

THE COLUMBIAN

Friday, Dec. 20, 1872. FRANK COOLEY, ASSISTANT EDITOR.

Railroad Time Table. LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R. NORTH, SOUTH.

LOCAL. The Sunbury Cattle Insurance Company has been turned into a Fire Insurance Company.

SOMEbody has predicted thirty-two snow storms for this winter. Eight of them have already made their appearance.

It has come to be looked upon as a legal fact, that any man who don't divide his property to suit his heirs is insane.

We noticed a solitary sleigh on the street last Tuesday, but neither the horses nor their driver seemed to be having any more solid enjoyment than they could comfortably dispose of. It was to this—the snow was.

The Republican Congressional Conference for the Thirteenth District met at the Valley Hotel, in Wilkes-Barre, on Thursday last week, and nominated Dr. Strawbridge, Congressman elect, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Meier.

Is the COLUMBIAN of Dec. 9th published an editorial under the caption of "Missing." We are persuaded that it must be a pretty good one, as we notice that several of our exchanges have republished it, but have omitted to state that it belonged to us. They didn't even say "Exchange," which is the next thing to stealing an article.

GEORGE H. BROWN began the filling of his ice house on Monday. The ice is of good quality from three to four inches thick. There need be no scarcity of ice next summer if people will take advantage of the present cold weather and fill their ice houses instead of waiting until late in the season to hope for a better quality.

MR. H. L. DIFFENBACH, in a card published in the Standard, announces his withdrawal from the management of that paper and states that J. W. Farey of the Delaware Waterman will be the leading member of the firm which will hereafter control the Standard. Mr. Farey is a capital writer and an experienced editor, and under his management the paper will, it is believed, meet with success.

As will be seen in the report of the proceedings of the Congressional Conference, the action of the Congress was unanimous and seemed to evidence perfect confidence on their part of success for their nominee. The election takes place on Tuesday next, December 24th.

SAM KNORR.—We are informed that Knorr has been dismissed as a member of this district. The fact is no never was it for it; and very naturally, a member in the Civil Service, flags him out.—Northumb. Democrat.

Not quite Dr. Z.'s "reformer" movement has not reached this place yet, and the Assessor still holds his post. Perhaps Dr. Strawbridge may give things a lift after the fourth of March next.

Mrs. L. H. MILTON gave a lecture at Cadman's Hall on Monday night last on "The Joys of Spirituality." The night was splendid, the hall none too warm, and the audience a small one. There were no spirits present either in the audience or assisting the lecturer, who gave as a reason the coolness of the room. If this is a true reason it speaks well for the abiding place of the spirits with whom the lecturer has intercourse, as there is a place here this earth from which we should fancy they would be glad to return and revisit us if only to get a chill.

The dwelling house of Daniel Force, Jr., in Fishing Creek township, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 14th inst., during the temporary absence of the family. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss is about \$1200, on which there is no insurance. The destruction of his property is a severe blow to Mr. Force as he is in poor circumstances and has a large family. It is hoped that his neighbors may extend the aid to him which his misfortune demands.

NEXT Wednesday is the Holiday more generally observed throughout Christendom than any other. It is a day of mirth and jolliness, of family gatherings, of presents made and received, of friendly, hearty good will. To the children it is the day of all the year, whose approach is hailed with the most lively anticipations. To them as well as to our dear friends we tender our best wishes and wish them one and all a very "Merry Christmas."

The usual Christmas Celebration of the children of St. Paul's Church Sunday School will be held in the Church on the evening of Thursday the 26th. The complete success of the last celebration awake an interest which is now manifesting itself in all the members of the School. The silver fork which each child received last year will be mated this Christmas with a silver knife. The decorations of the Church, with the Christmas tree as the prominent feature will be well worth seeing.

If the Towanda people are as tough as the poultry the Bradford county market man brought to this town on Wednesday last, they need have no fear of the rock and the mountain, should they fall upon them in the day of judgment. That market man is marked for a sacrifice, if he ever comes to town again with poultry with the mark of Noah upon them. Respect for age is one of the virtues of Pitston society, and the man who sells chickens older than his grandfather will be attended to.—Pitston Council.

THE M. E. Sunday School of Millville purpose giving an entertainment in their church on Christmas evening. In addition to the usual Christmas treat, there will be singing and declamations, by the children, also a humorous lecture on "Habit" by Rev. M. C. Brittain late Chaplain U. S. Navy.

The ladies of St. Paul's Church are busily engaged in preparing the evergreen to be used in decorating the Church for the feast. When tastefully decorated it is really surprising how greatly the green wreaths and devices add to the beauty of the Church. We trust the efforts of the ladies may meet with perfect success and that the sacred building may look more lovely than ever before.

The clergy of Sunbury have determined to hold Union temperance meetings on the first Sunday of each month. The first meeting was held in the Lutheran Church last Sunday evening, and was addressed by Revs. Wheat, Penny-packer and Milikon. The object is to inspire the people to vote next spring against the granting of liquor licenses.—Northumb. Democrat.

We have received from Philip Appleman of Bohrsburg, an orange grown by himself, which is the last of about two dozen produced by a single tree during this year. This is certainly a doing very well. We did not think Fishing Creek could bring forth Southern fruits although some people would have us believe they hold Southern ideas.

We notice in an exchange a well-timed piece of advice concerning the ventilation of school houses. It is a subject which too little attention is paid and yet is one demanding the most serious consideration. An unwholesome atmosphere is a terrible injury to both teacher and scholar, more so, perhaps, to the latter than the former, as the constitutions of children are more susceptible to the effects of noxious air than those of adults. It is a matter eminently deserving of attention, and we shall allude to it hereafter at greater length.

There seems to be a prospect for plenty of sleighing this winter, and, in view of the probability, we would advise our lady readers to take advantage of the opportunity. A fine exercise is a healthy and invigorating one, and ordinary carelessness is excused, devoid of danger. The profits which exist against it in some minds is uncalculated for, if the most palpable carelessness is avoided. If, well, but not too warmly, clothed and if sitting on the ice when heated is not indulged in, the sport is truly a beneficial one which can hardly fail to bring the roses on cheeks however pale.

The Pitston Gazette devotes a column of its space last week to unparalled abuse of the Comet of that town, including it in a pleasant way as a public enemy. As far as we can make it out the Gazette's indignation seems to arise from the fact that the Comet is the authorized paper for the printing of the town accounts. The plans are taken in which we do not propose to interfere but we do not believe the Gazette will get the town Council's advertising nor that its own subscription lists will be materially increased by its fulminations against its contemporary. The Comet however, is more than able to take care of itself.

A NEW RIVER CRAFT.—Several gentlemen of this place are engaged in constructing an iron boat. The plans are taken from one of the celebrated fast sailers in use on the Hudson river, where they are said to attain a speed of even a mile in a minute, easily displacing the fastest express train and the railroad alongside. The Saguayanna at this point offers a fine field for this sport, as it is "navigable" at least as far as Danville in the North Branch, and Lewisburg in the West, and the best frequently in the finest possible condition. The appearance of this new craft will doubtless create quite a sensation among the natives.—Northumb. Democrat.

RESIGNED.—Hon. Harvey Siskler, for three years past one of the Associate Justices of this county, resigned that office a few days since—there being two years of the term for which he was commissioned yet unexpired. We understand that he proposes to "swing his shingle," and again resume the practice of the law. With his intimate acquaintance in the county, and his familiarity with legal matters, we speak for him a fair share of practice in our Courts.—Hunting Democrat.

The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Associate Judge Siskler, has been supplied by the appointment, by Gov. Geary, of C. D. Garhart, Esq.

The mode of filling the jury wheel and drawing the jurors is known to very few individuals. The court of common pleas preceding the time for the filling of the wheel announces the number of names to be selected for the year, according to the number of voters in the county. When the occasion arises for the selection of names the law judge and two commissioners each nominate from lists previously made out for each township one person whom he deems qualified to serve as a juror and writes his name on a slip of paper. After the allotted number has thus been secured the slips are folded according to an act of assembly and placed separately in the jury wheel, whence they are drawn.

It is supposed by some persons that it is necessary for farmers and others to advertise that gunning and hunting is forbidden on their lands. This is a mistake. The act of April 9, 1790 provides that if any person shall presume to hunt or carry a gun on any enclosed or improved lands of any inhabitant of this State, without permission of the owner, or shall fire a gun in or near any public highway, and shall therefore be convicted, before any justice of the peace, he shall for every such offense, forfeit the sum of forty shillings. This act the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the case of Com. vs. Basson, decided May 11th, 1859, to be still in force; and that offenders may be summarily convicted, upon information laid before any justice of the peace. Farmers are not obliged to advertise, but it is well to do so, as it saves the annoyance of resorting to legal proceedings in many cases, because gunners will know that hunting will not be permitted on their properties, and will therefore give their premises a wide berth.

Longenberger vs. McReynolds. This case for several reasons has become somewhat celebrated on so far as Columbia county is concerned. It is an ejectment for 964 acres of land lying in what is now Beaver township. The action was originally brought August 1-1863. It was arbitrated and an award filed Feb. 13-1865. It was tried before a Court and Jury at May term 1869, and a writ of error taken on the 31st of the same month. The case was argued before the Supreme Court and on the 19th March 1868 Mr. Chief Justice Thompson delivered the opinion of the Court, and ordered the case to be sent back to Columbia county for a new trial. The case came on to be tried a second time, Dec. 11, 1872, and the jury delivered their verdict Dec. 17, 1872. Exceptions have been filed to the charge of the Court in the trial just, and the case will go back to the Supreme Court.

But it was more for the purpose of calling attention to the somewhat unusual fatality attending the persons who have been engaged in the case, that we have called attention to it. The precept was signed by Mr. Hurley who was also a witness in the case and who is since dead.

It was addressed to Jacob Eyerly, then prothonotary, who is since dead. It was instituted by George Longenberger, who was since dead, against Joshua Robinson and others, nominal defendants, of whom Joshua Robinson is since dead.

At the commencement of the suit Stephen Baldy and John McKeenolds were the Associate Judges, of whom Judge Baldy is since dead.

Among the witnesses who were then examined, George A. Prier, William G. Hurley and Jacob Hoffman, all three lawyers, are dead.

The case was tried by among other gentlemen Messrs. Hakesand, Nicholson, both of whom we regret to learn are in such health as to make it probable their professional life is ended.

P. O. STAMPS.—To convey some idea of the immense number of postage stamps used in the space of a few months, the National Bank Note Company made over 143,000,000 of all denominations, valued at over \$3,000,000. During the present year 229,000,000 have been completed, those made in January number 29,000,000. Thirty-eight and a half millions have been completed in a week, and 13,000,000 in a single day. Three times as many three-cent stamps are used as of all other denominations combined; after that comes the one-cent, then the two and six-cent. The last weekly issue of the company showed a manufacture of over \$14,000,000 finished stamps.

A very common mistake most persons make is in writing the capital I and J. They will write the two letters just exactly alike, and the consequence is that many errors are made in print. This mostly occurs in the initials of proper names. To avoid all such mistakes persons should insist themselves to always write the capital I above the line and the capital J below the line. It is done just as easily, and there can be no mistake about them. But if innumerable weakness hampers you to write both letters alike by putting a dot over the I the distinction will be sufficiently clear to prevent mistake. Minor things like this may just as well be properly understood and correctly done at once. It is occasionally very important to be correct in this apparently trifling matter.

COL. SHELLEY, editor of the Jersey Shore Herald, in the last issue of that paper, is very severe upon Hon. Thomas Chaffant whom he accuses of reflecting upon his country. He also asks some remarkable questions of Mr. Chaffant and desires to know "how much money it took to nominate him (Chaffant) at the State Convention and where the money came from?" And also "who paid the bill at the Herd's House?" The Col. prefixes one of his articles by the following caustic lines:

"Upon the finest caustic point, Ten thousand beings greater than his own, could live and prosper in his country, Foster than minks or rabbits, and not look room for contentment."

Now in view of the fact that Mr. Chaffant represents this Senatorial District, we take a lively interest in such requests of him, and we hope he will take an early opportunity of replying in such a manner as will amply satisfy his constituents of his honor and pay bill; and forever silence the too inquisitive and accusing Shelley. An ordinarily mean or dishonest man to represent this intelligent community at Harrisburg would be bad enough, but it is absolutely nothing to being represented by one who refuses to pay his printer.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.—During the war, when money was plentiful, though prices were exorbitantly high, the cash system prevailed generally, and it was not less surprising that gratifying to most persons to find how much easier it was to "pay as you go," than to purchase the old credit system of "pay when you can." The credit system is bad for everybody. It is especially an onerous tax upon honest men, for they are virtually compelled to pay the debts of the dishonest. Merchants who lose large sums by defaulting customers, are compelled to retrieve their losses by adding large profits to their goods sold to those who pay promptly. This does not at first glance appear to be the fact, but taking business in all its ramifications, it will be found as stated. Pay as you go, as you did during the war. If you are a merchant, pay as you go, and if unable to do this, ask yourself whether prudence does not dictate the wisdom of curtailing operations. If you are a man of moderate means, pay as you go, and you will never know the torture of indebtedness.—Mouch Chunk Democrat.

Court Proceedings. Petition for a road in Brinerock township, Isaiah Bowen, Hudson Owen and Charles B. Jackson appointed viewers.

Petition for the division of Locust township, William H. Abbott, Samuel B. Deimer and Joseph B. Knittle appointed Commissioners.

In the estate of Christian Lutz deceased, petition for sale of realty for payment of debts, sale ordered.

In the estate of Isaac Grover deceased, petition for sale for payment of debts, sale ordered.

Report of viewers of a private road in Locust township confirmed as is.

Report of viewers of a road in Catawissa township in Zarr's addition confirmed as is.

Report of viewers assessing damages and contributions in the opening of Second Street in the town of Bloomsburg, confirmed as is.

Report of viewers assessing damages and contribution in the opening of Market Street in the town of Bloomsburg confirmed as is.

In the estate of Henry Eyerly deceased, specific performance of contract decreed.

In the estate of Rebecca Vanderlees Supplemental auditor's report confirmed as is.

In the case of Atchabachagand Radolph Herb, C. W. Miller continued auditor.

The case of George Longenberger's executors against Hugh W. McKeenolds and others consumed nearly all the time of the second week of December and continued until the 15th inst., when the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs. Woodward, Ricketts, Hoyt, Jackson and Stewart for plaintiffs; Linn, Buchanan, Freese and Barkley for defendants.

An adjourned court will be held on Dec. 30th, 1872.

HOW TO MAKE YOURSELVES UNHAPPY.—An exchange gives the following receipt for making oneself unhappy:—And if those who do not believe it should give it a fair trial, we believe it will be found to answer the purpose admirably.

In the first place, if you want to make yourself miserable, be selfish. Think all the time of yourself and your things. Don't care about anything else. Have no feelings for any one but yourself. Never think of enjoying the satisfaction of seeing others happy, but rather if you see a smiling face be jealous lest another should enjoy what you have not. Envy every one who is better off in any respect than yourself; think unkindly toward them, and speak lightly of them. Be constantly afraid lest some one should encroach upon your rights; be watchful against it; and if any one comes near your things snap at him like a mad dog.

Be very sensitive, and take everything that is said to you in playthings in the most serious manner. Be jealous of your friends, lest they should neglect you; and if at any time they should neglect you upon their conduct you can.

Address. To the people of the XIII Congressional District: GENTLEMEN.—We have put in nomination, by acclamation that staunch, fearless and able representative of the laboring classes, Col. V. E. Piolet of Bradford county.

We ask you to lay aside your party animosity, and confer this noblest honor upon the man who has done more for the rights and interests of the productive masses. You have but seven days between this and the day of your decision, in which to consult your inclinations; but you have the advantage of a full knowledge of the man, and his ability to efficiently represent you upon all questions likely to arise in congressional legislation; with the further assurance that in any measure tending to a retrenchment of the public money, or the mode of collecting the public revenue, he is committed to the most economical system of revenue reform, commensurate with the dignity and character of a great and growing people.

As no measures of great party tendency are likely to take their rise during the short session, it becomes the more important to have a representative whose vigilance and quickness of apprehension will detect any effort at special legislation so commonly introduced upon the eve of an outgoing Congress.

For such duty our candidate is peculiarly fitted. A ready debater, with a wide range of acquaintances among public men, and a comprehensive idea of the wants of the country, his election would confer credit upon the discriminating judgment of his constituents, and a fitting tribute to a man who has done so much for the public and private capacity toward developing the resources of his district, opening out the avenues of trade, and in adding impressively to the dignity of toil, by demonstrating the necessity of intelligence and system to a successful prosecution of farming.

James Deegan, Edward Bergen, W. W. Kingsbury, S. W. Buck, John V. Smith, Peter Ent, David Lowenberg, E. J. Mowry, John W. Miles.

STAMPS ACCEPTED DRAFTS.—The Journal of Commerce gives the following information of local interest. It says: "A commission merchant in this city writes us that some of the city banks insist that where a sight draft is made upon him, and he accepts it making it payable at a bank, a two-cent stamp is required to cover the latter corporation, as they think such an acceptance converts the draft into a bank check. He wishes to know if in any method to satisfy these banks that such a stamp is not needed. We answer that we have already published Bentwell's own official decision on this point, made many years ago, when he was Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It is on page 317 of his official acts. He there decides that it is promised to make payable at a bank, and a check is given for it, that check must be stamped; but if the paper thus payable at a bank is simply paid and charged to the payer's account, without a check being used, "then a stamp is not required." "There can be no higher authority than this."

The Democratic Caucus of the Thirteenth District composed of the Committees of Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan, met at the Wyoming Valley Hotel Wilkes-Barre on Monday Dec. 16th 1872.

Candidates represented as follows: Bradford; W. W. Kingsbury, S. W. Buck. Columbia; Hon. Peter Ent, David Lowenberg.

Montour; Represented by John W. Miles by letter. Wyoming; Dr. J. V. Smith, E. J. Mowry. Sullivan; Hon. James Deegan, Edward Bergen.

Conference organized by electing Hon. James Deegan of Sullivan county, Chairman and S. W. Buck of Bradford, Secretary.

On motion of Dr. J. V. Smith of Wyoming, seconded by Hon. Peter Ent of Columbia, the following resolution of Bradford County was unanimously adopted as the candidate for Congress, from the 13th District to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Meier.

On motion it was resolved that these proceedings be published in the several Democratic papers in the District. On motion adjourned.

JAMES DEEGAN, President. S. W. BUCK, Secretary.

We learn that some naughty boys, desirous of a little holiday change have been "sailing" our friend Brown of Bloomsburg by imposing upon his generosity and credulity, and have secured several pairs of domestic pigeons three times in succession. It seems the birds would gain their freedom soon after being released from their cages, and would naturally take to their old quarters, thus giving the boys a chance for speculation. George should have had their "tails" short cut, and they would not have been so easily taken; but that he might have known the trait birds at the second offering.—Berwick Independent.

Those pigeons are carriers. We intended our worthy landlord as to the truth of the story and he strenuously denies it. Some designing person has "stuffed" the Berwick editor. Mr. Brown states that he does not pay pigeons any other birds, more than once for the same lot. Can it be that some Berwick person, with an unlawful greed of gain has attempted to sell the same article two or three times, and having failed in his endeavors, rushes into print to revenge himself on the unfortunate editor. The people of that village, who are so fond of a pretty large thing occasionally and it may be that this is one of them.

POWER AND DUTIES OF CONSTABLES.—Judge Ross, of Montgomery county recently defined the powers and duties of constables. As the law in relation to these is the same throughout the State, its publication may be of general interest.

The office of a constable is one possessing of common law large powers, and vested with the performance of duties which are gravely important to good order and good morals, the peace and decorum of the community.

It has the further power to arrest, without warrant, for a breach of the peace, 1 Chitty's C. L. 2 to 25, 1 Blac. Com. 359.

If there is a reasonable ground for suspicion he may arrest without warrant; and hold the offender for examination; but his action in this regard is at his own peril—for he may not make an arrest unless the facts and circumstances would justify a prudent man in assuming that the grounds of suspicion were reasonable—that is, exhibited probable cause to believe that a felony had been committed. 3 W. & S., 309.

It has the further power to arrest, without warrant, for a breach of the peace committed in his presence; after he has made such an arrest he may conduct the person to jail, and he is authorized to detain him to be detained in custody until an examination may be had before the magistrate—but that examination must be had without unnecessary delay. S. S. & R., 57.

His most responsible, and too often his most neglected duty, is to return to the Court at each and every session all offenses, as to which the Court has power to inquire, try or punish. This function makes him the inspector of his bailiffs—the informant of the Court, and the means of representing the people. This last duty is to be performed under the sanction of an oath—and may be made the basis of a bench warrant and arrest.

If it be performed with fidelity an examination of the constable's returns would at once inform the court of the moral condition of the county, and few offenses would go unpunished.

These are common law powers and duties which are attached to the office, and a failure to perform them or any of them is a misdemeanor in office, which could and would be punished by the court upon conviction had.

But the Legislature has enlarged and particularly specified some of these official powers and duties.

One of the early statutes required that constables should search those public houses and places suspected of entertaining tipplers on Sunday, and compel them to disperse quietly. By various laws enacted at various times, a constable is required to make a return under oath as to whether offenses against the game or fishing laws have been committed in his bailiwick; whether any bastard children have been born therein, together with their sex, and the names of their mothers; whether there are any tipplings—that is, unlicensed houses for the illegal sale of liquors—or licensed houses that violate the conditions of their licenses—and whether there are any common, unlicensed, disorderly houses of prostitution or gambling houses. The constable must further return, whether the index bonds are paid and maintained at the junction roads—whether there were any breaches of the peace at the election, and the names of the offenders—whether within his bailiwick there was any warring upon the election, and the names of the better, and whether there were frauds upon the election.

All these returns must be made under oath, and if such offenses exist and be not returned, the constable knowing of their existence, is guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

MARKET REPORTS. Bloomsburg Market. Wheat per bushel, \$1.50. Corn per bushel, 75c. Potatoes per bushel, 50c. Apples per bushel, 75c. Butter per lb., 25c. Eggs per doz., 25c. Lard per lb., 25c. Pork per lb., 25c. Sugar per lb., 15c. Coffee per lb., 15c. Tea per lb., 15c. Rice per lb., 15c. Beans per lb., 15c. Peas per lb., 15c. Oats per bushel, 75c. Hay per ton, 15.00. Straw per ton, 10.00.

MARRIAGES. WEAVER—PRESTON.—On the 19th inst., by Rev. William P. Kiser, Mr. Fayer Weaver to Miss Preston, both of Catawissa, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES. THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL. Hosted by United States Almanac for 1873 for distribution throughout the United States, and all civilized countries, in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and all other languages, and all who wish to understand the true meaning of the Bible, and to possess the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to the usual Almanac, it contains a complete, accurate and reliable directory of the names, residences and occupations of all the prominent men and women of the United States, and is a most valuable and comprehensive work. The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary qualities of the medicinal waters of the Hot Springs of Saratoga, and of the medicinal waters of the Hot Springs of Virginia, and of the medicinal waters of the Hot Springs of New York, and of the medicinal waters of the Hot Springs of Pennsylvania, and of the medicinal waters of the Hot Springs of Maryland, and of the medicinal waters of the Hot Springs of Delaware, and of the medicinal waters of the Hot Springs of New Jersey, and of the medicinal waters of the Hot Springs of New Hampshire, and of the medicinal waters of the Hot Springs of Vermont, and of the medicinal waters of the Hot Springs of New York, and of the medicinal waters of the Hot Springs of Pennsylvania, and of the medicinal waters of the Hot Springs of Maryland, and of the medicinal waters of the Hot Springs of Delaware, and of the medicinal waters of the Hot Springs of New Jersey, and of the medicinal waters of the Hot Springs of New Hampshire, and of the medicinal waters 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