



Directly to the printer not to be applied, corrected or diminished. It knows no bias, it covers no party, it is the sole conservator of liberty, labor and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, equal rights, equal obligations—the law of nature prevailing the law of the land—Allah.

The Coleman Claim.

In further exposition of the "Invasion" of last fall, we print upon our first page the papers in Mr. Coleman's case. They are instructive as showing the hardships and offensive character of military rule as distinguished from the government of regular law which secures justice to the citizen in protecting him from outrage and injury.

In reading the narrative of the compulsory occupation of Mr. Coleman's House—his wife frightened and in tears when possession was taken—and the scrupulous conduct of a little assistant Quartermaster afterwards in fixing his own board at half price, and preventing the compensation he had promised for property used or taken, we cannot help thinking that the third amendment to the Constitution of the United States is a very wise and proper provision, when enforced.

It reads:—"No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law." The spirit of this provision is against quartering military men in any man's house without his consent, in any part of the country remote from actual hostilities; but even in time of war and in the neighborhood of armies, it must be done by authority of an act of Congress.

But this is only one point of the case. Others equally important will occur to the reader.

The Coleman Arrest.

The question will arise upon reading JOSEPH COLEMAN'S narrative of his arrest and imprisonment—Why was he subjected to this treatment? What had he done to provoke it? The reader may restrain his curiosity: He is as wise as Mr. Coleman himself, who has exercised his mind over this question to no purpose for eight long months. He had broken no law; he had insulted no official; he had shirked no duty. He had not even been a member of the old political Clubs of 1863, which were alleged (though falsely) to be disloyal in character. No person has ever been able to point out, much less to make good, any criminal act or conduct of his making him a fit object of capture and punishment.

He saw service in the war of 1812; but that was as a Volunteer when in the vigor of youth. Now, at the age of 68, he both sees and feels hard service as a prisoner and knows no reason for his subjection to it. This time he was a volunteer; no patriotic motive inspired his footsteps when he was driven like a brute beast past his own door and forbidden to stop for a seat to cover his person. He goes, and without food, the long journey to barracks in Philadelphia and is thence hurried to a dungeon in Fort Mifflin.

There he is kept for seven weeks and then contemptuously turned loose without a word of explanation and a parole and oath the exaction of which added insult to injury. This old man and good citizen was familiar with the idea of paroling enemies when captured in war; and he was also familiar with the administration of oaths in judicial proceedings as regulated by law. But the putting of peaceful citizens under parole and their subjection to compulsory oaths according to the sovereign will and pleasure of military power, was as strange to him as was the proceeding of arrest and imprisonment which preceded them, and equally illegal, unauthorized and outrageous in principle.

Oaths, which solemnly invoke the presence of the Supreme Being, can only be imposed by virtue of some law which shall prescribe their form, define their obligation and appoint the proper officials to administer them. And as to paroles, taken as the condition of discharging a citizen from custody, they are a sorry substitute for the taking of bail in view of a fair trial, and constitute the illegality and wrong of the imprisonment itself.

But now, when they are whipped when the "big is up," they—(the Democrats)—begin to talk about "no party," and beg of us to "drop party feeling."

Mr. Dunn, how on earth can you lie so deliberately and coolly. We tell you plainly, no Democrat ever sank so low as to "beg" of you for terms. We make no terms with the descendants of Tarleton.

The Invasion of Clearfield county

Lincoln's military stratagems, known as his "small fry," last winter commit an invasion of Clearfield as we noticed last week, equally as brutal and unmerciful as was the "invasion of Columbia County," and resulted in the arrest of over 100 of the citizens of Clearfield. All, we believe, were sent to Fort Mifflin. Some were discharged without trial—we mean the sham trial of a "Military Commission"—and others were sentenced by that unlawful inquisition, as follows:—

Samuel Lansberry fined \$1000, and two years imprisonment in Fort Mifflin. Jacob Wilhelm fined \$500, and two years imprisonment at Fort Mifflin. Patrick Curley, \$500 fine, and one year imprisonment. This has been commuted to one month imprisonment—from the 21st March to the 21st April.

We need scarcely say, that there was no justice in the foregoing proceedings, and of course, their decision is illegal. The only show of justice in either case, is the sentence of Pat Curley,—who turned State's evidence,—but he has been rewarded for his treason in the partial commutation of his punishment. Events demonstrate that in Clearfield, as in Columbia, the greater the scoundrel, the better they fare with "The Government."

How About Recruiting?

The surrender of Lee's army suggests the inquiry as to whether recruiting is to be continued in the Northern States under the President's last call for troops. It is quite unlikely that there will be any organized rebel army east of the Mississippi, in Southwestern Louisiana and Texas; there may be some show of rebellion here, but, at the most, it cannot amount to very much. The actual fighting over, and the necessity for strong garrisons at strategic or otherwise important points in the South is removed, and of course the government will not need to keep in the field an army as large as that which it has maintained for three years past. Taking all these considerations into view, it seems hardly necessary that the administration should persist in demanding the 300,000 soldiers called for by the President's last proclamation. Estimating the number of men now in active service and fit for duty at 600,000, it is probable that by the close of the year not more than 300,000 will remain, owing to the fact that the term of service of a large portion of our soldiers will expire between the present time and January, 1865. These 300,000 men will be more than will be actually needed, even allowing—which is not improbable—that the party in power will insist upon retaining under arms a large military force.

The best mode of setting the matter to rest would be for the authorities to announce that the immediate need of troops having ceased, recruiting should cease; but, in case it should be deemed necessary hereafter to put more men under arms, demand would be made upon those levies which have not filled their quotas under the present call. Such a course would be at once economical and politic. It would relieve communities of the heavy expense incurred by raising soldiers—no item of grave importance in a time like this, when, in addition to the immense national debt, every town, every county, and every State is burdened with unprecedented financial indebtedness. It would also reduce the current expenses of the government, which is likewise a consideration to be overlooked. Moreover, true policy indicates that as soon as the tremendous pressure of this war is partially removed, the industry of the nation should be turned, as far as possible, into its ordinary channels, that its products may be applied to restoring the country to the state of prosperity in which the war found it.

Mr. Sumner objects to having Judge Taney's bust placed in the Supreme Court room; but we have never heard of his objection to Johnson and Chandler having their busts in the Senate-chamber—Chicago Times.

Perhaps Sumner is afraid that the memory of Judge Taney and his plain common sense construction of the Constitution will make a bust of the Lincoln abolition party and that spoil Sumner's negro equality doctrine.

RETIRING SENATORS.—The terms of the following State Senators expired at the close of the last session:

- 2 Jacob E. Ridgway, Rep., Phil'a. 4 George C. Conell, Rep., Phil'a. 11 Wm J. Turrell, Rep., Susquehanna. 12 J. B. Stark, Dem., Luzerne. 13 S. F. Wilson, Rep., Floga. 18 Geo H. Baecher, Dem., Cumberland. 19 Wm M. Sherry, Dem., Adams. 22 Thomas St. Clair, Rep., Indiana. 23 Wm A. Wallace, Dem., Clearfield. 25 J. L. Graham, Rep., Allegheny. 27 C. M. Candless, Rep., Butler.

The Senate now stands 14 Democrats to 19 Abolitionists. Of the retiring Senators, 4 are Democrats and 7 Abolitionists—leaving 10 Democrats and 12 Abolitionists holding over.

DRAFTED.—The following list of names for Bloom township, sent by Telegraph on Thursday last from Troy, are all we have heard of on going to Press.—(Friday):—

- B. Stehner, M. Whitmoyer, Jacob Diehl, Rev. R. E. Wilson, T. J. Thornton, W. Gilmore, S. Myers, A. Cathcart, O. Sloan, C. W. Neal, D. Lowenberg, Dr. McKelvey.

The Surrender of Lee.

The worst agony of the rebellion is over. On the wings of the wind the glad news this morning passes over all the land that the grand rebel army of Northern Virginia, the main prop and buttress of the confederate system, which has for four years held together the populations of nearly half the States of the Union in organized resistance to the national government, has ceased to exist!

Upon this news all commentary, beyond the spontaneous thankfulness of a whole people, were to-day supremely superfluous. How the great end was reached; to whom, under the Providence of Almighty God, we are indebted for this signal deliverance, it will be fitting hereafter to inquire: that to each and all of the nation's servants in this mighty work the nation's gratitude may be worthily rendered. Enough to-day that the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies of the Union has crowned a campaign unexampled for its persistence, glorious for its skill and valor which have maintained it, by a moderation and a wisdom in the hour of victory beyond all praise. The correspondence between GRANT and LEE, by which this noble triumph is achieved and attested, does honor alike to the head and the heart of the victorious commander, and entitles the vanquished to all the respect which justly attends the frank and magnanimous abandonment of a struggle become visibly hopeless, and only to be prolonged at a hideous, because an utterly unmeaning, waste of human life and human happiness.

We cannot pause to-day to dwell upon the work which may still remain to be done. Rebel armies are still in the field; the forms of a rebel government still nominally exist; but only the extremest wisdom on our own part can galvanize into any sustained and formidable life the body whereof the heart has ceased to beat with the occupation of Virginia and the disbanding of the army of ROBT E. LEE. But

We will not look into the by-ways to suggest slight of future years; enough the heavens have shown us, why our hopes were sure, and vain our fears! Heaven has sent us a thanksgiving-day of its own, anticipating all proclamations and ordinances of human powers. Today let all men's hearts be one in the blessedness of the dawn of Peace rising clear and soft at last over the wasted and blood-stained continent. With one heart and one voice to-day let us all acknowledge the infinite mercy of the Ruler of Nations.

Let all the people praise Thee, O Lord!—ya, let all the people praise Thee!

Surrender of Lee.

We give our readers in the present issue of our paper the most glorious news presented them for four years past. General Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia have surrendered to General Grant and the army under his command. This great and bloodless victory achieved on Sunday afternoon, at Appomattox Court House, about eighty miles west from Richmond, and about forty miles from Lynchburg, the point Lee's army had reached on its retreat towards Lynchburg. It will be seen from the correspondence published, that the surrender was demanded by General Grant, and accepted by General Lee. The conditions are liberal and honorable, and we have no doubt will be scrupulously observed by both sides. By the terms of this surrender, the Army of Northern Virginia is disbanded, and the men and officers, from Lee down to the lowest grade, are sent to their homes, not to take up arms again against the United States until regularly exchanged, which, of course, will never be. It is virtually a treaty of peace. General Grant, in his note to General Lee, says "peace is my first desire," and General Lee in accepting the proposals desires to know if they "would tend to that end," and says "the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all." General Johnson, Beauregard, Hardee, Bragg, Walker, Smith, Magruder, Buckner, and other rebel Generals still in the field with pretty large armies, will no doubt see the surrender of Lee in the same light—the restoration of peace—and gladly accept the same conditions, and lay down their arms and return to their homes. "not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside. These conditions being so generously and noble granted to Lee and men, will, of course, be granted to all others. We may, therefore, safely pronounce the war at end. We cannot but feel proud that this end has been attained without the interference of any foreign powers but solely by ourselves in a way that must reflect great honor on us as a Christian and civilization. All must rejoice at these results and offer thanks to Almighty God that this unhappy strife is about to cease, and the blessings of peace be once more restored to our afflicted land—The Valley Spirit.

FINIS!!!



LAUS DEO

SURRENDER OF GEN FOBERT E. LEE AND THE ENTIRE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

THE END OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

Two Soldiers in Council.

A Great Captain Performs A Heroic Action.

GLORY TO GRANT

FULL DETAILS OF THE TERMS OF THE CAPITULATION.

Correspondence Between the two Generals.

A MUTUAL DESIRE TO STOP THE EFFUSION OF BLOOD AND ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

THE OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, April 9—9 o'clock p.m.

To Major-General Dix, New York.

This department has received the official report of the surrender, this day, of Gen. Lee and his army to Lieutenant-General Grant, on the terms proposed by General Grant.

Details will be given as speedily as possible. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this afternoon, upon the terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully. (Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

Thanks to Gen. Grant and the Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington D.C.

9:30 p. m., April 9.

Lieutenant-General Grant:

Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory with which he has this day crowned you and the gallant armies under your command. The thanks of this department, and of the government, and of the people of the United States—their reverence and honor have been deserved—will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your army for all time. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Let the Cannon Speak.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington,

April 9—10 o'clock, p. m.

Ordered: That a salute of two hundred guns be fired at the headquarters of every army and department, and at every post and arsenal in the United States, and at the Military Academy at West Point, on the day of the receipt of this order, in commemoration of the surrender of General R. E. Lee and the army of Northern Virginia to Lieutenant-General Grant and the army under his command; report of the receipt and execution of this order to be made to the Adjutant General, Washington. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

CLIFFTON HOUSE, VA.,

April 9.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following correspondence has taken place between General Lee and myself—There has been no relaxation in the pursuit during its pendency. U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

General Grant to General Lee.

April 7.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commander C. S. A.: GENERAL: The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of farther resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the C. S. army, known as the Army of Northern Virginia. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General, Commanding Armies of the United States.

General Lee to General Grant.

April 7. GENERAL:—I have received your note of this date. Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate

your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer, on condition of its surrender. R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States.

General Grant to General Lee.

April 8. To Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States:

GENERAL:—Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of same date, asking the conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received. In reply, I would say that peace being my first desire, there is but one condition that I insist upon, viz: That the men surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms again against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or designate officers to meet any officers you may name for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General Commanding Armies of the United States.

General Lee to General Grant.

April 8. GENERAL:—I received at a late hour your note of to-day in answer to mine of yesterday. I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender. But as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia, but as far as your proposition may effect the Confederate States' forces under my command, and lead to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at 10 a. m. to-morrow, on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, General Confederate States Armies. To Lieutenant-General Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States.

GEN. GRANT TO GEN. LEE.

April 9. Gen. R. E. Lee Commanding C. S. A.: GENERAL:—Your note of yesterday is received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for ten a. m. to-day could lead to no good. I will state, however, general, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself; and the whole North entertains the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself, Very respectfully, U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General, U. S. A.

GEN. LEE TO GEN. GRANT.

April 9, 1865. GENERAL:—I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whether I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, General. To Lieutenant-General Grant, Com. U. S. Armies.

GEN. GRANT TO GEN. LEE.

April 9. General R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States Armies: Your note of this date is but this moment (11:50 a. m.) received. In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg road, I am at this writing about four miles west of Walter's church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place will meet me. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

The Terms.

Very respectfully, U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE.

April 9. Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding U. S. A.:

In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, on the following terms, to wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take arms against the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery, and public property to be packed and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside. Very respectfully, U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

The Surrender.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, April 9, 1865.

Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. A.:

GENERAL:—I have received your letter of this date containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you; as they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, General.

The Sentence of Arguelles—A Terrible Punishment.

HAVANA, April 5.

The English mail steamer has just come in, but her mail will not be delivered in time for me to translate the news. I send you the evening bulletin of the papers here. Yesterday the United States steamer Santiago de Cuba arrived from Charleston, with the Assistant Secretary Fox, Messrs. Welles, Nicolay, Fulton, Green, Forbes, and party. They propose making a short stay here, and then returning to Charleston to be present at the ceremonies of the flag raising on Fort Sumter on the 14th. The Lika and the Cherokee also arrived yesterday. The latter left the same day, and the Lika sailed today.

The sentence has been delivered in the Arguelles case. I have not seen the decree, but am told he is condemned to perpetual banishment from the island, nineteen years in the chain gang at Cuzco (Africa) and a fine of \$50,000. The latter item I doubt, and I had been previously informed that there were ten years in the chain-gang.

A CONSISTENT ABOLITIONIST.—M. D. CONWAY, the pioneer abolitionist of Massachusetts, and editor of the Boston Commonwealth, comes out in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. He argues that negro slavery is out of the way, and there is, therefore, no pretext for continuing the war. As for the Union, he never regarded it as anything but a bond of iniquity, and does not consider its preservation worth fighting for. Strange to say, the Tribune and other journals of that class do not shout "traitor" at their abolition friend. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

GIBBLEY ON BROWNLOW.—The Frodoe Lee (Nis.) Press says that, in looking over a bundle of old newspapers, it found the subjoined extract in a copy of the New York Tribune of October 1st, 1857. It speaks of the present Governor of Tennessee:

"We are, therefore, not at all astonished to find that a certain foulmouthed and blasphemous fellow in Tennessee, whose name Brownlow is notorious, and who is a prober of the religion of that part of the country, has undertaken to defend the practice of burning negroes alive, by or without the authority of Judge Lynch. This kind of eremation he considers to be salutary and in strict accordance with the principles of christianity."

A BURNING DISGRACE.—The N. Y. Tribune publishes the letter of a soldier's wife to her husband in the Army of the James, in which she tells him his two children, for want of bread at home, have been taken from her by the county poor-master, to the poor house. The cause of this poverty was the fact that the husband had not been paid for six months. Contrast this poor woman's condition with that of thousands of contrabands who are fed and clothed at Government expense, and are comfortably installed in Arlington and other farms and villages around Washington city.

A HARD HIT.—Forney gives the stay-at-home war hawk a hard hit, thus: "We submit that it would not be a bad investment, if the war man who don't fight would borrow a little wisdom from such peace men as Grant and Sherman the men who do fight."

MARRIAGES.

At Newberg, N. Y., on the 6th inst. by the Rev. A. B. JACK, Mr. F. J. ANAPACH, of Ashland, Pa., to Miss FANNIE V. GARRETTSON, daughter of the late Cornelius Garretson, Esq., of Danville, Pa.

At Tanques, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. J. Y. Ashton, CHARLES S. FORNWALD, to ANNA A. BIBLEMAN, both of Bloomsburg.

DEATHS.

In Philadelphia, at Camp Cadwallader, on the 30th of March 1865, Mr. GEORGE KEIFER, son of John & Elizabeth Kiefer of Catswits township, Columbia county—aged 17 years and 2 months.

At Ellysburg, Pa., March 11th, 1865, REBECCA SWARTZ, wife of Rev. E. T. Swartz, of the East Baltimore Conference, aged 24 years, 1 month and 12 days. Also, on the 28th ult, their infant son, WILLIAM EMORY, aged 1 month and 1 day.

In Bloomsburg, on the 20th of March, SOLOMON SHUTT, aged 34 years.

At Girardville, Schuylkill county, Pa., on the 3d inst. JAMES A. KING, aged about 60 years; for many years a resident of Conyngham township, Columbia county.

New Advertisements.

Mislead.

TWO COUNTY ORDERS, one No. 119, dated March 26, 1865, payable to Jesse Coleman for \$1175, and the other No. 118, dated March 26, 1865, payable to L. Tate, for \$2500. The latter will be suitably retained by having them to the undersigned. No payment has been stopped, they can be of no use to any but the owner. JESSE COLEMAN.

Public Notice for Licenses.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following persons have filed their oaths for licenses in the County of Columbia of the said County, for the term of one year, to-wit: James M. Wilson, John L. Moore, George W. Steagor, John A. Jacob, L. D. McDonald, Charles L. Moore, Frank F. Mans, J. H. Sibbel, John Shaver, J. A. Kirk, James K. Kestler, Richard B. Brown, Robert Kestler, Peter Boyer, John W. Wacker, John L. Moore, Samuel Letty, A. W. Love, Wm. A. Brown, A. W. Kraemer, Ed. L. Langer & Co., Charles M. Wacker, W. A. Kirk, James K. Kestler, C. H. Parker, John Hartman, Joshua Wacker, Louis S. Hill, John L. Moore, Isaac Moore, John R. Her, John R. Her, A. N. Smith, Emanuel J. Danner, John M. Brown, John A. Steamer, Jesse Veiter, John M. Brown, Jacob J. Veiter, John M. Brown, Robert J. Danner, J. L. McDonald, John M. Brown, Milton G. Cook. JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary of Columbia County, Pa.

An Appeal by the County Commissioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that annual will be held in the County of Columbia at the several townships of the County, at the places and times specified as follows: In Madison township, on Monday the 24th of April, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Tuesday the 25th of April, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Wednesday the 26th of April, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Thursday the 27th of April, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Friday the 28th of April, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Saturday the 29th of April, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Sunday the 30th of April, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Monday the 1st of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Tuesday the 2nd of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Wednesday the 3rd of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Thursday the 4th of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Friday the 5th of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Saturday the 6th of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Sunday the 7th of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Monday the 8th of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Tuesday the 9th of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Wednesday the 10th of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Thursday the 11th of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Friday the 12th of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Saturday the 13th of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Sunday the 14th of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Monday the 15th of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Tuesday the 16th of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Wednesday the 17th of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Thursday the 18th of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Friday the 19th of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Saturday the 20th of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Sunday the 21st of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Monday the 22nd of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Tuesday the 23rd of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Wednesday the 24th of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Thursday the 25th of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Friday the 26th of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Saturday the 27th of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Sunday the 28th of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Monday the 29th of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Tuesday the 30th of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York. In York township, on Wednesday the 31st of May, at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, in the City of York.

New Skirt for 18