STAR OF THE NORTH.

WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.
CHAS. G. BARKLEY, Assistant Editor.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15th, 1865.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row New York, are duly authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions and advertising for the *Star of the North*, published at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Penn'a.

MATHER & Co., 335 Broadway, New York, are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertising for the *Star of the North*.

The Late Elections.

The result of the late elections is shown, by the returns received, to have been a Republican victory. We have no desire to count our wounds, nor to conceal them. They are the witnesses of a manly struggle, against odds. Nor would we conceal their disastrous consequences—not so much to the party, which will outlive and outlast and bring to the dust these victors of to-day, and whose principles being true are imperishable; but, in the defeat of the Democratic party, President Johnson's plan for the immediate restoration of the Union is defeated also. The tide of fanaticism which has swept over the nation, engulphing its laws, its liberties, and its material prosperity, though visibly abating, has not yet reached its ebb. Every hour it fails, and the time cannot be far distant when the people of the North, so long led through deep waters by blind guides, will search for dry land and other leaders. That day will see the triumph of Democratic principles and of those who have faithfully upheld them.

In the elections just closed, the Democratic party has been faithful to its time-honored principles. It has sought nothing less than the good of the whole country. It did not hesitate to indorse the measures of an administration whose election it had opposed, for those measures were well adapted to the end which it never lost sight of through four years of war—restoration of the Union and its laws, of peace, of our civil liberties, of local self government, and of fraternal good-will between all sections of our common country. And to day the chief regret of every intelligent Democrat will be, not that a local election has been lost, but that Mr. Johnson's political measures for the early restoration of the Southern States to their co equal and normal relations in the Union, which was the chief and almost the only national issue at stake in the late canvass, have not received the weighty indorsement of the States in which the elections were held.

What Will Congress Do?

The Republican Congress can undoubtedly arrest the President's attempted reconstruction at the coming session. They have the numbers, and a majority of them do not lack the inclination. But, under existing circumstances, will they dare exert the *will?* It is, indeed, possible that the strategic lines drawn around them by the Democratic party may "give them pause." If the President is firm on his side, all they can do on theirs is to delay, not defeat, the success of his plan. If they arrest his experiment, he has only to appeal to the people in the congressional elections, less than a year distant. His supporters would sweep the country, as the Democratic party would have swept it in the elections just closed had that issue been nakedly presented. The Democrats have engineered the politics of the country into such a shape as to make President Johnson master of the situation. If the Republicans elect to oppose him, he knows where he can find a triumphant majority, even with the Southern States excluded. But if the hopelessness of effectual opposition dragoons the Republicans into his support, our purpose is equally accomplished.

The reconstruction policy triumphs; the Southern States come back; political parties will be reorganized with reference to the vote of the whole country. The reconstruction question, having then become obsolete, will be consigned to history. It will be no longer an issue in national politics, and the dividing line between parties will be drawn with reference to other questions.

Explosion of an Infernal Machine.

NEW YORK Nov. 9th.—At 11.30 A.M. today, an explosion occurred in front of the Wyoming Hotel, No. 334 Greenwich street, shattering the front of the hotel and breaking nearly all the buildings opposite and along the square where the hotel is situated. Two men were killed and nine wounded.

A short time since a guest of the hotel left a box as security for his bill, and promised to call and redeem it. The box was placed in the baggage room in charge of a porter. This morning smoke was seen issuing from the box, and it was taken by two men and carried to the sidewalk. Just as they reached the sidewalk an explosion occurred, killing both men who were carrying the box and doing much damage as above stated. The police arrested all the persons stopping at the hotel, and the matter is now being investigated. The explosion was very loud and attracted the attention of persons who were a mile away from the scene of the occurrence.

JOHN A. SNULL, the popular and obliging resident Clerk of the House of Representatives, has our thanks for an early copy of a little book, containing the names of the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with their Post Office address, together with the Governor and Heads of Departments, compiled by himself, for the special use of Members and those connected

How the Freedmen Vote.

The Richmond *Times* tells rather a good story on the darkies. An agent of the Freedmens' Bureau, it seems, made them a speech, disabusing their minds of the idea that they were to have farms at Christmas, his discourse abounding, in fact, with advice calculated to promote the interest of the race. His propositions were carefully elucidated, and understandingly, as he thought. To be sure, however, that his speech was understood, he suggested that they should vote, and the time had come for them to vote. As the question was being put, every countenance was changed; every trace of sadness vanished. In some it was swallowed up in a sense of the momentous import of the occasion and consciousness of the tremendous responsibility of meeting it; in others it melted under the beams of radiant smiles, which were with difficulty restrained from audible expression in chuckels of complacent delight. Propriety, however, prevailed, and the enraptured freedmen heard the question put in silence and in order. But hardly were the words "say aye" out of the mouth of the Provost Marshal when their smothered exultation burst forth in one simultaneous, unanimous "a-y-e," prolonged and drawn out utterly beyond all comparison with the "wounded snake" or "lengthened sweetness," or any other known standard of protraction. Never was a deserved honor bestowed with more flattering unanimity or more hearty good will.

The Provost Marshal, basing his assumption on long established, but now obsolete precedents, regarded this vote as decisive and entirely satisfactory. Nevertheless, for form's sake, and, perhaps, too, to drill the freedmen in all the exercises of the elector's manual, he proceeded to put the question negatively: "All opposed, etc., say no." Upon the instant, this injunction was announced with a "n-o!" which rattled the windows and jarred the rafters of the house, round; it rivaled the "aye" in the unanimity and fervor with which it was delivered.—Algebraically speaking, this was the addition of a quantity with the negative sign to itself positively affected. It most unanimously brought the commissioner elect down from his giddy hight back to zero.—What a commentary on the fickleness of popular favor! What a salutary but fearful exhibition of the power of "the people;" by which men are made in a breath, and in a breath undone!

The Provost Marshal—a plodding Conservative, we infer—did not at all comprehend the weighty significance of what had transpired. We have it on the authority of one of the outraged and indignant electors, that he went so far as to insinuate characteristic intellectual obtuseness on the part of the assembly. After informing them that, as they were incapable of making an intelligent choice for themselves, he would himself choose a commissioner for them, he bade them to take themselves off, and even vented a profane imprecation against them. The assembled multitude did not wait for "the benediction that follows after prayer." A bomb had fallen into this black "sea of upturned faces," after which it "continued to enlarge itself, till by wide-spreading, it dispersed itself in naught."

We will not presume to attempt any interpretation of the event we have chronicled; only its most obvious meaning is discernible by us. The elucidation of its hidden significance we leave to those original profound and ingenious expositors, the Radical preachers of negro equality. We will, however, ventured the assurence that, in their hands, it will be found to demonstrate triumphantly the pre eminent claims and qualifications of the negro for immediate admission to the elective franchise.

Execution of Wirze.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The execution of Wirze took place at 10.30 this morning.

At 10.20 A. M., Wirze came from his cell in the Old Capitol prison, accompanied by Provost Marshal Russell and Fathers Boyle and Wigget.

Amid profound silence, the Provost Marshal proceeded to read the order of the War Department, founded on the verdict of the Military Court which tried the prisoner.

When the reading of the order was completed, Wirze conversed with those on the platform with seeming calmness and self-possession, and it was remarked that he had a smiling countenance.

To his spiritual advisers he said "I am innocent. I have to die, but I can die like a man. I have hope in the future. I have nothing more to say."

His legs and hands were then tied, the noose passed around his neck, and the black cap placed over his head. He stood erect without faltering, evidently having nerved himself for the solemn event. Those on the platform retired to the railing, leaving the doomed man in the centre of the structure. After a few moments of profound quiet, the drop, at a preconcerted signal, fell.

The convict directly after falling was considerably convulsed in his legs, but the agony was soon over. He hung about fifteen minutes, and was then cut down. His neck was broken by the fall.

The following letter was written by Wirze before mounting the gallows:

OLD CAPITOL PRISON, Nov. 10th, 1865

Mr. Shade:

DEAR SIR—It is no doubt the last time that I address myself to you. What I have said to you often and often, I repeat, accept my thanks for all you have done for me. May God reward you, I cannot; still I have something more to ask of you, and I am confident that you will not refuse my dying request. Please help my poor family; my dear wife and children. War, cruel war, has swept everything from me, and to-day my wife and children are beggars. My life is demanded as an atonement, and I am willing to give it, and I hope that after a while I will be judged differently from what I am now. If any one ought to come to the relief of my family, it is the people of the South, for whose sakes I have sacrificed all. I know you will excuse me for troubling you.

Farewell, dear sir, may God bless you.

Yours, thankfully.

H. WIRZE.

An immense deposit of superior black marble has been discovered near Willia

Accounts to be Squared.

In the Republican party, with all of this clamor for the soldier, it is a most remarkable instance that no private soldiers are nominated for office. The Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains and Lieutenants, are candidates for place, attend Conventions, get civil appointments, seek position in return for their public services. These gentlemen, who received high wages, double rations, long furloughs, who, before the war, were lawyers without cases, physicians without patients, merchants without shops, who during the war, appeared in public parades, were recruiting officers of home guards, and super-efficient in hunting up deserters and panting to kill Copperheads, since the war attend Conventions, control caucuses, and are willing to be candidates for every conceivable office within the gift of the loyal. It is, however, a most remarkable circumstance that limbless soldiers, brave men who slept in the swamps, marched on half rations, who have returned home in destitution, are scarcely known in the Republican ranks, and never nominated where there is the remotest chance of election. Let our hearts go out to the brave soldiers of every clime. The lower his condition the more entitled to honor; but let it be real and not feigned. There never was a tyrant's heel which trod unpunished upon a patriot's grave. History is rich in her resources, but she is too poor to afford one single example of the ultimate triumph of tyrants over liberty, or the permanent establishment of arbitrary power over the inherent rights of an enlightened people. The great Deity, who weighs the wrongs of man in one balance and his rights in the other, as carefully appoints the full measure of His righteous judgment to overtake the evil-doer and the tyrant. After the storm of war has blown over, the clouds dissipate and the sun assumes his wonted empire. But force gives way to reason. Justice asserts her supremacy over revenge. Confiscation laws, the most villainous relic of a barbarous age, are quickly dropped in the broad, deep ocean of peace. Even pious military Superintendents of Freedmen's Bureaus commence returning stolen property to its lawful owners. Little by little the people will begin to reason after this wise: Whoever steals is a thief, no difference, when, where, how, or from whom he stole. Whoever murders is a murderer, and whoever commits crime is as clearly a criminal. In the confusion of of war, criminals, grown bold and desperate, paraded their stolen goods, wore their stolen clothes, rode in their stolen carriages, drove their stolen horses, exhibited their stolen watches and jewelry, played on their stolen pianos, ate out of their stolen dishes; ministers of heaven, high and holy officers of the Christian Commission, read and preached and prayed out of stolen books. By-and-by the owners will arise from their stupor and inquire for their property. Suits will be instituted for recovery, and just judgments in replevin will restore the property and degrade the thief with the receiver of stolen goods. And, pardon the digression, is it not a marvellous thing that Henry Ward Beecher, who preaches about everything, and from year's end to year's end sends forth a stream of words, words, words, in imitation of an old library thrown into a sausage chopper, that Mr. Beecher has never said one word to his congregation about stealing from and returning stolen goods to the Southern people? Is it less a wonder that presbyteries, synods, conferences, conventions, associations and other Divine assemblies, which keep the conscience of America and propose to convert the world, should have remained silent upon the subject? After the re-organization of States and civil courts, grand juries in the desolate South will commence the inquiry after crimes and criminals, stolen goods and thieves—after mules and their riders. The negro, who loves his master, and whom they have forced on the witness stand, and officers who disgraced their uniforms and scandalized the Christian era by violating the laws of civilized warfare, will be indicted. Requisitions from Governors of the South will give some of these distinguished gentlemen permission to return on public duty to stand trial and make defense, or suffer punishment. Suits for damage will follow the assessment of arbitrary taxes. Terrible murders will be called up for legal investigation. Criminals will realize the power of the country to defend itself in time of war against the abuse of power by military imbeciles and tyrants, and give a sufficient reason for the murder of citizens under cover of law. The oppressor will give way to the oppressed. Society will be restored to its equilibrium.—There will be other Wirzes who have kept Northern prisons, yet tried by civil courts for cruelty and murder of prisoners; other Champ Fergusons tried for cold blooded murder under pretense of arresting drafted men and deserters. This shooting, and stabbing, and mobbing, that have occupied the pastime of loyal gentlemen, will yet undergo legal investigation, and justice will be vindicated by the law. The day of just retribution will come; no human power can stay its steady march; it has already begun. One long, large, and dark account is already in process of settlement. The poor, honest, brave and injured soldier is calling the haughty, insolent and upstart officer to account, and kicks him with impunity in the street. The hospital soldier, who came near dying from neglect, pulls the nose of his worthless surgeon. Long standing injuries will be redressed, and time and God will square accounts and make all things even. It is this that makes these men cling to office, and determine to govern this country by a minority, to hold the power of the country by any means, by every means. They have threatened the country with a Dictator, attempted to utterly disfranchise a larger body of freemen than were ever disfranchised in any country on earth in any age of the world. With no other purpose than to continue the power of a minority, they now propose to invite barbarians to the elective franchise, for the purpose of doing hereafter, by numbers, what they have heretofore by force. They have strangled freedom

would to-morrow establish a monarchy if they could agree upon the person of his majesty, and failing to establish an aristocracy of lineage in a country where all are born plebeians, they have laid the foundations of a heartless aristocracy in the bonds of the government issued to pay his enormous debt. They will do anything to escape this fearful responsibility; but the responsibility is on them. The evil day draws nigh, when they shall say, "I have no pleasure in them;" and when the change comes, the resistless tide will sweep down all before it. The stentorian voice of Phillips, in the fearful whirlwind of popular passion, will be no more than the nursery whistle in the autumn storm. The mercenary newspapers will then side with power and change their principles and their fortunes together. The mercenary priesthood will scent the danger in the distance—they who have hounded the country on to civil war, will asseverate before heaven their innocence of blood, and go South as missionaries to preach their theories and build up establishments where they have incited armies to overrun and destroy. The hope of the country is in the administration of its government by a Democrat, who would dash a crown from his head, who would rather be President than King, who instinctively hates aristocracy, who was born a plebeian, who will not trample down the South, for it his home, or oppress the people, for they are his kinsmen. You may say that the South cannot be trusted to govern itself. Andrew Johnson will tell you that this is the tyrant's worn out plea. England would enfranchise Ireland, but she cannot trust her. Austria would enfranchise Hungary, but she cannot trust her.—Russia would enfranchise Poland, but she cannot trust her. Andrew Johnson will, and if he does not, he ought to answer you, that the South don't need your trust; she has a right of heaven to govern herself, and every Democrat and liberal man will respond to the manly stand taken by the President in defense of the liberty of his home and the manhood of his people. The South once governing herself, the principles of Democracy will be reasserted; justice will be established and enforced. This is the terror of the criminals in power. But the day of salvation will come. The clouds may gather, but they must be evanescent; the sun is permanent and cannot be moved. Error, for the day, may rule, but Truth is imperishable, and will live forever.

THE Election in New York resulted rather disastrous to the Democracy of that State. The Abolition Republicans will have a majority in the State Legislature on joint ballot of *sixty-two*. The only people who seem alarmed at the result are the Republicans themselves. They had but faint hopes of carrying the election; and when the result was announced they were amazed to think they had accomplished so easily what they did dot expect to be able to do. It all goes to show that the Democracy were not at work—but allowed the election to pass by default. The Democratic party know that in order to be successful they must necessarily perform a certain amount of hard work, and they do not feel willing to perform that labor until such time arrives that they can receive a reward for it; and that period has not yet arrived; the people are not sick enough of the ruinous policy of the present party in power; they have not sufficently felt the oppression upon them, caused by taxation and high prices. When the people once get tired of these things, (and that time is not far distant,) and when there are positions to fill, through which the administration of affairs of the general government can be effected, then, and not till then, will the Democracy be triumphant. Mark that.

Thanksgiving Day—Proclamation by the Governor.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 7.—The following proclamation was issued to-day:

PROCLAMATION.

With feelings of the most profound gratitude to Almighty God, I invite the good people of the Commonwealth to meet in their places of public worship, on Thursday, the seventh day of December next, and raise their hearts and voices in praise and thanksgiving to Him, not only for the manifest ordinary blessings which, during the past year, He has continued to heap upon us, for abundant and gathered harvests, for thriving industry, for general health, for domestic good order and government, but also most expressly and fervently for His unequalled goodness in having so strengthened and guarded our people during the last four years, that they have been enabled to crush to the earth the late wicked rebellion, to exterminat the system of human slavery, which caused it. As we wrestled in prayer with Him in the dark time of our trouble, when our brothers and sons were staking life and limb for us on a bloody field, or suffering by torture or famine in the hells of Andersonville, or the Libby, so now, when our supplications have been so strenuously and graciously answered, let us not withhold from Him the homage of our thanksgiving. Let us say to all, "choose ye this day whom ye will serve, but for us and our house, we will serve the Lord." Come then, ye people whom He hath so blessed and led: come ye carewarn and mutilated men whom He hath spared to return to your dear homes, let us throng the gates of His temples; let us throw ourselves on the knees of our hearts with a willful joy at the foot of His throne, and render aloud our praise and thanksgiving to Him because He hath made the right to prevail, because He hath given us the victory, because He hath cleansed our land from the stain of human slavery, and because He hath graciously shown forth in the eyes of all men the great truth, that no government is so strong as a republic, controlled under His guidance, by an educated, moral and religious people.

By the Governor:

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.—We mentioned a week or two since, the leasing of the Catawissa railroad was in contemplation. By later information we learn that on Friday last, the Directors conferred the lease of the above road to the Atlantic and Great Western railroad for the consideration of $365,000. Possession of the road is to be given on December 1st, 1865, and the term of the lease is 999 years. The leasees furnish all motive and all other power, cars, &c., and run the road at their own expense, giving the Catawissa $1000 per day, which is 8 per cent. on the preferred stock, and 35 per cent.

HANDSOME MAJORITY.—We notice that W. H. JACOBY is elected to the Legislature by 177 1 majority—carrying Columbia county by a vote of almost two to one. JACOBY is a returned soldier, and Columbia is one of those counties in which the Montrose Republican repeatedly and falsely stated that "there was not a soldier on the Democratic ticket." The deliberate falsehood in reference to that and other counties will not, of course, be corrected.—*Montrose Democrat.*

Major Robbins, a United States paymaster, has been arrested at Boston for fraud.

DIED.

In Milton, on the 3Cth ult, Rev. Daniel Barber, aged about 66 years.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT,	$2 25	BUTTER,	50
RYE,	1 00	EGGS.	25
CORN,	80	TALLOW,	15
OATS.	50	LARD. per lb.	38
BUCKWHEAT,	1 00	POTATOES,	1 00
FLOUR pr bbl	12 00	DR'D APPLES	2 52
CLOVERSEED	7 00	HAMS,	28

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.
Notice of Confirmation.

THE following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to Widows of Decedents have been filed in the Office of the Register of Columbia County, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphan's Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on WEDNESDAY, THE 6th DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D., 1865, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day; unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed; of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice.

1. Widow of John Yeager, sen., of Locust, filed 2d Aug 1865.
2. Widow of John Walter, of Locust, filed 14th Aug. 1865.
3. Widow of William Hoffman, of Centre, filed 22d Aug. 1865.
4. Widow of Henry Lamon, of Briarcreek, filed 23d Aug. 1865.
5. Widow of Arch'ld Patterson, of Greenwood, filed 31st Aug. 1865.
6. Widow of Wm. E. Shannon, of Scott, filed 1st Sept. 1865.
7. Widow of George Longenberger, of Maine, filed 4th Sept 1865.
8. Widow of Samuel Parks, of Sugarloaf, filed 18th Sept. 1865
9. Widow of Solomon Stroup, of Madison, filed 21st Sept. 1865.
10. Widow of N. T. Pennington, of Fishingcreek, filed 3d Oct. 1865.
11. Widow of James W. Kitchen, of Sugarloaf, filed 16th Oct. 1865.
12. Widow of Daniel G. Ent, of Scott, filed 30th Oct. 1865.

JOHN G. FREEZ

SHERIFF SALES.

BY virtue of several writs of venditioni exponas and Levari Facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, will be exposed to public sale, at the COURT HOUSE, in Bloomsburg, on MONDAY, THE 4TH OF DECEMBER 1865, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following real estate to wit:

A certain tract or lot of ground situate in Greenwood township, Columbia co., containing TEN ACRES more or less bounded as follows: adjoining lands of Jacob Gerrard, Isaac Dewitt, William Mather, and others, whereon are erected a Grist Mill, a Story and a half Frame House, and two Stables, with the appurtenances.

ALSO,

One other lot of ground, situate in the county and township aforesaid, containing TWO AGRES and twenty two perches more or less, adjoining lands of widow Conner, Jacob Gerrard and others, with the appurtenances.

ALSO,

One other lot of ground situate in the county and township aforesaid, containing ONE ACRE more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph R. Patton, Henry Stout, Ephraim Parks and others, whereon are erected a story and a half Frame Dwelling House, and Frame Stable, with the appurtenances.

ALSO,

A lot of ground situate in the village of Rohrsburg, Greenwood township, containing ONE FOURTH OF AN ACRE more or less, bounded by land late of the defendant and others, with the appurtenances.

ALSO,

One other lot situate in the village of Rohrsburg, county and township aforesaid, containing FORTY TWO PERCHES, adjoining lands of C. & E. G. Ricketts, whereon are erected a story and a half dwelling house, and frame stable, with the appurtenances.

ALLO.

One other lot of ground situate in the village of Rohrsburg, known as the "burnt lot," containing FORTY NINE PERCHES, more or less, bounded on the west by Main Street, on the north by Main Street, on the east by lot late of James Lemon, on the south by lot of Francis Roe, with the appurtenances.

ALSO,

One other lot situate in the village of Rohrsburg, county and township aforesaid containing twenty-one and one tenth perches more or less, adjoining lands of Robert Stout, and others, whereon are erected a story and a half frame house and frame stable, with the appurtenances.

ALSO,

One other tract or land situate, part in Franklin township, Lycoming county, and part in Madison township, Columbia co., containing one hundred and ten acres and one hundred and forty perches more or less, adjoining lands of John Fox, Margaret Montgomery tract, Philip Young and others, whereon are erected a frame dwelling house and frame barn, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wilson Ager.

ALSO,

The following described real estate situate in the township of Scott, in the county of Columbia, the first part thereof containing FIFTY ACRES & eighty nine perches of land, more or less, bounded and described as follows: on the north by land of Peter Schug and John Ent, on the South by land of Samuel Mellick, on the East by public road leading from Light Street to Orangeville, and on the west by land of J. White and others, whereon are erected a Furnace, a Grist Mill, a two story frame dwelling house, a frame barn, five one story dwelling houses and a stable.

The second thereof also in the said twp of Scott, containing Seventeen acres and four perches, strict measure, bounded and described as follows: On the north by land of John White, on the east by land of John White, John Ent and lands late of Samuel L. Beitle.

The Third thereof situate in the township of Mount Pleasant, county aforesaid, containing four acres and sixty six perches, more or less, bounded on the north by land of John White, on the south by land of Jno White, on the east by land of Peter Schug and John White, on the east by lands of John White.

The Fourth thereof being all that two story Frame Store and Store House and lot of ground situate in Light Street, county aforesaid, bounded on the east by public road leading from Light Street to Orangeville, on the west by land late of Samuel L. Beitle, on the north by an alley and on the south by a lot now or late of Wm Shannon and Charles Shannon, being lot No 3 in the plan of the village of Light Street.

The Fifth being all that certain lot of ground situate in Light Street aforesaid, containing sixty feet front and one hundred and fifty feet in depth and No. 4 in the plan of said Light Street, bounded on the east by road leading from Light Street to Orangeville, on the west by land late of Samuel L. Beitle, on the south by an alley and on the north by land now or late of one Johnson, having erected thereon a two story Frame Dwelling House, and two story frame stable, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel L. Beitle.

ALSO,

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Jackson township, Columbia co., containing FIFTY ACRES and allowances, bounded and described as follows to wit: on the north by lands of Wilson Roberts and Silas McHenry, on the south by land of Isaac Lewis and George Harleyman, on the east by lands of Samuel Roberts and Edward McHenry and on the west by land of Samuel Roberts, whereon are erected a one and a half story frame dwelling house, a log stable, with the appurtenances.

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

ALSO,

A certain tract or piece of land situate in Locust township, Col. co., containing three hundred and fifty acres more or less, bounded and described as follows: On the west by land of John Rider, and others, on the north by land of Mr. Hiles, on the east by land of George Kreisher and others, and on the south by lands of Jonothan Hoagland, whereon are erected a Charcoal Furnace, coal house, saw mill, store house, six dwelling houses, barn and stable, also a large barn and dwelling house on another part of said farm, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel B. Deimer.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land in Locust twp., Columbia co., bounded and described as follows: beginning at a white oak tree corner, thence along land of Jacob Idler and Kerns north three quarter degrees east, eighty five perches to a stone, thence along land of Benjamin Wagner, east thirty four perches to a stone, thence by land of Frederick Schlee south three quarter degrees west, seventy eight perches and five tenths to a stone, from thence along land of Sarah Lee twenty nine degrees west, thirty six perches and eight tenths to a post, thence along land of Jacob Idler, north fifty nine and

beginning, containing twenty five acres and forty one perches strict measure.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles Williams.

ALSO,

A certain tract or piece of land situate in Pine twp., Columbia co., containing twenty one acres more or less, unimproved land, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the south by lands of Reed & Masters, on the west by lands of Ezra Runyan, on the north by lands of Emanuel Bogart, and on the east by lands of Jacob Chamberlin.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. H. Chamberlin.

ALSO,

A certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Berwick, being in front 50 feet, and 181 feet in depth, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the south by Third Street, on the west by lot of M W. Jackson, on the north by an Alley, and on the east by lot of B. R. Davis, on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Augustus Schnell.

ALSO,

All the following described messuages, lots and tracts of land, situate in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania. THE EIRST thereof situate in the township of Scott, in the said county of Columbia, containing FIFTY ACRES and eighty nine perches of land more or less, all of which is improved, bounded as follows: on the north by lands of Peter Schug and Jno. Ent, on the south by land of Samuel Melick, on the east by the public road leading from Light Street to Orangeville, and on the west by lands of John White and others, on which are erected a furnace, a grist mill, a two story frame dwelling house, a frame barn, five one story frame dwelling houses and a stable. THE SECOND thereof situate in the said township of Scott in the county of Columbia aforesaid, containing SEVENTEEN ACRES and four perches strict measure, and bounded and described as follows: on the north by lands of John White, on the south by lands of John White and land heretofore of Samuel L. Beitle, and on the east by lands of John White, John Ent and lands late of Samuel L. Beitle. THE THIRD thereof situate in the township of Mount Pleasant in the county of Columbia aforesaid, containing FOUR ACRES and sixty six perches more or less, all of which is improved, bounded on the north by land of John White, on the south by land of John White, and on the west by land of John White and on the east by lands of Peter Schug and John Ent. THE FOURTH thereof being all that certain two story FRAME STORE and store house and lot of ground situate in Light Street, in the township of Scott, and county aforesaid, bounded on the east by the road leading from Light Street to Orangeville, on the west by lands of Samuel L. Beitle, on the north by an alley, and on the south by a lot now or late of William and Charles Shannon, being lot numbered three in the plan of the village of Light Street. THE FIFTH thereof, being all that certain lot of ground situate in Light Street in the township of Scott and county of Columbia aforesaid, containing sixty feet front and one hundred and fifty feet depth and numbered four in the plan of said Light Street, bounded on the east by the road leading from Light Street to Orangeville, on the west by lands late of Samuel L. Beitle, on the south by an alley, and on the north by land now or late of one Johnson, having erected thereon a two story frame stable and also a two story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel L. Beitle and Mary Beitle, his wife, in the hands William B. Koons, administrator with the will annexed, of the said Mary B. Beitle, dec'd.

SAMUEL SNYDER,
Sheriff's Office, } Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, Nov. 1, 1865