The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, April 12, 1872.

Hartranft for Governor.

Despite the warnings of the *Press* and other influential papers, and the protests of the better class of Republicans, the Radical Treasury ring have nominated Hartranft for Governor. WE CAN AND MUST DEFEAT HIM. The Evans frauds and other malfeasances must not be covered up or endorsed by electing to the office of Governor the man who had a finger in the plot. Ulysses Mercur of Bradford received the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Harrison Allen that of Auditor General. Let the Democrats be warned in time, and by a prudent nomination, at Reading defeat this latest corrupt combination of the Treasury Ring.

The New Fish Bill.

As our readers are interested in all questions relating to the propagation and protection of fish we give a synopsis of the law passed by the Legislature on the subject, and which is now in the hands of the Governor for approval:

SEC. 1 prescribes a penalty against any person who has in his or her possession, or who shall expose to sale any shad caught in the Susquehanna or its tributaries.

SEC. 2 provides that it shall not be be lawful to catch fish in any way whatever in any of the waters over which this State has jurisdiction, at any time between the midnight on any Saturday evening until sunrise on any Monday morning, the said offence to be deemed a misdemeanor, and on conviction, the person or persons so offending shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court, and sheriffs and constables and their deputies are hereby authorized and required to suppress all such fishing, using such means and force as may be necessary to arrest such persons found in the commission of the offence and seize such boats and their apparel, tackle, implements, nets, *et cetera*, as may be used or employed in the same; the said persons to be tried and punished as aforesaid and the property taken to be sold at public sale by the said sheriffs and constables, and due public notice given, the proceeds to be turned over to the treasuries of the proper counties or cities bordering upon or embracing the stream or streams whereon the offence shall have been committed.

SEC. 4 provides that it shall not be lawful to fish with nets or any other method of entrapping fish except with hook and line, within half a mile of any part of any dam or its schute in which there is or may hereafter be any schute or fish ladder for navigation or for the purpose of the passage of fish up or down any stream in this Commonwealth and any person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding twelve months or both or either at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. appoints a board of Commissioners to stock our inland streams, and to execute the laws in relation thereto.

SEC. 6 provides that the board of fishery commissioners by this act created are hereby authorized to have constructed or opened by contract with the lowest and best bidders after due public notice given approved fishways or ladders for the passage of migratory or anadromous fishes as follows, one in or upon the Columbia dam in addition to the one now existing therein, one in or upon the Clark's ferry dam, one in or upon the Shamokin dam and one in or upon not exceeding the three first dams on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river above its confluence with the North Branch and one in or upon such of the first four dams occurring upon the Juniata river above its confluence with the Susquehanna. These works must be constructed substantially in the most improved and approved method to admit of the passage of fish and at reasonable cost and so as not to injure the dams for the purposes for which they are now used.

SEC. 7 reads; The boards of fishery commissioners may if they consider it necessary appoint fish wardens or water bailiffs to be placed in charge of one or more of the reaches or stretches of the river immediately below or above the dams mentioned whose duty it shall be to be vigilant and to lay information before the proper officers or tribunals of all infractions of the fishery laws and use all proper means in their power to bring offenders against the same to punishment the pay of these officers, each, shall not exceed one hundred dollars in any one year.

SEC. 10 prescribes it shall further be the duty of the fishery commissioners to select a proper location and erect a State hatching establishment or propagating house for the purpose of propagating useful tribes of food fishes, and to stock and supply the streams and fresh waters of the Commonwealth with the same by distributing spawn or fry of the said tribes of fishes throughout the State under proper regulations having in view the encouragement of fish culture and to employ the necessary labor to conduct the same.

SEC. 11 says, "the sum of sixty thousand dollars, ($60,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes specified in this act, of which ten thousand ($10,000) is exclusively to be applied to the hatching establishment in the above section mentioned and the expenses connected therewith, and upon the qualified certificate of the board of fishery commissioners as to the services rendered or work done from time to time in accordance with this act, the Auditor General shall issue his warrant or warrants in payment for the same upon the State Treasurer, and if there shall be a balance remaining after the provision in this act contained shall have been complied with, the said balance shall be expended in the further improvement of the fish ways aforesaid where the same shall have been authorized by law.

This bill does not seem to us unobjectionable, while the object it is designed to promote is highly meritorious. In the first place it has the appearance of "a job." and, therefore, should have received the closest scrutiny before its passage. An attempt was made in the House, however, to pass it by its title, without permitting it to be read, and even the "gag-law," known as the *previous question*, was attempted so as to cut off debate and amendments.

The appropriation of $70,000 is large, especially as the whole subject is an experiment. Again, the scope of the bill is entirely local. It does not aim to renovate the fisheries of the entire State, but only certain portions of the Susquehanna. The bill provides for the alteration of four dams on the Juniata, and three on the West Branch, but does not propose to touch one on the North Branch, although a larger and more important stream than both combined.

We shall await the result of the action proposed by this bill carefully, and hope it may prove a success, and that cheap fish, as in days of old, may be brought to our doors. No food is more healthy, and it can be made inexpensive to the masses.

The Congressional Apportionment.

At the close of the session a bill was agreed upon by the Legislature, giving the Democrats ten, and the Republicans sixteen districts. Among those ten is counted Luzerne, which is really doubtful, and which is even now represented by a Republican. The bill is so notoriously unjust that the Democrats were tempted to defeat it, as they held the balance of power in the Senate; but were restrained by the fact that we would be left under the act of 1862, which was even worse, and would probably have given us only six out of the twenty-six members. Of the two evils we had to choose the less.

As a matter of justice the delegation should be evenly divided, because the Republican majority does not entitle them to anything more; but the most they should have asked, was fourteen to our twelve.

To show the unfairness of the present apportionment we need only say that in the Governor's vote of 1869, when a full vote was cast, we polled 285,956 votes, and the opposition only 290,552. Taking that as a basis, it will be seen that 28,696 Democratic voters get only one member of Congress, while 18,159 Republicans have equal representation.

Again, as a gerrymander it has no parallel. Neither the sympathies of the people composing the various counties; nor contiguity of territory were considered, as will be seen by the list of districts published elsewhere.

Another grave defect is the disproportion of population. Luzerne county constitutes one district with 160,755 inhabitants, while the Tioga district has only 107,086.

Columbia county is once again in a Democratic district, being connected with Schuylkill and Montour counties. There was an excess without Montour, but she was added to save her being swallowed up. The excess in the District is 25,085. We are at least thankful that we are no longer under the heel of Bradford, and promise to give to our nominee a rousing majority this fall.

The Apportionment Bill.

The following is the list of Congressional Districts in the State under the new Bill.

First District—Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Sixteenth wards, Philadelphia.

Second—First, Second, Seventh and Twenty-sixth wards, Philadelphia.

Third—Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twentieth wards, and all that portion of the Seventeenth ward west of Second street, Philadelphia.

Fourth—Fifteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth wards, Philadelphia.

Fifth—Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth wards, and the Seventeenth ward, east of Second street, Philadelphia.

Sixth—Chester and Delaware counties.

Seventh—Lancaster county.

Eighth—Berks and that portion of Montgomery north-west of Norristown, Whitpain, Gwynedd, and Montgomery townships.

Ninth—Bucks and Northampton, and balance of Montgomery.

Tenth—Lehigh, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne.

Eleventh—Schuylkill, Columbia and Montour.

Twelfth—Dauphin, Lebanon, and Northumberland.

Thirteenth—Luzerne.

Fourteenth—Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming.

Fifteenth—Tioga, Potter, McKean, Cameron and Lycoming.

Sixteenth—Union, Snyder, Mifflin, Centre, Clearfield and Elk.

Seventeenth—Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Somerset.

Eighteenth—Bedford, Franklin, Fulton, Juniata and Adams.

Nineteenth—Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene.

Twentieth—Cumberland, York and Perry.

Twenty-first—Indiana, Armstrong, Jefferson and Clarion.

Twenty-second—Pittsburgh, Birmingham, East Birmingham, Ormsby, South Pittsburgh, Monongahela, Mount Washington, Temperanceville, West Pittsburgh, Union, Allentown, St. Clair, Veroni, Braddock, and the townships of Plum, Wilkins, Penn, and Potter.

Twenty-third—All Allegheny county not included in the above.

Twenty-fourth—Washington, Beaver and Butler.

Twenty-fifth—Lawrence, Mercer and Crawford.

Twenty-sixth—Erie, Venango, Warren, and Forrest.

County Superintendents.

On the first Tuesday of May next conventions of School Directors will be held throughout the State to elect County Superintendents. The importance of a wise selection for this office cannot be over-estimated, and we gladly publish the following commendations of the State Superintendent.

Pennsylvania will have 1,000,000 children to educate in her public schools during the next three years, and her annual expenditures for school purposes will most likely average full $10,000,000. Whether these children shall be well taught and trained or otherwise; whether this vast sum of money shall be judiciously or injudiciously expended will depend very much upon the men about to be chosen to fill the office of Superintendent, for it will be admitted by all who reflect upon the subject that as the Superintendents so the teachers, as the teachers so the schools, and as the schools so in good measure the social and political condition of the people.

In view of these facts, and appreciating the power of an intelligent Press as an agency in creating a right public sentiment, I feel it my duty to ask you to impress editorially upon your readers, both school directors and citizens, the importance of securing the very best man that can be found willing to accept the office of Superintendent of Schools in your county. No other office probably has a relation so vital to the interests of the people. Persuade the members of the convention, if you can, to lay aside all extraneous considerations and allow their choice to be determined by merit and merit alone.

Pennsylvania has within the last few years placed herself proudly alongside of the foremost educational States. She is taxing herself for educational purposes as heavily as any other State in the Union. She is pouring out her money for the education of her children most generously, and it is the high duty of all who have to do with the official management of schools to see that every dollar thus contributed brings back the greatest return of that for which it is given. Our people are willing to pay for the best schools, and we must have them. Let none but men fully qualified be placed in office of Superintendent, and the rest is guaranteed.

LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate on Wednesday of last week the report of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was read. The report shows the amount in the Treasury March 31st 1872 to be $2,083,212,64.

Mr. Buckalew offered a joint resolution appropriating $2,500 to the contestant, and a like sum to the respondent in the Fourth district contested election case, to pay their extraordinary expenses.

The bill passed—yeas 17, nays 5.

Mr. Buckalew passed another joint resolution for printing and binding the Fourth district contest testimoney, and disposing of the copies and appropriating not more than $1,200 for additional expenses of said committee.

Mr. White presented a report from the committee of conference on the convention bill, making 133 delegates—six at large in Philadelphia and three to be voted for; twenty-eight at large in the state, fourteen to be voted for, and three in each senatorial district, two to be voted for—the double districts in the same proportion.

Mr. Buckalew said though the bill was not the one he desired, it was probably the best that could possibly be secured now, and was tolerably fair. He would vote for it to secure a convention.

Messrs. Davis, Billingfelt, Wallace and McClure spoke briefly on the bill and the report was adopted yeas 20, nays 2.

The governor's appointment of John M'Curdy, as superintendent of public printing, was confirmed.

Mr. Strang reported the Apportionment bill which on motion of Mr. White was recommitted; yeas 16, nays 14.

Mr. M'Clure passed a bill providing that any one who shall vote illegally, or procure any other person to do so, shall be disqualified from holding any office for two years after conviction. It also makes it unlawful for any official, or any employee of an official, to be an election officer—violation to be a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding $5000.

Mr. M'Clure also passed another bill making the collection of illegal fees, by an official or his substitute, a misdemeanor punishable by removal from office, and disqualified to hold office for the remainder of the term.

Mr. White reported from the committee of conference upon the bill increasing the number of judges of the Supreme Court reported a bill making two new judges, and of course three to be elected this fall.

Mr. Buckalew moved to refer the report back to the committee, and hoped they would agree to add but one judge, and elect two instead of three. He was not in favor of electing three judges at once, for fifteen year terms, just on the threshold of a constitutional convention which will probably take the matter into consideration.

The motion to refer back was agreed to—yeas 18, nays 7.

In the House Mr. Brockway, from the committee on judiciary general, presented a lengthy report in obedience to resolution adopted January 17, 1872, instructing said committee to inquire if any railroads chartered by the state, and owning coal lands, have made false or incorrect returns to the legislature or to the auditor general as to the amount of their capital, stock, dividends, real estate, tonnage or gross receipts, or having withheld from the commonwealth any taxes upon the same.

An act to create a board of fishery commissioners and to provide for the construction of fish ways and the propagation of fish, and appropriating $70,000 for the same was passed.

Mr. Cooper, from the committee of conference on constitutional convention bill, reported the same as agreed upon by the committee.

The report was briefly discussed and agreed to.

Mr. Hewitt, from the committee of conference on the congressional apportionment bill, reported the same as agreed upon on by said committee. Which was agreed to; yeas 65 nays 31.

Mr. Woolever, from the conference committee on supplement relating to the election of judges of the Supreme Court, reported a bill as agreed upon by said committee; which report was agreed to, but subsequently reconsidered and recommitted.

Mr. Woolever, from the committee of conference on the supplement to provide for the election of judges, reported the bill as agreed upon by said committee.

The report was not agreed to.

In the Senate on Thursday of last week Mr. Graham presented the report of the Evans committee, which was read and adopted. This report exonerates Messrs. Hartranft and Mack from the charge of complicity in the George O. Evans frauds as charged by the New York *Sun* and *Tribune*.

A message from the governor called attention to senate 656, relative to the city of Williamsport, which had been placed in his hands for signature without passing the house.

A resolution came from the House recalling the bill, which was concurred in.

Mr. Buckalew presented the bill of expenses of the Fourth District contested election Committee. The report was adopted. The bill foots up $15,566.-11.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of a speaker. Four ballots resulted in no election and the Senate adjourned *sine die* without a choice. The Democrats voted for J. D. Davis, the Republicans, with the exception of Mr. McClure for George H. Anderson.

Speaker Rutan was presented with a gavel after adjournment.

Mr. White again reported from the committee of conference on the judge bill, giving only one additional judge to the Supreme Court, and leaving two to be elected this fall on the cumulative voting plan. The report was adopted.

In the House on Thursday of last week, Mr. White, from the committee to investigate the Evans war claims, presented a lengthy report, which was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson offered a joint resolution to recall a supplement to the city of Williamsport from the governor, which as alleged, was fraudulently put through and passed into the governor's hands. The resolution passed.

Resolutions of thanks to the speaker, clerks and pages were passed:

Speaker Elliott was presented with a service of silver and an ivory gold bound gavel. The House then adjourned *sine die*.

CONGRESS.

But little of public interest was done on Wednesday of last week in the Senate or House of Representatives. In the Senate after the general business of the morning hour the bill giving the assent of Congress for the District of Columbia to subscribe for the stock of the Piedmont and Potomac Railroad Company was taken up and discussed until adjournment. In the House several bills were passed giving certain railroads in Utah and Oregon the right of way through the public lands. A bill was also reported from the Committee on Public Lands securing the public domain to actual settlers.

In the Senate on Thursday of last week a bill to promote the shipbuilding and commissariat interests of the United States was reported from the Committee on Commerce. The House bill for the appointment of a labor commission was taken up, but at the expiration of the morning hour it went over. The Railroad bill was discussed, amended, and passed.

The House of Representatives passed the Steamboat bill substantially as it left the committee. The bill reported from the committee on Public Lands, reserving the public lands for actual settlers only, went over and the House took up the report on the Alabama contested election case, declaring Hadley, the sitting member, entitled to his seat and allowing the contestant his expenses.

In the United States Senate on Friday last several bills were passed, one for the relief of settlers on the public lands in Iowa under the Homestead act, and another granting the right of way through the public lands for a railway from Salt Lake to Portland, Oregon. At the expiration of the morning hour the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed, pending which Mr. Schurz introduced a bill in reference to the carriage of freight and passengers by the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches.

In the House the most important business done during the morning hour was the passing of the bill appointing shipping commissioners, and the bill reported by the Naval Committee paying the officers and crew of the Kearsarge. The House then went into committee of the whole on the Army Appropriation bill, which elicited a strong debate, in the course of which Mr. Beck made a startling exhibit of governmental delinquencies. The bill passed without a division.

Monday last was a busy day in the United States Senate. A large number of bills, most of which, appropriating money to compensate parties for loss or damage to property during the recent war, were passed. The Indian Appropriation bill was debated, but, without a vote, the Senate adjourned.

In the House a resolution declaring Dr. Houard an American citizen and instructing the President to demand of Spain his immediate release and the restoration of his confiscated estate was referred to the Foreign Committee, and another adopted instructing the Banking and Currency Committee to investigate the recent conspiracy in Wall street to lock up currency. Thirty-three of the Senate's amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill were disposed of.

In the Senate on Tuesday a remonstrance was presented against the renewal of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine patent. The House bill awarding $190,000 to the officers and crew of the Kearsarge for destroying the Alabama was passed.

The House went through seven sections of the bill revising and amending the laws relative to the coinage, after rejecting Mr. Brooks' motion to strike out the first section on the ground that to consider such a bill when there was no coin in circulation was a solemn farce. Sixty-two sections of the bill remain to be considered.

Obituary.

SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE.—Professor Morse, after a wonderfully prolonged resistance against death, yielded to the Destroyer on Tuesday April 2d at his residence in New York city. Had he lived until the 27th instant he would have been 81 years old. He was a native of Massachusetts, and a graduate of Yale College. In 1811 he accompanied Washington Allison to England to study painting, under Benjamin West, and in 1813 he received the gold medal of the Adelphi Society of Arts, of London, for an original model of a "Dying Hercules," his first attempt at sculpture. He was the founder of our present National Academy of Design, of which he was president for the sixteen years of its existence. He was subsequently elected to the professorship of the literature of the arts of Design in the New York University. Chemistry, however, was much studied by him, and the subject of electro magnetism engaged his earnest attention. In 1832 Professor Morse embarked at Havre on board the packet spip Sully, and in a casual conversation with some of the passengers on the then recent discovery in France of the means of obtaining the electric spark from the magnet, showing the identity or relation of electricity and magnetism, Morse's mind conceived not merely the idea of an electric telegraph, but of an electro-magnetic and chemical recording telegraph substantially and essentially as it now exists.

It was not, however, until 1835 that Professor Morse completed the construction of the first recording apparatus, and in that and the two years subsequent this instrument was shown in perfection to many persons. With one instrument he could only send, not receive, messages. In 1837 another instrument was constructed, and early in September, having his whole plan arranged, he exhibited to hundreds the operations of his system at the University of New York. Professor Morse endeavored to obtain appropriations from Congress to assist him in developing his great discovery; but after a vain effort during the session of 1837-'8, he went abroad, submitting his invention to the governments of France and England, both of which, however, refused to give him the needed assistance. He returned home dispirited, but on the 3d of March, 1843, the last evening of the session of Congress, a bill was passed appropriating $30,000 for the building of his experimen ta line from Baltimore to Washington. In 1844, May 27, the work was completed, the first message sent, and the soundness of the theory of the Morse system of telegraphy was proved by its triumphant practice. Almost every nation of the world has shown its desire to do honor to the great inventor, by presenting him with medals and orders of merit, while an honorarium of 400,000 francs was presented to him by the combined nations of Europe as a testimonial of the appreciation in which his inventon was held.

To receive such rich reward, and to have the full value of their works so appreciated, fall to the lot of few great inventors, and it will be a cause of gratitude for all time to come that such reward and recognition did fall to the lot of Professor Morse, who undoubtedly is one of the greatest inventors that the world has ever produced. Full of honors and years he has passed away, leaving a whole nation, a whole world to mourn his loss.

NEWS

AT a meeting of iron manufacturers at Pittsburgh recently, all sizes of iron were increased in price three-tenths of a cent per pound, and nails twenty-five cents per keg.

IN Rhode Island at the recent election Padelford, Republican, was elected Governor, and Cutler, Democrat, Lieutenant Governor. The Legislature is hopelessly Republican.

THE Ways and Means Committee of Congress agreed to report a uniform tax on tobacco of twenty cents per pound, and a consolidated tax on whiskey of sixty-five cents per gallon.

ANOTHER gross fraud has been exposed in Congress—an act of the Legislature of the territory to give more than half a million to the Washington and Piedmont railroad, which is without a survey or a located line, or a dollar of property, and having but a questionable charter. The bill passed.

The Pacific R. R. is again blockaded by a snow storm, over two feet of snow having fallen at Cheyenne. A heavy flood is reported in the Ohio river, and much damage has been done.

THE earthquake in California, lately, continued with increasing violence at intervals during the week, in some places doing immense damage and causing great loss of life. At Lone Pine the buildings crumbled and fell, burying nearly the whole population beneath the ruins. Over thirty persons were killed, and at least a hundred were wounded. For three hours the earth was in a constant tremble, and a chasm thirty-five miles long, and varying from three inches to forty feet in width, was opened in the valley. Great distress prevails among the people who escaped with their lives from the debris of the demolished buildings.

It is said that the Tariff bill and the bill reducing internal taxation, which are to be considered in Congress this week, will reduce taxation about $15,000,000, a sum that is considerably in excess of the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury.

New Advertisements.

JOS. HARTMAN & JNO. STROUSE Supervisors of roads in Catawissa township, in acct. with said township,

DR.

To amount of duplicate,	$ 565 65
" error due on last year's settlement,	7 23

CR.

By amount paid sundry persons for work &c.	$295 32
" Exonerations,	84 60
" Percentage on collection @ 5 per cent,	168 45
" Bond,	1 50
	$549 87
By balance due township,	$175 03

We the auditors of Catawissa township have examined the acct. of Joseph Hartman and John Strouse as supervisors of said township and find this correct as above stated.

Witness our hands this 8th day of April 1872.

M. V. B. KLINE,
HENRY HOLLINGSHEAD, } Auditors,
C. E. MARGERUM.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF PHILIP W. STEELY, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Philip W. Steely, late of Beaver twp., Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Eli Ohl, administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrators, without delay.

ELI OHL,
April, 12,'72-6w Administrator.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Ira m Derr and Isaac S. Monroe Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 17th day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-one, and to me directed for holding Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 6th day of May next, to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 6th day of May with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 8th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and in the eighty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

(L. S.)

AARON SMITH,
Bloomsburg, April 5, 1872. Sheriff.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS FOR MAY TERM, 1871.

Bloom—J. J. Robbins, Philip Ever.
Beaver—George P. Dieshach Henry Hartwiler.
Berwick—Charles B. Jackson.
Briarcreek—Archibald Henry.
Catawissa—Charles Kreigh.
Centralia—Robert Gorrell.
Franklin—Owen Rostenbauder.
Fishingcreek—Alfred Preston.
Greenwood—Wilson M. Eves.
Jackson—George Burleman, Elisha Robbins.
Hemlock—Peter S. Brugler, William Appleman.
Madison—Fred. Derr, John Christian, James Dillline.
Maine—George Breisch.
Montour—John G. Quick, Christian Clewell.
Orange—George Appleman.
Pine—Jacob Long.
Scott—John Waters.

PETIT JURORS.

Bloom—Thomas Geddis, Thomas Dollman, W. B. Koons, William Silvers.
Beaver—Moses Schlicher.
Berwick—William J. Knorr, Adrian Van Houghton, S. E. Walton.
Benton—Andrew T. Ikeler.
Briarcreek—D. W. Martz, Josiah S. Marts.
Centre—Lafayette Cressy.
Catawissa—Samuel Diemer, Daniel Zarr, jr.
Fishingcreek—James N. Jones.
Greenwood—William J. Cox, Rob't M. Musgrave.
Hemlock—John Gruber, Wm. H. Shoemaker.
Locust—David Leibv, John Reiner, Adam Dimming, Lucas Fahringer.
Mifflin—Jacob Grover, Sam'l Beidleman, Charles Weckiesser, John F. Brown.
Madison—Joseph Maust, jr.
Mt. Pleasant—D. R. Appleman, A. J. Ikeler, John Aie.
Montour—E. G. Ricketts, John Snyder.
Pine—William P. Faus.
Roaringcreek—Benjamin Levan.
Scott—James Meredith.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT MAY TERM, 1872.

George A. Frick vs. Thomas Stackhouse.
William Longenberger, et al. vs. Hugh W. McReynolds, et al.
A. C. & F. Hagerman vs. Samuel Schweppenheiser.
Michael Grover's 'use' vs. Savage & Bright.
Michael Grover 'use' Savage & Bright.
Brosnall & Co., vs. McNinch & Shuman.
Kurtz & Funston vs. Alfred Erwwine.
Glemuel G. Ricketts adm'r vs. David Sweeney et al.
Thomas O'Conner vs. Martin Gaughin.
Lewis I. Adams vs. Fishingcreek School Dist.
E. Satterthwait vs. Frederick Merceron.
Franklin Township vs. John McReynolds.
Daniel F. Seybert vs. Klinetop & Walton.
Veniah Reece's adm'r, vs. W. A. Kline.
Michael Manion vs. Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.
Patrick Monaghan vs. Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.
Roger Dixon vs. Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.
Mrs. Mary Connelly vs. Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.
Francis J. Kline vs. Jacob Herring.
E. G. Ricketts vs. John Sweeney et al.
George K. Hess vs. Joseph Weis et al.
Rogart & Kramer vs. William Barber.
A. W. Eaton vs. John L. Heeler.
Joseph W. Pausey vs. John Mulligan.
Columbia Insurance Co. vs. J. M. Freck.
A. B. Stewart vs. Francis B. Joly.
William Milnes vs. Jonas Doty.
Andrew Creveling vs. Thomas Trench.
Jeremiah Hess' use' vs. John Hoffman et al.
Frank E. Brockway vs. Daniel F. Seybert.
George M. Baker vs. T. J. Lawell et al.
Erastus Ross vs. Oliver A. Jacoby.
George Witmyer's ex'rs. vs. John Stiner.
A. Pardee & Co. vs. Hugh W. McReynolds, et al.
A. Pardee & Co., vs. Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad Co.
Susan Gilham vs. Martin M. Brobst.
James Bryant vs. Bloomsburg Iron Co.
Mordecai Millard vs. Hugh W. McReynolds.
Thomas Williams vs. John Cain.
Ezra S. Lyons vs. Solomon Dirk.
Clark Merril vs. A. B. Stewart.
J. W. Masteller vs. William Williams.
John Y. Alleger vs. H. G. Creveling.
George Swegart vs. James W. Sankey.
Benjamin Wagner vs. Joseph R. Rhodes.
Daniel Snyder vs. John Mowry.
M. E. Walker, use, vs. Bloomsburg Literary Institute and State Normal School.
Lavina Golder's use vs. Mathias Kline.
Sylvester J. Faux vs. Jesse Merril.
John Lawrence ex'r. vs. Amanda Lawrence.
W. G. Gerard vs. John G. Jacoby.
Wilson Ager vs. C. B. Brockway.
Mary Miller vs. John Miller's ex'rs.

AN ORDINANCE
For the establishing of a Curbstone Market.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Town of Bloomsburg, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same,

ARTICLE 1, That the Market days in the said Town shall be Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week, until eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and that second street from Market street to Iron street, shall be used as the place of Market for the sale and vending of meats, vegetables, fruit, and all other kinds of victuals and provisions whatsoever, and no person or persons shall, during market hours, buy, or cause to be bought in gross, and for the purpose of selling again, any meats, vegetables, fruit, or other articles of marketting whatever, excepting only Flour, Meal, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, or other grains, under a fine or penalty of five dollars for each offence.

ART. 2. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, the producer or producers of marketting, or their agent, huckster or peddler, to hawk, peddle, or sell, in any street, or alley, or in any part of said Town, any article of produce or provisions for family use, other than fresh fish and oysters at any other time and place, than the time and place or places designated herein, or hereafter designated by Town authority, under a fine of five dollars for each offence. *Provided*, however, that butchers and others having attended the market with their wagons, be allowed to peddle meat after market hours on market days.

ART. 3. If any person shall sell or expose to sale within the limits of the town of Bloomsburg, any pork, mutton, beef, lamb, veal, poultry, fish, oysters, or any other article of food diseased, tainted, blown, stale, or unwholesome, or in any manner rendered unfit for use, or any veal which when killed shall not have been of the age of four weeks, such article shall be forfeited to the Town, and the offender or offenders, on conviction, shall forfeit and pay a fine of five dollars for each offence.

ART. 4. Each and every person or persons with wagons, sleds, or other vehicles containing articles for market, shall be required during market hours to back up to the pavement on the South side of said Second street, from the first day of April until the first day of October in each year, and from the first day of October to the first of April, on the North side of said street, in such manner as not to obstruct the crossings, nor the traveling in the street, and every person found violating the directions of this article shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a fine of one dollar for each and every offence.

ART. 5. All articles of marketing exposed for sale within the limits of said Town which shall, or may be found deficient in weight or measure by the President of the Town Council, or other duly authorized person or persons, shall be seized and forfeited for the use of the Town.

Passed April 8, 1872.

E. MENDENHALL,
President of the Town Council.

ATTEST:—P. C. EVERS, Secretary.

The above Ordinance to take effect on and after the 20th day of April, 1872. [apr. 12.

STEPHEN BALDY, Poor Overseer of Catawissa Twp. in Account with said Twp.

DR.

To amount of bal. due from 1870-a am't of duplicate 1871	$831 25

CR.

By cash paid expenses of Martha Bangham,	$ 34 85
By cash p'd expenses of Sarah Beech,	110 80
" " " Sarah Stack,	107 99
" " " Michael Pensinger,	130 69
" " George Hughes (rent)	24 50
" " Samuel Kostenbauder,	1 50
" " Self for Duplicate,	3 00
" " Exonerations,	7 88
By percentage on $712 24 @ 5 per cent.	33 63
By services,	35 00
	$581 87
By balance due township,	249 38
	$831 25

We the auditors of Catawissa township have examined the acct of Stephen Baldy as Poor Overseer of said township and find it correct as above stated.

Witness our hand this 8th day of April 1872.

M. V. B. KLINE,
HENRY HOLLINGSHEAD, } Auditors,
C. E. MARGERUM.

WANTED.

A resident salesman with an established trade in Columbia and the adjoining counties, to represent a Philadelphia Wholesale Grocery House. Address in confidence, "*Grocer*," Columbian office. [apr. 12, 1872.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

THE BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE
AND
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

will open under the entire control of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

They have selected as Principal of the Institution

REV. JOHN HEWITT,

a gentleman whose qualifications have been fully tested and proved in other educational enterprises of a like nature; and they ask and have a fair trial for him and the Institution, the confidence and support of our own citizens, and of the friends of the enterprise and of education everywhere. In point of comfort, convenience and beauty of buildings and surroundings, no school in the State surpasses this; and we are determined it shall not be second in the kind, quality and thoroughness of its discipline and culture.

The Spring session of twelve weeks will begin

MONDAY, APRIL 8TH,

and close

JUNE 28TH.

EXPENSES:

Tuition and Boarding, including washing and heat, for the session of twelve weeks, $60 00.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Tuition for day pupils, one dollar per week. In the model school, from fifty to eighty cents per week. Music, Drawing, Painting, &c., extra. Bills are payable, and must be paid quarterly, one-half at the beginning and the other half at the middle of the session.

J. G. FREEZE, Secretary. L. B. RUPERT, President.

TREASURER'S SALE
OF UNSEATED LANDS IN COLUMBIA CO.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled an Act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and other purposes, passed the thirteenth day of March, 1815, and the further supplements there to passed on the 13th day of March, 1817, and the 29th day of March, 1821, and the 9th day of March, 1847, the Treasurer of Columbia county, hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the County, Road, School, Poor, Bounty and State taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Columbia county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole or such parts of each tract as will pay the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Bloomsburg, Pa., on the 6th day of June, 1872, and to continue by adjournment, from day to day for arrearages of taxes due said County, and costs accrued on each tract respectively.

Acres.	Warrantees or Owners.	Dol. Cts.
	Beaver.	
35	Gray William	1 00
350	Clark Andrew, tract.	10 49
25	Davis Isaac	1 50
91	Fry David	5 40
200	Little Mathias,	11 50
100	Little Robert,	5 77
70	Morris Daniel,	5 00
100	Noyer George,	5 00
148	Nungesser George	8 00
19	Seaman F. L.	1 50
7	Shaman F. L.	50
75	Shuman F. L.	5 00
400	Shuman George & Co.,	24 12
100	Shipman H. W.	5 77
74	Bemminger Christian,	1 12
400	Shuman F. L.	10 80
224	Shuman F. L.	13 50
10	Hosler Jacob, dec'd.,	37
	Benton.	
48	Christman Ann,	8 27
53	Wells John	4 71
18	Appleman Peter,	1 80
45	Pennington Jesse R.	12 60
	Briarcreek.	
200	Apple Paul	11 85
25	Brittain William A. J.	4 47
300	Bitsh Reuben,	29 63
100	Beach Nathan,	35 55
100	Beach Nathan,	8 91
210	Bryan Guy,	12 46
28	Clem W. T. D. Rev.	8 91
218	Readig S. F.,	17 73
180	Readig S. F.,	10 67
500	Readig S. F.,	29 63
10	Hicks Jesse,	69
200	Reser Abraham,	11 85
100	Pealer Samuel J.	5 93
424	Stackhouse Joseph,	10 52
200	Stackhouse Joseph,	11 85
90	Stackhouse, Joseph,	5 33
100	Pult Adam,	5 93
103	Sponenberg Philip,	5 93
5	Sitler Jacob,	2 37
7	Traugh Henry,	42
59½	Doty & Pealer,	17 80
10	Furst James,	2 27
10	Kissner & Knorr,	2 53
	Catawissa Township.	
85	McNinch James S.,	4 65
100	Clewell Jacob, jr.,	5 35
54	Brobst J. S.,	2 76
104