THE COLUMBIAN AND DEMOCRAT, BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The Columbian

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Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA. FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1870.

So THE COLUMBIAN has the Larges

59-THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of fiscolema-poraries; and is therefore the basi madium for advertising in this section of the Sinte

Mr. Justice Strong.

We are at a loss to understand why the New York World should have espoused so warmly, the claims of William Strong for a seat upon the Supreme bench of the United States, before his confirmation by the Senate to that honorable and high position .--There is a large portion, at least, of the honest Democracy of Pennsylvania who do not share the World's enthusi asism, and who do not look forward with any great amount of faith to his future actions as Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Justice Strong was elected as a Democrat, by the Democrats of Pennsylvania to a seat on the Supreme bench of this State, and how well he has served them is a matter of history. His retirement at a time which was fraught with so much danger to the rights and liberties of the people was unfortunate, to call it by no stronger term, and the passage of the obnoxious Registry Law which that retirement rendered possible, has produced grave doubts in many minds as to what motives impelled him to the act. Granted that he possesses ability as a lawyer, but there are many men in the State who are greatly his superiors and who have attached to them no shadow of a doubt. A judge of the Supreme Court like Casar's wife should be"above sus-picion." And how does it happen that a man who has claimed to be a Democrat is nominated by a Republican President, supported by Republican Senators and claimed by a Republican Rall road monopoly as one likely to carry out plans which can but result to its pecuniary benefit?

It may be that the Pennsylvania Central R. R. Co., does not speak advisedly as to Mr. Justice Strong's willingness to overthrow the recent decision of the high Court of which he is now a member, but it is not calculated to raise him in the estimation of thinking men that his name should be bandled about. and his judicial opinions announced beforehand by men whose avowed aim and object is a purely monied one. But taking it for granted that Mr. Justice Strong is not a party to this judicial barter of position for opinion-yet is it to be much regretted that he should begin his term with so dark a cloud of doubt overshadowing him, the more especial'y as during the discussion of his probable course of action, his confirmation was reconsidered, and, after am-ple time had been afforded for ascertaining definitely his intentions, he was finally confirmed.

He has certainly disappointed one party which elected him, and may yet act similarly to the party whose chief has appointed him and whose monopolics claim him. Though confirmed by the votes of Democratic Senators, we have some hesitation in assigning him a position in the Democratic ranks.

Our Free Schools, ious means that may be brought to bear upon human judgment, what wonder if he sometimes fail, and modest worth This is one of the best if not the best system that has ever been devised, and go unnoticed while unblushing effrontyet it is like every other invention, so far from perfect that it continually needs ery triumphs. As we are only taking repairing and improving, while it has note of our own county, we will not speak of the unscrupulous man who in some respects made great improve has beguiled into his meshes, the, perment, in others it is we fear gradually failing. Many of the props which were system, namely the school directors, but factory examination of the country with intended to support this noble structure are falling away. This being the say, with the Pharisee, that we are glad case it is tottering upon its very founthat our county is so much better in the citizens the strongest kind of encourthis respect, and indeed in regard to all agement to take measures immediately her school officers; even her teachers that would lead to its discovery. He dation, and needs willing hearts and strong hands stretched forth to its supbear a favorable comparison with other port. There are two sources from counties. It is the duty of the County which at present it is receiving strength. superintendent to work for the free The first is, by the aid of the County

nools, to build them out of the best Superintendent, we are enabled to have better educated teachers, at least those material in the land, to leave in their that possess more book learning. The midst some of the best students and second is, the taxes pour more treely into the treasuries. But these levers ome of the very best teachers in the ducted in this manner so that the chilalone are not sufficient to bear up the whole structure.

Before I say more, perhaps I had better add that it is through no self in- a monarchy and sooner or later lines which was prosecuted vigorously and terest or selfish motive whatever, that I am induced to make these remarks, being in a situation whose prosperity might arise or spring from some of the ruins, or fragments of the Free School for fear he may claim some title that system. But no conscientious person an look at the cause of education in a f parents and teachers and shall take selfish light. The system is so large that we must take an extended view to see all its beauty and feel all its power. the child, and being thus bound they Otherwise we become mental dwarfs form a team that shall cause the wheels and little by little lose sight of everyof education to revolve swiftly through thing that we cannot bend to our own the deepest mire of ignorance and stubadvantage, seeing through all the avborness, and, fellow teachers, if we do enues of life only self, and thus lose our part we can have the parents' aid, our vitality, and then leave the professfor we have hold of the cord that is ion in disgust or if obliged in a meas wound around their hearts and that ure, by circumstance, to continue to binds them to our purposes, if those lrag through the tedious hours, wishing purposes be just and made for the interfor the day of release and the compen est of their child. But is our course such sation we are expecting to receive. that they can intrust to our care the But we shall notice why this grand

health, the morals and future prosperisystem has not a firmer base, or at least ty of their tender and beloved offspring? does not take greater strides towards What wonedr if they watch over us with perfection.

In doing this we must include th a jealous eye, and are quick to note our faults. It is not their duty to look in whole community, citizens, school directors, parents, teachers and scholars. assible into our hearts to see what First the wealthy part of the community are some of the props that do not stamp they bear, that they may know what impress we will leave upon the stand firmly by their support. They pay minds of their little ones. The teacha large portion of the taxes it is true, for ers are employed by the school direcwhich they have our heart felt thanks, ors to work for those parents; they have though some of them do this grudg not the privilege of saying whom the ingly enough,) but what do they care employee shall be. On every other sitwhat the free schools are like? Few of uation they may employ their own them patronize them, many of them help, and look into the character and would think it a disgrace to have their pretensions of the person employed: children seen there, (and I don't wonhere they have no such privilege. The der at it if they should see what I have man that cares for their horses must be seen,) but they have the power to make them Institutions that they would not thing of the nature of that animal. The be ashamed of, and could then educate their children here as well as elsewhere with less expense. Next comes the middle class as they are termed, who are equal in every respect to their more wealthy neighbors save this. Our one common Father has seen fit for his own wise purposes to give them but a small inheritance of this world's goods. They would like to have the benefit of free schools but not having the influence which money always gives to make them equal in their estimation to other schools, and not feeling willing to trus the future prosperity of their child to an inferior education they also take away their patronage in part. Then

comes the poorer class, some of whom she presents herself and is ready to reap have good sense enough to send to free schools, make the most of them and the golden harvest. thus learn all they can, which is somethoughtless; many think seri limited indeed; but all of this on the subject, and try by every possiclass do not by any means send to these ble means to prepare themselves for the schools; many of them send where the work. Such we see calling to their aid tuition becomes a burden to them, othall the experience of others, seeking the ers let their children run the streets, becounsel of the successful teachers everycause they hear the cry come up "Free where. These may soon outstrip those Schools are good for nothing." I do who have been long in the profession. not say they are not good; I believe This dismal picture of the free school some of them are good though not what system has yet another shade to add to they might have been had they been he dark side of the picture. Look at made the schools of the United States the school houses. Whose duty is it to Some tell us these schools were never see that these are taken care of? Teachintended to teach more than the com ers say."directors don't have the house mon branches. We confess we could in order." Why the greater part of the neversee why they must stop here. Why year they are under out charge. I look an we not have one at least in every upon a teacher in regard to the school county equal to any institution of house he occupies as a tenant whose learning? Grade the whole county if duty it is to keep the house in order, and need be to support it, make all the to be responsible for any injury done to schools as good as the students require, said building. In colleges, seminaries it costs no more to have a good school and private schools, teachers must take than a poor one. If we do pay the teachcharge of the building they occupy. ers a little more we save it by his care We do not see these buildings knocker over the property. If the schools were to pieces in a few years, neither do we brought up to a just standard, we would and them so filthy that we scarcely dare be able to keep the best teachers in free schools, as it is, they are constantly enter them, nor yet so foully carved and defaced that we feel ashamed to leaving for other professions, no one preside over children in such a tenethinks of making a life work of teachment. Some tell us children that are ing these schools. It simply seems in sent to private schools are not so rude. the estimation of some to be a business malicious I had better say) and that for raw hands, to fit them for something higher, hence you will hear alinding things in better order they take most all professional men say "I taught pride in keeping them so. The differschool when I was a boy," yes, and no nce is not in the children nor the builddoubt made quite as many blunders as ings, it is in ourselves. It must be that you would have done in a mechanical we do not care for public property as we would for our own; perhaps we look workshop. The profession calls for the Directors are entrusted with the peo full vigor of the mind, it neither wants ple's money in addition to their own, worn out soldiers nor yet raw recruits. Next come the school directors. Since and it is only just and right that we this is an office of neither honor, thanks ask them to spend that money to the with too much leniency upon nor pay, we generally find among their transgressions; it cannot be that we umber such men as expect to turn this have no laws in our schools to protect to their own advantage in some way or said property. other so as not to lose sight of them-I could point you to school rooms that selves wholly. The schools will be four years ago were a credit to that visometimes in number and quality, too, cinity that are in this short period of according to the number of applicants time so defaced that a teacher who has who happen to be in the good graces of respect for himself would not enter aid directors if there are not schools them without repair. Can we ask enough for all those applicants eke them school directors to watch over these out with negroes. We are not opposed buildings while under our charge? I to a negro school by any means, nor to hear some teachers complain that "the any thing else that will elevate the character of this degraded and despisdirectors won't get the school house ed race, and make them able to provide cleaned for them." Seminaries and colleges are cleansed, I think withou the aid for themselves, and thus take the bur den from our shoulders. But why not of school directors. I would have them cleansed once in a while if I were oblig come boldly forth, with your colored ed to do it myself or pay half a month's school, and allow applicants the privisalary to get it done. If the children lege of presenting themselves in like in these schools were not so tidy as in manner. other schools I would teach them to be very best advantage. We don't feel so. I would teach them too that the that they have any right to appropriate property in our charge was not really a it to their own use and give us just 'free gift" as many suppose, but that what they please in return. But we they and I had an interest in it, that have among our school directors some we were appointed its protectors, and noble exceptions, who work for the that if injured it must be repaired from public good only, whose influence is our funds. You will say perhaps, h felt without naming them; they are beais repaired from the public funds, yes, cons in the darkness that may yet disand no one knows that his child has pel the gloom in which we are shroudbeen a participant in this destruction ed. Next comes the County Superin-It rests with us fellow teachers to pro tendent whose duty it is to watch over tect the public funds from these private all the teachers and note the progress wrongs, to cause the offender to be of the humerous children under their known, at least to his parents and the various charges throughout the whole Board of Directors as the author of his county. This alone scarcely less than own mischief. W. W. E. the Searcher of all hearts and all Seeing Eye could accomplish, and when POBTLAND, Me., March 4 .- This city we think of the responsibilities resting as commenced paying gold or its upon him, and of all the avenues by equivalent for her municipal coupons, which the heart of a truly conscientious according to the decision of the Suman may be approached, and the var- preme Court.

Communicated.

THE annual election in the "Granite ROHRSBURG, PA., February 28, 1870. State" took place on Tuesday last. There were four sets of candidates in the field Mr. EDITOR .- We have fair prospe of stone coal in this section of the coun-try. A miner from some part of the viz: Democratic, Republican, Labor Remining districts of this State came to Mr. Farvers in this place last fall, to haps, less scrupulous sovereigns of the search for coal. After having made satis-

references to the signs of coal he gave the assembly. PHILADELPHIA, March 3.-A Gerasked them to furnish him with board nan named Christian Nellman, living and material necessary to mine with and on Frankfort road jumped from his bed assist him in his forts that they might and then out of a third story window soon realise his sanguine anticipations last night to escape from an imaginary He asked nothing of the citizens but to demon, who he dreamed was about bear his expenses until coal was found when he wished to have a reasonable to cut and quarter him with a knife. He was but slightly hurt. county. If the free schools are not con- compensation for his trouble and labor. CHICAGO, March 3.-The woman suf-After a mutual agreement had been frage bill passed by the Montana Legdren who attend them may have an gone into by all parties, necessary prepslature, submitting the question to a equal chance, we are verging towards arations were made and work began vote of the adult male and female citizens of the State at the fall election, will be drawn, and children regarded unceasingly till a short time since when has been signed by the Governor and is according to their heirship. Why, al- on account of too much water coming now a law. ready, we are becoming more proud of in they were obliged to discontinue HUNTINGDON, Pa., March 4.-This titles than lords of other nations; we working for a while. A tunnel has morning Godfried Bohner, one of the are now almost afraid to address a man been run into the hill about sixty feet murderers of the Peightal family, at-

with very strong indications of coal. empted to escape. He struck the jailwe know not of. We shall now speak It is hoped that as soon as it is favorable er on the head with his hand-cuffs, for working, the work will be resumed took his keys and threw them into the m together for they are thus bound and driven with force sufficiently strong cell of Bodenburg, the other murderer, ogether by an unseparable tie, namely to accomplish the object in view before telling him to come out. He refused, and the jailer calling for help, Bohner they get discouraged and abandon the enterprise. Should large quantities of was secured. coal be found here, and at the North Mountain, men of capital and energy PHILADELPHIA, March 4 .- Abou would soon have a rail road, made from ix weeks ago Mary Kern, aged 14 years, Bloomsburg, up Fishing creek through was attacked by rogues up town, who attempted to steal her pocketbook. Failing in this, they cut off her hair to Dushore in Sullivan County, which would be more convenient and advan-

with a razor. She became sick from tageous to the lumbermen in the back fright and died this morning. No arpart of this County, than it is at present as they could send their good to market, rests have been made. andhave brought back their equivalent WASHINGTON, March 6 .- Governor much cheaper and sooner. This would be tevenson, of Kentucky, has telegraphone good result, that would attend the ed to Mr. Gollad y refusing to accept accomplishment of such an enterprise. his resignation as a member of the But there are other and equally as great | House of Representatives, saying that results that would follow. It would duty to his State, his constituents and upon us in our every day life, to look if give employment to thousands of the his own honor demands a full investilaboring class who depend mainly on gation of the charges against him, in their daily labor for a livelihood relation to the sale of cadetships, by and would be a source of wealth to the the only tribunal to which he is amencommunity at large. And should thetime ble uuder the circumstances. evercome that it would be necessary LARAMIE CITY, W. T., March for a Cadwallader to explore the north The Judiciary of Wyoming sustains the mountain in search of forts and deserters right of women to serve as grand jurors. it would be much more pleasant and All of the ladies drawn as grand jurors easy to be transported to that place by were present in the court-room at 11 rail road that to foot it, and encamp clock this morning. A motion was several times along the road. And we made to quash the panel, but it was are inclined to believe, that a great deal not sustained. At 11:55 A.M. the first panel of women grand jurors in the

of annoyance to the citizens along the route would be prevented and their world were sworn in. None of them property saved from the hands of those asked to be excused. An able address that know no law, and have no respect was delivered by Chief-Justice Dowe WASHINGTON, March. 7 .- The Ven-W. J. KRAMER. zuelan Minister to Washington, Mr.

Important Supreme Court Decision On Mechanics Liens. city, yesterday morning, of apo-plexy. He had only recently been ap-

terial men. This is not so with a con-

lien for the work and materials pur-

chased by him to be done and furnished

on the credit of the building, it clearly

intended this as a protection to the

workmen and material men, as much

as if they had acted under the order

of a mere agent. The purpose was to

prevent their meritorious claims from

eing defeated by a change of character

in the employer from an architect or

builder to a contractor, a formality

which might be used in every instance

to defeat a lien. Now if this clear leg-

islative provision to charge the building

with a lien for work and materials pro-

cured through a contractor, can be de-

eated by making two contracts for the

building instead of one: for example,

one contract for the masonry and anoth-

er for the carpentry, the provision in

the statute is worthless, for it can always

be evaded. What difference is there

in principle when different men becom

contractors for the erection of the buil.

ding in divisions? Certainly there is

none. Within the divisions commit-

ted to each, the owner, by his contract

with him for construction of that divi-

sion, commits his authority to bind the

building, just as fully and as equitably

erection. Hence, we held in Singerly

vs. Doer, that a contractor for the car-

penter work and lumber of a house

could subject it to a lien for work done

at his instance on the credit of the build-

ings. Such a contract, however, must

be one within the meaning of the stat-

ute, to wit, a person employed to erect

or construct the building. It is the con

tract for 'crection' which communicates

the owner's power to bind the building

and places the contractor alongside of

the architect or builder. But there is a

palpable distinction between a contract

to erect and a contract to furnish to-

ward the erection, whether it be work

or material. One who contracts to put

up a building or one of its principal di-

visions, as its brick work or its wood

work is not a mere workman or a mere

material man. He is employed to con-

struct or crect, and not merely to work.

It is therefore very clear, that a lumber

dealer employed merely to furnish lum

ber, whether manufactured or not, i

not a contractor for the erection of the

building or any division of it. He is a

material man merely, or a workman, if

he work up his lumber and furnishes it

made up into frames, doors, sash, &c.,

and is not employed to erect or put up

the building or any of its primary parts

tinue.

as he would to one person for the whole

THE BLOOMSBURG BILL. The New Hampshire Election.

> As Acr, to define the limits and to or As Acr, to define the limits and to or-ganize the town of Bloomsburg Sucross I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Com-monseellh of Pennsylexnia in General As-sembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the entherity of the same. That the town of Bloomsburg in the county of Columbia shall hereafter include all the territory organized within the limit of Bloom now included within the limit of Bloom township in said county and shall possess in addition to the organization and powers of a township, a town organization and government, under the provisions of this

Sec. 2. The electors of said town, quali-fied to vote for township officers, shall an-nually on the second Tuesday of April (commencing with the present year) elect a town council to consist of a president and six members who shall severally hold their offices for the term of one year and and six members who shall severally hold their offices for the term of one year and the said council and the president thereof shall respectively possess all the powers conferred up in them by this act and shall perform all the duties enjoined thereby. The election of the said president and of the said members of the town council shall be separately made, upon distinct ballots, and shall be under the same regulations of law in all respect as elections of counts law in all respects as elections of consta-bles of townships in this Commonwealth except as herein otherwise provided.

except as herein otherwise provided. SEC. 3. At the general election in Octo-her next the qualified electors of said town shall elect two constables and two assessors of taxes who shall severally hold their offices for the term of one year, and there auditors who shall hold their offices between and the year. for the term of three years, and the said for the term of three years, and the same officers and their successors shall perform the same duties, possess the same powers and be chosen in the same manner as offi-cers of similar designation in townships, except so far as the manner of their election is affected by the fourth and fifth see tions of this act, and they shall also pos sees the additional powers and perform sees the additional powers and perform the additional duties conferred and charg-ed upon them by this act. All future elec-tioned and, of justices of the peace, and assignant assessors by the electors of said town, shall be held at the time and at the electors enduated by low for the helding of places appointed by law for the holding of general elections in said town. No other officer than those herein mentioned shall hereafter be chosen as town or township officers by the electors of said town or shall act as such, but the present constashail act as such, but the present consta-bles, assessors and auditors of Bloom town-ship shall continue to act in their several offices until their successors shall be duly chosen and qualified under the provisions of this act, and directors of common schools for the district of Bloomsburg shall continue to be chosen therein pursu ant to the general school laws of SEC. 4. To the end that the electors of

Bloomeburg may exercise their right of suffrage freely and without undue con-straint, and may obtain for themselves complete representation in their local gov-ernment, the plan of the free vote shall be lawful and is hereby authorized in the elections for officers of said town and for all officers to be chosen by them exclu-sively. In any case where more persons than one are to be chosen in said town to the same office, for the same time or term of service, each voter duly qualified shall be entitled to as many votes as the number of persons to be so chosen and may poll his votes as follows, to wit: First. Where two persons are to be

chosen he may give one vote to each of two candidates, or two votes to one. Second. Where three persons are to be

chosen he may give one yote to each of these candidates, two votes to one candi-date and one to another, one vote and a half to each of two candidates, or three votes to one. Third, Where tour persons are to be

chosen he may give one vote to each of four candidates, one vote and one-third to each of three, two votes to each of two,or four votes to one. Fourth. Where six persons are to be

chosen he may give one wate to each of six candidates, one vote and a half to each of four, two votes to each of three, three votes to each of two, or six votes to one. In every case the candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected. Whenever

a voter shall intend to give more votes

provisions thereof not inconsistent with this act, to-with the act of first of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four to provide for the incorporation of boronghe, sectionsnine, twelve and thirteen; the act of third April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, regulating boroughs, sections one, two (except the fifth, sixth and sixteenth articles thereof) three, four the six even, eight nine, tep, eleven. and sixteenth articles thereof) three, loar live, six, seven, eight nine, ten, eleven, twelve, twenty second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, supplementa-ry to the act regulating boroughs, sections one and two, and the act of 2d April 1860 working for averaging animal horoughs. one and two, and the act of 2d April 1860 providing for exceptions against boroughs; and all the duties and powers of a chief or assistant burgess as defined and fixed in thore statutes and contained in the parts thereof above recited, shall be charged upon and exercised by the president of the town council in the said town of Blooms-burg

burg. SEC. 8. It shall be lawful for the presi-dent of the town council to enter into writ-ten contracts with the owners of proper-ty bounded or crossed by any road, street, lane or alley for the improvement of so-much of such road, street, lanes or alley as shall adjoin or cross his premises or lie contiguous thereto, either by grading, cur-bing, paving or guttering the same, or the sidewalks, crossings, culverts and drains thereof at the expense and charge, in part of such property owner and in part of asid town; and such contracts, when approved by the town council, shall become binding upon the parties thereto and may be en-forced by due process of law; but no such contract which shall require a probable expenditure beyond the sum of one thon-sand dollars by said town shall be ap-proved by the court of quarter sessions of the peace of Columbia county, the judges of which court shall be satisfied that the contract is a reasonable, fair and provident one and advandageous to the inhabitants burg. SEC. S. It shall be lawful for the presi-

one and advantageous to the inhabitante

one and advantageous to the inhabitants of said town. Scc. 9. That the provisions of the act en-titled "A further supplement to an act en-titled 'An act to promote the more certain and equal assessment of taxes in Philadel-phia, approved fourteenth of March one thousand eight hundred and sizty-five, relthousand eight hundred and eixty-live, fel-ative to assessments on agricultural and farm lands, and the suburban portions of said city," approved twenty-fourth March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, and are hereby extended and applied to the town of Bloomsburg, and assess-ments, and classifications of real estate in said town and wates of treatment thereas said town, and rates of taxation thereo eaid town, and rates of taxation thereon for town purposes, shall be as provided in said act, and shall be fixed. made, regulat ed and enforced agreeably thereto by the proper officers, and by the authority of said town. The Town Council may in any year, subject to the regulations of the act aforesaid, fix a tax rate for town purposes not exceeding fifteen mills on the dollar aforesaid, fix a tax rate for town purposes not exceeding fifteen mills on the dollar of valuation of taxable property therein, but any such tax rate exceeding five mills upon the dollar of valuation of property shall be agreed to and fixed by at least five votes in Council, after at least one week's district notice in public session, and entered upon the minutes, that such vote will be proposed. SEC. 10. That it shall be the duty of the town theasurer, mone the assessment and

town theasurer, upon the assessment and ascertainment of the town taxes in any year, and so soon as the time allowed to year, and so soon as the time allowed to tax-payers to appeal has expired, to give public notice in one or more newspapers published in said town and by at least six handbills or placards put up in public sit-uations therein, that he is prepared to re-ceive the taxes so assessed and ascertained at his office or place of business (to be distinctly named in such notice) and re-outing the taxespapers to nay the same: quiring the tax-payers to pay the same: Any tax unpaid at the expiration of thir-ty days from the giving of such notice shall by any from the giving of another penalty upon the amount added thereto, and for the col-lection of such unpaid taxes and penalties it shall be the duty of the president of the town council to issue his warrant under his hand and seal to one of the constables of said town or the solution of the constables of said town or to the collector of taxes therein authorizing and commanding him to collect the same, which warrant shall

confect the same, which warrant enable confer full authority upon such constable or collector to receive such taxes and pen-alties and to enforce the payment thereof, by distress or other -ise as provided in the case of the collection of borough or town-ship taxe by general loss.

ship taxes by general laws. SEC. 11. That damages to private propreason of the laying out and open ing of roads, streets, lance and alleys in ing or roads, streets, lance and alleys in said town shall be estimated, reported and puid as provided in the laws relating to boroughs, by this act applied to said town, except that where any road shall be locat except that where any road shall be locat-ed and opened over farming or farming and suburban lands beyond the limits of compact settlement and for the use and accommodation of the public in general rather than for the special use, accommo dation and advantage of said town, the dation and advantage of said town, the damages for property taken and occu-pied shall be paid as in the case of town-ship roads in Columbia county, and in the case of any road falling within this excep-tion the court of quarter sessions of the peace of said county, shall make the prop-er order or decree for payment of damages upon the confirmation of such road or upon confirming the report of viewors appointed for their assessment and allow-ance. SEC. 12. All suits and proceedings at law, or in equity, by the said town shall be brought and conducted by the President of the town council under the direction of the council and in the corporate name of said town, and in all suits and name of said town, and in an anomal proceedings against the town, process shall be served upon the said President and defence be made by him under authority of the Council and subject to its control. B. B. STRANG, Speaker of the House of CHARLES H. STINSON, Speaker of the Senate.

The Columbian

MARRIAGES.

MILLER SHERMAN On the ard not be wm. J. Eyer, Poter Miller to Miss Cana Sherman, both of Main twp. CRAWFORD HARPER On the Shoof Pak be Rev. J. A. Mellek, at the M. E. Parona Ricomoburg, Mr. Clinton, Crawford, and May E. Harper, all of Columbia county Pa.

Ev 103-ALLEN-At the residence of the later parents, on the 3d Inst. by Rev. H. C. Men. Mr. B. Frank Eves, to Mine Lizzie Allen, all Columbia county, Pa

Continuous and the readings of the PEARCE-MYERS-At the readings of the bride's father, in Fatrinound, Feb 221 by the R. P. King, Mr. Thomas J. Pearce 221 by the R. P. King, Mr. Thomas J. Pearce 201 by the wayne ce, and Miss Saille P. of Patrinous, for of Benjamin Myers, Esq., of Patrinous, for

DEATHS.

WELLIVER-On the 22.4 of Feb. In Pine in John Welliver, aged 91 years, 5 months as 10 days.

MENSCH-In Franklin twp., on the like sig Catharine wife of Jesse Mensch, aged 5 year 1 month and 4 days. HICKS-In Bioomaburg, on Feb. 281 Mary & daughter of John and Elizabeth Hicks.api 13 years, 5 months and 15 days.

BICKS-In Bloomsburg, on Feb. 2, 100 May K. daughter of John and Elizabeth High May Is years, 5 months and 15 days. HAGENBUCH-In Bloomsburg, on Peb, and ELizzie, daughter of Isalah Hagenbuch and months and 5 days.

WANICH-In Bloomsburg, on Feb. 120, 20 Lydia Wanich, aged 72 years. CRAMER-In Bloomsburg, on Fels 214, Gen Oliver, son of Andrew Cramer, spil 2 prin months and 14 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. FORKS HOTEL

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA BLOOMSBURG, COLUMINA COUNTY, P. The undersigned has taken ills well have House, lately occupied by George W. Mass and has put it in thorough repair with same new furniture, de. Every attention will send to the comfort and convenience of greets. To bar always supplied with the best of imposed attacks. T. BENT, TAYLOR

ONE CENT REWARD.

Albert Henry Sinnamoti, an approalle is daiy indentured, having absence, the about reward is offered for his return. All persons hereby warned against harhoring him of reu-ing and giving him credit upon my semant and giving him credit upon my semant in will pay no debis of his contraction. He's aged about 18 years, and ran away the for inst. W. M. H. TUTHILL Catawissa, March 11, 1870-31,

MON FOUR HOUSE RUPERT, PA, WILLIAM BUTLER, Propriete

WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor, This House having been put in theoremic real is now open 5.7 the reception of most 32 pains will be sparced to ensure the performance out of the travelers. The Proprietor science share of public patronage. The bar will be shocked at all times with fine liquots and signs maril'70-1f.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE CENTRE STREET BELOW ROB-BINS & EYERTS STORE. The undersigned having been burned as a has taken the store as above, where he have prepared to turnish his patrons with the bar ground to turnish his patrons with the bar prepared to turnish his patrons with the bar changes of the bar of the bar of the bar prepared to turnish his patrons with the bar patrons with the bar prepared to turnish his patrons with the bar prepared to turnish his patrons with the bar patro

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE BETATE OF JOHN T. EVANS, DEC. JOHNT F. CARBERT, DEC. T. STATE OF A STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE Column T. C. States I at color of the States of Column T. C. States of the States of the States of Greenweide of said county to Jacob S Fem of Greenweide of said county to Jacob S Fem of Greenweide of said county to Jacob S Fem of Greenweide of said county to Jacob S Fem of Greenweide of said county to Jacob S Fem of Greenweide of said county to Jacob S Fem of Greenweide of said county to Jacob S Fem of Greenweide of said county to Jacob S Fem of Greenweide of the said of the said said the decodent are generated to prease the said make payment to the understined administrate to without delay. JACOB S EVAN Marini 170-6t, Administrate

A DMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE A ESTATE OF ORORGE HUPA TO A DIFIEL BETATE OF ORORGE HUPA, DEC. Letters of administration on the estate dis. Rupp, late of Locust township columble engine dec d., have been granted by the herstero and dec d., have been granted by the herstero and dec d., have been granted by the herstero and dec d., have been granted by the herstero and all persons having claims or demands said the decedent are requested to make them have and those indebted to make payment. MARY RUPP, M maril'70-6t.

GRAY'S FERRY PRINTINGINE

C. E. ROBINSON, MANUFACTURES OF

BLACK AND COLORED PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES, 40, BAY'S FERRY BOAD AND THIRTY-ULIAD STRIK PHILADELPHIA. ROBINSON'S QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION,

Jacob Snammer Catherine Longenberger Widow of Gao, Longen-berger, decd., et. al. The Commonwealth of Peter Fuerial of the county of Co-Warrens Jacob Shuman hei the eighth day of February, eight hundred and sixty-30 Common Piece before out Ju-W series Alcob Shinkah dere the eight handred and sixty-nite Common Piess before our Jodge recovered Judgment against y berger and James McAlsruey, and singular the good and the credits which were of George, of your county, dec'd, for a sin-landred and thirty-dires and the or bit costs and charges which casion of the detention of that as the and Geo. Eurogenberge real estate in the said county of descended and came to the said enberger, Elizabeth wife of Job wife of Leuhen Schert, Nom Chrey, Martha wife of Wm. Longenberger, Elizabeth wife of the soft of James McAnruey, of David Shumap, Elizabeth and whereas Shuman has given us to unda shufe and came and whereas shuman has given us to unda and judgment remains wholly satisfied and has belong the shut cording to the form of the Act such case made and provided to you make known to the said cording to the form of the Act shuman Elizabeth wife of Job wite of Leuhen Schert, Nom Carey, Martha wife of Job wite of Leuhen Schert, Nom Carey, Martha wife of Job wite of Leuhen Schert, Nom Carey, Martha wife of Job wite of Leuhen Schert, Nom Carey, Martha wife of Job wite of Leuhen Schert, Nom Carey, Martha wife of Job wite of Leuhen Kohr Longenberg James McAlaruey, Cutarine Shuman, Elizabeth wife of Job wite of Leuhen Kohr, Longenberg James McAlaruey, Cutarine Shuman, Elizabeth Millor and that they be before our Judge at our county Court of Common

experienced, must in fact know somegirl that is intrusted with household cares must be capable and qualified in for the innocent. a measure for her position. But the one who is intrusted with the culture

judgment is not sufficiently matured.

of the immortal mind and with keeping n perfect order the delicate mechanism hat contains this precious treasure, may be some young girl who has never been thought capable of presiding for a single week over the little ones in her own

home. She steps boldly forth feeling no danger because she knows none, her mind has not strength to feel the responsibilities that rest upon her, she is oo young for any other employ, her

But since "any body can keep school"

Yet all young girls are not thus

DUFF & EWING VS. HOFFMAN et al A lumber dealer furnishing lumber A fumber of is not a contractor, and has no power to charge the building with a lien to another party.

Extract from opinion by Agnew. J. Jan. 31. 1870. An architect or builder is the agent

of the owner for erection, and we can

readily perceive how, as agent, he should have power to subject the building to a lien to the workmen and ma-

sly m

form,and Temperance. Grant's majority was 7647, and Stearns' last year 8773. Last Tuesday It was reduced to about 1500, while the Democrats gain two Senators, and several members of

Latest News.

Specie Payments.

THERE would seem to be some prot ability of the not distant resumption of specie payments, if gold rates are to he taken us a basis of opinion.

On Monday last gold was quoted as low as 112 and closed at 1121. The closing rates on Thursday previous having been 115}. The tendency seems to be steadily downwards, the rates above mentioned being the lowest since Aug 1862. If matters were allowed to take their course and Congress would refuse to flood the market with new issues of paper money, we might before the close of this year of grace, 1870, have the satisfaction of once more beholding a decent circulating medlum. With gold at par there would be no reasona ble excuse for the continuance of the present high prices, and the necessaries of life, at least, would again be offered at something like their real value. It is to be hoped that the bright out-

look may not be wholly illusory.

Grant's Pup.

Somebody who wanted an office sent Grant a "pup." The animal was transmitted by express, and it reached the Presidential mansion encumbered with charges and fleas. The President declined to liquidate the former or tolerate the latter, so the beast, with his accumulated insects and liabilities, reverted to the express company, whose premises he made uncomfortable by howling at the superintendent and biting the clerks: so he was finally presented to a colored citizen, whose knowledge of pups enabled him to discern beneath the hungry, discontented exterior of his new acquis ition indications of blood and bre The animal. In fact, turned out to hav a pedigree as long as one of Corros MATHER's sermons, and his identi-fication excited considerable interest in the select dog circles of the capital. The President is said to have repented him of the precipitancy with which he rejected so choice an animal, and to have instructed DENT to open negotiations with his colored possessor. The embassy has thus far turned out a falure. The plebeian retains the pup, and the President, pupless, peaks and pines, and the eager embassador jingles his rejected ducats, and doubtless laments that a certificate of the brute's genealogical advantages was not pasted upon his inferior regions, so that the recipient might have been made aware of the quality of the animal before he rejected The situation at present is rather difficult and complicated, and we can

suggest only one method of solution Butler and the President are friends Butler has a striking talent for acquiring possession of property which its ow ners don't want to part with. He is like Antiochus, of whom Lucian tells

'Since Antiochus set eyes upon Lysimachus's No chance of actting eyes on it Lysimachus

Let him steal the pup and give it to his friend. He needn't be afraid of being bitten. No dog could bite him and live. And the delicate bit of service would draw closer the bonds which unite in loving fraternity the great soldier of Vicksburg and the Wildernes and the greater soldier of Big Bethel and Fort Fisher,-World,

POUGHKEEPSIE, March, 7 .- Many of ractor who builds on his own credit. the merchants of this city resumed spe-But when the law classed him with the architect and builder. and gave a cie payments to day.

gress.

heir offices.

now paying out silver in change.

Congressional.

J. J. Paul, died suddenly, in this

pointed, and preparations for the pres

entation of his credentials were in pro-

Specie Payments.

CHICAGO, March. 7 .--- A liquor saloon

ere paid out \$500 in specie as change

on Saturday. It is announced that two

at least of our principal railroads on

April 1, will make specie change at all

WASHINGTON, March. 7.-Several of

the largest retail stores in this city are

SATURDAY, Mar 5 .- In the Senate esterday, Mr. Summer moved to take up the bill repealing the charter of the District of Columbia Medical Society. The motion, after considerable debate, was not agreed to, by a vote of 21 to 26. The bill repealing the test-oath act of 1862, was reported upon favorably. A number of bills on pensions and the bill for the settlement of claims for Quartermaster and Commissary stores, furnished or taken by the Government during the war within the States in rebellion, called out a long discussion; In the House, a bill granting a pension to a colored teamster, upon which there was an adverse report, was passed. after much opposition. Mr. Wood made a personal explanation in regard to the sale of cadetships, and in answer to the charge of a newspaper correspondent that he had made appointments out of his district. A deficiency bill to the amount of \$46,610, for items in the House

service, was passed. At 3 P. M. the Georgia bill was taken up, and Mr. Butler made the opening speech. He was followed by Mr. Farns worth; the latter, without concluding his argument, yeilded the floor for the presentation of some petitions.

FRIDAY, Mar. 4 .- In the Senate ye erday, the consideration of the Funding bill was resumed. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, attacked the policy of Issuing any loan bearing a rate of interest less than five per cent, Mr. Morton favored a long bond and opposed several section in the bill.

The amendment offered by Mr. Sun ner to the first section, making the ond proposed a 10-40 instead of a 10-20 ond, was agreed to.

In the House, the bill for the construct ion of an air line railway from this City to Washington was reported, and a long discussion ensued upon it. An amendment that the consent of States through which the proposed road was to pass should first be obtained was re jected by a vote of 115 to 45, and then the bill went over for the day. The House went into Committee and the Tariff bill was taken up. Mr. Brooks made a long speech in opposition to thebill and in fa vor of partial free trade, advocating particularly the removal of duties from coal, sait, iron and other necessary articles. At the conclusion of the speec the Committee rose.

or divisions. Not having assumed the TUESDAY, Mar. 8.-In the Senate relation of contractor or builder, there yesterday, among many bills introduis no privity between him and the ownced, was one for the admission of Tex. er to enable him to charge the building as on the same conditons as Virginia. with a lien for the lumber he purchases The Finding bill occupied most of the of others in order to fill his own conday.

tract to furnish the lumber of the house. In the House of the resolutions offered The court was therefore right in holdwas one to pay Mr. Butler, of Massa ing that the plaintiff acquired no lien .chusetts, a sum not to exceed \$2,000 for LEGAL INTELLIGENCER. Vol. 27, No.6. defending a suit brought against him by Charles W. Wooley for his ac-tion as a member of the house. ----

MR. DAWES states that there are five The case of Mr. Golladay, of Kentucky, hundred unnecessary officers in the

army, whose annual pay is \$1,250,000! charged with selling cadetships, was This is one of the facts which Butler brought up and after a long discuss justly said tend to impair the confidence it was finally decided that Mr. Golladay of the country in the administration .having once resigned his seat, was no Why are such abuses allowed to con longer a member of the house or entitled to its privileges.

ban one, or to give a fraction of a vot to any candidate, he shall express his in tention distinctly and clearly upon the face of his ballot, otherwise but one vote shall be counted and allowed to such can-didate. This section shall apply to the choice of school directors and of all offi-cers to be chosen exclusively by the electors of said town whenever its application shall be possible.

SEC. 5. Vacancies in any of the officer of said town may be filled by appointments to be made by the court of quarter ressions of the peace of Columbia county except as herein otherwise provided, but any ap pointment so made shall be of an eleof said town who shall have voted for th officer or person whose place is to be filled. When one or more vacancies shall exist from a failure to elect at an annual tion, or two or more vacancies shall exist in the same office from any other cause, the said court may order an election to fill the same at such time and upon such reasonable notice as the judges thereo may think proper, but any vacancy in the office of president of the town council ocoffice of president of the town council oc-curring more than twenty days before a general election next after such president shall be chosen shall be filled at such general election. This section shall apply to vacancies in all the offices before men tioned except those of justice of the peace and director of common schools.

SEC. 6. For election purposes the said own shall te divided into two districts by a line extending the whole length of Cen-ter street, prolonged on the south without change of course to the Susquehanna river, and on the north from its intersec tion with the grounds of the Rosemon cemetery company continued along the south and west lines of said cemetery grounds to the north west corner thereof, and thence to the nearest point on the waters of Fishing-creek. That part of said town lying west of said division line shall be known as West Bloomsburg and that part lying east and north of the same shall be known as E ist Bloomsburg. The said divisions shall constitute separate elec-tion districts for all purposes under the election laws of the Commonwealth and the elections therefor shall be held at the sourt because the same shall be held that part lying east and north of the at the court house in said town. Immediately after the close of any town election, in the said election districts and when the returns thereof shall have been made out and certified, the return judges the said districts shall meet together in the Court House, and add together the re-turns of their respective districts for town officers, and shall make out and certify a joint return of all the votes cast in sai town for said officers, setting forth distinctly the number of votes received by each candidate in each district and the aggregate wote of each, and shall within twenty-four hours thereafter file the same together with the district returns in their presession in the office of the Clerk of the Court o quarter sessions of the peace of Columbia county, but in the case of an election of a justice, or of justices of the peace for said town a separate joint return made out and certified as aforesaid shall be filed by said certified as aforesaid shall be filed by said return judges, within the time aforesaid, with the Prothonatary of the Court of Common Pleas of said county who shall within five days thereafter transmit a certified copy thereof to the Scoretary of the Commonwealth: Pro-sided, That the first election for pres-ident and members of the towa council shall be held by the judge and inspectors row authorized to hold elections for Bloom township and that the poils be opened and a single election held at the numl place of election: And provided further, That the same election officers shall be author-ized to act as such at the general election in October next for the election district or discrimined to the election district or in October next for the election district or districts in which they shall respectively reside, and any additional officers whose selection shall be necessary to the holding of said general election in the said elec-tion district. The heavy state of the second state of the line district.

tion districts, may be appointed by the court of quarter sessions of the peace of Columbia county at the term of sail court to be held in September next.

SEC. 7. The said town shall possess and have all the rights and powers conferred upon boroughs by the following sections and parts of sections of former have and shall be bound by all the regulations and

without dissolving them, or de-acity, gloss, and adhesive qual-producing well-finished printi-tion is an article which write the want of, and for which or and Balsams fornish a very i tate. We offer it with confiden-thoroughly tested, and appro-tent practical Printers here ao maril?70-11.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF COLUMNIA COUNTY. Jacob Shuman No. If Me

Term 101

Approved the 4th day of March, A. D., 1870.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Legislature.

SENATE. FRIDAY, MAR. 4 .- A new police bill Shimman, Elizableti, Miller and Stephe that they be before our Jadges at its at our county Court of Common Tes be held on the first Monday of May nor canse if anything they have to know a shid judgment so recovered against the Long-suberger and James McAlarius, do, of the shift George Longenberge d not be levies and paid out of the said of which the shift George Longenberger d as aforesaid and have you then and writ. was reported. Among the bills passed was one authorzing femmes sole to sell their property when deserted by their husbands. Also, one authorizing judges to commit perjurers. Also,one exempting mortgages and other money sewrit. Witness the Honorable William Ewell in dont Judge of our aid Court at Hoometers eighteenth day of February, A. B. one these eight hundred and seventy. WELLINGTON H. KR. Fromosof curities from taxation.

HOUSE.

The bill for the protection of miner passed. A resolution calculated to exose and prevent the collection of exorbitant freight by railroad companies was laid over for one day. A bill was passed authorizing husband and wife to testify in divorce cases.

SENATE. SATURDAY, Mar, 5.-A resolution

was introduced requesting the Finance Committee to report the facts relative to the refusal of W. W. Irwin to testify regarding the Treasury investigation. HOUSE,

Among the bills reported favorably was one for adjournment on the 31st of March; also, one urging Congress to pay the border raid claims; also, a bill making recorders of deeds, etc., liable for false or erroneous certificates of search.

MAUCH CHUNK, Mar. 3.-Last evening passenger train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad ran over two men near Parryville, killing one of them, named Law rence Goodman, and breaking a leg of the other man, named George Brein, who was also thrown into the river. The signal was given to wara them off the track, and Brein says that he must have been bewildered, as he tried to get off, and had no idea the train was so close upon them. They were brought to this place and cared for.

TOB PRINTING executed at this Offic

bound of Common Pleas belt Bloom of Common Pleas belt Bloom of Common Pleas belt entrops of all mid singlewer entrops of all mid singlewer bergernet of dis which were bergernet of dis which be deal or sum of one hundred a and sixty-six cents which, to Creasy were adjunged for his which he sustained by occasio of that deb; and whereas the enberger diel seized of real -county of Columbia which de-to the said Catharine Longen wite of Join Keiffer, Lydia wi bert, Naomi whe of Edward C of William John, Catharine Longen wite of Join Keiffer, Lydia wi bert, Naomi whe of Edward C of William John, Catharine Mary Alisrney, Catharine wite of the abelt Miller and Stephes Mil-heirs of the said Cathering Longen and whereas the said Stather wite out our derstand and the sche-we to y unpaid and unsativote wholly unpaid and unsattle us to provide for him a pro-being willing that what is abound be done, so necordin Act of Assembly in such ca-ed, we command you that the said Catharine Longenb of John Kleffer, Lydla wi Naomi wife of Edward to William John, Catharine Lo Gaganborger, and Mary wit Illiam John, Catharine Long digenberger, and Mary wifes. Catharine wife of David I liter and Stephen Miller 4 r Judges at Bloomsburg at minoù Ploas, there to be inday of May next to show we have to know or say wh tey have to know or say wi covered agains t the said Wi ad James McLarney Execu George Longenherger doceste Mai paid out of the said real mid George Longenberger of wid and have you then and t Witness the Honorable Wi dent fracts of own and Court

Judge of our said Court al D. 1870. Insenth day of February A. D. 1870. II. EST. WELLINGTON II. EST.

SCIRE FACIAS TO BRING IN WIDOW AND Nathan Creasy Catharine Longenberge widow of George Longen berger, doc'd., et. al. The Common wealth of a beriff of the county of the cherons Nathan Crease is the thirteenth day of So bonsand eight hundred a bourt of Common Pleas t Boomsburg recovered jub

maril 70-tf.

N THE COURT OF COMMON

No. 45 May

Tarm 101