THE COLUMBIAN AND DEMOCRAT, BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COL NTY, PA.

when shown, would excuse so slight a deviand as the evil results of permitting States and judicial. to vote on different days are manifest, the Wisconsin votes were strongly objected to the general result, as in the prior cases of necessity can be entertained in cases similar

to that of Wisconsin, the meeting of Elecabsolutely void, (Con. Art. II, 4. 1, cl. 4; Amend't XIL) "5. Votes east by immature States : it may

be safely asserted that a State must be an adtual and not merely a prospective member of the Union when its electoral vote is east ; that its admission into the Union afterwards, before the count, will not, by relation, validate its prior votes. The cases of Indiana in lawful appointment and authority ; another, 1317, of Missouri in 1831 and of Michigan discussion, and the proceedings in Congress upon them may be consulted for the most of the national House of Representatives, remarkable illustrations of 'How not to do it' which our history affords. By a ques- tificate is "prima facie absolute evidence" of The Constitution, rightly taken, vindicates tionable decision the votes of Indiana were robelyed and counted, but those of Missouri and Michigan were received sub modo and only hypothetically stated in the general resalt by virtue of concurrent resolutions of the two Houses. Substantially, they were not allowed as votes given of right by the States in question, (Annals of Congress, 1816-1817, pp 943-50 ; I.I. 1820-21, pp. 1147-65 ; Ben-

ton's Ab. Deb. XIII, 265, 278-80.) 6. Votes from States not in a condition to appoint Electors : A class of States falling under this head may be described to be: States "whose inhabitants and local author ities" are, at the time of appointing Electors, "in such condition that no valid appointments are made"-a description applied by the Joint Resolution of Congress of Feb. 8, 1865, (Cong. Globe, 1864-5, App. 159), to the Southern States, including Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee, in which loyal State Governments had been re-established and in two of which electoral votes had been cast. After protracted debate in the Senate, in which the claims of Louisiana in particular to participate in the Presidential election ware pressed the Resolution passed that body by a vote of 29 to 10. The refusal of electoral votes to Louisiana and Tennassee on that occasion was fully justified by considerations quite independent of their prior position as second States, and it was by the of their actual condition in November 1864 when their Electors had been appointed. Their "inhabitants and local authorities" were at that time "in such condition" that a full, fair and free election and appointment of Electors had not been secured. Some troops of the United States were stationed in those States, exercising exceptional influence upon elections-the vote in each was but partly polled-the local governments were, if not irregular, at least except onal in character-and there was some dis trust and animosity among the people and between them and their rulers. As described by Senator Sumner, they were in their restored position to the Union, "States born of the bayonet," and their political organi- where other evidence, of which Representa- pected and required to give days and weeks zations and social life were still in a degree tive bodies could take notice, convicted them of time, care, attention and responsibility unsettled and insecure. of illegality or falsehood.

4 Votes given out of time : This point was the United States and with the Constitution fidence that the Electoral College of Louisiraised by the return from Wisconsin in 1857. The electors of that State met and voted on their own State, (to the support of both which instruments they are sworn), and the present year, the appointment of whose members was certified by Gov. Kelthe day following the one fixed by act of must be otherwise appropriate to the end for logg, was an unlawful body and its votes Congress, their meeting on the proper day which the power of regulation was conferred void, because the Returning Board, which in having been prevented by a violent storm. upon them. With these limitations their fact appointed it, was itself an unlawful body One would think that overruling necessity, regulations of the manner of appointing and plainly exceeded any jurisdiction which Electors are to be completely respected by | could be claimed for it under the laws of the ation from strict compliance with the all authorities of the United States, and State. That the action of that Board was law. But as the law was passed in execution those regulations are primarily to be applied also frandulent in purpose and in fact and of an express provision of the Constitution, and enforced by State authorities executive therefore invalid, appears reasonably certain upon the evidence before us.

But, apparently, with the appointment of In South Carolina there was open defiance Electors State agency ends and Federal reg- of the Court of highest resort in the State and they were stated only hypothetically in ulation begins; for a College, though the by the Returning Board-an unlawful reproduct of State action, is essential y a Fed- turn of Electors chosen, while they were be-Missouri and Michigan. Unless a plea of eral institution, created for Federal pur- fore the Court upon a rule to show cause poses, to which the Federal Constitution ad- why they should not canvass the county in dresses direct commands. Its lawful consti- connection with the precinct returns. If it tors at any other time than that fixed by act tution as well as its proceedings and returns shall be shown in the investigation now in of Congress, will always render their votes is therefore a proper and necessary object of progress, that the true returns, lawfully exinquiry by Federal authority. amined and certified, would have shown a

different result from that announced, the And here we reach a question of evidence which will be variously answered by dispu- conclusion of intended fraud by them as well tants in debate, according to the exigencies as unlawful conduct will be inevitable. In Florida, the question is upon the law of argument and to the positions of those ful powers of the Returning Board under the who reply. One will tell us that a Governor's certificate of the appointment of Electors laws of the State, as determined upon regufor a State is prime facie evidence of their lar inquiry in its Courts, and upon the fair or fraudulent purpose with which the returns of election were manipulated by the that such certificate is conclusive evidence; in 1837 raised this question, or involved its while still another, in the language of an Board. In this case also the pending invesaccomplished gentleman and former Clerk tigation will furnish to Congress ample means for forming an intelligent and just will inform us that, in his opinion, such cerjudgment.

itself in this great emergency. In requiring the same thing ? Passing by the last menthe two Houses to canvass and count the tioned opinion as not quite comprehensible to the common mind, we may inquire whether electoral votes it compels careful considerathe first or the second of these opinions is to tion of each case of dispute by representative men of both the great parties of the country, be accepted as the true one. so that a result when arrived at shall have a These certificates of Governors of State

are not required by, or even mentioned in the Constitution of the United States, and have therefore only a statutory sanction. And the Representatives of the People and of the the act of Congress of March 1st, 1792,

which provides for them, while it manifest a claim by Congress to regulate the returns or certificates of electoral appointments, is very plainly directory only in several of its provisions, including the certificate section, and does not assign to the certificates to be issued under it any conclusive effect or value. Governors' certificates are known to us in other cases of State selections to Federal posts of duty, and bear a well defined char-States. acter. By the act of Congress of 25th July 1868 an election of United States Senator from a State, is to be certified by the Gov ernor of the State. Elections of Representatives from States are certified by the same authority an l constitute the evidence upon which a new House of Representatives is organized every second year. Turning to the 4th section of the 1st Article of the Constitution we find that the times, places and menner of electing Senators and Represent- a-ide or overruled, and justice, the practice atives in Congress, is to be prescribed by the of which is the salvation of States, will com-Resolution put distinctly upon the ground Legislature of each State, (though Congress pletely prevail, may make or alter such regulations); a pro-Bloomsburg, Dec. 22, 1876. vision very similar to that relating to the appointment of Presidential Electors, Now these Senatorial, Representative and Electo-TO THE COLUMBIAN. ral certificates made by Governors, upon returns of elections in their States by the people or Legislatures, will have a uniform Commissioners, I found that almost every character and force as evidence unless strong county in the State had its own local regulareasons to the contrary appear. And yet tion upon the subject. From one dollar and no point of law is more firmly established a half to five dollars I believe it ranges ; and than the point that Governors' certificates of there is no reason for the difference. Under Senatorial and Representative elections are the new Constitution a general law on the prima facie evidence only, and liable to be subject seems advisable ; and a settling of the set aside upon countervailing proof. In per diem pay at a sum not less than three some notable cases they have not been per- dollars. A sum less than that scarcely pays

BROCKWAY& ELWELL, Editors. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Dec. 22, 1876

GRANT GAUGED BY MILITARY LAW.

Our modern Casar assumes more powe than was exercised by his prototype in the Louisiana. All honor to him for his manly Roman Empire. Cromwell assumed to cut off the head of Charles 1st, and disperse Parliament unler the sanction of law. The French commune made rivulets of blood run through the streets of Paris in the name of "Liberty." But Grant does not pretend to justify his conduct by constitutional or statute law. His plea is "military necessity,"-the last resort of tyrants. Let him be judged by ber of their own party call them scoundrelhis own tribunal.

"Dehart's Military Law," a text book there. and used by Courts Martial in the late war. We quote the following extract from a speech made by the senior editor of the COLUMBIAN

in the Legislature in 1872.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have here what is recognized in the United States Army as au-thority on military law. I read from page 17, DeHart's Military Law: "Martial law extends to all persons; military law to all military persons, but not to those in a civil conceite."

sanction and command a degree of respect hose in a c'vil capacity, "How and where, under particular co which could not otherwise be obtained. To tures of the time, martial law may be declar-ed, and by whom is not here considered; but States it commits the duty of seeing to it the proclamation of such a rule within the limits of the United States, is a very question-able proceeding, and thought to be an 'exthat the Constitution and laws of the country shall on this occasion be impartially excrescence' not warranted or sanctioned by any 'distemper of the State.' The substitution ecuted, that falsehood shall be purged from electoral returns, that illegal, usurped anof this power for the civil courts, subjects all persons to the arbitrary will of an individua thority under pretended forms of law shall not tamper with the votes of the people, and and to imprisonment for an indefinite period that no man by means of fraud or force shall be made to ascend to the highest seat of power in the Government of the United Of such high power in the Government of the United that unjust attacks even upon life or property at the arbitrary will of the magistrate are less Notwithstanding the strong party interests langerous to the Common wealth than such as

are made upon the personal liberty of the citizen." involved in the issue, and the passions which that issue is calculated to produce, we have On page fifteen the sume author says a right to expect an honorable and satisfac-The profession of arms offering but few op-portunities for the acquisition of that species of knowledge which, in a technical form, is made most available in courts of law, and the tory result from the labors of Congress. It will be by conference between leading men, conducted in a spirit of conciliation and youth and inexperience of a great number of its members being such as to unfit them for guided by patriotic aims, that a basis fer true judgment will be reached. Then techtrue judgment will be reached. Then tech-nical niceties and extreme views will be put on settled principles of interpretation, when called upon suddenly to act, much less those which are in subtle arguments and intricate ircumstances, make it still more desirable that the jurisdiction of body, which from time C. R. BUCKALEW.

ject, should have its limits defined as clearly as possible, both for their guidance and their safety. Blackstone, whose Commentaries are SIRS :--Coming to examine, a few days

irst books placed in the hands of the student age, the law in relation to the pay of County at law, in speaking of this subject, says: "It is to be looked upon only as a temporary ex-crescence bred out of the distemper of the State, and not as any part of the distemper of the State, and not as any part of the permanent and perpetual laws of the kingdom. For martial law, which is built upon no settled principles, but is entirely arbitrary in its de-decisions, is, as Sir Matthew Hale observes, in turth and realize no law but one observes, in truth and reality no law, but something in dulged rather than allowed as law." And the learned writer goes on to say that

mitted to take effect even in the first instance, the expenses ; and yet competent men are exthat the men are all indicable. If there is anything in the world that we should shund and that law and justice shull be of the Adams and Winthrop statues to the to the public county business. I call the at-

CONGRESS.

oil making appropriations for the special in-

vestigating committees of the Senate and

House, with the amount for the House com

mittees increased to \$30,000 and the amount

for the Senate Committees reduced to the

same figure. After an animated debate or

Louisiana can boast of at least one specimen of this "noblest work of God"-and In the Senate on Thursday of last week, about the scarcest in that State. John J. message was received from the President in reference to the use of troops at Peters-Long, a Republican, was declared elected burg, Virginia, on election day. Also a com-Representative by Kellogg's Returning Board munication from the Attorney General in but, probably to the astonishment of that regard to the employm nt of doputy marbody, ke wrote them a letter declining to reshals at the elections. He says, the inforceive their certificate. He says that he is a mation can only be obtained from the mar-Republican from principle, but was clearly deteated, and he will not submit to having shals, who have the power to appoint deputies, but he will seek to procure it as soon as the vote of the people overruled. He depossible. clares that the election was fair, that there

In the House, Mr Knott, from the Judiwas no intimidation, and he knows of no ciary Committee, reported a substitute for traud. If the Board acted houestly, he the McCrary resolution, and it was passed thinks they were grosaly deceived. Mr. without a division. It provides for the ap-Long is deserving of the respect not only of pointment of a committee of seven, to ac his constituents but of the whole people. in conjunction with a similar committee of

He has proved what many have doubted the Senate, to prepare and report such : that there is yet houesty in his party in measure as will previde for a proper count truthfulness. His letter will not affect the ng and declaration of the electoral vote also for the appointment of another commi Board to any extent, and they will probably ee of seven to report on the powers and dugive his certificate to some party hanger o ies of the House in counting the votes for who hasn't any thing to do and who has n President and Vice President, said commitconscience to trouble him. The Board havees to have leave to report at any time. The ing no vestige of a reputation to lose ar-Senate amendments to the Post Route bill, perfectly independent of public opinion. It stablishing the fast mail service, and restoris however a blessed thing to have a memng the franking privilege, were reported adersely and non concurred in.

AN HONEST MAN

in a polite way. How Wm M. Evarts must As a West Pointer, he should have read enjoy being a member of the Republican Nothing of importance was done in the enate on Friday. party just now !

Let the People Now Speak.

The time has now arrived when people who have a desire for the perpetuation of our present form of government should take sides, and by their protests against wrong compel the men who are assiduously engaged in undermining the foundations of Ameri can liberty, to desist from their treasonable

the Southern situation the bill was passed The Post-office Appropriation bill was work. For reasons that i eed not be specifi inished in Committee of the Whole. ed, the Democratic party has borne itsel through all the exc ting contest of the pas-The Senate was not in session on Satnouth with a calmness not less commendairday. In the House the telegram of Mr. Morri-

ble than surprising. It has quietly tolerated on of the Louisiana Committee was after the usurping proceedings of the Administrad bate referred to the Judiciary Committee tion, in the hone that eventually the force of to report what action the Houseshould take public opinion would so intimidate the conspirators that they would forego further asinsure its authority in the matter. saults upon constitutional liberty. But that hope has been sadly disappointed. It has been indulged in vain, and now the time has arrived when it becomes the duty of every man who is not whally lost to patriotic feeling, and who really desires that the country shall be saved from the hands of the spoil re, to take his position and boldly declare

sontiments. There are imperative reasons why this

to time they are called upon to exercise, and further in that belief would be criminal, to whose authority they are at all times sub-They must be taught that they have reached the length of their tethers ; that they have tested popular forbearance to the fullest extent of endurance, and that now they must call a halt and pay some respect to the mandates of the Constitution. They have taken this forbearance of the people for submission,

> demonstrations throughout the country, for apathy and indifference on the part of the olution for the adjournment of the House masses. Let them now be undeceived. Let from next Saturday to Wednesday, the 27th the people assemble themselves in public inst., and from Saturday, the 30th inst., to

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Reading, Dec. 19, 1876. General Superintendent.

In the House, Mr. Holman from the Appropriation Committee, reported back the

Reading, Dec. 19, 18'6. General Superior MINISTRATOR'S NOTI Extern of Administration on the state of Rob-ert C. Clark, late of Columbia could, decessed, have been granted by the Begister of sald county to De-vid Lowenberg, of Bloom work, for the state of the two more all pers an isolated are requested to make payment, and those having Colume of dename against the said estate will make them known to the main administrator without Char. Dec 29, 74-69 Dec 29, 74-69

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A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF FRANCIS MAULL, DECEASED,

Dec 22, 76 6w . RICHARD II, ATEN,

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

sid, by inutual consent. All dobts due the pa hip are to be paid to U.J. Campbel, and t in

Attest: C. J. Rowans, Secy, Muncy, 1 a., Dec. 14, 1876,-2w

Dec22 4w*

Dec22-2m c, w & co.

EDA

ESTATZ OF PRANCIS WAULL, DECEASED, Letters of Administration with the will indexed on the estate of Francis Mould, late of Main township, Columnia county, P. Insylvania, deceased, nave teen grant-d by Inc Register of said county to menard 11, Aren, of Main PW,, Columnia county to menard 11, and persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are replecied to present them for settlement, and those indexided to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Administrator without delay. HICHARD II, ATEN,

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by Mr. weiford.

Serious for becember, now ready, and which contains the opening chapters of "Mchoias Min-turn," will be read with caper our lostly and interest, fernages no norce readable autober of this Margatue has yet been issued. The three humbers of scalbuer for August, September and October, containing the opening coepters of "Into Lass of Lowries," will be given to every new subscriber (who requests 30, and whome subscription begins with the present vol-ume, t.e., with the November number.

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ILLUSTRATED. Notices of the Press Anotheres of the Press
The Mag came has attained in its one quarter com-bo the find showed existence to that point where it may be such of it, in the worked by Johnson. "It is value to biase and worked by Johnson. "It is value to the such attained at the three of its homeony attained reput than as intrasted at bright if not brighter than as an itme shows in bright if not brighter than as an itme shows in bright if not brighter than as an itme shows the gooden he ed proverty setting around its later and best years. Browkips Electron but the same charac-tic the bests of the solution in the first with the bests of the solution in the first with the bests of the solution in the same charac-tic that the fuch spreaded. The same charac-tic the bests of the spreaded. The same charac-tic the bests of the spreaded. The same charac-tic the bests of the spreaded. The same the read-ing the ter of the spreaded. The same charac-tic the bests of the spreaded. The same charac-tic the best is the spreaded. The same the read-ing the ter of the spreaded. The same were in-serted. - Chic go Journal. 5 3,40 per Ton TERMS:

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"MICHOLAS MINTURN."

By Dn Holland, the Editor, resestory of "seven sakes" give the h ghest est-action to the readers of the Monthly.

Isherti n to the readers of the Minthly. Another serial, "iffs faher tance," by Misi Traft-on, with begin on the compretion of "Thiat Lass of Lowin's, "by Mrs Hodgson Burnett Mrs. Burnett's story, begun in August, hus a pathos and dramatic power which have been a surprise to the public. There is to be a surprise for fightal and exclusibility Histrick papers of "Toplan" science," by Mrs. Herick, each paper composed in Reef.

There are to be from various pens, papers on

Sotice is hereby given that the partnership be-manyline manpoet and I. K. Samaantarship be-Notice is hereby given that the weap-out ber, of ween U.J. manuford and L.K. Schweip-out ber, of admylic, under the firm name of Ca. pick & Co., was dissided on the fifth day of becember, ..., D was dissided on the fifth day of becember, ..., D "HOUSERIOLD AND HOME DECORATION" Willhave a promisent size, while the attest pro-ductions of American homori-ts while access from month so month. The first of shorter sources, the graphical and other sections will continue to employ the absets press it home and abroad. There will be a series of lefters on literary matters, from London, by Mr. Wolford.

FIFTEEN MONTHS FOR \$4.



to suspend the rules and pass a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report on the proposed Constitutional amendment prohibiting the payment of war claims to disloyal persons, was adopted by a vote of 150 to 63.

In the Senate Tuesday the Pension bill as sessed by the House was reported and the business will be continued by the and U.J. placed on the calendar. The formal preentation of the statues of Samuel Adams and John Winthrop, contributed by Mass achusetts to the National Statuary Hall, was made. The Oregon resolution was dis-

In the House Mr. Wood, from the Com mittee of Ways and Means, reported a res-Wednesday, the 3d of January. After som any person condemned by constructinatial to be executed in times of peace under such eircum-stance, that it is murder by the courts, and by Grant and his fellow conspirators shall be of the Adams and Winthrop statues to the

sth day of November. To encourage them

popular silence for acquiescence in their inamous plots, and the absence of indignant

me tings, and not only protest against con-

sanction of law, Already the usurpations

of "the man on horseback at the other end

of the avenue" have shocked the sentiment

who are imbued with a single spark of pat-

riotism. Not a moment should be lost.

Prompt and decisive action should be the

Patrick Henry's Prophecy.

ould be done, and promptly. The conpirators at Washington, eacouraged by the belief that having been permitted to go on unresisted thus far, they will not in the future be molested, are preparing to consummate the great wrong, the preliminaries for which have been in preparation since the

cussed.

In the Senate on Monday a new bill way introduced to establish a count for the trial of contested Presidential elections. The resolution to appoint a special committee of u seven to act with a similar House commit tee was unanimously adopted. Mr. Wright called up the bill reducing the Presidential

colled up the bill reducing the Presidential sa ary to \$25,000, but it failed to pass over the President's veto, the yeas being 25, and the nays 19—less than two-thirds in the ar-firmative. In the House various bills were introdu-cel. A motion by Mr, Hunter, of Indiana, cel. A motion by Mr. Hunter, of Indiana,

The Joint Resolution of 20th July 1868, (Globe, 1867-8, App. 573), which denied clectoral votes to unreconstructed States, was in the same line of exclusion though upon different ground, and was more limited in its application.

At the February count of 1869, the electo ral votes of Georgia were objected to upon grounds covered by the foregoing Resolutions, and were only received upon the hypothesis that they would not change the general result. The form of announcing them was settled, upon the 'precedents of constitutional-being conceded, a Governtheir recognition in any form was stoutly objected to in joint meeting. They were announced in the midst of tumult and disor- gress, as to the force and effect to be given it 1857

At the same count of 1869, the votes from To say that they do not possess the power of Louisiana were objected to by Mr. Mullins inquiry because such certificate concludes of the House of Representatives, because "no valid election of Electors had been held in said State." The objection was considered in each House and it was decided to count the votes, but by motions made by Mr. Morton and by Mr. Poole in the Senate and by Gen. Schenck in the House, it appears that a main reason for the decision was that there was no proof before the Honses to sustain the objection-not that the objection was insufficient but that it was unproved .- (Globe, 1868-9, pp. 1048-50, 1056-7)

In 1873 the electoral votes of Louisiana were squarely rejected by both Houses of Congress, voting separately after objections made in joint meeting, and partly for rea sons covered completely by the Resolution of 1865. The vote to reject was adopted in

the Sanate by a vote of 33 to 16, and in the House of Representatives without a division,--(Globe, 1872-3, pp. 1293, 1302-5)

ton

There can be no question, even though there were no examples to prove it, that a is shown by the decision of the two flouses of State may be in such a disturbed or exceptional condition that no fair and true election can be held in it or reported from it. people turbulent-military force may over- and counted. (Globe, 1872-3, pp 1289-91 of War will undoubtedly make use of the awe it-corruption may assail it-and fraud 1300, 1301, 1305.)

returns. The case must be an extreme one, of the Governor of Louisiana was held not m.nt. That's what he is in office for. but when it presents itself and a demand is to conclude the two Houses. Upon other made for the allowance of electoral votes evidence and looking behind his certificate, Mr Morrison Chairman of the House Comto the State, that demand should be sterniv the votes from that State were rejected, mittee now in session at New Orleans, has rejected by Congress. In such case no pov - (Globe, 1872-3, pp 1302-5, 1292-3.) API

be permitted to act, for its consideration in- ulent Executive certificate, like other fraud- hinder this Committee in the discharge of its volves a judgment upon political conditions ulent papers, would be unlawful and reject- duty." The refusal of Wells to appear bewhich a court cannot pronounce and the able, quite independent of its character in fore the Committee or furnish do uments is Executive ought not to be permitted to other respects and of the authority by which part of the rascally plan to prevent investithe give. it was issued.

gation of the trauds committed. Orton, the Having now concluded our examination President of the Western Union Telegraph 6. Votes cast by untawful Electo al Colleges; of the grounds upon which electoral votes Company also refuses to produce the mes-An unlawful College is one the members of which have been insufficiently or wrongfully should be rejected by the two Houses of sages, demanded by the Committee. It is Congress, it remains to summarize the requist to be hoped that the House will assert its appointed, or not appointed at all, and its condemnation will be pronounced by either sites of legal votes which meet be counted- powers and make short work of Wells, Or

who "I'll whenever in its composition or origin a Col- made. They are: Vutes of States in the the humor to stand any nonsense either from lage is shown to be unlawful, its acts will Union when they are east, and in a condi- such unhung scoundrels as Wells or such have no validity and its votes will be void. tion political and social to appoint Electors; men as the Radical telegraph manager. ing A College composed wholly of Federal office which shall have been cast by the proper gize fall, holders, or of members appointed at some number of qualified Electors, chosen in the

chil other time than that fixed by Congress by manner directed by the Legislature of a not think of any other lie, they mention direction of the Constitution, would be State, at the time fixed by Congress, who with perfect servicity "list the great mass plainly unlawful. So also a College with shall have lawfully assembled to cast them of the American p-ople have settled down nembers appointed in any other manner at the time fixed by Congress and have cast to the conviction that Haves has been elect-

than that directed by the Legislature of and certified them in the manner directed by ed." They won't think so after a while, card their State, or, we may add, by palpable the Constitution, for qualified candidates. eaugh into fraud, even under the forms of law, for then Votes falling under this general description there would be no actual appointment by are the rightful votes of the States, with the State Democratic committee has called the State as required by the Constitution. The regulations made by the Legislature ao power can reject.

of a State for the appointment of Electors The disputed States : From what has been some hundred of the prominent Democrats must be consistent with the Constitution of shown above, we may conclude with con- of the State to be present.

It is no sufficient answer to this argument tention of the lawmakers to the subject. to say, that each House of Congress is an- At the same time another reform may a thorized by the Constitution to judge of the well be had. The law creating Jury Comelections and returns of its members. They missioners is no longer valuable. Under have that power and would, on general prin- the new Constitution the minority party has ciples of parliamentary law, have had it if a representation in the Board of County

the Constitution had been wholly silent upon | Commissioners in every county. A law rethe subject. But the power of the two pealing the Jary Commissioner act, and pro-Houses to inquire into the lawful character viding that the wheel should be tilled by the of an Electoral College -whether it has been County Commissioners in presence of the in fact appointed by the State and in the Sheriff, and the Juries drawn in the same mannar lawfully directed and is therefore way, would dispense with more than a hundred officers, and subserve the ends of public 1821, 1837 and 1857, above mentioned, but or's certificate of electoral membership be- justice quite as effectually and satisfactorily longs inevitably to the same class of proofs as the present method. These are matters of importance and conwith his certificates of membership in Con-

venience, and should have the attention of der, as had been the votes of Michigan in as evidence. If the two Houses have no the Legislature : and such things are mostly such power of inquiry, it is quite immaterial overlooked by the great patriots who serve how an electoral certificate shall be classed. us in the Halls at Harrisburg.

A. B.

SOME LAWS.

The enterprising firm of Chandler, Came: them, is to beg the question in dispute. If. therefore, it has been established that the on & Co. radical maniputators of elections. two Houses have the power and are charged have discovered a new source of dread. Acwith the duty of enforcing the Constitution | cording to these veracious statesmen a secret circular has been discovered addressed to all in the particulars above mentioned, a Governor's certificate is not the sole and concluthe commanders of the militia and armed tice Upton is as follows : sive evidence, which they can receive upon o ganizations of the South, reciting that it is the desire of the Democratic managers to

the inquiry to be made. The doubt which might attach to this rea soning if the Governor's act in making an electoral certificate were considered as done under State authority-under some regulation by the State Legislature of the manner

of appointing Electors-wholly disappears when we remember that the certificate is ty of its rifles and field pieces. A blank is made under an act of Congress and consequently within the domain and jurisdiction of Federal power.

That the certificate section of the act of 1792 Congress in the case of Texas in 1873. A titled to a particle of tellef or respect, excertificate of an acting Secretary of State cept in the circles frequented by Zack Chandwas, in that case, held to be sufficient, and ler Don Cumeron and other incendiaries of Its local authorities may be unreliable-its the electoral votes of the State were received their class. Canston however as Settretary

rumor in some way and whatever way that may be organized to sport with and to falsify At the same count of 1873, the certificate may be it is certain to be to the public detri-

er but the two Houses can act, or ought to It is searcely necessary to add, that a fraud- obstacle has been and will be interposed to

Federal or State laws, or both. Of course, against which no proper objection can be too and their kind. The country is not in

> ----When the Republicariorgan grinders can-

----Hon, William McClelland, chairman of

which no power can meddle and which a meeting of the Committee to be held today in Harrisburg. A letter has been sent to

existence of prevail. There must be clear, martial law in time of peace; a body of men compelled by their oaths not to divalge anything that transpires, and their ballots to be given in secret, commencing with the one unior in rank, the judge advocate there all the time, and such questions to be put to the witnesses as he deems proper-a form that has existed from the time of King Edward who are imbued with a single spark of pato the present."

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE 'S SAUCE FOR THE feature of the hour. From every city, town and village should go forth protests that will The returns of Cronin as elector from Ore

not be misunderstood, and demands for the gon, under the forms of law is a dose of radimaintenance of law that not even the stolid al medicine they do not wish to swallow. If man that stands at the head of the Goverr legal, Tilden is elected. If not legal, the cer- ment will be likely to misinterpret or disreificates of the Canvassing Boards of South gard .- Phila, Chronicle, Carolina, Florida, and Lou'siana, are open to ----

inspection by Congress. But the Record of the Times, -generally a fair organ-says : Do not the words of Patrick Henry in the

Justice W.W. Upton, of the Supreme Court Justice W.W. Upton, of the Supreme Court of Oregon, ought to know something of the laws of the State, and it is generally conceded that he does. Judge Upton was recently tel-egraphed to by his brother, a prominent banker of Rochester, New York, asking for his opinion as to the legality of Governor Gro-ver's act in certifying the election of the de-feated candidate Gronin. The answer of Jus-tice Unton is as follows:

PORTLAND, Dec. 8, 1876. State statute authorized Cartwright ernment? Your strongholds will be in the The have an imposing military demonstration at have an imposing military demonstration at the time of the inauguration of Tild n and are cast for Hayes, and attached to the State equesting the recipien: of the circular to Oregon. are cast for Haves, and attached to the State envass, cortified under the State scal of Oregon. The Constitution prohibits the Ex-centive exercising judicial functions, or pass-ing on Watts' disqualification. Grover only hoped to throw out the who'e vote. He failed. W. W. UPTON. notify the person seading it whether his command can attend, how large it will be, and especially to give the record of the officers, number, calibre, character and quali- failed. Judge Upton has given an extra-judicial left for the signature of the per-on sending opinion, but suppose we take for granted

what he says, and what the Times claims. If It is an interesting story but when we Judge Upton's opinion, out of court, sottles mention that the report appears in the New the Oregon question in favor of Hayes so far is directory only and not imper tive, and York Times, of course ail interest in it will as Cronin is concerned, the unanimous decisa Governor's certificate not indispensable fall flat. That delightful paper would travel ion of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, to the validity of a return of electoral votes, forty miles around the truth to get at a lie, all Republicans, in a cale properly before and nothing emanating from its office is enthem, in favor of Tilden having the electoral vote of that State, settles the Presidential question in favor of Tilden. Which line of argument will our cotemporary take?

INSECILE FORNEY.

The political contortions of this old ringster

tion in him to seize the first auspicious moare as amusing and yet as sad as those of any ment to accomplish his design. And, sir, will other well trained clown. In 1860 he was Buchanau's toudy, and disappointed ambition changed him into a warmed vioer. In 1872 he dared measure swords with the Camerons, telegraphed to Speaker Raudall flax "every and now is their most supple tool. To show his broken influence we refer to but two extracts from the Press.

> "We rely on President Grant's sense of jus tice not to allow worthy and tried officials to be removed in what is left of his own term of official. Such a public servant is George W. Fairman, the Post-master of Philadelphia." galling yol e !" Grant answered this appeal by slaughtering

Fairman. The same number of the Prest contains the

following . "A Splendid Record" is the fitting head of

in as Lieutenant Governor.

a collection of newspaper tributes to the de-servings of General Collis, the present City Solicitor, whose name will be presented to the Republican local convention to-merrow.

Whereupon the Pilgrims shughtered Collis! Evidently Forney is in his dotage.

uffered for months from a cough, which Wade Hampton was inaugurated Governor after using many remedies without any re-lief, threatened to terminate seriously. We of South Carolina on Thursday, Dec. 14. were, however, so fortunate as to secure sev-eral bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Before he was sworn in a certificate signed by Hayne, the Secretary of State, was read announcing that the vote for Governor stood-Hampton 92,261; Chamberlain 91,127, This certificate was dated December 9th. Governor Hampton read a brief but pointed in

To those suffering in a like manner we re-commend this excellent preparation, John G. Westafer, *Chronicle* Office, Elina-bethtown, Pa., March 26, 1874. augural address, after which the oath was administered. W. D. Simpson was sworn

50 cents and \$1 a bottle; large bottles much the cheaper. Sold by dealers gener-ally.

Hall of Statuary in the Capitol the House and determined opposition to every move of adjourned. the Administration that has not the full

The Democratic statesmen who tried to ad the President gently by the nose, are about in the same fix as the bewildered genman who got hold of the wrong end of the mule.-Rap. Ex.

Yes, and they are troubled with about the will be sent at the following rates: ame kind of animal, and have also got hold 1 copy, 1 year, postage prepaid, of the wrong end-the one with the head on. copies, (in club) 10

Naught can compare with Glenn's Sulohur 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.

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small minority may continue forever unchang-Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, ably this Government although horribly de-The subscription price of Harner's Monthly and Harner's Bazar is \$4 each, thus a warrar the subscri-ber a copy of the Weekly fusions for see ears in a still ton to what he would have to pay for either of harweak, nervous, exhausted teeling, no energy or ani-mation, confused head, weak memory, the consefective. Where are your checks in this Govpuences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervon ieblitty finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bit. How to what he would have to pay for either of thar-per's publications, All orders must be accompanied by the eash,either by check or post office ertier. Now is the time to subscribe, Get all the news and the bit of reading matter at iss cost than any-where cles by sending your subscriptions to the Daily and Weekly Patriol. hands of your enemies. It is on the suppositer wite of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the tion that your American Governor shall be honest that all the good qualities of this Goventire system. Fold only in \$1 Lottles. Get the gen uine, Take only E. F. Kuckel's, it has a yellow wra ernment are founded, but its perfect and imper around it, his photograph on outside. Sold by your druggist. E. P. Kunkel, proprietor, No. 259 perfect construction puts it in their power to perpetrate the worst of mischief's should they North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Send for circular

be bad men. And, sir, would not all the world ar advice free. Try my great remedy. blame our distracted folly in resting our rights your druggist, six bottles for \$3. It cannot fail. s guaranteed to do as is recommended. upon the contingency of our rulers being good WORMS! WORMS! WORMS! or bad? Show me that age and country,

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove where the rights and liberties of the people di kinds of worms. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms were placed on the chance of their rulers beire readily removed by Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Kunket is the only successful Fhysician in the court try for the removal of tape worms. He remove R ESPECTFULLY anneulaces to the public ing good men, without a consequent loss of liberty ! I say that the loss of that dearest them in 2 to 3 hours, with head and all comple-SNYDER'S TANNERY, (old stand) Elocus iburg, Fa., at of Form of the Elops and light Stor reals, where all search of a privilege has ever followed, with absolute ceralive, and no fee until head is passed. Common sense teaches if tape worm can be removed, a tainty, every such mad attempt. If your Amerother worms can be readily destroyed. Ask ican Chief be a man of ambition and abilities druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price how easy will it be for him to render himself substantial and workmanlike matter, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in each whilst all times be paid for \$1 per bottle. It never fails. If he has it not, have absolute! The army is in his hands, and if him get it, or send to proprietor. E. F. Kunkei, and he be a man of address it will be atta ched to he be a man of address it will be attached to free, or by mail.) him, and it will be the subject of long medita-

Marriages.

the, American spirit solely relieve you when this happens? I would rather have a King, OPDYKE-FURSEL.-October 19th, at the home of Lords and Commons, than a government so he bride, by Rev. F. Gearhart, Mr. Wm. B. Opdyke rep'ete with such insupportable evils. If we of Berwick, to Miss Alice Pursel, of Briarcreek, make a Kinz, we may prescribe the rules by

Deaths.

which he shall rule his people; but the President in the field, at the head of his army can prescribe the terms on which he shall

YAPLE .- Near Jonestown, on the sth inst., after i reign moter, so far that it will puzzle any ery short liness of scarlet fever, Henry Yaple, aged 6 years, 1 month and 27 days. American even to get his neck from under the PIATE .- Near Kingston, 7th inst., Jacob Piat

ged 61) cars and 4 months. He wa From the Editor of the Elizabethtown, Pa. ohraburg.

Stop That Cough

or it will terminate in that dreaded disease consumption. We are aware that a projudice exists with many persons against medicines which profess to cure a cough or cold when bordering on consumption, or even when the lungs are affected; but we can assure our readers that Wistar's Balsam of Wild

Chronicle.

Cherry will do all this ; and in making this assertion we speak from experience, having

Wild Cherry, and are now entirely rid of the cough, and restored to our former health.

By virtue of sundry writs of A'. Vend Ex., Al. Lev Fa. & Fi. Fa to me directed will be exposed to DAILY AND WEEKLY PATRIOT sublic sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock p. m. on FOR 1877. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1876, To all new subscribers and to all present subscrib All that ertain piece of ground in the borough of THE DAILY PATRIOT

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\$2.00

10.00

Centralia, Columbia county, bounded sa follows: beginning at property of William Peiffer and runitig north four (a) feat to property of William Ter rey, thence welt one bundled and forty (140) feet to an alley, thence south four (i) feet to property of William Petfer, thence one hundred and forty (140) $\frac{12,00}{27,50}$ feet to the place of beginning, on Locust Avenue Scized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Stephen Thomas. 50.00

ALSO.

All those certain lots or pleces of ground situate in is borough of Contralia, 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-se.en (sī) degrees west one hundred and for-ty (140) feet to a twenty feet wide alley,thence along the east line of sal alley north three (i) degrees 6 00 west fifty (0) feet, thence north etahty-seven (3) de-10.00 grees cast one hundred and f. rty (140) feet to said 15.00 Locust Avenue, thence south three (i) degrees east fifty (i0) feet to the place of beginning; being the lots marked with the numbers ereven (i) and twelve (12) in block number seventy-three (33), and ising

adj cent. Whereon are crected a large two-story rams hotel, with basement, stables and outbuild ings. seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the

4.50 property of livery A. Weldensaul, with notice to William Peiffer, terre tenant and present owner. ALSO,

At the same time and place, the following tract of

land situate in Rearregereek township, Columbia county, consylvanta, bounded and described as follows: North by land of Elflah Yccum, west by lands of Yocum and Hower, south by lands of Edjah How-er, and east by William Oxtorn, containing forty uore or less, whereon are erected a frame dy, any house, a fram ; and log stable

Harrisburg, Pa. ted, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Jose, h Buck.

ALSO.

At the same time and place, the following real estate in Montana, Conyrgham township Columbia county, Pennayl'ania, bounded east by Contro treet, south by Second street, west by an alley, north by land formerly owned by William Goodman and Ira Rossianmar, being fifty-five feet front, ninety-five feet back, and one hundred and forty in d-pth, on which are creeted a stone and frame tavern stand frame stable and outputdings.

ALSO.

One other lot bounded on the cast by an alley. sould by Second street, werk by lands of Coal aldge Coal and Iron Company, north by lands of H. S. Marr and Daniel Morris, being fifty feet in front of every description in the country. The public pat fonaire is conjectfully solicited. Bloomaburg Ock. 1, 1917-Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the

property of Dano Edwards. ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Locust township, Columbia county, Penneylvania, bound-d and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by ands of Charles and it, Gable, east by Enoch Kester, south by Henry Rhodes, and west by Dantel Fetter man, containing our hundred and it ty-bloe acros, whereon are erected a frime dwelling house and bank bain and outbuildings. Beized, taken into execution, and to be told as the property of Daniel Boyer.

ALSO.

At the same time and place, all that piece or pareel of land situ t in the township of Briarce ek, to-lumbi county, adjoining samuel Hawk on the north Alvin Vanderm rk, estate of Joon 1 and n and estate d W. A. J. Brittain on the west, William Elinetob nd Marcia Edwards on the south, and on the west by Uriah Van Peit, containing eighty acres, more or less, on which are created a two-story frame house and bank barn.

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

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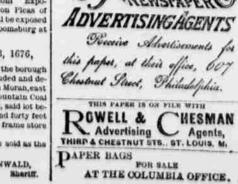
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

f Centralia, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and acrited as follows : North by lot of John Moran, eas

by Locial avenue, south by Locial Moran, east by Locial avenue, south by Locuet Mountain Coal and Irou. Company, and west by an alley, said lot be-ing fifty feet front and one hundred and forty feet deep, whereas are received a two-story frame store and dwelling house and outbuildings. Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as th

roperty of J. J. Hosgiand. CHARLES S. FORNWALD,

Dec. 22, 1874.