The Zedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED WAR A SE EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, on JULIANA ST., opposite the Mengal House BEDFORD, BEDFORD CO., PA.

TERMS: 2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance. \$2.75 if not paid within three months, \$2.50 is of paid within the year.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDPORD, PA
Have formed a partnership in the practice of
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c. N. HICKOK.... DENTIST, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
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DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist, Woodaerry, Pa., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell,
the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other
times he can be found in his office at Woodbury,
excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the
same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg,
Biair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations
should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.

Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY, Respectfully cenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.

The Menu

Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL. Editor and Proprietor.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, MARCH 81, 1865.

Vol 88: No. 14.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1865

Speech of Hon. Geo. W. Householder. Jurors in the Counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton.

Bedford and Fulton.

On motion of Mr. Householder, the Senate proceeded to consider a bill entitled An act for the better and more impartial selection of persons to serve as jurces in the several courts of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton counties.

Mr. Householder said: Mr. Speaker, before final action is taken upon this bill, it is probably due to the Senate that I should express my reasons for its passage, and the motives that induced me to introduce the subject contained in the bill for further consideration in this Senate. And I regret exceedingly, sir, that I am forced to the alternative of considering its merits in the light of local legislation, when the principle upon which it is based is so manifestly just and equitable in all its provisions and intentions, and so applicable in all its judicial relations to every section of this Commonwealth.

I believe, sir, that the action of the Senate upon the public bill that I called up for consideration a few days ago, of which this is almost a literal copy, will be much regretted hereafter, for the hasty uncerimonious treatment it received at that time; and I feel as sured, sir, that when the venerable Senator from Lancaster, and the very able Senator of Berks, coupled with that of my special friend from Erie, come to reflect upon the course they pursued in its debate, they will very much regret that they were instrumental in defeating a measure, so well calculated to reform

they pursued in its debate, they will very much regret that they were instrumental in defeat-ing a measure, so well calculated to reform and purify that, which above all others, should

and purify that, which above all others, should remain free and untrammelled from political intrigue, party prejudices, or corrupt influences, come from whatever quarter they may—I mean the jury box.

Did not there seem to be an almost absolute necessity for changing the law relating to the drawing of jurors; and did not, sir, the signs of the times indicate the lumentable fact, that in many of the counties of this Commonwealth we are fast drifting into that vortex of disunion and bitterness of feeling, even in our courts of justice, like in the political contest, I would be loth, sir, to attempt anything of the kind.

test, I would be loth, air, to descript of the kind.

No man is more opposed to interfering with the well regulated laws of the land that I am, and no one will go further to maintain them in all dignity and supremacy than I; but when it is manifest to every careful observer when it is manifest to every careful observer. when it is manifest to every careful observer that a great evil, like a secret and insidious serpent, is coiling its deadly folds, not only around our body politic, but silently and secretly entering our courts of justice, insinuating itself into its very jury box, infusing its deadly poison among its sworn inmates, in whose hands the lives, the property, the character, yea, all that is sacred to man depend, it is high time to awake from our lethargy, and arise and throttle the enemy at the start. It has be, sir, that this necessity has not and arise and throttle the enemy at the start.

It may be, sir, that this necessity has not yet ari.en in every county of this Commonwealth, and I rejoice to learn that the political atmosphere of the counties represented by the Senators from Eric, Lancaster and Berks, has thus long retained its virgin parity, as to require no legislation upon a matter of so much importance to many other section of the State.

I must confess, sir, that I do not breathe so

I must confess, sir, that I do not breathe so pure an atmosphere; that however fresh and pure an atmosphere; that however fresh and invigorating our mountain breezes may appear to be, our political current has become more or less contaminated; and although there may be counties in this Commonwealth that have never yet had occasion for a change in the law referred to, the time may come when crime may originate through political iefluence, and when the officers intrusted with the selection of persons to serve as jurors, may all belong to the care could be considered. the selection of persons to serve as jurors, may all belong to the same political party, elected, of course, by their political friends, and who may at the exclusion of those who, perchance, think differently in politics, fill the

it is proper, it is right, for all good citizens to take an interest in the politics of our country—that it is a duty we owe our government, to exercise the right of opinion, and act in accordance with that right, and to express it under our Democratic form of Government, in a lawful add law-abiding manner at the ballot-box. But sir, there our politics should end. It should never transcend the duties so clearly marked out for it by introducing its unfriendly offices into the only palladium of our liberties.

liberties.

I believe, sir, that politics, like religion, has a purifying and sanctifying influence when kept within its legitimate bounds in any government, and does much to rectify and curb

kept within its legitimate bounds in any government, and does much to rectify and curb the rapacious spirit of the party in power; but it mistakes the great object of its creation and departs from its legitimate sphere, when it exceeds the limits of moderation and prudence, and seeks to corrupt the channels of justice, and to fasten its deadly fangs into the lives and character of those who, perchance, may think differently as to the policy of the party that may for the time be in power.

The day has been when men could meet together and discuss, in the most social spirit, the great issues of the day, without any excitement on the subject, and part again upon the most intimate terms with each other.—That day, I am sorry to say, seems to be fast passing away. Political jeals usies and animosities seem already to have become a dominant characteristic in many of our public men, and especially in the political press of our country, so well calculated to add fuel to the already over-grown bitterness, of the age.

When we reflect, sir, that we are living in a

period the most momentous in the history of modern times—when one portion of our once happy country is arrayed in hostile conflict with the other, under whose deadly scourge the nation reels and staggers; and all this, sir originated, in a great degree, on account of erroneous political views, entertained by men originated, in a great degree, on account of erroneous political views, entertained by men regardless of the best interests of the nation, that their own party purposes might be subserved, and yet, at this late day, encouraged and persisted in by the political demagogues of the age, who, forgetful of our high destiny as a nation, still continue to cling to the old carcas of party, which has well nigh engulphed all that is near and dear to us in one common ruin. Now, I ask, is it not time for us to awake to the importance of the occasion, and with earnestness and due diligence save that department of government which is our only safeguard to justice from the contaminating influence of groveling party politics? Ah, sir! I appeal to the candor of my distinguished friend from Lancaster, and to the astuteness of my highly esteemed friends from Eric and Berks, whether these facts, to which I have so hastily adverted, are not fearfully and solemnly true? Are they still willing to permit their constituents to rock in the acadia of have so hastily adverted, are not fearfully and solemnly true? Are they still willing to permit their constituents to rock in the cradle of political insecurity, when at any moment, some one of the number may be compelled to undergo the ordeal of political ostracism, scarcely less inhuman or unjust than that practiced in ancient Greece, upon Aristides—her greatest and best of statesmen?

If so, sir, upon their devoted heads rest the awful responsibility of an insulted constituency, though that constituency may only be a respectable minority, but whose rights and privileges, it seems to me, ought, at least, to be respected. For my part, my desire is that my constituency, to whom I am responsible,

awful responsibility of an insulted constituency, though that constituency may only be a respectable minority, but whose rights and privileges, it seems to me, ought, at least, to be respected. For my part, my desire is that my constituency, to whom I am responsible, shall be governed by such wholesome laws by which even the appearance of evil may be avoided; that when any human being shall be arrayed for trial, before a jury of his countrymen, he can have the conscientious assurance within himself that stern, inflexible justice with a loss of a number of prisoners, estimen, he can have the conscientious assurance within himself that stern, inflexible justice

bill, seeing the equity of the measure, and desirous of saving themselves and their posterity from the terrible maelstrom of political degradation, will come into these halls, and in the name of justice, utter their sentiments in tones more potent than the arguments used by the gentlemen who took issue with me on the tonestion.

Official Report of Saturday's Engagement.

TOTAL UNION LOSS 1720.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treass ry, the undersigned has assumed the General S 25.

in tones more potent than the arguments used by the gentlemen who took issue with me on that question.

Now Mr. Speaker, I have only to say that time will show whether I was not right on that question; and I trust that since I have been compelled to reduce my remedy in the nature of a local bill, that they will at least permit it to apply to those counties in which it be necessary and who desire it.

STANTON'S WAR GAZETTE

Fort Steadman Recaptured. THREE THOUSAND REBELS KILLED. Over 3,000 Prisoners Captured. UNION LOSS ESTIMATED AT 800.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 7 P. M. Mojor General Dix: This morning, at half-past four o'clock the enemy, by a strong and sudden assault captured Fort Steadman but after a vigorous contest the Fort was recaptured, with 1,600 prisoners, two flags, and all the consecutions are consecutive.

and all the guns uninjured.

Gen. McLaughlin was taken prisoner by

CITY POINT, VA., 1:30 P. M., March 25th, 1865. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

The following dispatch of Gen. Parke is eccived from Gen. Meade.

(Signed)

U. S. GRANT,

Liout Gen.

The enemy attacked my front this morning at about 4:30 P. M., with three divisions under command of Gen. Gordon. By a sudden rush they seized the line held by the 3d brigade, first division, at the foot of the hill to the right of Fort Steadman, wheeled and overpowering the garrison, took possession of the fort. They established themselves upon the hill, turning our guns upon us. Our troops on either flank stood

on Fort Haskell, which was checked by part of McLaughlin's brigade, Wilcox's division,

Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., March 27,

CITY POINT, 11 A. M., March 25.

fighting, resulting in very heavy loss to the enemy in killed and wounded, and over

His own loss he says will be covered by 500 men since he left Savannah. Most of

,000 prisoners in our hands.

The Enemy Send in a Flag of Truce, to CAPTURE OF OVER 2,000 REBELS 2,875 Rebels Captured, Besides Killed and Wounded.

GALLANTRY OF OFFICERS AND MEN. Washington, March 17—1 30 P. M.
Major General Dix:

The following official reports of the Army
of the Potomacon Saturday, and of Gen.
Sherman's operations since he left Fayetteville, have been received this morning.—
Gen. Sherman was at Goldsboro on the 22d
of this month. No movements have been
made on either side before Richmond and
Petersburg since Saturday night.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War. WASHINGTON, March 17-1 30 P. M.

Grant's Lines Attacked. FORT STEADMAN TAKEN. Attack on Fort Haskall Repulsed. A BRILLIANT UNION SUCCESS.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

The battle of the 25th resulted in the following losses on our side: Second corps—killed, 51,; wounded, 462; missing, 177.

Sixth corps—killed, 47; wounded, 41; missing, 30.

Ninth corps—killed, 68; missing, 30. Ninth corps—killed, 68; wounded, 338; missing, 506. Our captures were: Second corps, 365; Sixth corps, 469; Ninth corps, 1,049.

The Second and Sixth Corps pushed formula and continued the enemy's strong en The Second and Sixth Corps pushed forward and captured the enemy's strong entrenched picket line and turned it against him, and still hold it. In trying to retake this the battle was continued until 8 o'clock at night, the enemy losing very heavily.—Gen. Humphreys estimates the loss of the enemy on his front at three times his own and General Wright estimates their loss in his front as double his own.

The enemy sent a flag of truce vertexely.

Gen. McLaughlin was taken prisoner by the rebels who assaulted Fort Haskall, but they were repulsed with great loss. The official report is subjoined. (Signed) E. M. STANTON,

them are but slightly wounded. U. S. GRANT, THIRD DISPATCH. CITY POINT, March 25, P. M. - After the engagement between the enemy and Ninth corps, this morning, orders were given for the Sixth corps to make an attack on the left of the line, in front of Fort Fisher. The third division, General Seymour commanding, was selected as the assaulting column, and shortly after noon the line of battle was formed and the order to advance given. In a short time our men had possession of the entire rifle pits of the enemy, nearly all of the occupants being made prisoners. Our loss men, he can have the conscientious assurance within himself that stern, inflexible justice with be meeted out to him without fear or fuvor, partiality or reward.

Mr. Speaker, the bill under consideration, it seems to me, clearly provides the remedy I desire. It repeals all that portion of the Act of Assembly, approved the 14th of April, 1834 which empowers the sheriff and commissioners to select the persons who are to serve as jurors in the trial of all issues of fact in the several courts to be held in the county, and places that whole duty under the control of two competent men elected by the people, but in a manner different from that of any other officers in the county save that of inspectors

and the enemy were driven out of the forts with a loss of a number of prisoners, estimated at about 1,500. Two battle flags have also been brought in. The enemy lost heavily in killed, outside of our lines. The whole line was immediately reoccupied and the affair was very small. Over 800 prisoners were brought in as the result of the enemy, nearly all of the occupants being made prisoners. Our loss with a loss of a number of prisoners, estimated at about 1,500. Two battle flags have also been brought in. The enemy lost heavily in killed, outside of our lines. The whole line was immediately reoccupied and that Gen. McLaughlin was captured in Fort Steadman. Our loss otherwise was not heavy. Great praise is due to General Hartstuff for the gallantry displayed in handling his division, which behaved with great skill in this, its first engagement.

This does not include the reenly, nearly all of the occupants being made prisoners. Our loss with a loss of a number of prisoners, estimated at about 1,500. Two battle flags have also been brought in. The enemy lost in the affair was very small. Over 800 prisoners estimated at about 1,500. Two battle flags have also been brought in. The enemy lost in the affair was very small. Over 800 prisoners curved to the affair was very small. Over 800 prisoners with the affair was very sm

was not afterward seen.

Lieut. Nye, of the 14th Massachusetts battery was killed while fighting. He was ordered to surrender his guns, but refused and six bullets were found to have entered his body. He was a gallant officer, and much esteemed by his men.

Col. Penticost of the 100 Pa., was also killed while gallently leading his men in the action. This regiment is composed mostly of new men, and are credited with having behaved like veterans.

U. S. GRANT. Important Decision by the State Super-intendent of Common Schools.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURG, March 16, 1865.

By the terms of the act of April 22, 1863, the term of office of school directors from and after the first of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, shall commence on the first Mouday in June in each and every year. The object of this act was to allow the old boards of directors to close up the operations of the year for which they have acted, otherwise the newly elected directors would be obliged to make affidavits pertaining to matters of which they could know nothing.

A proviso to an act approved March 2,

1864, and are payable three years from th at tim

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. Gold-Bearing Bon ds.

nnually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

One cent per day on a \$50 note. Two cents " " " 8100 " 8500 " 20 \$1000 85000

The enemy sent a flag of truce yesterday, for permission to collect his wounded and bury his dead, which were between what had been their picket line and their main line. The permission was granted.

dently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
I am in receipt of Sherman's report of
operations from the time he left Fayetteville up to the 22d inst. It shows hard

of the country may be afforded facilities for taking ponsible for the delivery of the notes for which

JAY COOKE,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of HUNTINGDON. NATIONAL BANK OF CHAMPERSBURG RUPP, SHANNON & CO., Bedford. REED & SCHELL,

feb24:3m

These men seemed, as they passed along, perfectly satisfied with their position, no doubt anticipating a larger supply of rations than they have been getting for some time PUBLIC SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate. It is reported that Gen. Gordon was seen urging his men to fight, and at times swearing at them for their cowardice, ending with the exclamation "By God," just as the men went into the fight, after which he left and was not afterward seen. There will be sold, on SATURDAY, May 6th, 1865, one of the MOST DESIRABLE FARMS n Friends Cove, situate on the waters of Cove creek, in Colerain township, Bedford county, con-

Two Hundred and Ninety-Six Acres of first class Limestone Land, all under a high state of cultivation.

The improvements are a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, well finished,

TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, well finished,
New Bank Barn, with wagon shed attached, Stone
Spring House, with a Spring of never failing
water near the house, good Tenant House, and
Stable, Dry House, and other outbuildings. It is
conceded that there is the best selection of Fruit
on this property of any in the county, consisting
of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries and Plums.
There is also a fine Mil' Site on this property,
which makes it still more valuable.
There is about 200 acres cleared and under good
fence, with about 200 acres of the finest meadow in
the county. The balance of the land is well timbered. A visit to this property by persons wishing
to purchase a good property will pay them amply
for their trouble. Any person wishing information in regard to this property can call on JOHN
ALSIP, of Bedford, or on the subscriber.

If the property is not sold before the day above
mentioned, it will be then offered on that day at
public outery.

Terms easy, which will be made known on the

which they have acted, otherwise the newly elected directors would be obliged to make affidavits pertaining to matters of which they could know nothing.

A proviso to an act approved March 2, 1865, requires that the terms of office of the present school directors of the several wards of the city of Harrisburg shall expire and terminate at the next municipal election. This proviso is incompatible with the general law and cannot be carried out without producing great injury to the schools of the

NOTICE. OF INQUISITION.—Whereas, James S. Lane, a nephew of John N. Lane, at of the City of Lancaster, Penn'a., deceased, presented a petition to the Orphans' Court for the Bounty of Bedford, State of Pennsylvania, on the Bbfa day of February, 1865, setting forth, That the said John N. Lane died intestate unmarried and without issue on the 30th day of January, A. B. 1856, and that the parties interested in the partition and valuation of the real estate of the said deceased are as follows: Alice T. Teylor, of Pine

T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie, and Rebecca G. Ertchie, (a minor whose guardian is James S. Lane,) of Winchester, Cark county, Kentucky, and Polly Ritchie, of Maysville, De Kalb county, Missouri, (the said Alice T. Taylor, William N. Lane and James S. Eane being children of William N. Lane, who was a brother of said intestate; and Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie and Rebecca S. Ritchie being children of Clarissa N. Ritchie, deceased, who was a daughter, of said Wm. N. Lane; and Polly Ritchie being the widow of Wm. S. Ritchie, a son of said Clarissa N. Ritchie, deceased, who died intestate, since petitioners intestate, leaving issue William T. Ritchie and Storieng P. Ritchie, both of whom are since deceased, intestate, unmarried and without issue. coring P. Ritchie, both of whom are since de-assed, intestate, unmarried and without issue-lever whether and Edwin B. Webb, of Carmi, bite county, Illinois, Willoughby L. Webb of te city of Philadelphia; Susan Webb, of Carmi, linois, and George W. Webb (a minor whose nardian is Henry E. Leman, of said city of Lan-ster,) [the said George W. Webb, Edwin B. cbb, and Willoughby L. Webb being sons of lartha C. Webb deceased, who was a sister of said testate, and Susan Webb, and George W. Webb, te younger, being children of John L. Webb, who a sister of said intestate]: Mary N. Nicklin, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, [a child of George S. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of intestate]: John N. Lane, James B. Lane and El-liott E. Lane (migray whom a second country).

Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, [a child of George S. Lanc, deceased, who was a brother of intestate: John N. Lezre, James B. Lane and Elliott E. Lane (minors whose guardian is Richard S. Jenkins, of the City of Philodelphia,) and Harriett R. Lane of the City of Lanenster, aforesaid, (the said Horriett R. Lane being a child of Elliott T. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of intestate, and John N. Lane, James B. Lane, and Elliott E. Lane, being children of James B. Lane, who died intestate, who was a son of said Elliott T. Lane; that the said John N. Lane died seized in his demesse, as of fee, (inter alia,) in nine pieces or tracts of land situate in said Bedford county, in Broad Top township, as follows, viz:

1. The one thereof adjoining the John Chevington tract, William Lane, Isaac Grove, Michael Sipes, William Bunn, and others, containing four hundred and thirty-one acres and one hundred and thirty-one acres and one hundred and thirty-one acres and one hundred on warrant of 11th April, A. D. 1795, granted to John Chevington, and patented by the Commonwealth by patent of 16th of June, 1853, to Richard D. Wood and Lewis T. Watson, who by Deed of Indeuture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed to John P. Lane his heirs and assigns forever in fee.

2. Another thereof containing four hundred and two acres and three-quarters, and allowance, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by warrant dated the 25th day of February, A. D. 1896, granted to William Bunn, and the same which Richard D. Wood and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, in fee.

3. Another thereof containing one hundred and cight and three fourths, and allowance, of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by patent dated decober 26, A. D. 1820, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, in fee.

4. Another thereof containing two hundred and twenty-five scre

of land, which the Common wealth of Pennsylvania by patent dated the 14th day of December, A. D. 1798, gwanted and conveyed unto Leonard Sayre, and the same which Richard D. Wood and his

1798, geented and conveyed unto Leonard Sayre, and the same which Richard D. Wood and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1833, granted and conveyed unto John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever in fee.

5. Another thereof containing two hundred and ten acres and allowance of land which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated the 26th day of October, A. D. 1829, granted and conveyed unto John Tod, and the same which Richard D. Wood and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th of July, A. D. 1854, granted and conveyed unto John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever in fee.

6. Another tract adjoining land of Wm. T. Daugherty containing three hundred and sixty acres and thirty perches, and allewance of land, being the same, the undivided moiety or half part whereof, Samuel Pleasants and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 13th day of September, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed unto John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever in fee, and the other undivided moiety or half part, whereof Lewis T. Watson and his wife, and Jerman Jacob and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 15th day of September, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane bis heirs and assigns forever; in fee.

7. Another thereof, adjoining lands of Hopewell Farm and Baltzer Swartz, containing one hund-

John N. Lane has heirs and assigns forever, in fee.

7. Another thereof, adjoining lands of Hopewell
Farm and Baltzer Swartz, containing one hundred and sixty acres and ninety-six perches and allowance of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by warrant dated the 9th day of Pennsylvania by warrant dated the 9th day of June, A. D. 1853, granted to John McLain; and which the said John McLain and his wife, by deed of Indenture dated the 30th day of March, A. D. 1854, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever, in fee.

8. Another thereof adjoining lands of (Raystown Branch of the Juniata River.) Hopewell Company, William Lowry's improvement, and others, containing three hundred and forty-two acres and one hundred and six perches and allowance of land; being the same tract of land which was originally surveyed on a warrant for four hundred acres to Daniel Kerr, dated 21st day of March, A. D. 1794, returned as containing three hundred and sixty-five seres and allowance, and accepted in the land office of Pennsylvania on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1835, granted and conveyed to John Lane, his heirs and assigns forever, in fee.

9. The other thereof adjoining lands of John Zook and Jacob Myers, containing eleven acres and 16 perches and allowance of land which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by patent dated the 22d day of December, A. D. 1835, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever, in fee.

8. The other thereof adjoining lands of John Zook and Jacob Myers, containing eleven acres and conveyed to Thomas M. Long, and which the commonwealth of Pennsylvania by patent dated the 18th day of April, A. D. 1834, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever, in fee. And praying the Court to award an Inquest to make partition of the premises aforesaid to and smong the heirs and legal representatives of the said intestate; which said Inquest was upon motion of S. L. Russell, Esq., awarded according to the prayer of the pertioner.

Notice is t

hsq., awards.

tioner.

Notice is therefore given to all parties interested, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition on the premises, on MONDAY. THE 24th DAY OF APRIL. A. D. 1865, when and where they can attend if they see proper.

JOHN ALSTADT, Shiriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 24, 1855.4t

the city of Harrisburg shall expire and terminate at the next manicipal election. This proviso is incompatible with the general law and cannot be carried out without producing great injury to the schools of the city. It is therefore decided that the true intent and meaning of said proviso is that the directors spoken of in the bill to which this is a proviso, shall be sleeted at the next manifeld selected at the next manifeld selected at the next manifeld selected at the next manifeld selection after the passage of the act, and the term of office of the directors spoken of the bill to which this is a proviso, shall be sleeted at steel on the first Monday in including the proviso is that the directors spoken of in the bill to which this is a proviso, shall be sleeted at the next manifeld selection after the passage of the act, and the term of office of the directors so elected at the ready of the county of the cou