The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Feb. 22, 1878.

THE NEW PENITENTIARY.

On account of the crowded condition of Eastern and Western Penitentiaries, there is a proposition on foot to erect a new one, and a commission has been appointed to select a site. We believe a new one is necessary, but protest against its being placed in the interior of the State. It should be located in north-eastern Pennsylvania, because a large proportion of the criminals come from that section, and transportation and convenience should be taken into consideration. The Philadelphia institution is at one end of the Pa. R. R., and that at Pittsburg is at the other end, and both in the Southern portion of the State.

No better location could be selected than Bloomsburg. Coal, iron and stone are abundant, and labor is cheap. The Reading road connects us with the Schuylkill and West Branch; the D. H. & W. R. R connects the Lehigh and Delaware with the Susquehanna, and the D. L. & W. and Northern Pennsylvania with Harrisburg,—all centering at or near Bloomsburg. Food is abundant and cheap, and water of the best quality easily attainable. By all means throw northern Pennsylvania together, and take a look at our facilities.

THE PASSAGE OF THE SILVER BILL.

On Saturday morning last at 5 o'clock in the morning, after a continuous session of 17 hours the amended Silver Bill passed the Senate by a vote of 48 yeas to 21 nays, or more than two thirds. Senators Wallace and Cameron voted for it. The House will undobtedly pass the Bill by more than a two thirds vote, accepting the Senate amendments. Hayes veto in that event would be inoperative.

The full text of the bill with amendments as it passed the Senate is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains Troy of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which shall be the devices and superscription provided by said act, which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. And the secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed to purchase from time to time, silver bullion at the market price thereof, not less than $2,000,000 worth per month nor more than $4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly as fast as so purchased into such dollars, and a sum sufficient to carry out the provision of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. And any gain or seigniorage arising from the coinage shall be accounted for and paid in to the treasury as provided under the existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage, provided that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusively of such resulting coin, shall not exceed $5,000,000, and provided further that nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment in silver of certificates of deposit issued under the provisions of section 254 of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That immediately after the passage of this act the President shall invite the governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, so called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable to join the United States in a conference to adopt a current ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internally the use of bimetalic money, and securing fixity of relative value between those metals; such conference to be held at such place in Europe or the United States, at such place in Europe or the United States, at such time within six months as may be mutually agreed upon by the executive of the governments joining in the same, whenever the governments so invited, or any three of them shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same. The President shall, by and with the consent of the senate, appoint three commissioners, who shall attend such conference on behalf of the United States, and shall report the doings thereof to the President, who shall transmit the same to congress. The said commissioners shall each receive the sum of $2,500 and their reasonable expenses, to be approved by the secretary of state, and the amount necessary to pay such compensation and expenses is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4.—That any holder of the coin authorized by the act may deposit the same with the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States in sums not less than $10 and receive therefor certificates of not less than $10 each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States note. The coin deposited for a amount representing the certificate shall be retained in the treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued.

Scranton's Mob.

THE HAIRBREADTH ESCAPE OF AN OFFENDER FROM BEING TORN TO PIECES.

On Friday evening Mr. Lee, an invalid, and his wife left their little girl, aged 2½ years, at home in bed while they went to a neighbors. The doors were locked. As Mrs. Lee returned to her home Patrick Norton darted from the cellar. The child was very weak and the mother soon discovered that it had been assaulted in a fearful manner. The news rapidly spread next morning. A warrant was procured for his arrest. Four officers were sent to find him. He made a stout resistance, and when the officers came from the house, a wild and angry crowd had assembled and Norton must have been torn to pieces but for the officers, who with drawn clubs kept the mob from approaching. Norton was taken to the city prison, followed by the mob. His examination was delayed until the excitement abated. Then he was taken before Alderman Rocster. Five police officers guarded him. The Alderman committed him to prison.—*New York Sun.*

Subscribe for THE COLUMBIAN the largest and best paper in the County.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

CONSTANTINOPLE OCCUPIED BY THE RUSSIANS AS A PACIFIC MEASURE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 14th.—The British fleet passed through the Dardanelles at three o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The Turkish government concluded that a mere protest meets the necessities of the situation.

The *Times* in its leading editorial article to-day says: "Russia has incurred a grave and needless responsibility, and she will have to give guarantees to Austria as well as to England that she will quit Constantinople if she should fulfill her rash intention to occupy it with troops."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Time* says: "The excitement here is daily increasing at the turn eastern affairs are taking, and the excitement in Hungary is even greater."

The Pesth correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs as follows: "The situation is regarded as very critical. The emperor has sent for Archduke Albrecht, field marshal and commander-in-chief of the Austro-Hungarian army, for the purpose of concerting important military measures.

"The government organs maintain that Russia has broken her word, and that Austro-Hungary will be compelled to march to war with England in order to force Russia to be faithful to her promises and return to her former programme."

LONDON, February 15.

Lord Derby's protest against Russian occupation of Constantinople is published. It is very decidedly worded. It demonstrates that the entry of the Russian troops would be a violation of the armistice and might provoke disorders, causing the very danger to the Christians which the Russian government deprecates. It concludes as follows: "Her Majesty's Government cannot acknowledge that the dispatch of British ships to Constantinople has any bearing on the entry of Russian troops into the city, which latter measure they consider uncalled for by any circumstances of military or other necessity, and the consequences of which may be most disastrous to the whole population of the city." Lord Derby also telegraphed to Lord Loftus on February 13 that he had expressed to Count Schowvaloff the government's earnest hope that the Russian troops would not make any movement toward Gallipoli or any movement of a nature to threaten the communications of the fleet, as any such movement would be regarded in England as compromising the safety of the fleet, and in the actual state of public feeling he (Lord Derby) could not answer for consequences, which might be serious.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople, February 14, says: "The British fleet is expected to enter the Bosphorus to-morrow. Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador, has telegraphed to Lord Derby that the Sultan has received a dispatch from the Czar stating that his troops would occupy the neighborhood of Constantinople in a friendly spirit and with the same object, namely, for the protection of his subjects.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg of to-day's date to Reuter's Telegram Company says: There is great anxiety here, particularly among the English residents, on account of the critical situation. Russian national feeling is becoming excited.

Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following dispatch, dated Constantinople, Friday night; Namyk Pasha has gone to the Russian headquarters, charged to endeavor to dissuade the Grand Duke Nicholas from occupying Constantinople.

The Berlin *North German Gazette* says a request was received from St. Petersburg yesterday that German influence would make itself felt. That influence cannot but be peaceful. In spite of all assertions to the contrary the relations existing between the three Imperial Courts not only place all idea of any coolness arising between them entirely out of the question, but also offer a sure guarantee for the maintenance of general peace.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says he has been informed that the peace negotiations are now practically interrupted, for, since the appearance of British men-of-war in the Sea of Marmora, the Turkish Plenipotentiaries declare that complete autonomy for Bulgaria is inadmissible.

AUSTRIA'S VOICE.

A dispatch from Vienna to the *Times* says: It is quite possible that the Czar will succeed in concluding negotiations with Turkey before the conference meets, thus creating the desired fait accompli. But after the declarations of the British and Austrian Governments she can scarcely expect that such fait accompli will be unconditionally recognized. As regards this government it has not omitted, in its confidental communications to St. Petersburg, to point out the clauses in the preliminary stipulations signed at Adrianople which affect European and Austrian interests, in the matter of which accomplished facts could scarcely be recognized. No written notes have been exchanged on the subject, but for all that the Russian Government is fully aware how far such faits accompli, effected by a treaty with Turkey, are likely to be recognized by this country.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A Reuter despatch from Constantinople says the British fleet has been withdrawn to Mudania Bay forty miles south of Constantinople. This movement is attributed to a desire on the part of England to facilitate negotiations to prevent the entry of the Russians. The instructions to Namyk Pasha have been revoked, and he has not gone to Adrianople.

The report that a congress would be held at Baden-Baden is confirmed. Negotiations have been concluded. All Powers, including Russia, have assented. The Vienna *Political Correspondence* says: "Negotiations were only delayed by the sudden acuteness of the relations of England and Russia. The Czar and Sultan are actively exchanging personal friendly despatches. It is expected peace will be signed by the time the congress meets, namely two or three weeks later." Another Vienna telegram says: "Notwithstanding the prospect of a congress, the situation is still considered grave. It is rumored that England has made overtures for an understanding and arrangements with Austria. The latter is negotiating a loan with the Rothschilds."

A special despatch to the *Times* from Berlin says: "Not only is it unlikely that Germany will take the part of arbiter by declaring against any power attempting to interfere with Russia, but the indications are that Russian action is regarded here as at variance with the understood programme, namely, the liberation of Christians and nothing more. The interpellation on the Eastern question comes in the Reichstag on Tuesday."

The same paper, in its second edition, prints the following despatch from Pera, Feb. 15: "It is generally expected that Grand Duke Nicholas will enter Constantinople with a portion of his army, but will come as a guest and friend of the nation with the consent of the Sultan, the Russians considering that this will give England no *casus belli*, especially as her ships are near the capital against the express wish of the Sultan and the Porte."

The *Times'* leading editorial article to-day is very pacific in tone. It says: "It will be due to some gratuitous mismanagement if the relative position of England and Russia near Constantinople leads to any serious misunderstanding. Our own government may be entrusted to act with combined moderation and firmness. If the Russians are reasonably prudent there is no reason why the Powers should not enter peacefully into the conference."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1878.

The vtoe of 48 to 21 in the Senate on Saturday on the silver bill indicates a new financial policy for the Government. It means far more than the remonetization of silver. Coming soon after remonetization will be the repeal of the resumption act and a cessation of high taxes for a rapid reduction of the public debt. Senator Beck's bill to prevent undue increase of the sinking fund will pass. Whether or not all these measures are for the public benefit, there is no doubt that the necessities of the people are what have induced Congress to do what it has already done and to propose the further legislation indicated above. We shall soon know the effect of these various measures. Meantime there is one thing which unquestionably would produce relief, and which should not be lost sight of. That is a reduction of Federal expenses. There is no doubt that would enhance the value of our bonds, stimulate business, and lessen the price of living. No question as to the "public faith" is involved, and the benefits would extend to all except office-holders and Government contractors. If the Democratic majority of the House would bring about such a reduction the party would secure an indefinite lease of power in the country.

The despatch from New Orleans published this morning, that Governor Nichols will pardon Anderson of the Returning Board, and Wells, also, if convicted, is, to say the least, an astonishing document. It means that Wells will not be tried. It certainly indicates a desire to prevent a full exposure of the means by which Hayes was made President, or a submission on the Governor's part to the bulldozing announced by Hayes and Sherman. If the Governor wishes to do his whole duty to his State and to the country, he will not interpose between Wells and the penitentiary.

Bayard Taylor, appointed Minister to Germny is a Pennsylvanian, a moderate Republican and a man qualified by a wide European acquaintance for the place. He is the only translator of the greatest of German poems—Faust—and is the valued friend of all the literary men of the Nation to which he is sent. This appointment is one eminently fit to be made, and is especially creditable to an Administration which has so signally failed in most of its foreign appointments.

Many—some say at least twenty—venerable members of the Senate were subjects for missionary labor on the part of temperance men on the night the silver bill passed. I have seen no classification of those reported to have been "under the influence," but suppose that party lines were not observed. Murphy spoke next day—Sunday—on the steps of the Capitol but did not allude to the Senatorial jamboree.

Genl. Butler says he got a plain promise from Mr. Hayes to appoint some one to a Post Office in Massachusetts, and before the echo of the promise had died out in the White Honse another man was appointed. The General has gone into prinut about it, and threatens vengeance against everybody who had a hand in preventing his friend's appointment. When the General commences to throw bricks, of which he said sometime ago his hat was full, the administration will know what fighting is. The General is a very able man, and as he hasn't an atom of conscience or delicacy, he will not be chary in the selection of missiles.

SEMINOLE.

ROME, February 20.—Cardinal Glovacchino Pecci, the pontifical camerlengo, has been elected Pope. He has taken the name of Leo XIII.

The Vienna *New Free Press* says: it is reported that the Austrian Minister of Finance will proceed to London on a special mission.

The London Quarterly Review, for January has been republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, New York. We can do little more than enumerate the articles:

Art. I., considers the moral and intellectual character of the renaissance in Italy and England.

Art. II., on the use and abuse of Scientific lectures, gives high praise to Prof. Tyndall for his endeavors to render scientific truth to the public at large, but severely condemns him for carrying his speculations beyond the province of the natural sciences.

Art. III., in Schliemann's Mycenæ, is a discussion by a writer who has seen and handled the treasures of the truth of Dr. S's interpretation of his discovery.

Art. IV.—"March of an English Generation through Life."

Art. V.—"Democracy in Europe" reviews favorably Sir Erskine May's recent work on the subject.

Art. VI.—"A French critic on Goethe."

Art. VII. Treats of railway accidents, and considers the causes of these accidents, and gives the substance of existing special legislation with regard to the safety of railway passengers, and urges the necessity of enforcing by the Legislature of precautions neglected by the railway companies.

Art. VIII., is a summary of the leading events in the life of Lord Melbourne.

Two other articles on domestic politics complete the number.

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co (41 Barclay street, N. Y.) are as follows: The The "London Quarterly," Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine. Price $4 a year for any one or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact any disturbance of the digestive functions necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects to some extent the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure. This is not a new preparation to be tried and found wanting, it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. It is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's which is put up only in one dollar bottles. Depot, 423 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. It never fails. For sale by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. Six bottles for five dollars, or one dollar per bottle.

WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worm is removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed. Send for circular to E. F. Kunkel, 423 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or call on your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, price $1. It never fails. feb

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if they are taken before the lungs are destroyed they effect a speedy cure. To these medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, and the patient has relief from the prostratin; cough. The Mandrake Pills must be freely used, to cleanse and stimulate the stomach and liver; they remove all obstructions, relax the gall bladder and start the bile freely, and the liver is soon relieved. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkili of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to avoid fresh cold. Full directions accompany each preparation. All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck personally, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Letters to the above address, asking advice, answered free of charge.

Schenck's Medicines are sold by all druggists. feb

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership between C. R. White & David Savage of Orangeville, Columbia county, Pa., was dissolved on the 16th day of February, A. D., 1878; and that the said Savage has sold his interest to the said White, who proposes to continue the business in his own name, all persons indebted to said firm will come forward immediately and make settlement thereof to the surviving partner C. R. White, and all claims against said firm shall be presented to the said White for settlement.

feb. 22, '78-4w WHITE & SAVAGE.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!!

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrators, &c., of Michael Grover, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, said county, dec'd., will expose to public sale on the premises on

Friday, March 15, 1878,

commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., a Tract of Land situate in Main township, said county of Columbia, containing

102 ACRES,

more or less, adjoining lands of Aaron Mastetler, Aaron Miller and others, and a public road, whereon are erected a

TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE,

Good Bank Barn, Wagon House and Corn Crib, good out-buildings, good spring and spring house, good water on the premises.

GOOD APPLE ORCHARD,

and other fruit trees—land in a good state of cultivation. A public road runs through the land and one on north side; convenient to school and church.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi. Possession of a share of grain in the ground to be reserved. Deed to be delivered at expense of purchaser.

AARON GROVER, JOSHUA FETTERMAN, Administrators.

feb. 22, '78-18

BOOK 30 newest and most popular SONGS, with writings of instruction and amusement; also a list of all the battles, when and where fought during the war, for 8c stamp. Address DESMOND & Co., 915 Race st., Phila. jw&co feb. 22, '77-1m

Orphans' Court Sale OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

John Hunsinger, Administrator of Gideon Hunsinger, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, MARCH 16th, 1878,

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate to, wit: All that certain messuage and

TRACT OF LAND

(being tract No. 1,) situate in Beaver township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a stone in a public road in Scotch Valley, thence along said road north seventy-five degrees, east fifty-seven and one-tenth perches to a stone, thence by land of Geo. P. Dreisbach north ten degrees west, one hundred and forty-six perches to a stone, thence south seventy-five degrees east, one hundred and forty-eight perches to the place of beginning, containing

50 ACRES,

strict measure, with the appurtenances.

Tract No. 2, a certain piece or parcel of land situate in Beaver township aforesaid, bounded on the east by Aaron Dreisbach, on the north by Columbia Coal and Iron Company, on the west by other land of said Gideon Hunsinger, deceased, and on the south by land of Francis Crouse, containing

FORTY ACRES

with the appurtenances,

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth upon the striking down of the property, one-fourth upon the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining one-half in one year thereafter.

JOHN HUNSINGER, Administrator.

feb. 22, '78-4t

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT MARCH TERM, 1878.

FIRST WEEK.

Samuel J. Case vs. Jonas Doty.
Wilson Gibbons vs. Jonas Doty.
L. F. Davis vs. Jonas Doty.
Reuben Kisner vs. Millers & Seybert.
Brockway and Ent vs. J. Mile rRaub.
Peter Knecht vs. Samuel Schweppenheiser et. al.
Henry C. Conner vs. Emanuel Conner's Adm'r.
Edward Geraghty vs. Conyngham township.
Philip Applenan vs. W. H. Crawford.
Nathan Creasy vs. Charles Maurer et. al.
Aaron Dreisbach vs. Simon Shellhammer et. al
Ezra S. Lyons vs J. B. Eyes.
Jacob Evans' Exr. vs. Thomas E. Geddis et. al.
Samuel Giger vs. Francis Evans.
David J. Waller vs. George Foulver's Exr's.
Bloomsburg Lumber Co. vs. William Morris et. al.
Bloomsburg Lumber Co. vs. William Morris et. ux.
William Ilhnville vs. Peter Eck's Administrator.
E. D. Adams vs. John Seybert.
Mary George vs. James Morrison
Daniel Lelly et. al. vs. Henry Knapp et. al.
Sarah Cary vs. Samuel and Emma Heppert.
J. R. Jamison vs. M. Grover's admr's
M. Grover's admr's, vs. H. D. Knorr.
Augustus Everhart vs. Daniel Everhart.
Bernard Ammerman vs. M. C. Johnson et ux.

SECOND WEEK.

Niel Lenthen vs. Conyngham and Centralia Poor District.
John B. Scott vs. Bernhard Stobner.
Simon Krebbs vs. William Mastetler.
C. B. Brockway vs. First National Bank of Berwick
Lewis Mochenberg vs. Andrew Boyer
William Snyder's Exr's vs Valentine Bideman
C. W. Thompson vs Bernhard Stobner
United States Fanning Mil Company vs Franklin Yocum
Thomas Knorr's ext vs. C. A. Knorr et al.
Permelia Koons vs. Seltzer & Miller.
Conrad Swank vs. Daniel Swank.
Matthias Shaffer vs John Mellowell's adm'r
George W. Davis vs. Conyngham and Centralia Poor District.
Henry J. Edwards vs. William Walp.
William Kingston vs. Montgomery Cox.
Patrick Byrnes vs. Conyngham and Centralia Poor District.
William Kingston vs. Montgomery Cox et. ux.
Elijah Lemons vs. Heller & Eyes.
Elijah Lemons vs. A. P. Heller.
Elijah Lemons vs. C. W. Eyes.
John Schell vs. John Hinderliter et. al.
Jacob Johnson vs. Robert S. Hut.
Henry Nagle vs. Bloomsburg Lumber Co.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed an assignee for the benefit of creditors of William Raup, and has taken upon himself the duties of the trust. All persons are therefore required to settle with him, adjust and pay to him all accounts, debts and dues of the said William Raup; and those having claims to submit them to the assignee properly authenticated.

W. H. ABBOTT, Catawissa, Pa.

feb. 22, '78-4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House at two o'clock p. m., on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1878,

A certain lot of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows: bounded northwardly and easterwardly by an alley, southwardly by lot of M. C. Woodward, and westwardly by East street, being 66 feet front and 197 feet deep more or less, whereon are erected a frame dwelling house, stable and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to sold as the property of Casper Kressler.

ALSO,

All those certain four tracts of land situate in Beaver township, Columbia county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: One of them beginning at a post at the south-west corner of a tract of land surveyed on a warrant to Catharine Longenberger, thence by the said Catharine Longenberger tract north sixteen degrees west two hundred and seventy-two perches to a post, thence north twenty-one degrees west one hundred and twelve perches to a post, thence by land surveyed in the name of Thomas Lemon south seventy degrees west one hundred and sixty perches to a post, thence by land surveyed in the name of Daniel Neyer north sixteen and a half degrees east three hundred and seventy-nine perches to a post, thence north seventy-eight degrees east eighty-four perches to a post, thence by land of Jesse Brooks north twelve degrees west eighteen perches to a red oak, thence by land in the name of Jesse Brooks north seventy-eight degrees east eighty perches to a post, the place of beginning; containing three hundred and seventy-two and three-fourth acres, and allowances, more or less. Surveyed on warrant to Andrew Clark, dated the 23d day of August, 1793.

2d.—One other of them, beginning at a post, the south-west corner of the above described tract surveyed on a warrant to Andrew Clark, thence by the western line of said Andrew Clark tract north sixteen and a half degrees west three hundred and seventy nine perches to a post, thence by land surveyed on warrant to Mary Scott and Jacob Neyer south seventy and a half degrees west eighty perches to a stone, thence by land surveyed in the name of the said Jacob Neyer south seventy-four and a fourth degrees west one hundred and twenty-nine perches to a pine, thence by land surveyed on warrant to Benjamin Syock south twenty-six degrees east one hundred and twenty-five perches to a pine, thence by land surveyed on a warrant to George Neyer south thirteen degrees east two hundred and sixty-nine and five tenth perches to a post, thence by land surveyed on a warrant to John Barron, Jr., north seventy-eight degrees east one hundred and six perches to a hickory, thence by land surveyed in the name of Jesse Brooks north 12 degrees west twenty-eight perches to a post, thence by the same north seventy-eight degrees east ninety-six perches to a post, the place of beginning; containing four hundred and forty-two and a half acres, more or less, being the same tract of land surveyed on warrant to Daniel Neyer dated 23d of August, 1793.

3.—One other of them, beginning at a post, the south-west corner of the last above described tract surveyed on warrant to Daniel Neyer and thence by the said Daniel Neyer north thirteen degrees west two hundred and sixty-nine and five-tenth perches to a pine, thence by land of Benjamin Syock south sixty-four degrees west to the line dividing a part of this tract sold to Jacob Hasler, thence by the said land of Jacob Hasler to the northern line of land surveyed on warrant to John Barron, Jr., thence by the same north seventy-eight degrees east to a post the place of beginning; containing two hundred and sixty-nine and three-fourths acres more or less, being a part of a tract of land surveyed on a warrant to George Never dated 23d of August, 1793.

4.—And the other of them beginning at stones in a line separating it from lands surveyed on a warrant to Benjamin Syock, thence north eight and a half degrees west three hundred and thirty-three and four-tenths perches to a stone, thence south eighty-three and a half degrees east two hundred and eighteen perches to a stone, thence by land surveyed on a warrant to Mary Scott south thirty-three degrees east two hundred and fifty-eight perches to stones, thence by land surveyed on a warrant to Daniel Neyer south 14 and a fourth degrees west one hundred and twenty-nine perches to a pine thence by land surveyed on a warrant to Benjamin Syock south seventy-three degrees west two hundred and thirty-three perches to the place of beginning; containing four hundred and forty acres, more or less, it being the same tract of land surveyed on warrant to George Neyer.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of The Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad Company.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of Abram Rice, on the south by land of Conrad Housman, on the west by land of Michael Strauser and William Yenger and on the east by land of Ephraim Libs, containing seventy-three acres more or less on which are erected a dwelling house, barn and out-buildings.

ALSO,

One other piece of land bounded on the north by land of Jacob Strauser, on the west by land of Solomon Strauser, on the south by land of Peter Hower and on the east by land of Conrad Housman and William Yenger containing eighteen acres.

ALSO,

One other piece of land bounded on the north by lands of Judge Cox, on the west by land of Solomon Strauser on the south by land of Abram Rice and on the east by land of Abram Rice and Leonard Adams, containing 13 acres.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David R. Heser.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the north by land of James Doty and others, on the east by land of Joseph Stackhouse, south by land of the heirs of S. F. Headly and on the west by land of Owen Suit, containing three hundred acres more or less about thirty acres cleared land and the balance well timbered, on which is erected a small stable.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Seybert.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Pine township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the north by land of Samuel Snyder, on the east by lands of Daniel Gordner and Jackson Lyons, on the south by lands of Benjamin Wintersteen and Richard T. Whitmire and on the west by land of Thomas Low, containing fifty acres more or less, on which are erected a Plank House, frame barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of A. J. Bardo.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit. Lot No. 114 marked in general plan of Bloomsburg, bounded on the north by an alley, on the west by land of John McCormick, on the south by Canal street, and on the east by land of Jonathan Chromas, containing 56 feet front and 114 feet in depth on which are erected a dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Tobias Henry.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in Locust township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by by land of Augustus Strauser, on the east by land of Solomon Hider, on the south by land of William Beach and on the west by land of Samuel Schuyler, containing 100 acres, more or less, on which is erected a dwelling house, barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Kostenbauder.

ALSO,

All that tract or parcel of land situate in Scott township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by land of John Reichner, lying between the Pennsylvania canal and the Susquehanna river and running to a point on the west at or near the aqueduct above Espy, containing about seven acres, more or less.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Espy, Columbia county Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by Main street, east by lot of M. C. McCollum, south by an alley and west by Daniel Keeler, being 41½ feet front, and 173½ feet in depth, whereon are erected two two-story dwelling houses.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Alonzo C. Dodge.

ALSO,

All that undivided three-tenths of the undivided one-fourth of the following tract of land, situate in Jackson township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone a corner of land of Matthias Rhone, thence by land in the warrantee name of Wesley Hess north forty and a quarter degrees west three hundred and fifteen perches to an ironwood tree on county line, thence along the same south forty-seven and a half degrees west three hundred and sixteen perches to a stone, thence by land in the warrantee name of Samuel Yorks south seventy-three degrees east three hundred and four perches to a stone, thence by land of Jesse Rhone north seventeen and a quarter east thirty-seven and two-tenths perches to a stone, and thence north eighty degrees east one hundred thirty-eight perches to the place of beginning; containing three hundred and fifty-seven acres and eighty-four perches of land, strict measure, be the same more or less.

ALSO,

All the undivided one-fortieth part of the following described tract of land situate in Jackson township and sugarloaf township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a chesthut oak, a corner to land of David Golder, thence by land of Gilbert Hess and Robert M. Montgomery north seventeen and a quarter degrees east one hundred and forty-six perches to a stone, thence north, seventy-two and ¼ degrees west one hundred and fifty-four perches to a stone thence north fourteen and a half degrees east one hundred and eighty perches to a large hemlock thence by other land of said David Golder north thirty-two and a quarter degrees east twenty-three perches to a butternut, thence by land of James Hess north eighty-one and three-quarter degrees west one hundred and ninety-four perches to a hemlock, thence along Sullivan county line south forty-seven and a half degrees west one hundred and eight perches to an ironwood, thence by land in the warrantee name of Samuel Negnard south forty and a quarter degrees east three hundred and fifteen perches to a stone, thence by land of the said David Golder north eighty degrees east thirty-nine and eight-tenth perches to a chestnut and thence south seventy-two degrees east ninety-eight perches to the place of beginning, containing four hundred and eight acres and eighty-five perches of land, strict measure, be the same more or less.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the north by Sidge alley, on the west by Centre street, on the south by second street, and on the east by land of L. T. Sharpless; containing 20 feet front and 244½ feet in depth, on which are erected a two-story frame store house, barn and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of H. C. Hower.

TERMS.—Cash on day of sale, otherwise property to be re-sold.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

feb 22 '78-1t

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AN OPEN LETTER. It Speaks for Itself.

ROCKPORT, MASS., April 2, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—Having read in your paper reports of the remarkable cures of Catarrh, I am induced to tell "what I know about Catarrh," and I fancy the "snuff" and "inhaling-tube" takers (more dollar grabbers) would be glad if they could emblazon a similar cure in the papers. For 26 years I suffered with catarrh. The nasal passages became completely closed. "Snuff," "dust," "snubes," "inhaling tubes" and "sticks," wouldn't work, though at intervals I would sniff up the so-called catarrh snuff, until I became a valuable tester for such medicines. I gradually grew worse, and no one can know how much I suffered or what a miserable being I was. My head ached over my eyes. I was confined to my bed for many successive days, suffering the most intense pain, which at one time lasted continuously for 168 hours. All sense of smell and taste gone, sight and hearing impaired, body shrunken and weakened, nervous system shattered, constitution broken, and I was hawking and spitting seven-eighths of the time. I prayed for death to relieve me of my suffering. A favorable notice in your paper of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy induced me to purchase a package, and use it with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, which applies the remedy by hydrostatic pressure, the only way compatible with common sense. Well, Mr. Editor it did not cure me three-fourths of a second, nor in one hour or month, but in less than eight minutes I was relieved and in three months entirely cured, and have remained so for over sixteen months. While using the Catarrh Remedy, I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify my blood and strengthen my stomach. I also kept my liver active and bowels regular by the use of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. If my experience will induce other sufferers to seek the same means of relief, this letter will have answered its purpose.

Yours truly, L. D. REMICK.

A CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

The following named parties are among the thousands who have been cured of Catarrh by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy:

A. F. Downs, New Geneva, Pa.; D. J. Brown, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. C. Lewis, Rutland, Vt.; Levi Springer, Settle Lake, Ohio; Chas. Norcrop, North Chesterfield, Me.; Milton Jones, Centre, N. Y.; J. E. Miller, Brider Station, Wyo.; J. C. Merriman, Logansport, Ind.; M. M. Post, Logansport, Ind.; J. W. Ballard Tremont, P. O., Ill.; H. B. Ayres, Lafayette,