



Bloomburg, Wednesday, April 8, 1857.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming County, FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester County.

STATES COMMITTEE.

THE members of the Democratic State Committee are requested to meet at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, on Monday, April 20th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

C. R. BUCKALEW, Chairman.

MORAL REFORMS.

From the beginning of the world it has been well provided with moral reformers—men who by some appliance of force or law proposed to cure all the moral ills of society. But most of these have been with only an external view of the evil, and did not, like Christianity go to the heart and the core, to effect a remedy.

Another heresy was the attempt to make men moral by act of Assembly. It was the old spirit of the crusader—the argument of the sword and the stake. Men must have a moral sense in them to be cultivated by moral means, if you can improve them; and no act of legislation can create this in the heart, if it does not exist there.

Just so is the heresy of making men free who have not within them the spirit of freedom—of attempting to free men in Kansas by act of Congress or by a Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society. "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow," and laws can do nothing but protect men in making themselves free.

Every page of history illustrates and proves this. Greece and Rome were corrupted by envying luxuries and by false ideas of public virtue and honor. This corrupted the spirit of the people and then only their laws became bad. A degenerate people have in many countries debased the laws, but the laws do not degrade any proud spirited and true hearted nation.

A brave and virtuous people will be such from instinct, and not from the force of law. If their laws are bad they will reform them; but this will be to preserve and protect public morality and not to create it. The degenerate children of Mexico could not be reformed by any law, nor can you infuse energy or power into its feeble government while its present race are the nominal rulers.

What they would try to do!

If it were possible to elect Wilnot for Governor there would at once grow up a hostile spirit between our State and those neighbors on our South. Every lazy negro of Maryland and Virginia would be tempted to escape into Pennsylvania, and the whole power of the Executive would be used to shield the fugitive.

Massachusetts has shown us what we might expect from Wilnot. It was fit that Mr. Phelps, who served in the same legislature with Jo. His and helped to pass the law of Massachusetts which repealed a part of the constitution of the United States, stamped our State last fall in company with Wilnot. These men would propose that the legislature of Pennsylvania should also try its hand at abolishing the constitution of the United States, and we might expect a "personal liberty" bill next winter at Harrisburg. Such scenes as disgraced Boston when the fugitive slave Burns was rescued, and when a United States officer was shot in cold blood, would be introduced into Pennsylvania, and would follow every attempted restoration of a fugitive slave.

We publish to-day the call for the convention of School Directors which will on the first Monday of May convene in this town. The Court will be in session at the Court-house, except from one o'clock to half past two. It has been thought best to let the Directors collect there, and if they cannot finish their business in an hour and a half they can adjourn to some other room, or resolve to meet again in the evening. Our town is much in need of a town-hall for public assemblies.

The Danger Apparent.

Wise and good men everywhere are becoming sensible of the danger which must result to Christianity and the Christian churches if the political fanatics are allowed to desecrate the pulpits. It was under a sense of this danger that the fast Methodist Conference at Baltimore, by its best men, rebuked the mischief-making spirit of hypocritical demagogues in the following proceedings:

Resolved, by the Baltimore Conference, in Conference assembled, that we highly deprecate the agitation of the slavery question, which has already resulted to the great detriment of the political and religious interests of the country.

Resolved, that as heretofore we will oppose with zeal and aggression which shall be attempted by the abolition agitators of the country.

Resolved, that as heretofore we will oppose with zeal and aggression which shall be attempted by the abolition agitators of the country.

Resolved, that as heretofore we will oppose with zeal and aggression which shall be attempted by the abolition agitators of the country.

Resolved, that as heretofore we will oppose with zeal and aggression which shall be attempted by the abolition agitators of the country.

Reputation of Wilnot.

The Philadelphia Daily News, the leading "American" organ of the State, repudiates the nomination of Wilnot in most unequivocal declarations of hostility to his election. It says—

"We are gratified to learn that there is but one sentiment among the conservative and national minded men of the City, in relation to the action of the Republican Convention at Harrisburg, and that one of indignation and unqualified condemnation. The Americans repudiate his action, and will refuse to support his nominees, because they are national in their principles, and will support no one for office, who is a sectional agitator, and does not recognize and endorse American principles; and they have accordingly already started a movement for the holding of an American State Convention, to nominate a ticket worthy of their confidence and support."

If there is honor or integrity in Know Nothingism, or if that party is not to be wholly abandoned, Wilnot will never receive the support of its members. If the thing has conscious existence or respect for itself, it must show it now.

The Fusion Repudiated.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Americans, was held at the Sons of America Hall, corner of Seventh and Sansom streets, Philadelphia, on Friday evening last, in which strong resolutions were passed denouncing the proceedings of the Black Republican State Convention. The President of the meeting was authorized to appoint a committee of twenty-four, with the view of reorganizing for the State campaign. The idea is the call a State Convention to nominate a full straight out American ticket, in opposition to Black Republicanism in particular, and all other sectional isms in general. During the speeches made it was asserted that at least 65,000 votes in the State of Pennsylvania could be depended on in the next fall campaign for the straight out American ticket.

Black Republican Platform.

The Republican State Convention, held here on the 25th, adopted a series of resolutions, from which we extract the following: "Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress SOVEREIGN POWER over the Territories of the United States for their government."

"Resolved, *** That we DENY THE AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS *** to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the Constitution shall be maintained."

First, they conceded the sovereign power of Congress to govern the Territories, and then deny one of the very attributes of that sovereignty. This shows the stratagem which the Black Republican disunionists are reduced to maintain their house, and is enough to drive from their ranks every honest, sensible man, who aims only at the good government, peace and prosperity of the country.

THE INSTRUCTIONS TO GOV. WALKER, &c.—The instructions to Gov. Walker are full, clear, explicit, and in them are quoted the exact words of Mr. Buchanan's inaugural, viz—"It is the indispensable duty of the Government to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote." In this the cabinet cordially concur. They and those who will shortly administer the affairs of Kansas, believe there is nothing to prevent such result, in the adoption of the State Constitution, as the Legislative Assembly, at their last session repealed that portion of the election law which required a challenged voter to take an oath to support the Fugitive Slave law. Gentlemen who have made inquiry relative to this subject have been assured that the administration and Gov. Walker will endeavor to carry out their promise in good faith, being fully impressed with the importance of the result.

It seems that at the first effort to repeal the special road law of 1856 which related to Catawissa township in this county the thing was only "scotched, not killed." A supplement was afterwards found which had been passed a year or two subsequent to the first act; and a second effort was therefore made to repeal this also. The bill to repeal passed finally last week.

SOMEWHAT with more mischief than brains has been hoaxed the telegraph with the intelligence for the daily papers that C. M. Spauld of Schuylkill was urged to be a third candidate for Governor.

African in Kansas.

The administration has initiated none of the proceedings in Kansas, having in view the election of delegates preliminary to the formation of a State Constitution, but with the intention and desire to terminate the distracting question of slavery, will assist in carrying forward the measure which has been commenced in the territory for that purpose, leaving the people at large, without any reference whatever to their political divisions, to settle it by a free and untrammelled vote for themselves.

It having been repeatedly asked how independent suffrage can be exercised, if the laws of the territory are to be regarded as valid, the reply from the best sources of information is, that the law providing for the election is a fair one, it explicitly declaring that free white male citizens of the United States, over 21 years of age, residents of the territory on the 1st of April, shall be entitled to vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. This law is to be administered without regard whatever to any test oath.

Governor Walker, and Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of State, have repeatedly said that their efforts, in accordance with the views of the administration, will be to secure a fair expression of the opinion of all the people of Kansas, while they will carefully abstain from any act which can be construed into partiality to one side or the other. Whichsoever way the citizens decide, the administration will be content. Gov. Walker repeats his opinion that Kansas will be a free State.

The Coal Trade.

It is just now being, what is called in the coal regions, "revolutionized." The old principle of supply and demand for regulating the trade is considered too antiquated, though proper enough for other branches of business. The coal operators do not intend to let any more coal go to market than will keep the price regularly up to a certain mark, which they say is renegade, from which the public will infer that they have hitherto been getting their coal too cheap and below cost.—Combination among the boatmen, and they will not let any boats leave Schuylkill Haven loaded, at a less freight than \$1 90 per ton, though the dealers say they will not pay more than \$1 80. Several hundred boats, many of them loaded at \$1 75 a 1 80 per ton, have been detained at Schuylkill Haven during the week. Two boats belonging to Mr. Bertlett, of Reading, were injured. One was set on fire, and partially destroyed, while the other was scuttled. These acts are calculated to interfere greatly with the trade, which, for want of sufficient carrying time and means, will admit of no delay at the early part of the season.—Ledger.

Look at Home!

One of the objections made to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, is that it declares negroes not to be citizens. There is nothing either novel nor monstrous in this. Our own State Constitution, under which our own Black Republicans have been elected and have their being, virtually declares the same doctrine. Negroes are not citizens in the State of Pennsylvania—none but free white men are; and yet our virtuous Republicans pass over the fact, and indignantly assail Judge Taney, a man whose character stands above reproach, and whose ermine has never been soiled by a single corrupt act, for expressing an opinion in 1857, which the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania declared as early as 1838. Ye generation of vipers! look at home. "Pluck the beam from your own eyes," before you put on spectacles to discover "the mote in others," and they hurl their thunder bolts against the Court for pronouncing the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, when their old Federal fathers opposed its enactment on the same ground in 1820, and burnt in effigy David Folletton and others who helped to pass it. To what monstrous wrongs and gross absurdities will not blind fanaticism lead!—Harrisburg Patriot.

China and the Three Powers.

It is not always that newspaper correspondents can be relied on, as so many of them have a knack of manufacturing news, when news is scarce; but we believe there is no ground for the statement, which more than one Washington-letter writer has made, that England is anxious to enlist this nation as an ally in the war against China. It is the old dodge renewed again, when she engaged in hostilities with Russia. The price of our concurrence is said to be a carte blanche, on the part of England and France, to do what we please on this continent. The proposal is, in fact, "hel, us to rob in the East, and we'll let you plunder, as much as you like, in the West." A proposal fit for a footpad, or a Highland rover, but hardly fit to come from a civilized, moral and Christian kingdom. Fortunately, America has no wish to play the part of a highwayman, and hence there is no danger in the bribe succeeding, though the offer proves how little England understands this country, and how low is the standard of morality among European diplomats.

Whatever the United States may do in the premises will be done irrespective of this proposal. The accounts from China are too meagre, as yet, to enable any one to pronounce dogmatically how this republic ought to act, though the presumption is, from the news received so far, that our naval commandment there was hasty and impetuous. One thing is very certain—the people of the United States, as a body, have no sympathy with those commercial filibusters who say that if a nation does not wish to trade with others it ought to be made to, at the cannon's mouth; for the logic which defends this species of compulsory commerce, on the plea that the interests of civilization demand it, is precisely the same logic which sends forth avowed filibusters to force their institutions on foreign communities. So far, therefore, as the Chinese war is aggressive and wanton America has no sympathy with it, nor ever will have.—Ledger.

TIT FOR TAT—American half-dollar pass in Cuba for only forty cents.

TIT FOR TAT—American half-dollar pass in Cuba for only forty cents.

Are Negroes Citizens?

As some of the abolition journals are endeavoring to pass up the south and midland noisome because the Supreme Court has decided that a Negro cannot be a citizen of the United States, we publish the following communication from the Department of State, to remind them that persons of African descent were never recognized by the government as citizens, and that the Court has only confirmed what has always been the opinion and practice of the government.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, November 9, 1856. Sir—Your letter of the 29th ultimo and 2d instant, requesting passports for colored persons, have been received, and I am directed by the Secretary to inform you that the papers transmitted by you do not warrant the department in complying with your request.

The question, whether free negroes are citizens, is not now presented for the first time, but has repeatedly arisen in the administration of both the National and State governments. In 1821, a controversy arose as to whether free persons of color were citizens of the United States, within the intent and meaning of the acts of Congress regulating foreign and coasting trade, and Mr. Wirt, Attorney General, decided that they were not, and the measure which they were not "citizens of the United States" was in the act of Congress in the same sense as in the Constitution. This view is almost fully sustained by a recent opinion of the present Attorney General.

The judicial decisions of the country are to the same effect. In Kennebec Comptroller, vol. 2, page 277, it is stated that in 1833, Chief Justice (Daguer), of Connecticut, held that free blacks are not "citizens" within the meaning of the term, as used in the Constitution of the United States and the Supreme Court of Tennessee, in the case of the State against Claiborne, held the same doctrine. Such being the construction of the Constitution in regard to free persons of color, it is conceived that they cannot be regarded, when beyond the jurisdiction of this government, as entitled to the full rights of citizens, but the Secretary directs me to say that, though the department could not certify that such persons are citizens of the United States, yet, if satisfied of the truth of the facts, it would give a certificate that they were born in the United States, and free, and that the government thereof would regard it as its duty to protect them if wrongfully by a foreign government, within its jurisdiction, for a legal and proper purpose.

I am, sir, respectfully your obedient servant. J. A. Tamm, Secy. H. H. Rice, Esq., N. Y. City.

A CLENCHER FOR THE WOODLIES.

It is a pity that so many cordons surround the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, the Black Republicans will neither explain to the public how they happened to exclude black men and mulattoes from citizenship, in their famous Topical Convention, nor how they came to be so much opposed to the dropping men to a star, "contests the right of suffrage on free white men, and every civilized male Indian who has adopted the habits of the white man," but not on negroes or mulattos. What have the "freedom thinkers" to say to this?

THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

It is reported that during the quarter ending the 31st of March, about 2000 dead letters have been deposited in the Dead Letter Office, containing money amounting in the aggregate to over \$110,000, and already seven eighths of this amount have been restored to the owners. The estimates of the department of the whole number of dead letters received in former years, under the high postage system, was three millions and a half. Under the low postage prepaid system it does not exceed three millions a year, although the number of letters mailed is far greater.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.

There were received at the Pension Office, Washington, during March, 1,398 applications for bounty land, and 3,438 warrants were issued, in satisfaction which, will require 603,840 acres of land. The total number of applications received, under the bounty land law, is 27,127, and 499,447 warrants have been issued requiring 24,351,530 acres of land. Of the applications not yet carried into warrants probably over 55,000 have been suspended or rejected; the balance being in the hands of the pensioners, or at other offices for service from the rolls.

RESULT OF HASTY LEGISLATION.

The National Intelligence mentions an amusing result, resulting from the hasty legislation of the late Congress, which is of no little importance. It appears that although the committee of ways and means had reported an amount of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars for the national annuities, no such sum appears in the law, and the ministerial arms for the current year must be considerably curtailed, or the financial agency of the War Department must be exercised to find a method of borrowing from some other fund.

APPOINTMENT OF AN ATTORNEY GENERAL.

It has been reported that the President has appointed Mr. James F. Smith of Harrisburg, to a clerkship in the Attorney General's office. Mr. Smith is a son of Gov. Smith, and inherits many of the sterling qualities of the distinguished patriot. He is a young man of extraordinary promise, whose the threshold of manhood may already be crossed in some of the best writers in the law, our readers will hear of this gifted young man.—Christian Democrat.

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.

It is reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Baltimore and Annapolis, have agreed to build a line from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and thence to Washington, and thence to New York, and thence to Boston, and thence to New England, and thence to the Atlantic coast, and thence to the Gulf of Mexico, and thence to the Pacific Ocean, and thence to the North Pole, and thence to the South Pole, and thence to the center of the earth, and thence to the center of the universe, and thence to the center of the world, and thence to the center of the globe, and thence to the center of the planet, and thence to the center of the solar system, and thence to the center of the galaxy, and thence to the center of the universe, and thence to the center of the world, and thence to the center of the globe, and thence to the center of the planet, and thence to the center of the solar system, and thence to the center of the galaxy, and thence to the center of the universe.

Washington, March 27, 1857.

My Dear Sir—I have, at your request, reconsidered my determination, as announced to you, declining your tender of the office of Secretary of the Treasury of Kansas. I have viewed the proposition presented to me, and the duty of the individual to whom shall be assigned the task of settling the difficulties which surround the Kansas question, and I have concluded that it would be in the best interests of the Territory, and of the country, to accept of the position. It is now thought to this conclusion, that the office of Secretary of the Treasury of Kansas, should be filled by a man who is well versed in the details of the Territory, and who is well acquainted with the feelings and opinions of the people of the Territory. I have concluded to accept of the position, and I have accordingly accepted of the office of Secretary of the Treasury of Kansas, and I have accordingly accepted of the office of Secretary of the Treasury of Kansas.

THE FIRST OF APRIL, 1857!!!

The lawyers, before whose visions the fees on these large sums had loomed up into thousands, were for once, at least, "taken in." One of the party had already made calculations in reference to investing a portion of his fees in a new brick house, while another was chucking and laughing, as he mentioned to a less fortunate member of the profession, the "sweet little claim" he had received for collection. The third assumed a gravity that would have done no discredit to Chief Justice Taney, in deciding the famous "Dred Scott case," whilst he cautioned the Prophet against the great responsibility he assumed in delaying the opening of the sealed package. They all left the office, fully impressed with the idea that they were wiser, if not better men, than they had been an hour previous.—Sunbury American.

Two questions to the slavery agitators.

Two questions to the slavery agitators, who are so horrified at the late decision of the Supreme Court, are well put by a correspondent of the Providence Post, as follows:—

1st. Are the blacks entitiled to our militia?

2d. Are the blacks excluded from our jury box, and if so, why?

The Louisville Democrat says that J. B. Stewart, Esq., a lawyer of that city, has received \$90,000 for his service in securing the Reseida claim from the Government.

The suit was compromised by the Government paying \$180,000, of which Mr. Stewart gets one half.

A good looking young Yankee has appeared in Cienfuegos, Cuba, with a banjo, and has set himself up as the original "Young Snodgrass."

Crowds go to see and hear him. He sings the history of the murder of Dr. Burdett set to the air of Jordan, and brings in all parties, even Coroner Conney. He is making a rapid fortune.

The following are the summer rates for freight on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Pittsburg and Philadelphia and Baltimore.

They went into operation on Wednesday—Four 75 cents per bbl, pork in bbl, and loose 50 cents per cwt, and all 4th class articles 40 cents.

FOUR TERRITORIES are preparing to enter into the American Union of States, viz:—Oregon, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, adding eight more Senators to the 62 already in Congress.

MAKING VINEGAR.—The cheapest mode of making vinegar is to mix five quarts of warm rain water with two quarts of Orleans molasses, and four quarts of yeast. In a few weeks you will have the best vinegar that is made.

HUNTINGTON the forger, has gained 15 pounds since his imprisonment. He drives nails in the morning, and keeps books in the afternoon.

The cost of all the railroads in the U. S. when those in the process of construction are completed, is estimated at \$100,000,000.

A STEAMBOAT is to be put on the Susquehanna at Harrisburg, where it was thought nothing could run but a raft in a freshet.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—It is designed to suppress an abscess with the astringent ointment in common use. Holloway's famous ointment operates on a different principle. It does not close the issue superficially, while

"Foul corruption mining all within, Infects unseen;"

but purges the cavity of all acid and inflammatory matter, and expels every particle of the poisonous virus which generates the abscess. Consequently, there is no danger of the disease breaking out in another place. The same principle applies in all eruptive and glandular affections. The Pills, which are a certain remedy for all complaints of the stomach, liver and bowels, may be beneficially used as an aperient medicine, while the ointment is removing any external disorder.

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A Pomade for beautifying the Hair.—Highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and far below the price. For dressing Ladies Hair, it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance. It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed

PETRIE & CO., Proprietors of the "Woodland Cream."

"Belle of a thousand Flowers."—New York. For sale by all Druggists.

IN BLOOMING.

In Bloomington, on last Sunday morning, Mrs. MARY ANN GARDNER, widow of John M. Gardner, aged about 31 years.

The deceased was a most estimable and exemplary wife and mother. She was a true-hearted Christian woman, and many hearts will be wounded to learn that she is no more of earth.

In Centre township, on Sunday, March 22, Mrs. ANN, wife of Jacob Hagenbuch, Esq., in the 67th year of her age.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC PAPER.

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Yearly.

THE undersigned will commence the publication of an independent national democratic paper, in the city of Washington, on the first of April, to be called "The States." It will represent the second constitutional principle which have ever been upheld by the national democracy, and it will not be so entirely political, that its columns will interest the politician exclusively, nor so subversive to party as to betray principle at the command of power, or discard its convictions at the suggestions of expediency.

In addition to the discussion of important political questions, its columns will be devoted to the proceedings of Congress, the current transactions of the government, to general news, and matters of interest appertaining to literature, agriculture and commerce.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—The daily will be mailed to subscribers at \$4.00 per annum, two copies will be forwarded for \$7.00. The Tri-weekly, embracing all the reading matter which appears in the Daily, will be furnished to subscribers at \$3.00 per annum; two copies will be mailed for \$5.00. The WEEKLY.—The cheapest paper in the South. The Weekly will be issued in large double sheet form, and printed on superior paper with handsome bold type at the following rates:—

Single copies, 50 cts. per year.

Two copies, 75 cts. " "

Five copies, 75 cts. " "

Ten copies to one address, and any larger number at the rate of \$1 per year, \$10.

Ten copies to the address of each subscriber, and any larger number at \$1.20 each, \$12.

Any Postmaster, or other person, who may send five subscribers, with \$7 enclosed, shall receive an extra copy.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance, and no paper will be forwarded until the receipt of the money.

The Weekly will contain all the important matter published during the week in the Daily.

The undersigned was one of the original proprietors of the Washington Union, and his long newspaper experience before and since the establishment of that paper, justifies him in promising the public a paper well worthy of their patronage. The States will not be of any party, or of any faction, and will not be organized for any purpose, but will address itself to the honest judgment of the people, and for support will rely upon their appreciation.

Address J. P. HEISS, Washington, D. C.

Exchanges.—The Tri-Weekly States will be forwarded to all country papers which will give the above a few insertions.

April 4, 1857.

Notice to School Directors.

I WOULD respectfully suggest to the several Boards of School Directors of Columbia county, the importance of making out and forwarding to me, at an early day as possible, the Annual Reports and Affidavits of their respective districts, as the School Department will not issue warrants for the State appropriation until they have been received. Blank forms have been sent to every district in the county.

R. W. WEAVER, County Superintendent.

Public Notice.

To the School Directors of Columbia County:—

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the 43d section of the Act of 8th of May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention, at the Court House in Bloomburg, on the first Monday in May, A. D. 1857, being the fourth day of the month, at 1 o'clock P. M., and select nine voters, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific attainments, and one experienced in the art of Teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg; as required by the 30th and 40th sections of said act.

County Superintendent of Columbia Co. Bloomburg, April 6, 1857.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of replevin ex parte me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomburg, on Monday, the 4th day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to-wit:—

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Briarcrest township, Columbia county, containing one hundred acres, be the same more or less; about seventy-five acres of which is improved land,—bounded on the East by lands of Jacob Cope, on the North, South and West by other lands of Samuel F. Headley and others, it being the same tract purchased by said Headley of Geo. B. Sackhouse; whereon is erected a two story frame Dwelling House, one out Kitchen, a frame Bank Barn with the appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel F. Headley.

At the same time and place by virtue of another writ of replevin ex parte that certain tract or piece of land situate in Madison township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows to-wit:—on the north by the heirs of John Welliver, on the east by Daniel Welliver, on the west by Daniel Smith, containing fourteen acres, be the same more or less; whereon is erected a one and a half story frame Dwelling House, and a Frame Stable, with the appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Kiser.

STEPHEN H. MILLER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Bloomburg, April 6, 1857.

PHILADELPHIA WOOD MOULDING MILL.

Willow St. above 12th, North Side.

MOULDINGS suitable for carpenters, builders, Cabinet and Frame Makers, always on hand. ANY PATTERN WORKED FROM A DRAWING.

Agents wanted in the various Towns in his portion of the State, to whom opportunities will be offered for large profits to themselves.

April 8, 1857.—2m.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers at private sale the farm containing ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, on which are a log house, a log barn, a good spring of water near the house, and a good apple orchard. The property well adapted to a good home for any person who wishes to farm.

He also offers for sale another tract of land lying in Pine township, Columbia county, containing

SIXTY-FIVE ACRES.

About ten acres is cleared, and the balance well timbered, so as to support a saw-mill. For terms apply to the subscriber in Jackson township, Columbia county.

JOHN KESLER, Jackson, Feb. 10, 1855.

IRON STEEL, and every kind of Bar ware on sale.

MOSELY, NEAL & Co.