



BLOOMSBURG: Saturday Morning, Jan. 28, 1865.

Our Constitution—guard it ever! Our glorious Union—hold it dear! Our Slavery—drive it out! Our proud Caucasians—our only peer!

TERMS OF THIS PAPER: (AFTER JANUARY 1st, 1865.) \$3 00 per Year, or 2 50 if paid strictly in advance.

Yelping of the Abolition Hounds

Two weeks ago, we stooped to notice the ravings of the abolition Editors of the Pittston Gazette, Wyoming Republican, and Bloomsburg Smut Machine, in which article we stated a few facts—matters in which they seldom deal—and for which the first named Editor, appears to have been satisfied and has returned us his thanks. We dismiss Mr. Riehart for the present, and hope if he is not a better, he is at least a wiser man.

We then expected that the balance of the abolition gang, hereabouts, would scent our track and join chorus in yelping music. Nor were we disappointed. Most of them have already given tongue and joined in the chase.

But last and least, came along last week, our sooty neighbor, Dr. Brower, of the "Montour American." Well, really, this was more than we bargained for, and places us in the unenviable dilemma of either quitting the contest, or running the risk of serious contamination. And as we can't consent to enter into a controversy with the "Old Rhinoceros," and are unwilling to use our columns to give him his wonted notoriety, we pass him for the present, and hand him over to the Devil.

The Peace Rumors.

It is stated that "Francis P. Blair, Sr., returns to Richmond with full authority from President Lincoln to give a safe conduct to Washington for Peace Commissioners from Jefferson Davis." This statement is made upon questionable authority; but, whether true or false, gives evidence, in connection with other circumstances, that the popular mind is now taking into serious consideration the practicability of negotiation between the sections. When newspaper correspondents, day after day, think it worth their while to write and telegraph concerning peace rumors and peace propositions, it is safe to conclude that the current of popular thought is running in that direction. It is certain that the people, of all parties, in the North, have received the impression that something is being done diplomatically to bring about a compromise. Millions of anxious hearts are awaiting the result of the mysterious movements that conjecture pronounces to be in behalf of negotiation. The masses, bending beneath their load of taxation, shrinking from the terrors of conscription, and mourning for their slaughtered kindred, listen with painful suspense for the confirmation of their hopes. If the missions that they have been led to suppose were favored by the Administration with a view to reconciliation should turn out to be some intrigue to deceive them or to complicate the questions in dispute for the purpose of giving a fresh impulse to the war sentiment, there will be sore disappointment in the land. If these journeyings to and fro, between Washington and Richmond, have really no significance of peace, it is the duty of the Administration to be frank with the people, and break at once the rose-hued bubble that floats so fascinatingly before their eyes.

But, if it be true that Peace Commissioners are to be received at Washington, the Abolition-journals are neither just nor discreet in redoubling, at this inopportune moment, their fierce denunciations of the Southern people, and in insisting, in advance, upon extreme conditions. If we are upon the eve of a discussion of political differences, it is due to our own dignity to suppress for the while the utterance, if not the sentiment, of antagonism. Courtesy and prudence alike demand that we should make no exhibition of temper at such a crisis. Our Abolition contemporaries profess to have great confidence in the justice of their cause. They should, therefore, be content to have the North approach the tribunal of reason with calmness and decorum, according to their opponents a respectful hearing and a dispassionate consideration.

Convention of Publishers.

A convention of publishers will be held at Harrisburg, on THURSDAY, FEB. 9th, 1865, for the purpose of petitioning Congress in favor of the repeal of the duty on paper, and of taking such other action as may be deemed beneficial to the business of printers and publishers. The publishers of the State, are respectfully requested to attend.

Senator BUCKALEW has our thanks for a valuable present, in the shape of four bound volumes of the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

The Policy of Peace.

Mr. Blair's mission to Richmond is undoubtedly an omen of good. Its specific purpose does not appear; but it, nevertheless, points generally to the dawn of returning reason. The gossip of Washington newsmongers we regard with contempt; but, on the broad facts of the case, we must conclude that Mr. Blair's visit to President Davis is but the initial step of a statesman-like policy. The appointments that may be expected to follow from it, whether or not they take form in actual negotiation, will lead, we hope earnestly, to some more intelligible course on the part of the Cabinet than that of the desperation of a blind and bloody fury.

The Southern people insist on separation, with terrible earnestness. Their domestic affections they have already sacrificed in pursuit of that purpose. They propose now to give up for its accomplishment an immense interest, that has found deep root in their political passions. The hates which their hearts have been inflamed by Federal atrocities, they stand determined to follow out, at even the cost of the sacrifice of the institution of slavery! If the President be capable of rising superior to the passions or the intrigues of faction, he must learn to deal with the relations of the sections with a correct appreciation of that astounding fact.

Slavery lies at the foundation of Southern society. That system of labor is intertwined in the Confederacy around all the rights of property. Prejudice and pride hedge it round about in the Southern soil. Attachment and duty have engraved it in the Confederacy side by side with domestic affection. To pluck that system from their hearts, to tear it from the very base of their social organization, shows a terrible purpose at which even bloody fanaticism must stand aghast.

The South declares that she fights but for her freedom. The sincerity of that declaration, she proposes now to place under the proof of a sublime sacrifice. The republicanism which made her States free and independent, she vows between clenched teeth to preserve at the cost of not only her heart's blood, but by the sacrifice of deep passions of her soul. The fierce determination placed thus in proof, will undoubtedly satisfy mankind that the issue of the war henceforth is one involving the sacred right of self-government. The Abolitionist or the Democrat who in these States, continues henceforth to sustain the war, does so, therefore, in the full knowledge of the fact that the States of the South can never be brought back save only as conquered Provinces trailing at the heels of a despotic centralization.

Southern emancipation accomplishes a change in the struggle, materially. Slavery alone stands between the Confederates and the employment in the army of their black reserves. Two hundred thousand negroes, they are about to place immediately in camps of instruction. By next Summer these men will have become a formidable army. With these, and the white men that may be gathered up at the posts throughout the interior, the recruitment of the Southern armies will have more than counterbalanced all the reinforcements likely to be obtained from Mr. Lincoln's current call. Fighting behind breastworks for two months of such a campaign as that just ended, the economy of life in the Southern ranks will have placed them still further in the ascendancy. Early's march of last year into the Valley of the Shenandoah, teaches us that the work of denudation having been carried out upon Federal invasion, Lee will again throw off his spare troops, by ordering an army of negroes to water his horses, next Annum, in the Potomac, or the Susquehanna.

Southern emancipation will not have extended its material consequences next year. The three millions of people made by that measure a basis of enlistments, will furnish an available force of about five hundred thousand men. Two hundred thousand of these placed in the field, and three hundred thousand held still in reserve, the resources of the South in men, from their black reserves alone, are seen to be enormous. Sixty or seventy thousand whites and blacks, of the Confederacy, pass annually into the military age; and constituting a constant element of recruitment almost equal in number to the casualties of a campaign, prove the supplies of soldiers at the South to be practically inexhaustible.

Confederate emancipation extends its significance to the cabinets of Europe. The pride and policy of France stand committed to the support of the Empire of Mexico. A triumphant consolidation at Washington would thus, under the Monroe Doctrine, plunge Louis Napoleon into a bloody war. Dissolution of the Union, then, is a result to which he is, therefore, openly and deeply committed. As a political deduction, he has held it an accomplished fact. As a fundamental assumption of his policy in Mexico, he has placed the success of the South under the guaranty of his sword.

Hotel Changes.

RICHARD FRUIT, Esq., has sold the White Hall Hotel and Farm of 100 acres, to Mr. Berger, of Schuylkill county for \$5,000. Mr. & Mrs. Fruit, have honestly won the reputation of keeping the best House of Entertainment known in Pennsylvania. Mr. John A. Shuman, has sold the Hotel in Mainville, to Abraham Shuman—change on the first of April. Mr. JOHN HENDERLETER, has taken the Hotel in Beaver Valley, formerly kept by Frank L. Shuman, and being a social jolly fellow, is doing a rousing business.

Losses at Fort Fisher.

The explosion of the magazine of Fort Fisher cost the Federal army and navy a loss of upward of two hundred lives.—This confession, the usual dishonesty characteristic of Federal accounts leads us to conclude is much below the truth. Two hundred being, however, the minimum number which the explosion killed, how large may we not suppose the number of those whom it has wounded!

The naval attack on the sea face of Fort Fisher appears to have been carried out in utter recklessness. The men who were sent to assault that side of the wall, appear to have been led forward as though about to spring to close quarters by the simple operation of jumping on board an enemy's ship! They were armed, accounts admit, with cutlasses and pistols! For a while they moved along the asked beach, exposed every step of the way to a fire from Fort Fisher in front and from Mound Battery in flank! Corpses dropped from their ranks into the surfs that dashed up on the beach. Death having marked thus, their point of departure, it also streaked the whole length of their track.

The ditch of the fort gained, they floundered in its loose sand as in a slough of despond. A deadly fire swept through them, and they fell by dozens, helpless as sheep in the shambles. Under grape, canister, minie ball and shells, a large number of the survivors rushed out of that murderous ditch toward the beach, marking their retreat, as they did their advance, with the corpses of its bloody victims.—The remnant, quailing before the terrors of that dreadful flight, remained in the ditch, sheltered by screens of sand; but whenever any of their numbers raised his head, he fell forward, under the Confederate rifle, a stiffened corpse! Fourteen hundred, or, as some of the accounts say, two thousand, even, having been engaged in that operation of the navy, it is the sheerest folly to ask the country to believe the statements which set down the losses on the occasion at but two hundred.

The surprise alleged in explanation of the capture of the western salient of Fort Fisher appears to us highly improbable.—A terrible sacrifice of life may in that way have been avoided, but the fighting subsequently in confessed to have been exceedingly stubborn. The defenses of the fort consisted of a series of traverses, and therefore took the form of a succession of formidable breastworks. The garrison resisted sternly at every one of these, and therefore fought from the time of Terry's first footing upon the parapet until the close of the struggle, behind works. For six or seven hours the battle raged under circumstances so appalling unequal.—The original force engaged in the attack was early in the evening, nearly crushed. An additional brigade having been brought up from the rear, the fighting was maintained with renewed vigor; but, inasmuch as the contest was about to be suspended for the night when the Confederates evacuated the place, even the reinforcements of the original assault must have been very nearly shattered to pieces. Four or five thousand men, exposed for so many hours to a fire from behind breastworks, must have suffered terribly; and this general fact must, apart from the evidence otherwise showing that it had been paralyzed, satisfy every one that its losses are not stated truly in the reports which set them down at nine hundred.

The Draft and Local Bounties.

But a few weeks remain before the Draft General Hancock, in his speech before the Legislature the other day, gave it as his opinion that the Draft is to take place punctually on the 15th of February. A committee appointed by the Legislature to visit Washington to make an effort to have the quota reduced, has returned, and although no official announcement has been made of the fact it is understood that they were measurably successful, and that the unjust decision of the authorities in saddling the enormous quota of near 67,000 on Pennsylvania has been rescinded, and that the number will be much less.

Governor Curtin, in his last message took strong ground against the payment of local Bounties, and the Legislature seems to be of the same temper. The probability is that the law allowing the payment of local Bounties, will soon be repealed, and those who so vauntingly said "wait for Curtin and avoid the Draft," and "re-elect Lincoln, and the war will be over without any more men being required," will have an opportunity of feeling as well as seeing how cruelly they deceived an unsuspecting an honest men into the support of Abolitionism. The Governor and Republican Legislature will make it impossible to escape the Draft, by paying local Bounties, and thus filling quotas. Mr. Lincoln and Congress have cut off the means of escape by the paying of commutation money; and between the two the people will stand a splendid chance of being compelled to go into the army in person.

The Bounty Law as it at present stands, authorizes the paying of large Bounties to fill the quotas under the pending call but no tax can be levied to pay the same in such townships as have already levied a tax of two per cent, until the expiration of one year from the date of the laying of the last tax. Such townships as wish to fill their quotas by payment of Bounties, will have to act promptly or the repeal of the law, which may be expected at an early day will prevent their action.

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The Bankrupt Bill.

The Bankrupt Bill introduced into the present Congress is still before the Senate Judiciary Committee. Only about six weeks of the present session remain for Congress to finish up the business it has marked out. Many bills will therefore have to go unacted upon, and it is but likely that the Senate will agree in all the details with the Bankrupt Bill passed by the House. The measure may be thrown back for revision in the House or to a joint committee. In either case it may have to lay over until next session.

Who Proposed Dissolution of the Union.

Our people are loud in their condemnation of secessionists, and secessionism. Every one is aware of the terrible evil this delusive doctrine has worked, for our once peaceful nation. With secessionism, we naturally link the South and Southerners, but it will temper our wrath to remember that the first formal proposition to dissolve the Union was made in the North. It originated with loyal Massachusetts, as it was carried out by traitorous South Carolina. On the 24th of January 1842, John Quincy Adams presented the following petition to Congress:

"To the Congress of the United States. The undersigned, citizen of Haverhill, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, pray that you will immediately adopt measures, peaceably, to divide the Union of these States. First, because no Union can be agreeable or permanent which does not present prospects of reciprocal benefit.—Second, because a vast proposition of the resources of one section of the Union is annually drained to sustain the views and course of another section without any adequate return: Third, because (judging from the history of past nations) this Union if persisted in, in the present course of things, will certainly overwhelm this whole nation in utter destruction."

Well may Massachusetts send her men to the field and coast as does her Governor that there has been no loyal army, the shout of whose victory has not drowned the dying sigh of a son of Massachusetts. Ocher and her sister South Carolina, in the advocacy of the fatal doctrine of secession it would have been well could the whole weight of the war have fallen. But it could not be, all must share the responsibilities incurred by their "erring sisters."

Man Crushed!

General Benjamin F. Butler was completely "crushed" by the fall of Fort Fisher, on the 16th inst. We extend our sympathy to the friends of the General.

Small Pox.

The small pox prevails with alarming severity in Upper Susquehanna county. Out of one family group it carried off six persons last week. People everywhere should resort to vaccination every third day.

Pardee, of H. & C.

A Pardee, of H. & C., coal dealers, paid a special war tax of over \$24,000 on an income of about \$250,000 in 1863.

The Smithsonian Institute.

The Smithsonian Institute at Washington, has been burned down.

Marriages.

At the residence of Joseph Hicks, at Beach Haven, on the 17th inst., by Rev. M. P. Crosthwaite, Mr. Wm V. Palmer, of Williamsport, and Miss Anna R. Dabney, of Berwick.

On Thursday, the 12th inst., by Rev. Geo. Mason, at the residence of Dr. G. W. G. of the same place, Miss Eliza Gortner, of Maney Creek twp., daughter of Mr. Philip Gortner, deceased.

On the 30th ult., by Iram Derah, Esq., Mr. H. S. Applegate, to Miss Sarah E. Conditon, both of Pine twp., Col. co.

At Town Hill, Jan. 22d, 1865, by the Rev. E. Wadsworth, Capt. John Robinson, of Co. F 7th Penna. re-erves, to Miss Sarah E. Buckner, of Fairmount, Luz. county.

In Beach Haven, Jan. 22, 1865, by Rev. B. Sharer, Mr. Thomas McGraw, to Miss Hannah H. Beach, all of Beach Haven, Luz. co., Pa.

Deaths.

In Berwick, on Monday evening, 16th inst., Major Nathan Seely, aged 82 years, 7 months, and 6 days. His remains were taken to Beach Haven for interment.

In Beaver township, Columbia county, on the first day of January, 1865, Mr. John Singley, aged 59 yrs. and 16 days.

In Beaver township, on the 25th of last December, Mr. Jacob Singley, son of the above named deceased, aged 17 years, 2 mos. and 4 days.

In Mount Pleasant township, Col. co., on Thursday, the 12th inst., Mrs. Catherine Jacoby, wife of John Jacoby, de'd, aged 84 years, 4 months and 22 days.

In the village of Motville, St. Joseph county, Michigan, Jan. 14, 1865, of Diphtheria; Miss Annie Casselle, infant daughter of Hiram and Sallie A. Bittenbender, aged 1 year and 8 days.

In Hemlock township, Col. co., on the 16th inst., Mrs. Sarah Wagner, in the 74th year of her age.

In Hemlock township, Col. co., on the 18th inst., Mr. Michael Stecker, aged 73 years.

In Danville, on the 18th inst., at the residence of his father, Dr. D. L. Scott, Geo. D. Scott, in the 26th year of his age.

List of Drafted Men.

The following list of men, were drafted at Troy, Bradford county, on Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1865, to fill the deficiencies in the several delinquent townships in this county.

- MADISON TOWNSHIP. Jacob M. Bushline, Wilson W. Smith, John Shoemaker, Silas Johnson, Calender Clark, John Geiser, Peter B. Shultz, Jeremiah Stiles, James S. Lazarus, Hiram Bowman, Henry Steiner, William Heidlly, Beazel Hayhurst, Martin Albertson, John Deiterick, Theodore W. Smith, Jacob Farver, Elinas Cole, John E. Gorman. MONROE MARKLE George McBride, Thomas Melleny, Noah Bogart, SUGARLOAF TOWNSHIP. Samuel Park. PINE TOWNSHIP. —David Shoemaker.

Greatest Literary Work of the Age.

"So far as I can judge, nothing has been left undone to make this work [the new edition of Webster's Dictionary] worthy of the race, the age, and the language. No nobler national monument has ever reared than this American Dictionary. I was anticipating the greatest literary work of the age, and it seems to me this anticipation was not extravagant." J. G. McAlpin, Sept. Pub. Instruction, Wisconsin.

The Throat.

Families would do well to keep always at home a box of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, a simple but most effectively efficacious specific for all affections of the Throat, affording prompt relief in cases of coughs, colds, bronchial troubles, etc. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy. Monthly Magazine.

Among the changes in real estate.

We would mention that our old neighbor H. J. Yapple, of the Exchange Hotel in this borough, has purchased the Shick-shinny hotel property for \$3,250. Luzerne Union.

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This Administration is bound to do one of two things.

It must carry out its war four years more, or make what he felt the election the R. republicans called a dishonorable peace.

It is no shame to belong to the minority.

Noah and his family were in the minority, while the vast majority went to destruction pretty much as they are going now.

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New Advertisements.

Administrator's Notice. ESTATE OF JOHN SINGLEY, DECEASED. LETTERS of administration, on the Estate of John Singley, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to the undersigned; all persons having claims against the Estate of said John Singley, are requested to present them to the undersigned, residing in said township, without delay, and all persons indebted to said John Singley, are requested to make payment forthwith. DANIEL SINGLEY, Jr. Administrator. January 28, 1865.—6w. 3P.

Administrator's Notice. ESTATE OF JACOB HARTZELL, JR. DECEASED. LETTERS of administration, on the Estate of Jacob Hartzell, late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to the undersigned; all persons having claims against the Estate of said Jacob Hartzell, are requested to present them to the undersigned, residing in said township, without delay, and all persons indebted to said Jacob Hartzell, are requested to make payment forthwith. JOHN H. RETZEL, Adm'r. January 28, 1865.—6w. 3P.

Three Hundred Dollars Premium.

THE Board of School Directors of a Centre township, in the County of Columbia, Pa. offer a Premium of Three Hundred Dollars, Payable in Two Months to any and every citizen of said township, who will put a suitable and original Essay, on the subject of the Education of the Poor, under the present call of 200,000 men. ANDREW FREAS, JOHN HILL, AMAN R. FISCHER, ISAAC BISS, FRED. H. FISCHER, ISAAC ARNHEIM, School Directors. January 28, 1865.

GOLD PENS FOR THE MILLION!

Pens to Suit the Hand, and Prices to Suit the Pocket. The best Gold Pens in the World! On the receipt of the following sums, we will send by mail, or as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens, according to the quantity ordered, namely: Gold Pens, in Silver Plated Extension Cases, with Pencils. For \$1 No. 2 pen, for \$1.25. No. 3 pen, for \$1.50. No. 4 pen, for \$2.00. No. 5 pen, for \$2.50. No. 6 pen, for \$3.00. No. 7 pen, for \$3.50. No. 8 pen, for \$4.00. No. 9 pen, for \$4.50. No. 10 pen, for \$5.00. No. 11 pen, for \$5.50. No. 12 pen, for \$6.00. No. 13 pen, for \$6.50. No. 14 pen, for \$7.00. No. 15 pen, for \$7.50. No. 16 pen, for \$8.00. No. 17 pen, for \$8.50. No. 18 pen, for \$9.00. No. 19 pen, for \$9.50. No. 20 pen, for \$10.00. No. 21 pen, for \$10.50. No. 22 pen, for \$11.00. No. 23 pen, for \$11.50. No. 24 pen, for \$12.00. No. 25 pen, for \$12.50. No. 26 pen, for \$13.00. No. 27 pen, for \$13.50. No. 28 pen, for \$14.00. No. 29 pen, for \$14.50. No. 30 pen, for \$15.00. No. 31 pen, for \$15.50. No. 32 pen, for \$16.00. No. 33 pen, for \$16.50. No. 34 pen, for \$17.00. No. 35 pen, for \$17.50. No. 36 pen, for \$18.00. No. 37 pen, for \$18.50. No. 38 pen, for \$19.00. No. 39 pen, for \$19.50. No. 40 pen, for \$20.00. No. 41 pen, for \$20.50. No. 42 pen, for \$21.00. No. 43 pen, for \$21.50. No. 44 pen, for \$22.00. No. 45 pen, for \$22.50. No. 46 pen, for \$23.00. No. 47 pen, for \$23.50. No. 48 pen, for \$24.00. No. 49 pen, for \$24.50. No. 50 pen, for \$25.00. No. 51 pen, for \$25.50. No. 52 pen, for \$26.00. No. 53 pen, for \$26.50. No. 54 pen, for \$27.00. No. 55 pen, for \$27.50. No. 56 pen, for \$28.00. No. 57 pen, for \$28.50. No. 58 pen, for \$29.00. No. 59 pen, for \$29.50. No. 60 pen, for \$30.00. No. 61 pen, for \$30.50. No. 62 pen, for \$31.00. No. 63 pen, for \$31.50. No. 64 pen, for \$32.00. No. 65 pen, for \$32.50. No. 66 pen, for \$33.00. No. 67 pen, for \$33.50. No. 68 pen, for \$34.00. No. 69 pen, for \$34.50. No. 70 pen, for \$35.00. No. 71 pen, for \$35.50. No. 72 pen, for \$36.00. No. 73 pen, for \$36.50. No. 74 pen, for \$37.00. No. 75 pen, for \$37.50. No. 76 pen, for \$38.00. No. 77 pen, for \$38.50. No. 78 pen, for \$39.00. No. 79 pen, for \$39.50. No. 80 pen, for \$40.00. No. 81 pen, for \$40.50. No. 82 pen, for \$41.00. No. 83 pen, for \$41.50. No. 84 pen, for \$42.00. No. 85 pen, for \$42.50. No. 86 pen, for \$43.00. No. 87 pen, for \$43.50. No. 88 pen, for \$44.00. No. 89 pen, for \$44.50. No. 90 pen, for \$45.00. No. 91 pen, for \$45.50. No. 92 pen, for \$46.00. No. 93 pen, for \$46.50. No. 94 pen, for \$47.00. No. 95 pen, for \$47.50. No. 96 pen, for \$48.00. No. 97 pen, for \$48.50. No. 98 pen, for \$49.00. No. 99 pen, for \$49.50. No. 100 pen, for \$50.00. No. 101 pen, for \$50.50. No. 102 pen, for \$51.00. No. 103 pen, for \$51.50. No. 104 pen, for \$52.00. No. 105 pen, for \$52.50. No. 106 pen, for \$53.00. No. 107 pen, for \$53.50. No. 108 pen, for \$54.00. No. 109 pen, for \$54.50. No. 110 pen, for \$55.00. No. 111 pen, for \$55.50. No. 112 pen, for \$56.00. No. 113 pen, for \$56.50. No. 114 pen, for \$57.00. No. 115 pen, for \$57.50. No. 116 pen, for \$58.00. No. 117 pen, for \$58.50. No. 118 pen, for \$59.00. No. 119 pen, for \$59.50. No. 120 pen, for \$60.00. No. 121 pen, for \$60.50. No. 122 pen, for \$61.00. No. 123 pen, for \$61.50. No. 124 pen, for \$62.00. No. 125 pen, for \$62.50. No. 126 pen, for \$63.00. No. 127 pen, for \$63.50. No. 128 pen, for \$64.00. No. 129 pen, for \$64.50. No. 130 pen, for \$65.00. No. 131 pen, for \$65.50. No. 132 pen, for \$66.00. No. 133 pen, for \$66.50. No. 134 pen, for \$67.00. No. 135 pen, for \$67.50. No. 136 pen, for \$68.00. No. 137 pen, for \$68.50. No. 138 pen, for \$69.00. No. 139 pen, for \$69.50. No. 140 pen, for \$70.00. No. 141 pen, for \$70.50. No. 142 pen, for \$71.00. No. 143 pen, for \$71.50. No. 144 pen, for \$72.00. No. 145 pen, for \$72.50. No. 146 pen, for \$73.00. No. 147 pen, for \$73.50. No. 148 pen, for \$74.00. No. 149 pen, for \$74.50. No. 150 pen, for \$75.00. No. 151 pen, for \$75.50. No. 152 pen, for \$76.00. No. 153 pen, for \$76.50. No. 154 pen, for \$77.00. No. 155 pen, for \$77.50. No. 156 pen, for \$78.00. No. 157 pen, for \$78.50. No. 158 pen, for \$79.00. No. 159 pen, for \$79.50. No. 160 pen, for \$80.00. No. 161 pen, for \$80.50. No. 162 pen, for \$81.00. No. 163 pen, for \$81.50. No. 164 pen, for \$82.00. No. 165 pen, for \$82.50. No. 166 pen