

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA. Friday, March. 8, 1878

REPUBLICAN CROOKEDNESS.

One of the most demoralizing features of current political history is the steadfastness with which the Republican leaders endorse the conduct of the carpet-baggers who for years dominated over the South and attempt to shield criminals of the worst class from ust punishment, Wells, Anderson & Co., by fraud and forgery actually placed Hayes in the Presidential chair. Their guilt has been duly established, and yet pitiful whines go up from the Republican press, at what they call "persecution," as if laws were only made to restrain petty criminals. Wells and Anderson at present are enjoying the two best Federal offices in Louisiana, although the latter is now in the peniten-

quities are daily coming to light, not only by publican party,, united to continue and person's works, by Washington). petuate the rule of notorious scoundrels. As an illustration we call attention to the case ders, before the U.S. court at the January John Wright, a colored carpet-bagger from Wroming county, we believe, who became who was 'in the "Ring," given before the

"In the spring of 1873, during the May Term of the Supreme Court, which was composed of my ather as Chief Justice Willlard and Wright (the latter a co'ored man,) a case came up on appeal from the Charleston Circuit for adjudication by the Supreme Court. I was Governor at the time, and was known to possess great personal influence over Judge Wright, from long personal and official association, and also from the fact that I was the only prominent white man in the Republican party whe favored a colored man for the Supreme Court. The case I speak of was one which had attracted a good deal of public attention, both on account of the large amount of money involved and also because of the novel points of law it presented for settlement. Of the exact details of the case as they came up in proof before the Court I am not certain that I can speak with absolute knowledge, but the general features of it I know and can swear to, as also of the practices to which resort was had to obtain a decision from the Su-

preme Court, "Mr. Wm. Whaley is a prominent lawyer of Charleston City, and he brought a suit against several of the banks there under the following state of facts, as nearly as I understood them : Mr. Whaley's father, who was a very wealthy man, had died just at the be-ginning of the war and had left on deposit in the banks referred to a very large amount of money, perhaps \$60,000 or \$70,000, and may be even more. He had left his son, Wm. Whaley, as his executor. Soon after his father's death Mr. Wm. Whaley called on the banks for the money, and they tenate currency, which he refused to accept Several times he made the same demand and on each occasion he received the same tender, which he invariably refused. After the war, and somewhere about 1870 or 1871 perhaps, he brought a suit against the banks for the whole amount involved, and the case was tried before the Circuit Court, in Charleston, by Judge Robert F. Graham and a jury. The verdict of the jury was in favor of the plaintiff, Mr. Whaley, and from that verdict the banks appealed and asked that the Supreme Court grant them a new trial. In the trial of the case before the Circuit Court Mr. Whaley's leading lawyer was James B. Campbell, of Charleston. But when the appeal before the Supreme Court Mr. Whaley employed Mr Daniel H. Chamberlain as associate counsel. Mr. Chamberlain had been Attorney-General under Scott partner of S. W. Melton, then Attorney-General. The argument took place before a full bench in the Supreme Court, and Campbell and Chamberlain made the argument in favor of Whaley, while the banks were represented by General James Conner now Attorney General under the Hampton adadministration. Some time after the argument had taken place I heard from various sources that the Supreme Court was divided in its opinion, my father, the Chief Justice, being in favor of sustaining Whaley's claim and Justice Willard contra, thus leaving it to Judge Wright, the colored Justice, to give the deciding voice. In a few days Mr Chamberlain called on me at my office in the State-House and asked me to see Judge Wright and ascertain how much money it would be necessary to pay him for a decision in Whaley's favor. I myself desired to have Whaley succeed in his suit, as he had been a life long friend of my father's and was personally friendly in his feelings towards me. In accordance with Mr. Chamberlain's request, I called on Judge Wright and found that it would require \$2,500 to get him to decide in Whaleys favor, and that the money must be secured to him beforehand. I so reported to Chamberlain, and thereupon he (Chamberlain) drew up in his own handwriting and signed himself in my office two notes promising to pay Wright in one note, thirty days after, date, \$1,000; and in the other, sixty days after date, \$1,500. These

due on the notes by Mr. Chamberlain." Soldiers of 1812.

Congress has just passed an act to pension all soldiers of 1812 who served 14 days in the war of 1812; and to the surving widow of such soldiers. All such will please to report immediately to John G. Freeze or Brockway

The Democratic State Committee will meet at Harrisburg on Tuesday March 19th to fix upon a time and place for holding the next State Convention.

Articles of Peace have been signed by Russia and Turkey and the cruel war is over.

Jack Kehoe and Dennis Donnelly hanged at Pottsville on the 18th.

(FOR THE COLUMNAN.)
BY WM. BRINDLE. LEGAL TENDER MONEY CANNOT BE

parties have wisely resolved, that a contractd or fettered system of Bank currency shall the National Banks; as up to February, 1863 be dispensed with and that Banks of issue only 25 millions of dollars of greenbacks or shall be abolished, and prohibited, and that other Treasury notes had been bonded, for the the business of this extensive country shall be carried on with full legal tender or par ing medium. Of the 500 millions of dollars money; the volume of which shall be ade- of bonds, authorized by the act of Feb. 25. quate to the wants of business or trade, et- 1862, only \$25,000,000 of bonds had been taenable commodities to be sold and bought for cash, instead of doing business with time other bankers at great expense to show the notes, to the advantage of Bankers and Billnotes, to the advantage of Bankers and Bill-brokers or note-shavers, and to the loss and bearing interest, and greenbucks without in-

which is costly, useless and dangerous to the and municipal taxation, and 90 per cent of wealth-producing and business interests of the face value of the bond, in national bank the country. The one is an inflated currency currency to speculate with, before the nabased on specie for redemption and the other | tional banks could be put into operation. is the inflated or forced credit system of buunited to overthrow the most rotten adminry into practical operation the demand of to depend for its value on the prompt peristration that ever cursed a people. Its iniJefferson on September 11, 1813. Jefferson formance of that promise. The Nationa in a letter to Col. Eppes said : Bank paper direct proof, but by the confessions of the must be suppressed, and the circulating methieres. And yet the whole power of the dium, must be restored to the nation to whom National Government, and, the entire Re- it belongs." (See vol. 6, page 199 of Jeffer-

Webster in the case of Ogden and Saun-Term 1827 said: "One of the first honors given to Congress, therefore, is that of coining money, and fixing and regulating the Carolina. The testimony of Ex-Gov. Moses value thereof and of foreign coins, and one of the first restraints imposed on the States, is Legislative Investigating Committee is as the total prohibition to coin money. These two provisions are industriously followed up. and completed, by denying to the States all powers to enact "Bills of credit,' or to make anything but gold and silver a tender in the payment of debts. The whole control, therefore, over the standard [unit] of value and (See works of n the General Government," Edition 1851.) The value of money can ony be regulated by making all dollars equal

legal tenders; which makes them par with Jefferson in 1812 had advised the issue legal tender U.S. Treasury notes, which was done in 1812 and he ardently desired their substition for bank currency, and that banks be prohibited from issuing a currency, and that they should be compelled to discount notes only for coin or Treasury notes now popularly called Greenbacks, and not with Bills of Credit" or currency, promising payment in lawful money on demand. At the May Term of the U.S. Court 1819, it decided that legal tender U. S. Treasury Notes are constitutional money. The opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Story, (See 2 Mason

In 1840 the Democratic party in Congress passed the Independent Treasury System, which Act was approved on July 4, 1850. It made gold, silver and U. S. treasury notes equal legal tenders for public dues : it prohibited bank currency from being received for public dues and also prohibited the funds of the Federal Government from being de posited in any bank, The Independent Treasury System, since 1862 has been suspended so far, by law, as to make the National Bank currency receivable for certain public dues the U. S. Treasury, and to permit the Gov ernment funds to be deposited in Bonks, by which means, bankers have been enabled to exercise an undue influence, and exert an unjust power over the business interests of the country, and by which several notorious bankers have been saved from failure, under the contraction system, which they induced Congress to adopt, on April 12, 1866, and but for which, the business of the country would have remained in the prosperous condition in which it was in 1865, with over two thousand millions of dollars of circulating medium which was confined to the people of the adbering States: making the volume of money. currency and circulating medium in those

States, about \$70 per capita. In order to favor the National banks, the state bank currency was taxed out of existence by Congress; this leaves nothing to be got rid of but the national bank currency,rendering the darling scheme of Jefferson, easy to carry into operation, not only without diminishing the volume of circulating medium, but on the contrary it will increase it; and thus aid to revive the industries of the country.

Jefferson in a letter to John Taylor, May 28, 1816 said: "The system of banking [banks of issue] we have both equally ever reprobated * and I sincerely believe with you, that banking establishments are more dangerous than standing armies"-(See volume 6 page 675 of Jefferson's works by Washington). The Democratic party has uniformly opposed banks of issue as uscless, costly and dangerous institutions, suited only to an aristocracy or a monarchy, and no man can be a reliable Democrat or a genuine Republican who advocates their continuance. As the time for action has come, and to fully indoctrinate the young Democracy of old Columbia in the ancient principles of the Democratic party and as the influence of the Co-LUMBIAN may extend in 'other counties, my purpose is to demonstrate the propriety and advantage of using legal tender money composed of gold, silver and U, S. Treasury notes; known as greenbacks-made equal legal ter ders, in opposition to bank currency or "Bills

of Credit," in any form.

Money is what the law declares to be a le gal tender for public and private dues and demands. The law creates and gives it value A dollar is the unit of Federal money, adoptnotes were turned over to Wright, and he filed ed in 1785 on the report of Jefferson in the his opinion in favor of Whaley's claim, and the Chief Justice agreeing with him, Whaley Congress of the Confederation in opposition gained his suit. Afterwards Wright had the to the system of pounds, shillings and pence notes discounted before they were due, one The term dollar does not convey any idea of quantity. To calculate or ascertain its value of them by Mr. C. C. Puffer, who was at the the law establishes a unit of value, which is time receiver of the State, and the other by composed of a certain number of grains of silver or of gold. In 1792 Congress made the Mr. J. S. Fillebrown, who was chief Clerk in the office of the Comptroller-General. These gentlemen were both paid the money silver dollar to contain 3711 grains of unalloyed silver, and also made it the unit of value by which to calculate the value of bond, metal and paper dollars; and made the gold dollar to consist of 241 grains of unalloyed gold

and 22 carats fine. A "Bill of Credit" referred to in the Fed eral Constitution, is a promissory note, such as the Continental mone and bank currency, specially authorized by law to pass as circula ting medium, promising payment in coin

The States prohibited each other from issuin "a Bill of Credit," by State authority; and cents is levied on every glass of liquor sold over by an almost unanimous vote, refused to a counter, and one-half cent a glass on ale and grant to the Federal Government the power mait liquors. It is made the duty of the seller to issue "a Bill of Credit." The Treasury notes issued by Congress from 1812 to 1861 were not "Bills of Credit" or promises to pay on demand in coin, as were the Continental bills. Nor are the "greenbacks" promis

to pay on demand in other money; and are therefore not "Bills of Credit." They were originally made payable in 5-20 bonds at the pleasure of the holder, which contract was repudiated by Congress in 1863, to compel the people to bond them before July 1, 1863, in order to get enough bonds issued to start ablished on a cash basis. That is to say to ken up to February 1863. The Federal Govinjury of wealth producers.

There are two kinds of inflation, either of coin, (at a pemium) exemption from State terest they would get six per cent. interest in

Full legal tenders are both money and curincess. The first compels business men to rency, whereas the promissory note of a bank, sell on time, paper; and he who sells on time specially authorized by law to pass as a cirmust buy on time or go out of business. It culating medium redeemable on demand it is a contracted and constantly contracting and lawful money is merely currency. It is an evinflated system of bank currency which forces idence of debt due by the maker of it to the the inflated eredit system of business on the public, on which the bank draws interest, and country, and periodically ruins business men; not being a legal-tender for private debts, to and is costly, as well as dangerous and use- give it credit and currency, it is made payable less; and therefore the time has come to car- in legal tender money, on demand, and is made Bank Act, allows four dollars of paper cur rency to be issued on every dollar of specie deposited for redemption purposes, and as a currency is inflated when its volume exceeds its basis, the promissory notes of the national banks constitute an inflated currency, and as commerce is constantly demanding the coin basis, periodically that currency is fleti-

tions as well as inflated. Legal tender coin and greenbacks redeem themselves every time they perform any one of the functions of money and therefore do not need redemption in other money, or require to be converted into bonds to give them credit and currency, and do not need any basis of redemption, and as the Federal Government has thirty thousand million of dollars of public and private property within its jurisdiction, and as about \$75 per capito medium [Legal Tender] of payments, is vested | will be adequate to the wants of business es tablished on a cash basis, and as no money Webster, vol. 6, page 34 -Little and Brown's can be paid out of the Federal Treasury, except in pursuance of law, to pay lawful de mands on the Treasury, the volume of full legal tender money, never can equal, much less exceed, the value of the property within the Federal jurisdiction; therefore legal tender money is not and cannot become an inflated

money or currency.

In the next article it will be shown how bank currency inflates business, and produces money panies and commercial crashes, and also the difference between a legal and a commercial dollar, and how money panies and crashes may be forever prevented.

February 26, 1878. MARRIAGE LICENSES.

A bill of considerable interest and great importance to those contemplating matrimony has sed first reading in the senate and is likely o attract general attention throughout the state It provides that "no person shall be joined in marriage until a license shall have been obtained for that purpose from the clerk of the orphans' court in the county where the woman shall reside, which said license shall be in form

"To any resident minister of the Gospel, jus tice of the peace, or other officers or persons authorized by law to solemnize marriages:

"You are authorized to join together in the holy state of matrimony according to the rites and ceremonies of your church, society or religious denomination, and the laws of the commonwealth of Penerylvania. A Bened C. D.

monwealth of Pensylvania, A. B. and C. D.

"Given under my hand and seal of the orphan's court of said county of —, at — this—day of —, &c.,

This license is accompanied by a return certificate to be signed by the party solemnizing the marriage and returned to the clerk of the orphans' court within sixty days of the date of the marriage. The cost of the certificate is fifty cents, and every minister, justice or other per ons performing the marriage ceremony, and neglecting to make the proper return thereof is liable to a fine of fifty dollars. Any person performing the marriage ceremony without the necessary certificate is liable to a fine not les than one nor more than five hundred dollars. The passage of such legislation as contem-

plated by the act is strongly recommended b the Methodist Protestant clergymen of Pittsburg and vicinity. Its aim will be in grea measure to relieve the clergy of responsibilities which the present system imposes. If the partes contemplating marriage happen to be under age they must obtain the consent of their parents or guardians before the clerk can issue the license. The law, if passed, is to take effect next July, and the host of bachelors who are hesitating, and who desire to escape its restric-tions would do well to make good use of the intervening time, or the legislature may pass a supplement compelling them to marry notes rolens. That would be a salutary measure.-

Gazette & Bulletin. We are heartily in favor of the passage of the Bill. There is too much looseness in this country about the solemnization of marriages. A little more formality would prevent many in considerate and improper marriages as well as make a record that frequently would be invaluable in settling estates, and determining conested rights. We believe that there should be kept at some office of record in each County a registry of births and deaths,

STATE FISH COMMISSIONERS .- The fish commissioners of this state have now 500,000 brook trout, 200,000 California salmon, 150,000 salnon-trout and land-locked salmon and Kennebec salmon, for distribution between this date and April 1. Persons desiring fish communicating with H. J. Reeder, Esq., at Easton, for the eastern part of the state; Joseph Duffy, at Norristown, for the middle and B. L. Hewittt, Esq.,, at Hollidaysburg, for the western district, will receive attention. The land-locked salmon are for lakes, the Kennebec and California salmon for water leading to the sea, and the salmon trout for deep cold streams. The nearest railroad station to the place of deposit, name of party to receive, and the kind of water must be particularly described in sending orders.

ing circulated in Bedford county, and is receiving numerous signers, which most respectfully prays the Legislature of this State to enact a aw prohibiting, under a heavy penalty, or fine, the gift or sale of tobacco, in any manner or shape, by any person or persons, to children or minors under the age of twenty-one years. We act if passed, will take in the whole State. The use of tobacco by children is a most pernicious one, and the trader who will sell it to minors for the purpose of a little gain should be sub-

THE MOFFETT BELL PURCH.-The Moffett register, which has been substituted in Virginia in place of the old liquor license system, pro duces annually a revenue of about \$800,000 to the state treasury. A tax of two-and-a-half under heavy penalties, to have every drink sold registered by means of the Moffett bell-punch According to this truthtelling register, the peo-ple of Richmond, from the middle of Septem-her to the first of February, took 784,686 also holic and 706,676 mait drinks.

Sensation at Sanbary.

prisoner escapes from the Ness Jail by Squeezing Himself through a Narrow Aper-ture—Another Attempts to Escape in the same manner, but sticks fast and is captured.

Considerable excitement prevailed at Sun oury on Thursday and Friday of last week n consequence of the discovery that a prisonr named Peter McMaguire had escaped from his cell and Rufus Dawess, another prisoner, had made an attempt to escape. The mer stripped themselves naked and soased their podies well, and then one forced himself through the narrow iron spaces used to admit light isto their apartment. The attempt was nade between 11 oclock on Wednesday night and I o'clock on Thursday morning. M'Guire being the larger man, sospe I his body thor oughly and made the attempt first, as they sopposed if the larg r man could get through the other, as a matter of course, would have no difficulty in following him. Pushing his body through the aperture, which is about 51 inches in width and eighteen inches in ngth, same as the iron easings of the skylights in the cells of the Dauphin county prison, he made the eff rt and got through, the jail yard by means of a blanket. Dawess larger hips did not get more than half through before he was completely jammed in, and could neither get backward nor forward. M' guire took the end of the blanket and gave two or three strong pulls, but this course are pears to have made the matter only worse wedging Dawess still firmer between the unyielding surface of the iron casing. In this terrible predicament Dawess remained for groans and 'acquainted Mr. John Peeler, the turnkey, of the fact. The latter immediately procured assistance, and after using plenty of soan, attempted to remove Dawess, first by filing off some of the surface of the flance of outer edge, but making no progress and fearing the man would die if not speedily relieved, he sent for a blacksmith. Dawess was reeased after having been in the window about hours, and his body was much swollen. Dawess after having been properly attended to, revived sufficiently to tell the following

Maguire waited outside of the cell, in the rison yard for two hours; tugged at the blanket hard several times, but finding i only tortured his comrade he desisted. H went into the engine house in quest of tools thinking he could in some way enlarge the aperture and release his companion, but failed to find anything to work with; that he hositated about going over the jail wall and leav ing his friend behind him in such a miserabl plight; but finally with the aid of a wash ine and a hook got on the top of the wall From this point he gained the outside of the wall, by means of the same rope and hook and made his escape before being discovered The escape of M'Guire was immediately tele graphed to different points, and yesterday Mr. Peeler received a telegram from this city that a man answering to the description of M'-Guire had been arrested here by a Harris burg detective. When Mr. P. arrived he discovered that it was not M Guire, and he left

Blackwood's Magazine for February is our n good season, from the press of the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., No. 41 Barclay street, N. Y.

for Sunbury again last evening.

The present number, like several precedin nes, is conspicuous for an unusual variety eadable magazine articles-reminding us of its early days, when it gained deserved celeb rity for short essays and tales, spirited de scriptions of life and incidents and manners of travel, and records of adventure.

The article "Ironclads and Torpedoes" conarchitect, and gives a short and clear account of the construction and armament of a wa

"A Visit to Sophia-Christmas 1877," gives a glimpse of things inside the Turkish

"A Ride for Life" is a well told parrative of the adventures of a reconnoitering party during an Indian mutiny. Other articles are "Mine is Thine. Part

VIII." "Above the Clouds, a Reverie on the Bel Alp." "The Life of the Prince Conort," and "The Storm in the East. No. IX." The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay street, N Y.) is as follows: The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster and British Quar terly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine Price \$4 a year for any one or only \$15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Pub-

Death of Ben. Wade.

CLEVELAND, O., March 4.-Ex-Senat Benjamin F. Wade died at his home in Jeferson, Ohio, last Saturday morning. Benjamin Franklin Wade was born

Springfield, Mass. October 27, 1800, and therefore at the time of his death was over seventy-seven years of age. He worked as a farmer or laborer in summer and school teacher in winter until 1826, when he studied law and was admitted to the bar of Asbtabula county, Ohio in 1828, and he has resided in the same county ever since. In 1835 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and in 1837 to the State Senate, in which he served three terms. In 1847 he was chosen President ed to the United States Senate, and re-elected in 1857 and 1863.

An Important Decision.

In the year 1864, the Oxford Coal Compa ny mined coal under the town of Hyde Park and in 1867 the surface settled and cracked the walls of the Welsh Calvanistic Methodist church. The repairs to the church cost \$4,087, the premises were otherwise injured. and the congregation were out of possession of the church edifice for a period of sixteen months. The property is permanently damaged, the walls being out of plumb. A sui at law arose out of this condition of affairs and after a trial of two days was concluded. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$8,740. Messrs. Hoyt and Palmer were counsel for plaintiff, and Messrs. Hand and McClintock for defendants. The case is important as determining the liability of coal operators for damage done to the surface, from want of insufficient support. In this case the owner of the land sold the surface, reserving the right to take out all the coal without entering upon or doing damages to the surface. The court held that it was the duty of the owner to leave sufficient supports for the surface, either of coal or some other proper material, and that he could not be allowed to so mine the coal as to destroy the estate in the surface which he had sold

A lunar protuberance some 40,000 miles long has been discovered by the astrono mers. It is supposed that the man in the

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1878. words: "The necessities of the frontier and and every time we attempt to withdraw troops from that quarter for use elsewhere disorders occur which compel us to send them back." The General probably makes the best statement that can be made of the necessity for troops. I reproduce his words merely to call attention to that portion retroubles could be ended in 24 hours if our Government would recognize the existing Government in Mexico. Other nations hesitate to recognize Diaz simply because we besitate. With the support that recognition by us and other commercial countries would etting himself down a distance of 12 feet into give him he would, his friends claim, be able to suppress at once any attempted raids next made the attempt, but proving to have from Mexico into the United States. Liberate those 5,000 soldiers said to be on the Mexican border, and send them or hold them in readiness to send into the Indian country, and the danger of an Indian war macy may be so bad that a large army may be necessary. It is time that the Senate and House Committees investigating Mexiseveral hours until another prisoner heard his can affairs should make a report, so that Mesers. Hayes and Evarts can have no further excuse for delay.

> closed yesterday, bas not been a failure in our foreign affairs only. While the Representatives of the people have remonetized silver against the wishes of Mr. Hayes, Mr. Hayes has succeeded thoroughly in "demonetizing" what he promised should be his peculiar care, civil service reform. The more in the year just closed than in any preceeding year. More personal friends of the head of the Government, more persons in whom the confidence of the people had never in any way been expressed, have been appointed to effice than ever before. Efficient officers have been removed right and left to make place for active politicians, without even the excuse that one party has when it makes changes for political reasons. We learn from the course of this Admin

istration that those who cry "Reform" most loudly cannot always by trusted as reform-

There is a great deal of surprise that Mr. Cox insisted upon the publication in the Record of the remark with which he greeted the veto message -that it was "a charge of fraud by a fraud" Whether Mr. Cox ought to have made the remark or not, he was right in insisting that baving made it, it should be printed as a part of the regular report. The Post this morning publishes the follow-

ing list of Senators who, it says, were not in toxicated during the all night session on the Burnside, of R. I.; Cameron of Penn's.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

change of its rules to prevent illegal voting upon bills by personation. A resolution re quiring members to rise at their seats and to remain standing as a requisite to allow their votes to be recorded, when any question is raised, was again defeated in the House or Friday. The change of the rule received a majority of all the votes cast, but not a twothirds vote which is necessary.

The all important event of the week is the jate developements in regard to alleged irregularities in the collection of State taxes due from the "Union Railroad and Transportation Company." The facts in connection with this case have been so thoroughly Judge of the Third Judicial District of the mixed up with newspaper and street gossip State of his adoption, and in 1851 was elect- that it is almost impossible at present writing to arrive at any correct statement of the affair It seems that in October last, at the time the above mentioned company went into liquidation it was discovered by Messrs. Olmstead and Simonton, the first ex-corporation clerk in the Auditor General's office, and a lawstudent, and the second a prominent attorney of the Harrisburg bar, discovered by sommeans that a large amount of tax aggregat ing some \$200,000 was under the law due from but unpaid by the corporation above mentioned. These gentlemen, "taking time by the fore lock" went to the officers of the accounting department and the Attorney General and proposed to collect this tax for a commission of ten per cent. An agreement to this effect was drawn up Messrs, Simonton and Olmstead and signed by the chief clerk of the Auditor

General's department, by the State Treasurer, and afterward by the Auditor-General in person. The tax to the amount above named, less an abstement of about \$18,000 was promptly paid over by the corporation without litigation to Simonton and Olmstead, who, upon the receipt of a warrant upon the State Treasurer, drawn by the Auditor-General for their commission of ten per cent., paid over to the Commonwealth the amount of taxes collected, viz \$191,000 upon which their commission was \$19,100. The large amount of the fee paid in this case, soon attracted attention and the matter soon began to be generally gossiped about on the "hill" and in the city. This gossip finally culminated in certain articles published in a daily paper in Lancaster, which were in the nature of an adverse and severe criticism of the transaction, and which

in the Auditor-Generals office. Mr. Wm.

cluded a long and careful argument for an lished in the Patriot any improper connec increase of the army, in the following tion with the matter. Now a legislative into guard our public property will require and a resolution appointing such a comfrom 25,000 to 30,000 men, for at this mo- mittee has passed the Senate, and Senator ment there is almost absolute certainty of a Clark, Gazzam, Davies, Herrand Peale have renewed war with the Sioux. The Utes of been appointed as the committee. Until this Western Colorado are also likely to give us committee has reported, your correspondent trouble, as are also the Bannocks in Idaho. deems it best to express no opinion on the The Mexican border calls for 5,000 men, subject. lating to the Mexican border troubles. Those | cough. would disappear at once. The argument of Mandrake Pilis to clear the system of the ac General Howard only shows that our diplo- inted mucus.

The administration's first year, which

lones, of Nev.; Booth of Cal.; Conover of

Fla.; Eaton of Conn.; Conkling, of N. Y.; Ingalls, of Ks : Paddock, of Neb .; Mitchell, of Oreg.; Oglesby, of Ill.; Howe, of Wis. Chaffee, of Cal.; Bruce, of Miss.

This is an ingeniously prepared jumble of Senators, some of whom it is generally supposed were entirely sober, some "half sober" and some incapable of coherent thought or unaided physical exertion.

Legislative Correspondence

HARRISBURG, March 5, 1878. In my last I spoke of the defeat of the Philadelphia "Recorders Bill" as being temporary. A marshalling of the forces on the night of defeat resulted in the reconsideration and final passage of the bill on the following Wednesday morning. In the Senate the next day the bill was reported with amendments as follows that whenever judgment was recorded for delinquent taxes and penalties such penalties shall be paid to that whenever judgment is obtained and a return of execution is "no goods" the Commonwealth shall bear the costs of proceed

Monday evening a resolution involving a similar change was again produced but was laid over under the rules.

moon is growing a wart on his nose.

Oregon with a population of 135,000 this year produced a surplus of 5,000,000 bushels of grain and 4,000,000 pounds of wool.

Severe criticism of the transaction, and which cast reflection of a serious character upon all parties whose names were appended to the contract under which the money was collections of grain and 4,000,000 pounds of wool.

Severe criticism of the transaction, and which the parties of the transaction, and which the parties whose names were appended to the contract under which the money was collectively for as cents. Seen Post Stephen Post Stephen or cash. Kusty Z Sign., 656, Chestinut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

J. Bayard, whose name does not appear in Washington, D. C., March 5, 1878.
On Saturday last General Sherman convestigation has been demanded by both side

The chap that got off that crabbed piece of

verse "Turn backward, turn backward, oh time, in thy flight" had doubtless been ac-customed to taking Dr. Coxe's Wild Cherry and Seneka when a child, and consequently had no fears of the croup or the whooping The penetrating winds incident to this season of the year are a severe ordeal for the lungs. The neg

lect of a hard cough generally leads to a weakne and loosen a tight cough and is such an agreeable

use of the Pulmonic Syrup, together with Schenck's

ip may perform its healing and cleansing work. The use of these standard remedies according t civil service has, it is safe to say, suffered to produce most satisfactory results. A letter at the Dector's personal attention, free or charge, Schenck's Medicines are for sale by All Druggist

The Great Discovery! E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. Fo he cure of weak stomach, general debuilty, hadise toh, disease of the nervous system, constipution stelly of the stomach, and all cases requiring The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient sait of from we possess. Cirrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable for exception of the combined with the most energetic of vegetable for exceptions. The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Sait of from combined with valuable Nerve tonic, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises, the pulse, takes off muscular flabbins, removes the pulse of the bility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your ousestifution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want of great of the polynomial of the said o mic. The wine includes the most agreeable and efficier

Worms Removed Alive. B. F. Kunkel's worm syrup never falls to destroy Pin Seat and Stomach worms. Dr. Kunkel is the on-ity successful physician in this country for the re-moval of worms. He removes Tape worm, with head and all complete, alive in 2 hours, and no fee until removed. Selid for circular, or call on your Dirice tion. I never fails.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as
Boschee's German Syrup. In three years
two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine was distributed free of
charge by Druggists in this country to those

Microb such a test of its curative qualities as
march s, 1878 200 Baco afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, Severe Coughs, Pneumenia and other diseas-es of the throat and lungs, giving the Ameri-can people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your druggists and ask what they know about it. Sample bot-tles 10 cents. Resular size 75 cents. Threefflicted with Consumption, Asthma tles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case.

Coal!!

Extra preparation! Superior quality Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's Store at, our office, or sent through

Your patronage is respectfully solicited. C. W. NEAL & BRO.

Marriages. MILLER-SHOEMAKER. On the 28th uit, at the 4. E. parsonage in Orungeville, by Rev. H. S. Men emiall, Mr. Westly B. Miller, of Mt. Pleas and this ida B. Shoemaker of Madison.

May 1, 1877.

MARKET REPORTS BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

orn, new. " ata, " lour per barrel mothy seed QUOTATIONS FOR COAL

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

This is to certify that I have this day sold to James scott McNinch the following property, viz: My share, being the one-half of 5½ acres of rive in the ground and one parior stove as collatered security for a judgment and cests on docket of J. J. Brower amounting to \$9 52 whiteh I agree to pay in 5 months from this date and if paid in said five most his textended to 3 months longer the amount to be 19 doi lars and said property to remain in my possession during the pleasure of said J. S. McNinch.

Bloomsburg, March 2, 1818.

mar. 5, 5W

Your Name and Address and in return we will send you Free of Expens Postage paid, a copy of our BEAUTIFUL BOOK OF POEMS,

Moses, The Great Law Giver,

ant and other creams are trated

ON RECEIPT OF TWENTY FIVE CENTS
to pay expenses of mailing, &c., we will send you off office Pair of Engravings, after the old Masters
Address NATIONAL BUREAU OF ENGRAVING,
512 Fine Street, Philadelphia

SSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH' 1st, 1878. STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER NEW BEAUTIFUL FABRICS

BEST MAKERS

FRANCE, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

We are now offering a superb stock of

PARISIAN NOVELTIES IN DRESS FABRICS, Too numerous to specify, but which comprise the choicest styles hat will be shown in Paris and London during the present season, These goods have been selected by ourselves, personally, in the Paris

We have also received by late steamer, and just opened, our first invoice of

French Lawas and Organdies, Jacouets, Toile d'Alsace, etc. Which we commend to the early attention of all who desire to inspect full lines of all the choice and latest designs in these goods.

OUR BLACK GOODS STOCK Has also received the most careful attention, and we are displaying

BLACK FRENCH CASHMERES

From 47 Cents Per Yard, Upward, Every quality guaranteed to be made of FINE WOOL. The goods

we sell are made by the best manufacturer in France, and are believed to be unequalled in every respect. In BLACK HERNANIES and GRENADINES We shall submit the finest assortment ever shown in Philadelphia, in

Cotton and wool, all wool, wool and silk, and all silk goods. Through our MAIR ORDER DEPARTMENT Customers all over the United States are enabled to enjoy every advantage that persons resident in Philadelphia possess in shopping personally at our counters. It quests for

SAMPLES

Promptly attended to, and all ORDERS executed with care and the atmost fidelity to the

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER N. W. cor. Eighth and Market Sts.,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. OTICE

TO CONSUMERS

aused many imitations thereof to be placed on-

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco caring a hard of metalite lated, render them selve able to the penalty of the law, said all person robating our trade marks are punishable by fin and impressment. SEE A. T. OF CONGRES ARIO, 4, 1873,
ARIO, 4, 1874,
The gentier LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO dan be distinguished by a TIN TAG on
E each lump with the word LORILLARO stamped
thereon.

Diphtheria!

Johnson's Anotyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will asve many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment, Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BANGOL, MAINE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fi to me directed will

All that certain tract of land situate in Catawissa waship, Columbia county and State of Pennsylvania, adjoining lands tate of Stephen Baldy, deceased, Davis Rohrbach, the beirs of William H. Davison deceased and others, containing one hundred and the Commonwealth and not to the Recorder; the mails will receive prompt at- eighty-five perches neat measure, or which are ected a frame dwelling house barn and other out-

Selzed, taken into execution, and to be said as the TERMS—Cast on day of sale.
JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Shoriff mar, s, 7s-ts

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE
OF MINE INSPECTOR.
Notice is hereby given that an examination of
candidates for the office of Mine inspector of the ad
or Shamokin District will be sold in Pottsville on the
sold only of March, 1878 at 18 offices a. in.
But notice will be given of the place of holding the
examination. Xamination, HEBER S. THOMPSON,
President Board of Examiners
Pottsville, March 5, 1878-74

GLAD TIDINGS FOR THE WEAR, NERVOUS AND DE GLAD THOMAS FOR THE WEAR, NERVOUS AND DE-HISTATED.

OUR LAYEST IMPROVED SELF-SCHING GALVANICA AL-CHARCES FOR A Speedy and PRINASSEST CURE for HISTANCES ARE A SPEEDY LAYER AND FEMALE COMPILITIES, NEFVOUS PROSTATION, WE'RE LINGS, BACK and Rythal Irritation and kindred discusses, Frieres, Wast helf \$ 500; Spinal Bell for Paralysis and Spinal Allments, \$10.00, and upwards. Armiets, backlets, Head Bands, Knoc Caps 200 each, Suspen-lers \$5.00. Hinstanted Pampinet Fee. Address GALVANON-MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, MARCEL, 1825-19 of East Ninth St., New York.

IST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT

nel J. Case vs. Jones Doty. on Gibbons vs. Jones Doty. minel J. Case vs. Jones 1997.

Jison Gibbone vs. Jones 1997.

F. 1 avis vs. Jones 1997.

E. 1 avis vs. Jones 1997.

Jestich Kisner vs. Millers & Seybert,
Jookway and Kat vs. J. Mille Hann,
Jookway and Kat vs. J. Mille Hann,
Jookway and Kat vs. J. Mille Hann,
Jones Vs. Emanuel Conser's adm'r,
Jones Vs. Line Vs. Conjuglian tawardin,
Jones Vs. J. W. Conjuglian tawardin,
John Ayplemon vs. W. H. Frawford

Jaron Bryons vs. J. B. Eviss.
Jacob Rvanis Evi. vs. Thomas E. Geddis et. al.
Jaron Bryons vs. J. B. Eviss.
Jacob Rvanis Evi. vs. Thomas E. Geddis et. al.
Jaron Bryons vs. J. B. Eviss.
Jacob Rvanis Evi. vs. Thomas E. Geddis et. al.
Jaron Bryons vs. J. G. Eviss.
Jacob Rvanis Evi. vs. Thomas E. Geddis et. al.
Javid J. Waller vs. George Vs. William Morris et. a

Bisomsburg Lumber Co. vs. William Morris et. a

William Luniville vs. Peter Ent's Administrator,
E. D. Adam's vs. John Seybert.
Mary George vs. James Morrison
Janiel Leiby et. al. vs. Henry Knapp et. al.
Sarah Caul vs. Samuel and Emma Report.
J. R. Jamison vs. M. Grover a adm'rs
M. Grover a adm'rs.
M. Grover a adm'rs.
Vs. H. D. Knorr.
J. R. Jamison vs. M. Grover a adm'rs
M. Grover a dam'rs.

N. J. R. Jamison vs. M. G. Johnson et ux.
SEGOND WERS.

Niel Lenthen vs. Conyngham and Centralia

lei Lenthen vs. Conyngham and Centralia Po-District. in B. Scott vs. Bernhard Stohner, non Krebbs vs. William Masteller,

Yocum ionnas Knorr's ex'r vs. C. A. Knorr et al. rmella Knors' vs. Seltzer & Miller. arrad Svank vs. Daniel Swank. atthias Shaffer vs. John Mcllowell's adm'r orge W. Davis vs. Conyngham and Centr. District. William Kingston vs. Montgomery Cox.

Patrick Byrnes vs. Cobyngham and Centralia
Batrict.

Businessen vs. Montgomery Cox et. ux.

Elijah Lemons vs. Hefler & Eves.

Elijah Lemons vs. A. F. Hefler.

Elijah Lemons vs. Cw. Eves.

John Schell vs. John Hindertier et. al.

Jacob Johnsson vs. Robert S. Ent.

Heary Nagle vs. Roomsburg Lumber Co.

ESTATE OF MARY HETCHISON, DEC'D.

Letters of administration, on the estate of Mary Hutchison, late of centre township, Columbia co., Pa., have been granted by the Register of Columbia co., to Samuel B. Hutchison Administrator, of Light Street, to whom all persons indebted, are requissed to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the undersigned Administrator without delay.

D ISSOLUTION NOTICE.

WINTE & SAVAGE. A SSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed an assignee for the benent of creal-tors of william haup, and has taken upon himself the duties of the trust. All persons are therefore required to with with him, adjust and pay to him all accounts, debts and due of the said William haup; and those having claims to submit them to the as-

BOOK SONGS, with writings of touristics, when and where fought during the war, for acstamp. Address Desmon & Co., 915. Race st., Phila.

Important to Lawyers.

Justices of the Peace, Constables, Executors, Ad ninistrators, Guardian, Township officers, and busi ess men generally. We have on hand a large assortment of legal danks for the use of Attorneys, Justices and Con-table's blunks of all Rinds, Note and Roccipt books PRICE LIST.

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS. Precipe for Summons,
Fi. Fa.
Rule to take Depositions 2 cents apiece, or \$1.75 per hundred.

Petition for Appointment of Guardian. Rule to take Depositions. Narr in Debt, with Confession, " "Assumpsit, Mechanics Lien,

4 cents each or \$3.50 per hundred.
Petition for sale of ideal festate 8 cents each.
JUSTICE'S, BLANKS.
Subpoenas, summens, Warrants, Executions, 20 for each. 5 cents each are prepared to do neater job work than any

CHRONIC CURED, No. 20 DISEASE, COMMON Sense, "nearly 1,600 pages, 300 flustrations, by Br. E. B. FOOTE, of 100 Lexington Ave., N. Y. Purchasers of this bot & are at liberty to consult its author by mail Free. Price by mail \$2.25 ft. exception, which couplins all the same matter and flustrations, which couplins all the same matter and flustrations.

trations. Contents tables free. Agents Wanted MURKAY HILL PUBLISHING CG., 119 East 18 Street, N. Y. TRIFLING WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS HROAT, LUNGS, CHEST and MUCOUS MEM-

Put up only in Blue Boxes.
c. N. CHITTENTON, I SIXTH AVENUE, New York.
feb. 1, 78-4w A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE Letters of a diministration on LER, DECRARED. siters of a duministration on the estate of tenjamin iller late of Catawiasa too the estate of tenjamin iller late of Catawiasa too too too sand county to the endersing of the tension of person debted are requested to make immediate par ment debted are requested to make immediate par ment of those having citation or demands against the ca-te will make them known to the administrators.

HENRY J MILLER. LLOYD MILLER. WM. KHICKBAUM, A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

A ESTATE OF WILLIAN BUGBES DECRASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of William Hughes, late of Beaver Township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Allen Mamnof same township, All persons having charge against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment without delay.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF BENET HARTMAN, DEG'D. Letters of administration on the estate of Heary Hartman, late of Herdeck township, Columbia coun-ty, Pa., have been granted by the Hegister of Colum-bia county to Jacoo Hartman, Administrator, to whom all persons indebted are requested to mike mathediate payment, and those having claims or de-mands against the said estate will make them known to the underlighted Administrator without delay.

JACOB HARTMAN, OB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESRIPTION EXECUTED PROMPTLY AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

\$45 PHENIUM WATCH AND CHAIN-and The Control of the William of the Control of the