The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, November 3, 1871.

Freedom of Speech, &c.

The vagabond lecturer who regaled our people at the Fair with libelous harangues, was mobbed at Scranton a few days since, and it is stated suffered some personal injury. While assault is not justifiable under any circumstances, its occurrence can scarcely be regarded as surprising when in a public speech a lecturer denounces the members of a prominent Christian Church as "thieves, murderers and cut-throats." Those who indulge in violence, whether of speech or action, may naturally expect to be met by violence.

But upon this event we have sundry disquisitions upon "free speech," and the subject is treated as though every man had a right to say what he pleased in public. Such sentences as that "to speak his thoughts is every freeman's right," &c., are liberally quoted, and if all is to be believed that is said there is and should be no restraint upon the "unruly member." Now all *such* talk about "free speech" is simply nonsense. In this country there is said to be perfect freedom of action, too. So there is—within just and wholesome bounds—yet if one man steals another's property, or fires his house, or destroys his crops, or bangs his eye, he may find his freedom of action suddenly restrained. So if he libels or slanders his neighbors, or does not keep his "free speech" within the bounds of decency, he may find quite suddenly that there is a limit to the freeman expressing his thoughts too! He may philosophize to his heart's content, he may argufy until he is blue, he may relate history and quote scripture, he may indulge in sarcasm, in ridicule, in wit and in mirth, he may gab till doomsday, but he dare not disturb the public peace or do violence to anybody's private rights any more by speech than by other action. In short, the laws of decency and of public and private rights are to be observed and respected in speech-making as well as in any other action, and the violation of these by tongue or pen are as open to punishment, reprehension and restraint as if committed in any other way. All men are free to conduct themselves with propriety and behave themselves generally, and freedom that is not thus restrained is no freedom at all.

If the fellow in question were everywhere treated with the contempt he met with here, he would not succeed in making trouble.

The One Thing Needful.

We repeat what we have often said before, that the Democrats of Pennsylvania will never win a permanent victory until they learn, and practice upon the knowledge, the necessity of having a well patronized and more widely circulated press. As long as Democratic communities continue to give a better support to the opposition press than to their party organs, and Republican journals are allowed to circulate in the proportion of ten to one Democratic, the current of public sentiment will always be in favor of that organization. Among the many attempts to explain away the disasters to the Democratic cause, this, the most vital reason of all, is strangely overlooked. When Democrats once wake up to the importance of placing their papers on as healthy a basis as those of the enemy, and of giving them as wide a circulation, they may expect to become the predominant power, and not before. Let those who think this is a matter of little importance, step into any news stand, and ascertain for themselves the proportion of journals that are sold representing the principles of the two parties. After the inquiry, instead of being surprised at Republican victories, they will be more likely to wonder that the Democracy are even able to keep up their organization.—*Ex.*

RADICALISM ILLUSTRATED.—Little Rhode Island is intensely Radical, as everybody knows. She has just voted on three proposed amendments to her Constitution. First, to remove the real-estate qualification from foreign-born citizens; second, to abolish the registry act; and, third, to prohibit the appropriation of money to sectarian schools. All three were defeated, the first and second by large majorities. The vote on the first was 3,114 votes in favor of, to 6,366 against it. On the second proposition it stood 3,614 for, and 5,883 against.

According to the Radical way of thinking, a German or an Irishman in Rhode Island is not good enough to vote unless he is a land-holder, while in the South they allow negroes to vote without any qualification whatever—not even the pre-payment of taxes, or the ability to read and write.

ALTHOUGH the Radicals have carried most of the States, this fall, in which elections have taken place, still they are not in a happy, satisfied condition. In Iowa the result is seen in the loss of several Radical seats in the Legislature, and the probable election of an opponent of Harlan and his friends to the United States Senate. In Ohio, where the whole Cabinet was dispatched to stump in the administration interest, there is also an unpleasantness over the Senatorial succession—Delano wanting the place, Sherman expecting it, and Garfield and Schenck worrying them. The vultures are fighting over the carcass.

THE Pension Office on the 26th ult., received advices of the conviction of N. R. Kemp, of Luzerne county, Pa., before the United States District Court at Pittsburgh, of robbing the mail and forging the vouchers and pension check of a pensioner named Mary Shafer. Kemp was postmaster at Round Top, Luzerne county, and abstracted the letter from the mail in his office, and subsequently added to the offence of his crime of forging the papers. He was sentenced by the court to fourteen years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

THE year 1871 will be memorable in history as the year of disasters. There have been more collisions of steamers and railroad trains—more breaking through of bridges—more explosions of nitro-glycerine, petroleum and gunpowder, steam-boilers, fires, &c.,—more mining, more murders, and above more deaths by lightning than we recover known to be crowded in the space of a short year.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

His Excellency, the President of the United States, having by his proclamation, set apart Thursday, the thirtieth of November, 1871, as a day of National Thanksgiving.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pennsylvania, do hereby cordially commend to the people thereof the observance of the same as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for our State, National and individual blessings, and of prayer for the continuance of His gracious favor.

As entirely as may be possible let business pursuits be suspended. Let us spend the day in religious worship, and in such sacred communings and festivities of the home circle, and so secure its pleasures and perform its duties as to make our hearts more deeply sensible of our obligations to God and our fellow men. "Who so offereth praise glorifieth me." "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and that which he hath given will He pay him again,"

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-sixth.

JOHN W. GEARY.

By the Governor:

F. JORDON, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Gen. Robert Anderson.

Americans generally will be glad to notice that the War Department has furnished a refutation of the story that Brigadier General Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumpter, is in distress and poverty in Geneva, Switzerland, to which place, it is said, he was compelled to retire on account of the cheapness of living, his income not being sufficient to maintain him in this country. The correspondent who told that story—a narrative, by the way, which has been generally published throughout the United States—allowed his sympathies to mislead his judgment and to carry him off without proper investigation. The War Department declares that Gen. Anderson receives $4,125 per annum, which would be quite enough to support him in the United States, even in the great cities, in a respectable manner, and which could be made much more available in the rural sections, being a much larger income than hundreds of thousands of his countrymen enjoy who get along comfortably, and have good food and plenty of clothing, and are able to pay their debts. The effort, in this case, to show that our country is mean, has not been successful.—*Ex.*

P. S. Since the foregoing was put in type Gen. ANDERSON'S death is announced. He has been an invalid ever since the surrender of Sumpter, and perhaps before.

Our Party.

Though unsuccessful in the State, staunch Democrats are not dismayed. We glory in our party principles which have ever been productive of good to the American people. The strongest testimony in support of the great strength of the Democracy is that for ten years it has bravely stood defeat and still remains powerful in principle and numbers. The Democratic party can boast of possessing the respect of the public. The reason of this is that its followers are men of principle and true Democratic doctrines are the most salutary and effective of good to the masses. When the Democratic party was dispossessed from power and rule, it is well known the unprincipled and corrupt deserted it and entered the ranks of the enemy. This alone has won friends and adherents to our noble institution and will secure to us more in time to come. But it is principle that makes our party blessed and it will be principle that will make us victorious. This state of anarchy and despotism with which we are at present cursed is short lived. Work and wait is our counsel, and depend upon it the death-knell of Radical rule will soon announce the salvation of the nation.—*Pottsville Standard.*

BERLIN.—The "National Zeitung," in commenting upon the growth of Berlin, says, that excepting the cities of North America, no other metropolis of Europe has progressed in anything like the same proportion as the chief city of Prussia. In 1790 Paris held a population of 800,000 inhabitants, while Berlin at the same period had about 120,000, having increased from 20,000 souls in the century which elapsed since 1690. From 1817 till 1831 the population of Berlin rose only from 188,000 to 230,000, but in the next twenty years it amounted to 330,000. Had the population continued to augment in the same ratio from 1851 to 1871, Berlin would now contain 630,000 persons, but it was shown by the census of 1864 that at that date the population had risen to 632,000 and in 1867, although a war had intervened, it was found to be 702,000. The "National Zeitung" argues that the immense influx of people and the natural increase of the population will, in all probability, amount to 800,000 inhabitants for Berlin when the census returns of 1871 are added up. It is also contended that Berlin will exhibit a still more extraordinary increase during the next ten years, after it has become the capital of the new German Empire.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* points out the singular discrepancy that while the Democratic party in Philadelphia this year polls 50,511 votes to 46,802 for Packer, it is still beaten in that city by a majority of 11,680. In other words, "On a vote for Governor there were 98,000 votes polled, and upon a vote for Auditor General the total count is 112,500,"—a ratio which is out of all proportion to the rest of the State. These figures have a dubious appearance, and lead to the belief that huge frauds were perpetrated in some of the precincts.

ANOTHER embezzlement has been discovered at Washington, this time in the Freedman's Bureau, the immaculate institution managed by General Howard. The amount is about half a million, and the guilty party is one General Ballack, who went to Washington a few years ago poor, but is now rich. This discovery may lead to the unearthing of all the rascalities of the Bureau.

Ex-Congressman W. B. STOKES, a shining Tennessee Radical, has been arrested for defrauding the Government in bounty claims. He had assistants in the Department at Washington.

For the Columbian.

Saving Fund and Building Associations.

Application was made to the Court to incorporate a Saving Fund Association at Benton, to be ready to go into operation next January, provided a sufficient number of shares of stock shall be taken.

The object of such Associations has been said to be one of the most important temporal subjects that the mind of man ever conceived. In England, they are divided into two distinct classes: the one *terminating*, the other *permanent*. A terminating society is one which it is intended to close at the end of a certain period, when all the shares of the members have realized their full amount. In a permanent society, it is merely the membership of a shareholder that terminates at the end of a fixed number of years, when he receives the full value of his shares, the society itself continuing forever. Whichever system be adopted, the object of a Saving Fund Society is still the same, namely, to enable individuals to associate together and unite their subscriptions from time to time in one common fund, for the simple purpose of placing a portion of their incomes in an advantageous investment; others with a view of borrowing money, by which they may purchase houses or other similar property.

The working of terminating Associations is a subject of daily inquiry, especially with those who have never owned stock in them. They terminate when the value of the respective shares gets to be worth two hundred dollars; or, what amounts to the same thing, when the last share is bought out. The length of time required for them to run out depends, *mainly*, upon the amount of premium that the money brings. At eighty dollars premium they will end in six years and ten and a half months, at which time all the shares will be paid off in the following annual proportions. Suppose an Association has one thousand shares; it will pay as follows, viz:—

First year	113 shares.
Second year	117 "
Third year	128 "
Fourth year	141 "
Fifth year	157 "
Sixth year	173 "
Ten and one-half months	169 "
	1000

The Association that was started last in Bloomsburg, has a little over fifteen hundred shares, and at eighty premium, it should supply one hundred and seventy shares the first year. It has supplied one hundred and eighty-three shares the first ten months; but it has been helped by advance payments.

If a man should buy out a share the first month, and the Association should end in seven years, the money would cost him one dollar per month for his stock, and one dollar per month interest, for eighty-four months, making one hundred and sixty-eight dollars. If he should buy at eighty premium, he would get one hundred and twenty dollars. If he should borrow one hundred and twenty dollars of a capitalist, at six per cent. for seven years, it would cost him one hundred and seventy dollars and forty cents to pay principal and interest, which is two dollars and forty cents more than he would pay the Association. If he should pay the interest annually to the capitalist, the difference would be greater.

The choice between borrowing from the Association, or of a capitalist, assuming that a capitalist could be found who would lend for six per cent. and wait for all the interest until the end, (which is rarely the case) depends upon circumstances. If the borrower have money standing out that will come in a gale at the maturity of his debt, it might be more advantageous to borrow of a capitalist, because he would have the use of all the money for the whole length of time; whereas, when he borrows from the Association, he pays back in regular monthly instalments. On the other hand, if he depend upon the result of his labor and economy, the Association is the better place to borrow from. For if he borrow of a capitalist, he is losing interest on the money that lies on hand idle, until he can accumulate a sufficient quantity to make a payment, and he runs the risk, also, of spending it, or of losing it by lending, and various other accidents; circumstances which render it exceedingly difficult and expensive for a man who is not wealthy, to get money enough together, at one time, to pay a large debt.

Suppose the Association should start at Benton, say on the third Tuesday of January next. The stock would cost two dollars per share, to be paid to the Treasurer on that day, (or before) and one dollar a month per share thereafter, until the respective shares get to be worth two hundred dollars, at which time the Association will be at an end.

In Associations of this kind, the monthly dues are paid in at the regular monthly meetings, say by eight o'clock in the evening. The money is then sold at public auction, to the highest bidder. None but shareholders can buy, and a shareholder can buy two hundred dollars for each share he owns. The amount of money he gets depends on the amount of premium he pays. After a shareholder has bought out his stock, he has to pay two dollars a month per share, instead of one, until the last share is bought out, and then his shares being worth two hundred dollars, pay his debt. This explains the mystery why a person can borrow money in these Associations, at a high premium, and still save money. The profit on his stock more than pays his premium. When no bid is made for the money, the members are bound to take it at the lowest premium fixed by the by-laws, beginning with the member who shall hold the largest number of shares not bought out. The lowest premium is generally forty the first year, and four dollars less each successive year. Shareholders who neglect to pay their monthly dues, are fined ten cents to the dollar for each month in arrears, and members who pay in advance are entitled to interest.

The expense of working these Associations is merely nominal. It consists in buying the books, and, ordinarily, about twenty cents a year on a share, for the Secretary's salary. Any shareholder can withdraw at any time, if he so desires, by giving one month's notice, and can have all of his money back, together with six per cent. interest. The great object to be accomplished by them, is to make the shares of stock worth two hundred dollars in the shortest possible time. In view of this end, the securities taken for loans should be unquestionable; and the higher the premiums for loans, and the more advance payments, the shorter time will the shareholders have to pay in. The loans are secured on real estate, either by judgments or by mortgages. It is the practice with some Associations to have the Secretary ascertain whether the borrower has a deed, and if so, let him bring certificates of the mortgages and judgments against him, if any, from the Recorder and Prothonotary of the proper county. Such botchery has resulted in many heavy losses to the Associations. A person may have a deed, or forty of them, and yet have no title. It is often necessary to trace the title, and also the possession, back through successive transfers, for twenty-one, or thirty years, and sometimes even back to the Commonwealth. Again, a person may have a good title, without a judgment or mortgage against him, and yet his land be covered with liens to the extent of its value. To illustrate this, the following few instances are selected:

The question whether a judgment against a prior owner is a lien against the land of a purchaser, although it has not been revived as against the purchaser, often depends upon whether the purchaser has taken actual possession of the land by occupancy, or not. Again, it often depends upon whether the purchaser has placed his deed on record or not, and at what time. If purchasers be not served with the *scire facias* to revive, judgments are not revived as against their lands. But the five years' limitation only runs in their favor, from the time of putting their deeds on record; and the search must be continued against the prior owner until the time of such recording, and sometimes for five years thereafter. Act of 16th April, 1849.

An executor may sell the real estate of a decedent under the power contained in the will to sell and make deeds, this not being a judicial sale, does not divest the liens of judgments and mortgages entered in the lifetime of the testator. 4 C. 47.

If any judicial sale be made subject to one lien, all others prior are undischarged, and must be searched for as remotely as circumstances may make necessary. 7 W. 316; 13 St. R. 113.

There may be many liens against the present or prior owners of the title other than judgments or mortgages. There may be ejectment suits, debts and judgments against decedents, taxes, municipal claims and mechanic's liens, and if the title has undergone a devise or partition there may be charges of legacies, omelty in partition, recognizances, &c.

PREMIUMS AND ADVANCE PAYMENTS.

All Associations are composed of two classes of members, one who take shares as depositors, without the intention of borrowing, using it as a savings institution; they furnish the capital "to keep the mill going." The other class are the borrowers, who may be considered "the working bees of the hive," for without them, capital would be of little avail. If the former predominate, it is not profitable, as there would not be the proper competition for the money. Should the latter prevail, there will be a healthy demand for the funds, which, commanding good premiums, makes it profitable for all. The two, therefore, properly proportioned, working in harmony, form a strong phalanx for good.

Among the good influences exerted by these Associations on the community, is the encouragement they give to industry, economy, and temperate habits. Those who advance to the Secretary's desk, from month to month, and year after year, paying down their regular instalments of dues, have other ends in view than the mere gratification of a passing appetite. They learn in this way to realize that time is money, and that in the saving of both comes independence. Some have to labor to meet their dues, who otherwise were idle and thriftless, and it is good for them that they should. For what is labor but another name for activity, which again is almost one thing with life itself? And the state of civilization can fairly be said to be reached for only those who can stand securely on the result of past labor, and from this position labor on, spiritedly and energetically, but self-possessed and untortured by anxiety for coming years.

E. H. LITTLE.

A BRITISH REPUBLIC.—A letter from George Potter has recently been published in the London *Times*, in which the merits of a monarchy and a republic are compared. Such a document, published in England, in the early part of this century, would have caused the imprisonment and probable conviction of treason of the writer, and of the proprietors of the *Times*. Mr. Potter advocates a republic as theoretically the best government for Great Britain, but admits that the monarchy, as established under Queen Victoria, is perfectly satisfactory to most intelligent Englishmen. He speaks kindly of the Queen, for which act of courtesy he is severely censured by other members of the Republican party of England. Mr. Potter, however, is not sure that the successors of Queen Victoria will be fit to reign. He thinks that the monarchy might survive if the House of Lords were made elective, many of the present hereditary members being, in his opinion, entirely disqualified as legislators from their evil courses of life. The Church, he also argues, must be disestablished, the ballot adopted, and electoral districts of equal population created for the selection of members of the House of Commons. These are Mr. Potter's views, but Great Britain, at the present time, approaches very nearly the condition of a republic. The Queen reigns, but does not govern, and the Prime Minister, whether Liberal or Conservative, rules by virtue of his majority in the House of Commons, and can pass measures over a hostile vote in the House of Lords, either by the exercise of executive powers or by the threat to create Peers. The disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the abolition of the purchase of commissions in the British army, by Mr. Gladstone, are sufficient proof that in England the real authority and power are entrusted to the Premier.

DISPATCHES have been published in Gotha, announcing the discovery of an "Open Polar Sea, free from ice, and swarming with whales," by the German North Pole Expedition. Should this intelligence prove true, the long mooted question will be solved, and the course of science, and the interests of the world at large receive a decidedly favorable impulse.

ONE of the surest signs of the wonderful rapidity with which Chicago is recuperating after her recent great calamity, is the advertisements of base-ball clubs, for games to come off, etc., which now again crowd her journals almost daily.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1871.

COUNTIES.	GOV., 1869. Packer, Dem.	GOV., 1869. Geary, Rad.	AUDITOR GENERAL. M'Candless, Dem.	AUDITOR GENERAL. Stanton, Rad.	AUDITOR GENERAL. Spangler, Temp.	SUR. GENERAL. Cooper, Dem.	SUR. GENERAL. Heath, Rad.	SUR. GENERAL. Wheeler, Temp.	CONVENTION. For.	CONVENTION. Against.
Adams	3069	2622	3035	2191	18	3034	2193	17	3523	1925
Allegheny	13301	17858	11137	14896	54	8500	17619	54	22544	359
Armstrong	3079	3439	3144	3515	.....	3135	3517	.....	6033	39
Beaver	2402	3696	2523	2991	135	2521	3066	138	4321	53
Bedford	2832	2485	2832	2819	26	2822	2826	26	5016	554
Berks	13531	6971	11137	5306	.....	11121	5361	.....	5269	10905
Blair	2773	3484	2803	3382	300	2832	3382	301	6214	16
Bradford	3686	6653	3067	5737	56	3069	5759	51	8397	232
Bucks	7061	6505	6943	6902	15	6939	6916	.....	11181	2135
Butler	2994	3250	2845	3002	.....	2887	3089	.....	2931	1061
Cambria	3187	2339	3029	2294	69	3007	2363	68	4664	196
Cameron	423	474	439	389	38	358	394	38	536	.....
Carbon	2025	1916	2166	1935	7	2168	1924	7	3815	105
Centre	3464	3102	3470	2978	9	3470	2975	9	6155	233
Chester	6146	8250	4953	7308	153	4611	7337	120	9472	2030
Clarion	2831	1785	2511	1443	5	2512	1442	5	3168	245
Clearfield	3015	1799	2744	1441	.....	2739	1445	.....	2587	1012
Clinton	2509	1830	2139	1616	10	2139	1617	.....	2801	398
Columbia	3714	1845	3282	1566	69	3280	1567	66	3835	38
Crawford	4865	6107	4213	5172	22	4223	5167	21	5258	18
Cumberland	4408	3514	4369	3891	24	4373	4068	24	5701	2465
Dauphin	4328	5660	4181	5383	308	4095	5480	282	7043	799
Delaware	2295	3532	2139	2737	53	2126	3750	47	5787	29
Elk	968	475	967	568	1	967	568	1	454	.....
Erie	4338	6198	2960	4284	62	2861	4285	62	6284	276
Fayette	4229	3340	3864	2921	97	3858	2929	33	2183	2954
Franklin	4066	3698	4011	4106	99	4012	4106	99	6588	1574
Fulton	1066	680	1114	777	1	1111	782	1	1789	62
Forest	293	365	218	254	.....	217	254	.....	269	1
Greene	2992	1542	2854	1576	16	2851	1575	16	1433	2725
Huntingdon	2368	2825	2389	1340	132	2392	3145	131	5453	5
Indiana	2970	4003	2164	4348	.....	2154	4348	.....	5879	13
Jefferson	2939	1967	1785	1886	3	1786	1867	2	2394	925
Juniata	1642	1254	1647	1294	36	1650	1294	32	2590	345
Lancaster	8316	13804	6645	10740	353	6635	10767	339	16862	116
Lawrence	1492	3217	1288	2432	40	1496	2214	35	3325	378
Lebanon	2696	4027	2586	3666	38	2586	3685	38	4010	1696
Lehigh	6133	4555	5635	4429	.....	5627	4435	.....	5836	1020
Luzerne	9696	8690	10551	9106	.....	10623	9102	.....	7283	739
Lycoming	4587	4653	4466	3884	.....	4393	3999	7	8211	9
M'Kean	696	889	751	993	8	748	906	8	1620	11
Mercer	3785	4529	3825	4041	122	3197	4033	145	5419	1689
Mifflin	1702	1640	1796	1716	62	1796	1715	62	2766	703
Monroe	2692	650	2593	735	4	2588	739	.....	1645	1528
Montgomery	8447	7363	7315	6551	130	7324	6557	128	7000	6827
Montour	1555	1066	1366	1026	.....	1370	1065	.....	951	67
Northampton	7149	4023	6162	3248	.....	6066	3252	.....	5491	3784
Northumb'l'd	4060	3497	3706	4004	28	3697	4016	28	5596	196
Perry	2408	2439	2497	2478	.....	2495	2482	.....	3697	593
Philadelphia	46802	51202	50511	62005	.....	50366	62046	.....	16781	523
Pike	1054	315	1013	249	1	1015	249	1	549	431
Potter	708	1334	788	1350	.....	787	1346	.....	1259	29
Schuylkill	8901	7902	8499	6993	217	8480	6982	162	7252	2690
Snyder	1315	1719	1391	1755	6	1377	1749	6	1863	1213
Somerset	1700	8940	1877	3065	81	1876	3065	77	4809	14
Sullivan	759	406	706	407	3	706	406	3	958	16
Susquehanna	2982	4064	2457	3555	23	2458	3564	21	4431	489
Tioga	1825	4535	1741	3612	27	1741	3615	27	419	3
Union	1207	0788	1332	2013	12	1329	2011	12	1896	346
Venango	3241	3507	3154	3722	37	3156	3724	35	6059	597
Warren	1679	2430	1627	2128	13	1622	2188	13	4540	36
Washington	4632	4476	4888	4854	36	4894	4857	28	6248	2786
Wayne	2715	2275	2396	2081	20	2400	2077	20	4452	9
Westmorel'd	6195	4853	6041	4706	56	6030	4725	57	6825	3727
Wyoming	1772	1452	1546	1381	32	1551	1388	25	1068	848
York	8326	5545	7196	5701	22	7199	5703	22	11458	1104
Totals	285956	290552	269522	284097	3186	266735	287105	3023	331169	71368
		285956		269522			266735		71368	
Majority		4596		14575			203,0		259801	

Long Branch Cottage.

The story of General Grant's Long Branch cottage has never before been told with the detail in which a correspondent of the Chicago *Times* relates it. The narrative dates back, of course, to the time when Hon. Tom Murphy was not collector. At that time a happy thought, one pregnant with profit and honors, came to the aspirant for collectorial place, and he told it to John Hoey and John Chamberlain. All three of these gentlemen owned real estate at the Branch, and for its improvement, its fertilization, so to speak, they entered into a limited copartnership. Murphy's idea was to buy a lot, build a cottage and present the whole to Grant, his acceptance being a foregone conclusion. Murphy was to appear alone in the matter, thus securing for himself the collectorship, while Mr. Hoey would find his profit in the betterment of his property adjoining, and Mr. Chamberlain would reap a golden harvest in the prey which would come to his tiger. Thus it was done, each of the three partners putting in $10,000, and the profit on the speculation has been satisfactory to all concerned. Murphy also gave Porter his cottage, and has definitely located the administration where it is convenient for him, and made his place in the custom house as certain as such things can be. Mr. Hoey is quite satisfied, and John Chamberlain has built a race course. Porter occupies his cottage when at the Branch, and both President and his Secretary are kept well supplied with wine and cigars from Murphy.

WE DO not know that the Democracy have any more reason to be despondent over the result of the Pennsylvania election than the masses of Radicals have. If the laboring men of the State who cling to that party can stand it to be taxed and tariffed, robbed and oppressed, the Democratic laboring men certainly can; if Radical business men whose interests it is to have an economical administration of State affairs and a settled and a prosperous condition of business pursuits, can afford such an uncertain and unsettled state of things as we have been experiencing under Radical rule, Democratic business men can; if Radical tax-payers can afford to have the State Treasury robbed as in the Evans case, the State funds speculated upon by dishonest officials, the interest on the State debt increased and a lot of speculating bankers made rich off of taxes they pay to the Commonwealth, it is altogether likely that Democratic tax-payers can afford it too.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

A Sensible Suggestion.

An exchange truthfully remarks: There is much time, labor and expense required to get out the vote every year, on election day. Active Democrats deserve praise for their efforts in this direction. But a much more effective way of accomplishing the object is to get a good Democratic paper into the house of each voter. We have made inquiry frequently, and find that very few of our subscribers ever miss the election. It is the men who don't take any paper who are the absentees on election day.

More Radical Thieves.

The Washington *Evening Star* says that Hector G. Powell, a clerk in the Second Auditor's office for the last eight years, was arrested there by Deputy United States Marshal Phillips, on Tuesday last, charged with frauds on the Government, in connection with bounty claims. The amount specified is $10,000, but it is rumored that an investigation will show the amount to be over $100,000.

IN the South and West, prominent financiers are again urging that steps be taken to secure a resumption of specie payments.

GRANT is the only President we ever had who appointed to office the men who gave him presents.

New Advertisements.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Over 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. Ivan Derr and Isaac S. Monroe Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 11th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-one, and to me directed for holding Court of Over 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 4th day of December next, to continue two weeks.

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 9 o'clock in the forenoon of said 4th day of December, 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 11th day of Sept., in the year (L. S.) of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and in the ninety fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

AARON SMITH, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, Nov. 3, 1871.

LIST OF JURORS FOR DECEMBER TERM, 1871.

GRAND JURORS.

Bloom—John Steese, Samuel Jacoby.
Beaten—Robert L. F. Colley.
Briarcreek—Isaac Bowers.
Centre—Stephen Hutton.
Centralia—Patrick Killen.
Catawissa—Nathan Helwig.
Franklin—Clinton Mordenhall.
Fishingcreek—Silas McHenry, Levi Hightine.
Hemlock—Sylvester Pursel, H. D. McBride.
Locust—John Kelly, Silas Knittle.
Mifflin—D. H. Montgomery.
Madison—Adam Rear, Robert Butler, Thomas J. Swisher.
Mt. Pleasant—John Merdan.
Main—George W. Fisher.
Orange—M. C. Vance.
Pine—Thomas McBride.
Sugarloaf—Cyrus Larish, Ezekiel Cole.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Bloom—James Cadman, W. W. Furman, Montgomery S. Williams, Charles Fornwall, Charles Thomas, Lafayette Fuller, J. K. Eyer.
Benton—Jeremiah Stiles, John A. Kline.
Briarcreek—George W. Miller.
Berwick—William Ross.
Beaver—Samuel Fisher, Jr.
Centre—Tilman Strouse, Jesse Hoffman, Joseph P. Conner.
Catawissa—Daniel Geiger.
Centralia—Joseph M. Freck.
Conyngham—James Dewey.
Greenwood—A. J. Albertson.
Hemlock—Charles H. Detterick, Daniel Neyhard, John Miller, George Wenner.
Locust—George Fetterman.
Madison—Jacob Confer, Albert Girton.
Mifflin—Michael Heller, Joseph O. Winterstein, Eleazer Schweppenheiser.
Montour—Reuben Roach.
Orange—Ellis Bower.
Pine—Luther A. Garman.
Sugarloaf—John Cole, Andrew Hess.
Scott—H. F. Onan, John Turner.

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom—James F. McBride, Judah P. Boone.
Briarcreek—Lemon Marts, Frees Fowler.
Benton—John Baker, Samuel Appleman.
Beaver—Jesse Rittenhouse, Enoch Rittenhouse.
Berwick—Robert Manning.
Catawissa—Joseph Hartman, John Erwine, Henry J. Miller.
Centre—Samuel Creveling.
Fishingcreek—Wm. W. McCollum.
Greenwood—Edward Henry, J. H. Hosler, M. M. Kline, John P. Kester, Wm. Eyer.
Jackson—Jacob Young, John Jayson.
Locust—Wm. Billig.
Mifflin—David Brown, Lewis Eckrote.
Maine—David Saunsis.
Madison—Solomon Barnhart, Wm. B. McBride
Montour—John Weaver, Andrew Clark.
Orange—Benjamin Weitmale, Abner Welsh, James Ferguson.
Pine—Jacob Drehlebis.
Scott—Hiram H. Brown.
Sugarloaf—Amos Hess, James Seward.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CLEMUEL G. RICKETTS, DEC'D.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Auditor to distribute funds in the hands of accountant of Clemuel G. Ricketts, late of Orange township, Columbia county, dec'd, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at the office of C. R. Brockway in Bloomsburg, on Friday, November 24th, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m. All persons having claims against said estate are required to attend or be forever debarred from coming in for a part of said fund. W. H. ABBOTT,

Nov 3, 71—4w. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CALEB F. MOORE, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Caleb F. Moore, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Isaac A. Dewitt of Rohrsburg. 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, administrator, without delay.

ISAAC A. DEWITT, Administrator.

nov3'71—6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PETER MILLER, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Peter Miller, late of Locust township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Charles Miller, of Locust township, Columbia county. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Columbia County, Pa. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.

CHARLES MILLER, Executor.

nov3'71—6w.

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B. GARRISON,
Shickshinny,
Luzerne Co., Pa.

nov3'71-2m*

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT DECEMBER TERM, 1871.

FIRST WEEK.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex. relations Patrick Burke and Michael Mulligan vs. Lawrence Curran and Michael Maloney.
Edward McColl et. al. vs. John Sweeney.
George A. Frick vs. Thomas Sinclinore, Exrs.
Wm. Longenberger, et. al. vs. Hugh W. Molleynolds.
Wm. Stackhouse vs. Andrew Frees, Admrs.
L. Herlitz's use vs. B. H. Creveling et. al.
David J. Walter vs. John M. Stackhouse.
A. E. Stewart's use vs. James N. Jones.
Michael Grover's use vs. Savage & Bright.