interest. A resolution offered by Mr. Cox of New York, for the appointmeutment of a committee of five to inquire into election frauds in New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Jersey City was agreed to without a division. A resolution was also adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the legality of the Attorney General's circular to U. S. Marshals regarding their powers and duties during the Presidential campaign.

In the Senate on Tuesday Mr. Bayard's resolution calling on the Attorney General to furnish information concerning the employment of deputy marshals at the late election was agreed to. The report of the Louisiana Democratic Committee was received. Mr. Edmunds' resolution to have the Supreme Court count the Electoral votes was discussed.

In the House the 21st joint rule was discussed at length.

In the Senate on Wednesday no business of interest was transacted.

The House passed the Bland silver bill.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS BY THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—The following congratulatory address was issued today:

ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 13, 1876—*To the People of the United States*: The national democratic committee announce as the result of the presidential election held on the 7th of November, the election of Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, as President and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, as Vice President of the United States. We congratulate you on this victory for reform. It now only remains for the two houses of congress, in the perform ance of their duty on the second Wednesday in February next, to give effect to the voice of the people thus expressed in the constitutional mode by a majority of electoral votes and confirmed by a majority of all the states as well as by an overwhelming majority of all the people of the United States. By order of the executive committee.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Chairman.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Sec'y.

Hon. Abram S. Hewitt has published a letter exploding some of Grant's lies in his recent conversation with an associated Press Agent. It will not surprise people very much, as Grant began that business many years ago, before he became President.

NEWS ITEMS.

The "first run of shad" has made its appearance down South. This is fully three weeks earlier than ever known before.

A. Loudon Snowden, chief coiner at the mint, has been appointed postmaster at Philadelphia.

Hon. George A. Trenholm, ex-Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, and a prominent merchant of Charleston, S. C., died in that city on Sunday, aged 70 years.

According to authentic statistics the grasshoppers in 1875 set back Minnesota to the following extent: Number of bushels of wheat destroyed, 2,024,962; oats, 1,127,789; corn, 790,981, and potatoes, 130,886.

The remains of a balloon have recently been found on the coast of Ireland. In the car were human bones—an incomplete skeleton—and a leather traveling bag, containing papers so mouldy as not to be deciphered.

At Petrolia, Pa., Sunday afternoon, a wagon load of nitro glycerine—about 600 pounds—exploded, tearing wagon and horses to "shreds," and killing two men named Smith and Humphreys, who were unloading the wagon.

An idiot lad living with the family of a butcher at Gorham, Me., was left in charge of an infant a few days ago, and, imitating what he had seen done in the slaughter house he killed the child, skinned the body, and cut and hung it up.

An incendiary fire in Burlington, N. J., early Sunday morning, destroyed about twenty-six buildings, causing a loss of $150,000. More than fifty families are homeless. A lady named Rogers was frightened to death by the fire.

John P. Briscoe, Chancery Clerk of Claiborne county, Miss., a prominent Democrat, was assassinated last Saturday, while hunting near Port Gibson. He was the sole witness against the negroes who fired on the Sheriff's posse on October 21st.

The cold weather of Sunday last was general throughout the country and the mercury ranged from 42° below zero in Dakota to zero in Illinois. In Alabama the thermometer indicated the freezing point.

The number of bodies recovered from the ruins of the Brooklyn theater is 298. It is thought that others yet remain. On Sunday 103 bodies were buried in a common grave and 30 private funerals took place the same day. The city was draped in mourning and an immense crowd witnessed the funerals.

Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, better known as "Father Hunt," the temperance lecturer is dead. His age was 82.

The remains of Baron de Palm were successful "cremated" in Dr. Lemoyne's "crematory" at Washington, Pa., last week. In two hours and twenty minutes the body was reduced to ashes which were placed in an urn and carried away.

Captain Anfrye, Delegate French Commissioner to the Centennial was arrested last week for the alleged slander of one Smith a Centennial guard. Judge Thayer promptly quashed the writ as Capt. Anfrye was entitled to immunity from arrest in civil suits by virtue of his diplomatic position. Some trouble is likely to grow out of the affair.

The rumored lynching of negroes by a gang of Georgians, in South Carolina, turns out to be unfounded. The prisoners, thirteen in number, were taken to Anderson, and subsequently removed to Walhalla, in Oconee county, as a measure of precaution. It is charged that they were concerned in a plot for an indiscriminate murder of the whites, and there is great popular excitement in consequence. One of them committed suicide by taking laudanum.

The Congressional investigating committees have begun work. In Florida the counting of the returns has commenced. The Returning Board of that State, it is reported, will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, to which tribunal the matter has been carried. If the Court decides that the count must be made from the actual returns, they will do so.

In South Carolina there are yet further complications. The Returning Board refuse to appear before the Congressional committee and have refused to produce papers and documents. It is not known what action the committee will take.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* remarks that "there have been two Presidential elections in Louisiana and Florida this year—one by the people, the other by the Returning Boards."

District Attorney D. F. Corbin has been chosen U. S. Senator by the bogus house of representatives and the Senate of South Carolina.

Naught can compare with Glenn's Sulphur Soap as a remedy for eruptions, pimples, old sores, and roughness of the skin. It is also a powerful disinfectant of impregnated linen or clothing, and should be freely used in the sick room. Depot, Crittenton's, 7 6th Ave., N. Y. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts. Dec.

Marriages.

LYONS—POTTER.—On the 4th inst., at Pine Summit, Columbia county, Pa., by Elder J. S. Harvey, Mr. Joseph Lyons and Mrs. Elizabeth Potter, both of Lycoming county, Pa.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.30
Rye "	.75
Corn, new, "	.60
Oats, " "	.32
Flour per barrel	7.50
Cloverseed "	7.00
Flaxseed "	1.50
Butter	.30
Eggs	.30
Tallow	.10
Potatoes	.90
Dried Apples	.08
Hams	.16
Sides & Shoulders	.12
Lard per pound	.14
Hay per ton	12.00
Beeswax	.35
Timothy Seed	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.40 per Ton
No. 6 " "	$ 3.10 "
No. 6 " "	$ 2.90 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$3 40 "
" Bituminous "	$4 50 "

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN pursuance of an order of Delano C. Calvin, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charlotte Kyer, late of Catawissa, Pennsylvania, but leaving assets within the city and county of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 28 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of June next.

Dated, New York, the seventh day of December, 1876.

FREDERICK C. HAVEMEYER, Executor.

Dec15-6m

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BARBER, LATE OF MADISON TOWNSHIP, DECEASED.

The undersigned Auditor to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the Administrator of the estate of William Barber, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, Jan. 13th, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against the said estate, are required to present the same before the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

F. P. BILLMEYER, Auditor.

Dec. 15-4w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned on book account, note or judgment are hereby notified to settle the same without delay and thereby save costs.

E. MENDENHALL.

Bloomsburg, Dec. 12, 1876.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF BENJAMIN SHINK DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Benj. Brink, late of Benton twp., Col., Co., deceased have been granted to the Register of said county to Clark Brink, of same twp., Columbia county, Adm'r., to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Administrator without delay.

CLARK BRINK, Administrator.

Dec. 15.-6w.*

1877.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

The Eclectic reprints from all the foreign Quarterlies, Reviews, Magazines and Journals their choicest contents, including essays, scientific papers, biographical sketches, reminiscenses of travel and adventure, tales, stories and poems. The field of selection is very large, and it is believed that the Eclectic presents a greater variety and higher standard of literature than any periodical can hope to do that depends exclusively upon home talent.

A knowledge of the current literature of other countries is indispensable to all who would keep pace with the progress of the human mind; and the Eclectic offers the best, and, indeed, the only, opportunity for obtaining this knowledge within a reasonable compass and at a moderate price.

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Al. Vend Ex., Al. Lev. Fa. & Fi. Fa. to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock p. m. on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1876,

All that certain piece of ground in the borough of Centralia, Columbia county, bounded as follows: beginning at property of William Peiffer and running north four (4) feet to property of William Torrey, thence west one hundred and forty (140) feet to an alley, thence south four (4) feet to property of William Peiffer, thence one hundred and forty (140) feet to the place of beginning, on Locust Avenue.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Stephen Thomas.

ALSO,

All those certain lots or pieces of ground situate in the borough of Centralia, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the north-west corner of Locust Avenue and Main Street, thence south eighty-seven (87) degrees west one hundred and forty (140) feet to a twenty feet wide alley, thence along the east line of said alley north three (3) degrees west fifty (50) feet, thence north eighty-seven (87) degrees east one hundred and forty (140) feet to said Locust Avenue, thence south three (3) degrees east fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning; being the lots marked with the numbers eleven (11) and twelve (12) in block number seventy-three (73), and lying adjacent. Whereon are erected a large two-story frame hotel, with basement, stables and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry A. Weidensaul, with notice to William Peiffer, terre tenant and present owner.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the following tract of land situate in Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: North by land of Elijah Yocum, west by lands of Yocum and Hower, south by lands of Elijah Hower, and east by William Osborn, containing forty acres, more or less, whereon are erected a frame dwelling house, a frame and log stable.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Buck.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the following real estate in Montana, Conyngham township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded east by Centre street, south by Second street, west by an alley, north by land formerly owned by William Goodman and Ira Roddammer, being fifty-five feet front, ninety-five feet back, and one hundred and forty in depth, on which are erected a stone and frame tavern stand frame stable and outbuildings.

ALSO,

One other lot bounded on the east by an alley, south by Second street, west by lands of Coal Ridge Coal and Iron Company, north by lands of H. S. Marr and Daniel Morris, being fifty feet in front.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Isaac Edwards.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Locust township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of Charles and H. Gable, east by Enoch Kester, south by Henry Rhodes, and west by Daniel Fetterman, containing one hundred and sixty-nine acres, whereon are erected a frame dwelling house and bank barn and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Peter Kline and Daniel Boyer.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Briarcreek, Columbia county, adjoining samuel Hawk on the north Alvin Vandermark, estate of John Linden and estate of W. A. J. Brittain on the east, William Kilpatrick and Martha Edwards on the south, and on the west by Uriah Van Pelt, containing eighty acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story frame house and bank barn.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of John Van Pelt.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, all that certain lot or parcel of land situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone corner in the public road, thence by land of John Wenner north eighty-four and three fourth degrees west fourteen and sixteenth perches to a stone corner in the road, thence by land of William Robbins south sixteen and one-fourth degrees east five and nine-tenth perches to a stone corner, thence by same south eighty-four and three-fourth degrees east fourteen and one-half perches to a stone corner at the west side of the public road leading to Jonestown, thence along the west side of road by land of Lewis Rishline north sixteen and one-half degrees west five and nine-tenth perches to the place of beginning; containing one-half acre, strict measure, whereon are erected a frame house and store house.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of John Bealer on the north, land of William Whitenight and the heirs of John Stucker, deceased, on the east, lands of Daniel Stucker on the north, and land of Catharine Pealer on the west, containing seventy-seven acres and one hundred and forty-three perches—reserving out of said amount sixty-three and five-tenth perches, on which is erected a public house of worship—whereon are erected a frame house, barn and outbuildings.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of land situate in the township of Greenwood, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post corner of lands of Jacob Gerrard, thence by same and lands of John Sands north ten degrees east seventy-eight and two tenth perches, thence by last men toned land south sixty and one-half degrees east twelve perches to a white oak, thence by same and land of Moore and Dewitt south eighty and one-half degrees east one hundred and thirty-six perches to stones, thence by land of I. A. Dewitt south nine and one-half degrees west twenty-seven perches to stones, thence by land of same and land of J. R. Patton and John B. Shultz south eighty-one and three-fourth degrees west one hundred and fifty-five and one-tenth perches to the place of beginning; containing forty-six acres and one hundred and fourteen perches, strict measure, whereon are erected a frame house, barn and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of E. P. Bender.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Purchasers must pay ten per cent. of the purchase money, or at least enough to cover all costs, at striking down of sale, otherwise property to be resold at once.

CHARLES S. FORNWALD, Sheriff.

Dec 15-ts.

THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

The different editions of The Sun during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will as heretofore be a sheet of four pages, and on ordinary occasions a sheet of eight pages, or 56 broad columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our readers.

The Sun will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the application of statesmanship, wisdom and integrity to the overthrow of pretence, imbecility and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will contend for the supremacy of the people, and for the rights of the people, as opposed to government by frauds, in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers with a newspaper for them, a mirror of news—with the most interesting, complete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

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The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for the Weekly can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to add to extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At one dollar a year, postage paid, the expenses of paper and printing are barely paid; and, considering the size of the sheet and the quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider the Weekly Sun the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.

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