

quire an augmentation of the army.

The volunteer force has already been reduced by the discharge from service of over eight hundred thousand troops, and the Department is proceeding rapidly in the work of further reduction. The war estimates are reduced from \$516,240,131 to \$33,814,461, which amount, in the opinion of the Department, is adequate for a peace establishment. The measure of reduction in each Bureau and branch of service exhibit a diligent economy worthy of commendation. Reference is also made in the report to the necessity of providing for a uniform militia system, and to the propriety of making suitable provision for wounded and disabled officers and soldiers.

The revenue system of the country is a subject of vital interest to its honor and prosperity, and should command the earnest consideration of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you a full and detailed report of the receipts and disbursements of the last fiscal year, of the first quarter of the present fiscal year, of the probable receipts and expenditures for other three quarters, and the estimate for the year following the 30th of June, 1866. I might content myself with a reference to that report, in which you will find all the information required for your deliberations and decision. But the paramount importance of the subject so presses itself on my mind, that I cannot but lay before you my views of the measures which are required for the good character, and, I might also say, for the existence of this people.

The life of a republic lies certainly in the energy, virtue and intelligence of its citizens, but it is equally true that a good revenue system is the life of an organized government. I meet you at a time when the nation has voluntarily burdened itself with a debt unprecedented in our annals. Vast as its amount, it fades away into nothing when compared with the countless blessings that will be conferred upon our country and upon man by the preservation of the nation's life. Now, on the first occasion of the meeting of Congress since the return of peace, it is of the utmost importance to inaugurate a just policy, which shall at once be put in motion, and which shall command itself to those who come after us for its continuance.

We must aim at nothing less than the complete effacement of the financial evils that necessarily followed a state of civil war. We must endeavor to apply the earliest remedy to the deranged state of the currency, and not shrink from devising a policy which, without being oppressive to the people, shall immediately begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and, if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definitely fixed number of years.

It is our first duty to prepare in earnest for our recovery from the over-increasing evils of an irredeemable currency, without a sudden revision, and yet without unduly procrastination. For that end we must, each in our respective positions, prepare the way. I hold it the duty of the Executive to insist upon frugality in the expenditures; and a sparing economy is itself a great national resource. Of the banks to which authority has been given to issue notes secured by bonds of the United States, we may require the greatest moderation and prudence, and the law must be rigidly enforced when its limits are exceeded.

We may, each one of us, counsel our active and enterprising countrymen to be constantly on their guard, to liquidate debts contracted in a paper currency, and, by conducting business as nearly as possible on a system of cash payments, or short credits, to hold themselves prepared to return to the standard of gold and silver. To aid our fellow citizens in the prudent management of their monetary affairs, the duty devolves on us to diminish, by law, the amount of paper money now in circulation.

Five years ago the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions. Now the circulation, bank and national, exceeds seven hundred millions. The simple statement of the fact recommends more strongly than any words of mine could do, the necessity of our restraining this expansion. The gradual reduction of the currency is the only measure that can save the business of the country from disastrous calamities; and this can be almost imperceptibly accomplished by gradually funding the national circulation in securities that may be made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

Our debt is doubly secure—first in the actual wealth and still greater undeveloped resources of the country; and next in the character of our institutions. The most intelligent observers among political economists have not failed to remark, that the public debt of a country is safe in proportion as its people are free; that the debt of a republic is the safest of all. Our history confirms and establishes the theory, and is a still more signal illustration.

The secret of this superiority springs not merely from the fact that in a republic the national obligations are distributed more widely through countless numbers in all classes of society; it has its root in the character of our laws. Here all men contribute to the public welfare, and bear their fair share of the public burdens. During the war, under the impulses of patriotism the men of the great body of the people, without regard to their own comparative want of wealth, thronged to our armies and filed our fleets of war, and held themselves ready to offer their lives for the public good. Now, in their turn, the property and income of the country should bear their just proportion of the burden of taxation, while in our impost system, through means of which increased vitality is incidentally imparted to all the industrial interests of the nation, the duties should be so adjusted as to fall most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessities of life as free from taxation as the absolute wants of the Government, economically administered, will justify. No favored class should demand freedom from assessment, and the taxes should be so distributed as not to fall unduly on the poor, but rather on the accumulated wealth of the country. We should look at the national debt just as it is—not as a national blessing, but as a heavy burden on the industry of the country, to be discharged with unnecessary delay.

It is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury that the expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866,

will exceed the receipts \$112,194,947. It is gratifying, however, that it is also estimated that the revenue for the year ending the 30th of June, 1867, will exceed the expenditures in the sum of \$111,628,818. This amount, or so much as may be deemed sufficient for the purpose, may be applied to the reduction of the public debt, which, on the 31st day of October, 1865, was \$2,740,854,750.

Every reduction will diminish the total amount of interest to be paid, and so enlarge the means of still further reductions, until the whole shall be liquidated; and this, as will be seen from the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be accomplished by annual payments even within a period not exceeding thirty years. I have faith that we shall do all this within a reasonable time, that, as we have amazed the world by the suppression of a civil war which was thought to be beyond the control of any Government, so we will equally show the superiority of our institutions by the prompt and faithful discharge of our national obligations.

The Department of Agriculture, under its present direction, is accomplishing much in developing and utilizing the vast agricultural capabilities of the country, and for information respecting the details of its management reference is made to the annual report of the Commissioner.

I have dwelt thus fully on our domestic affairs because of their transcendent importance. Under any circumstances, our great extent of territory and variety of climate, producing almost everything that is necessary for the wants, and even the comforts of man, make us singularly independent of the varying policy of foreign Powers, and protect us against every temptation to "outangling alliances," while at the present moment the re-establishment of harmony, and the strength that comes from harmony, will be our best security against "nations who feel power and forget right."

For myself, it has been and it will be my constant aim to promote peace and amity with all foreign nations and powers; and I have every reason to believe that they all, without exception, are animated by the same disposition. Our relations with the Emperor of China, so recent in their origin, are most friendly. Our commerce with his dominions is receiving new developments; and it is very pleasing to find that the Government of that great empire manifests satisfaction with our policy, and reposes just confidence in the fairness which makes our intercourse.

The unbroken harmony between the United States and the Emperor of Russia is receiving a new support from an enterprise designed to carry telegraphic lines across the continent of Asia, through his dominions, and so to connect us with all Europe by a new channel of intercourse. Our commerce with South America is about to receive encouragement by a direct line of mail steamships to the rising empire of Brazil. The distinguished party of men of science who have recently left our country to make a scientific exploration of the natural history, and rivers and mountain ranges of that region, have received from the Emperor that generous welcome which was to have been expected from his constant friendship for the United States, and his well-known zeal in promoting the advancement of knowledge.

A hope is entertained that our commerce with the rich and populous countries that border on the Mediterranean Sea may be largely increased. Nothing will be wanting on the part of this Government; to extend the protection of our flag over the enterprise for our fellow-citizens. We receive from the powers in that region assurances of good will; and it is worthy of note that a special envoy has brought us messages of condolence on the death of our late Chief Magistrate from the Bay of Tunis, whose rule includes the old dominions of Carthage on the African coast.

Our domestic contest, now happily ended, has left some traces in our relations with one, at least, of the great maritime Powers. The formal accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgent States was unprecedented, and has not been justified by the issue. But in the systems of neutrality pursued by the Powers which made that concession, there was a marked difference. The materials of war for the insurgent States were furnished, in a great measure, from the work-shops of Great Britain, and British ships, manned by British subjects, and prepared for receiving British armaments, sailed from the ports of Great Britain to make war on American commerce, under the shelter of a commission from the insurgent States.

These ships, having once escaped from British ports, ever afterwards entered them in every part of the world, to refill, and so to renew their depredations. The consequences of this conduct was most disastrous to the States then in rebellion, increasing their desolation and misery by the prolongation of our civil contest. It had, moreover, the effect, to a great extent, to drive the American flag from the sea, and to transfer much of our shipping and commerce to the very power whose subjects had created the necessity for such a change. These events took place before I was called to the administration of the Government. The sincere desire for peace by which I am animated led me to approve the proposal, already made, to submit the questions which had thus arisen between the two countries to arbitration.

These questions are of such moment that they must have commanded the attention of the great powers, and are so interwoven with the peace and interest of every one of them as to have insured an impartial decision. I regret to inform you that Great Britain declined the arbitration, but on the other hand, invited us to the formation of a joint commission to settle mutual claims between the two countries, from which those for the depredations benefits mentioned should be excluded. The proposition in that very unsatisfactory form, has been declined.

The United States did not present this object as an impachment of the good faith of a power which was professing the most friendly dispositions, but as involving questions of public law, of which the settlement is essential to the peace of a nation; and although pecuniary reparation to the injured citizens would have followed incidentally on a decision against Great Britain, such compensation was not their primary object. They had a higher motive, and it was in the interests of peace and justice to establish important principles of international law. The correspondence will be placed before you.

The ground on which the British Minister rests his justification is substantially, that the municipal law of a nation, and the domestic interpretations of that law, are the measure of its duty as a neutral, and I feel bound to declare my opinion before you and before the world; that that justification cannot be sustained before the tribunal of nations. At the same time I do not advise to any present attempt at redress by acts of legislation. For the future, friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice.

From the moment of the establishment of our free Constitution, the civilized world has been convulsed by resolutions in the interests of democracy or of monarchy; but through all those revolutions the United States have wisely and firmly refused to become propagandists or republicans. It is the only government suited to our condition; but we have never sought to impose it on others; and we have consistently followed the advice of Washington to recommend it only by the careful preservation and prudent use of the blessing. During all the intervening period the policy of European Powers and of the United States has, on the whole, been harmonious. Twice indeed rumors of the invasion of some parts of America to the interest of monarchy have prevailed; twice my predecessors have had an occasion to announce the views of this nation in respect to such interference. On both occasions the remonstrance of the United States was respected from a deep conviction on the part of European Governments that the system of non-interference and mutual abstention from propagandism was the true rule for the two hemispheres.

Since times we have advanced in wealth and power; but we retain the same purpose to leave the nations of Europe to choose their own dynasties and form their own systems of government.—This consistent moderation may justly demand a corresponding moderation. We should regard it as a great calamity to ourselves to the cause of good government and to the peace of the world should any European Power challenge the American people as it were to the defence of republicanism against foreign interference. We cannot force and are unwilling to consider what opportunities might present themselves what combinations might offer to protect ourselves against designs inimical to our form of government. The United States desire to act in the future as they have ever acted heretofore; they never will be driven from that course but by the aggression of European Powers; and we rely on the wisdom and justice of those Powers to respect the system of non-interference which has so long been sanctioned by time and which by its good results, has approved itself to both continents.

The correspondence between the United States and France in reference to questions which have become subjects of discussion to the Governments will at a proper time be laid before Congress. When on the organization of our government under the Constitution the President of the United States delivered his inaugural address to the two Houses of Congress he said to them and through them to the country and to mankind that "the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered deeply perhaps as finally staked on the experiment intrusted to the American people." And the House of Representatives answered Washington by the voice of Madison: "We adore the invisible hand which has led the American people through so many difficulties to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty." More than seventy-six years have glided away since these words were spoken, the United States have passed through severer trials than were foreseen; and now at this new epoch in our existence as one nation with our Union purified with our sorrows and strengthened by conflict and established by the virtue of the people the greatness of the occasion invites us once more to repeat with solemnity the pledges of our fathers to hold ourselves answerable before our fellow-men for the success of the republican form of government. Experience has proved its sufficiency in peace and in war; it has vindicated its authority through dangers, and afflictions and sudden and terrible emergencies which would have crushed any system that had been less firmly fixed in the heart of the people. At the inauguration of Washington the foreign relations for the country were few and its trade was depressed by hostile regulations; now all the civilized nations of the globe welcome our commerce and their Governments profess towards us amity. Then our country felt its way hesitatingly along an untried path with States so little bound together by rapid means of communication as to be hardly known to one another and with traditions extending over very few years now intercourse between the States is swift and intimate the experience of centuries has been crowded into a few generations, and has created an intense indissoluble nationality. Then our jurisdiction did not reach beyond the inconvenient boundaries of the territory which has achieved independence now through occasions of lands first colonized by Spain a free France the country has acquired a more complex character and has for its natural limits the chain of lakes, the Gulf of Mexico, and on the east and the west the two great oceans. Other nations were wasted by civil wars for ages before they could establish for themselves the necessary degree of unity; the latest conviction that our form of government is the best ever known to the world has enabled us to emerge from civil war within four years, with a complete vindication of the constitutional authority of the General Government, and with local liberties and State institutions unimpaired. The throngs of emigrants that crowd to our shores are witnesses of the confidence of all people in our permanence. Here is the great land of free labor where industry is blessed with unexampled rewards and the bread of the workman is sweetened by the consciousness that the cause of the country "is his own cause, his own safety his own dignity." Here every one enjoys the free use of his faculties and the choice of activity as a natural right. Here under the combined influence of a fruitful soil, genial climates and happy institutions populations has increased fifteen-fold within a century. Here through the easy development of boundless resources wealth has increased with two-fold greater rapidity than numbers so that we have become secure

against the vicissitudes of other countries and alike in business and in opinion are self-centred and truly independent. Here more and more care is given to provide education for every one born on our soil. Here religion released from political connection with the civil government refuses to subserve the craft of statesmen and becomes in its independence the spiritual life of the people. Here toleration is extended to every opinion in the quiet certainty that truth needs only a fair field to secure the victory. Here the human mind goes forth unshackled in the pursuit of science to collect stores of knowledge and acquire an increasing mastery over the forces of nature. Here the national domain is freed and held in millions of separate freeholds so that our fellow-citizens beyond the limits of any other part of the earth constitute in reality a people. Here exists the democratic form of government; and that form of government by the confession of European statesmen, "gives a power of which no other form is capable, because it incorporates every man with the State, and arouse every thing that belongs to the soul."

Where, in past history does a parallel exist to the public happiness which is within the reach of the people of the United States? Where, in any part of the globe can institutions be found so suited to their habits or so entitled to their love as their own free Constitution? Every one of them then in whatever part of the land he has his home must wish its prosperity. Who of them will not wish acknowledgement, in the words of Washington, that "every step by which the people of the United States have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of Providential agency?" Who will not join with me in prayer that the invisible hand which has led us through the clouds that gloomed around our path will so guide us onward to a perfect restoration of fraternal affection that we of this day may be able to transmit our great inheritance of State Governments in all their rights of the General Governments in its whole constitution against foreign interference. They to their vigor to our posterity and they to theirs through countless generations?

ANDREW JOHNSON  
Washington, December 4, 1865

### COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 16, '65.

#### Court Proceedings.

Jonas Barninger, vs. Emanuel Ashton—Ejectment—Freeze for Deft. Clerk for Deft.—Judgment for Plaintiff.

Abraham Bower, vs. Abigail Bower—Libel for divorce—Freeze for Libellant—Whitmore for Respondent. Divorce decreed on depositions.

Lucyann M. Teeple, vs. Robert Teeple—Libel for divorce—Freeze for Libellant. Divorce decreed on depositions.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Eck—Indictment refusing to receive a legal vote, as Inspector of Election, in Roanoke Creek township. The objection was that Henry Fry, the Prosecutor had been drafted and had failed to report. Little, Freeze and Broekway for Comth.—Clark for Defendant. The case was argued to the Jury by Mr. Clark, who admitted that the act of Congress under which the vote was rejected, did not touch the question, and that Henry Fry was entitled to vote—that such had been his expressed opinion on the point both before and since the election, and that he would not now pretend to the Court and Jury that the vote had been legally rejected. He rested the defence upon the ground that Eck did not reject the vote out of improper motives.

Col. Freeze argued the case for the Commonwealth, and urged that the Defendant's previous knowledge of the right of Henry Fry to vote—his open disregard of the laws of Pennsylvania which prescribed his duties, and within whose provisions Henry Fry clearly showed himself to come—his threat to upset the election if the vote was received, and his willful decision of the question of Fry's right to vote, illegally and against the oath prescribing and limiting his duties, would authorize his conviction.

After a very able and lucid opinion from the Commonwealth, of which we forbear to give any synopsis, because we learn that the District Attorney has requested it for publication, the Jury found Charles Eck guilty.

Comth. vs. James H. Ryan—Indictment, larceny. Little for Comth.—Rishel for Deft. Guilty. Sentence \$25. fine, the costs of prosecution, and three months to County jail.

Comth. vs. Thomas Soid.—Indictment larceny. Little for Comth.—Broekway and Barkley for Deft. Guilty—and sentenced to Penitentiary for twenty-two months.

Comth. vs. Joseph H. Long.—Indictment larceny. Little and Spinney for Comth. Clark and Fioze for Defendant—verdict not guilty.

Comth. vs. Wm. Stettler.—Indictment, manslaughter. Little, Houghawout and Freeze for Comth. Clark, Spinney, L'Veille and Baidy for Defendant. Defendant was a Constable and rested his case under the evidence, upon the ground that he was in the discharge of his official duties, and that deceased resisted the process; and death having occurred in the snuff with the Constable, it was justifiable. The case having gone to the Jury, they returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The Grand Jury made the following report:

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, now comprising a Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace in and for the county of Columbia:

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania enquiring for the body of the County of Columbia, respectfully report—

That we have examined the public buildings belonging to the County and find them in good repair. We would respectfully recommend that lamps be procured and placed in front of the Court House for the safety and convenience of the public. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JACOB DEAN, Foreman.

Court adjourned on Saturday evening, no session having been held on Thursday.

JUDGE MERRIFIELD's letter next week. Also, "GRAY BEARD."

#### The President's Message.

This document, which we lay before our readers this morning, says the *Journal of Commerce*, is one of the most important ever presented to the consideration of Congress and the people. The President recognizes the responsibility which rests on him and does not fail to indicate that recognition. It is a pleasure to read his clear, striking sentences, the unobscured utterances of a man who thus appreciates his position and duties. The style of the message places it very far above anything of its kind for many years. It is able, vigorous, and, as it approaches the conclusion, rises to eloquence seldom equaled, perhaps never surpassed in any American State paper. It will take rank among the noble documents of our history, and we may be pardoned the expression of a hope that it is the inauguration of a return to that style of message which has not for a long period been in use at Washington, but which will be acceptable to all cultivated men who admire and cherish purity and elegance in the English language.

The tone of the message is in a high degree satisfactory to patriotic men. We look with sincere pleasure on the repeated references to and quotations from Washington. It is manifest that Mr. Johnson has fixed his eyes on, and learned well the lessons of the early days of the Union. He means to be a disciple and follower of the Fathers. He takes the Constitution itself as his guide—the guide which alone can lead the nation to the high seats of prosperity and peace which he points out before us. He teaches the doctrines of good old days. There are points on which perhaps he might have spoken to our satisfaction, but chooses to remain silent. He is doubtless the best judge of the propriety of silence or speech on such points. As a whole, the tone of the message is likely to be acceptable to conservative men, and if they do not wholly agree with his views on all the subjects of which he treats, they cannot fail to rejoice at the firm determination indicated by the President; so far as in him lies, to preserve both the Union and the States which form the Union.

Upon the subject of reconstruction he draws the line very plainly between the duties of the Executive and the duties of Congress. He informs the two Houses of Congress that he has adopted a certain general line of policy, and he gives the reasons for it. He does not say, but he leaves it to be inferred, that the whole subject of military rule in the Southern States is within his discretion, and that he is attending to the proper duties of the Presidency in that department. The reorganization of State governments, the establishment of the several States on solid foundations of self-government—these and the accompanying proceedings are to be the acts of the people of the States.

The President makes known on what terms and under what guarantees he proposes to withdraw military rule and permit the exercise of self-government. With reference to representation in Congress, he submits that matter to the Houses where it belongs. It is not within his department, and it is within theirs. It would seem as if this was about all that is left for them to attend to.

On the negro question he states distinctly the doctrine that the General Government has nothing to do with the status of the negro in the States, but that this is purely within the control of the people of the several States.

On the great question of the day, that which throws the negro into the shade (Mr. Sumner and Mr. Stevens to the contrary notwithstanding), the finances, the revenue, and the debt, Mr. Johnson speaks words of soberness and wisdom. Such words coming from a President have a good old sound that is pleasant to our ears. We need not point out to our readers how thoroughly he expresses ideas and inculcates duties which we have been for months urging as the necessary and practicable steps toward a redeemable currency. Stop extravagant expenses, check the outgoing stream and show an income greater than the necessary disbursements of the government. This is the first great step in the right direction.

Upon our foreign relations the message is suggestive. When we have the correspondence with France, to which allusion is made, we shall know more about that.

The course of Great Britain is characterized in a few strong sentences which are legible and intelligible to all who know the language. In these few clear phrases he sums up the whole story of the long correspondence.

We shall not attempt any digest of the message. Every one will read it carefully and thoroughly. The concluding portions are eloquent and impressive, full of promise, hope-giving and cheerful. We do not look on the bright side so steadfastly as to adopt the views or accept the prophesies of the President in all their length and breadth. But we hope with him and are ready to work with him, for their fulfillment. May he be correct, and realize his expectations. He will not, unless sustained in the course he has marked out, by the people of the whole country. We foresee that he will need support against some of the men who placed him in power. If he pursues the general policy laid down in this message, firmly adhering to the Constitution, and opposing with calm front the revolutionists who would still divide the Union, he will not lack that support from many of his own party and from the men who opposed his election.

## New Advertisements, THE WORLD

### Public Sale.

Will be exposed to Public Sale, at the late residence of Henry Dettmer, in New township, Columbia county, on Tuesday, 19th day of December, 1865, the following described valuable personal property, viz:

SEVEN VALUABLE HORSES, FOUR MILCH COWS.

Five head of young Cattle of blooded stock, 21 head of the Cotswold breed, 3 head Sows, 1 Boar, 2 Fat Hogs, 2 Shoats, all of the Cholet county stock.

TWO FOUR HORSE WAGONS, Three Two Horse Wagons,

One Buggy, 1 Spring Wagon, 1 Sleigh, 1 pair Hacks, 1 pair Drills, 1 Mower, 1 Reaper, 1 Plow, 1 Harrow, 1 Corn Crusher, 1 Saw, 1 Grindstone, a lot of hammers, Chisels, crow-bars, gouges, picks and shovels, 1 blacksmith's bellows, a lot of new horse shoes and iron, carpenter benches and tools.

Grain of all kinds by the Bushel, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed by the bushel; a lot of Potatoes.

Hay by the Ton, A large lot of Corn fodder; Wine by the Gallon, together with his entire

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Consisting of Tables, Chairs, Stands, Beds and Bedding, a Secretary and Sewing Machine, also a lot of Glass, China, and other articles, and a Navy Patent, with other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and will continue from day to day until all is disposed of when attendance will be given and conditions made known by

JOHN G. QUICK, Sheriff SHELLHART, Auctioneer, Dec. 15, 1865.

### Executor's Sale.

Valuable Real Estate

Will be exposed to Public Sale, at the late dwelling house of Wm. Cook, deceased, in Union township, Columbia county, on Thursday the 18th of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit: The late of John Johnson, deceased, in the County of Columbia, and adjoining lands of the heirs of John Johnson on the east and other lands belonging to the estate of the said Wm. Cook, on the north, south, and west, containing 20 Acres more or less, which was created a large and valuable tract of land.

A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, Situate in Union township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of the heirs of John Johnson on the east, and other lands belonging to the estate of the said Wm. Cook, on the north, south, and west, containing 20 Acres more or less, which was created a large and valuable tract of land.

ALSO, a certain Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Union township, adjacent, adjoining lands of the heirs of John Johnson on the east, and other lands belonging to the estate of the said Wm. Cook, on the north, south, and west, containing 20 Acres more or less, which was created a large and valuable tract of land.

ALSO, a certain Tract of Land, situate in Union township, adjacent, adjoining lands of the heirs of John Johnson on the east, and other lands belonging to the estate of the said Wm. Cook, on the north, south, and west, containing 20 Acres more or less, which was created a large and valuable tract of land.

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