The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, January 26, 1872.

Growling Democrats.

Our organization, like others, is infested with a great many chronic faultfinders; men who groan over defeats which they did not try to avert, or who prophecy future disaster and sit down to moan and await it. Faith in success is always half a victory; and he is most likely to achieve it who, without counting all the doubtful chances as against him, resolutely determines to go to work and *earn* it. The fact is that the army of growlers are to a party what "bummers" are to an army. They swell its numbers, consume its substance, pick up any stray stealings, and in a fight are the first to desert to the enemy. They, like the "bummers," complain of their leaders, object to discipline, always demand promotion, and betray their organization if their private interests are benefitted thereby.

Whenever we hear a man cry out about "rings," or boast of his own political purity, we feel certain that he has been thwarted in some scheme for personal aggrandizement, or that the public failed to estimate him at the value he puts upon himself.

Our object now is to warn the people against these malcontents. It is the duty of every man professing to be a Democrat, to buckle on his armor and attempt to defeat the common foe; and *then*, if spoils be his object, let him quarrel over them; but he is a traitor to the cause who would attempt to breed discontent and dissension, or what is worse, turn his arms against the friends who trusted him. The true Democrat always fights the battles of his organization, and is not turned aside by petty disappointments nor by party reverses; but the greater the necessity for action the harder he labors.

We tell you, Democrats of Columbia county, that in the coming contest *the Democratic party will win*. We will carry the Legislature (and with it gain a U. S. Senator)—we will win the Governor—a majority in Congress—*and the President*. The Republicans are disorganized, whilst we are daily gaining strength. Proper candidates and a popular platform will insure us success, and *now* is the time to close the mouths of the political "bummers" in our own ranks, who, while they contribute nothing towards the cause, constantly stab at those who do.

Grant's Greatest.

This is preeminently the age of jobs, but it has remained for the President of the United States to endorse one, before which all others, San Domingo included, "pale their ineffectual fires;" we refer to the postal-telegraph scheme recommended by Grant in his last message to Congress. As this subject will probably be brought up for consideration at an early day, we desire our readers to be acquainted with its merits. It is proposed to buy all the telegraph lines of the country and place them under the management of the Post-Office Department. The cost of these purchases, although very large, amounting to some $30,000,000, is but a minor matter compared with the subsequent effects which would be produced by placing these lines under Government sway. The President gives as a reason why these lines should be purchased the probability that "the cost of telegraphing could be much reduced" and the business transacted equally as well "if not better" than in private hands. We believe the people pretty generally understand that the Government always pays more for labor and materials than individual operators, and that the chances are more decidedly in favor of an increase than a decrease of expenditures. Again, there would be no privacy in messages; all would be under the direct espionage of the administration through its employees. It is hardly necessary to dilate on the power which this would confer in cases of closely contested elections when the Democratic candidates would be compelled to abandon the use of the telegraph or expose their plans to unfriendly criticism. This is perhaps the strongest objection which exists. Grant, with that foreknowledge of paying investments which forms so strong a point in his character, has already purchased telegraph stock in anticipation of future emoluments. This alone should condemn the plan.

Another strong argument against the scheme lies in the fact that it would be placing in the hands of the Administration a powerful electioneering weapon The number of offices in the gift of the President is already enormous but who could estimate the number which would accrue to him, should these purchases be made? Thousands upon thousands of new offices could be erected, and men appointed to fill them, their positions depending upon the votes they cast. Miles of wires could be put up, whether necessary or not, for the purpose of providing situations for the hungry office seekers who besiege the White House. The salaries of these multitudinous employees, the cost of erecting and maintaining the lines and numberless incidental expenses would come from the pockets of the people, and this too on the problematical reduction, only, of the rates for sending messages.

We have seen enough of the uses to which this Administration can put any means placed in its hands, to know that this job if carried out would become a political engine to be used in controlling elections and the Democracy would actually be paying the salaries of countless officials all working with what zeal is in them to secure the triumph of the Republican party.

THE Boston *Transcript* says: "Benjamin Franklin is regarded by almost universal consent as the greatest man ever born in New England."

If this be so, we should be pleased to know where it is proposed to place Sumner? Are all his years of labor spent in cramming himself with apt quotations from the choicest classical sources, and used in his public oratorical efforts, to go for nothing? Franklin could not have delivered himself of anything like the amount of effervescent elocution in behalf of the "man and brother," and is all this to be overlooked? We trust that the Bostonians will pause before confirming the assertion of the *Transcript* and carefully regard the claims of their "library of select quotations."

The Administration and Reform.

In December last, when Senator Trumbull introduced his bill looking to the reform of corruptions and abuses in the administration of public affairs, Grant's supporters in the Senate were loud in their denunciations of the measure and vehement in their assertions of the purity of the Government. It was not until the people, through the press, had made known their determination to have an investigation that these gentlemen were convinced of the utter impossibility of maintaining their position.

In the Custom House Committee in New York we see the same desire to interpose obstacles in the unearthing of monstrous abuses, on the part of certain Senators, notable friends of the White House clique. Upon an occasion recently when a witness was giving damaging testimony as to the corruptness of officials, he was treated so uncivilly by Senator Stewart that he (Stewart) was rebuked by Senator Bayard, one of the two Democrats on the Committee, who said that the witness was not present for trial as a defaulter but for the purpose of giving testimony. So prompt have the papers been in publishing the proceedings and so damaging have these proved, that the Committee contemplate going to Washington to avoid further disclosures. By this change the Committee gets rid of troublesome witnesses and its future actions will virtually amount to nothing. Enough however has been disclosed to prove that Grant's bosom friend Leet has made thousands of dollars by unlawful and fraudulent charges and that Grant's military family at Washington knew the facts, if they, the President included, did not share the spoils. The people should demand a full investigation of this Custom House business and where improper and corrupt practices prevail, the offenders should be promptly dealt with, regardless of the rank of the offender. There has been so much virtuous indignation at Democratic Tammany Hall that Republican Custom House should have its fair share.

The New Militia Bill.

THE new Militia bill presented in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, provides that all male citizens of the Commonwealth between the ages of 18 and 45 are to be enrolled as liable to militia duty. The exemptions, in addition to those for physical and other disabilities, are certain office-holders, and those who have served five years in the army and been honorably discharged therefrom. The sections which provide for the support of the State Militia are as follows:

Section 87. The amount of the State Military fund to be raised annually shall be at the rate of one dollar for each person on the last military enrolment returned by the Inspector General of the several divisions of the State to the Adjutant General, on or before the first day of November in each year.

Sec. 88. The Adjutant General, Auditor General and State Treasurer shall constitute the State Military Board, and shall meet immediately after this bill shall become a law, and on the first Monday of December thereafter, and on the first Monday of December of each succeeding year, and, after estimating the amount of the Military fund, together with the amount due from each county, shall certify the same to the Auditor General, to be filed in his office.

Sec. 89. It shall be the duty of the Auditor General, as soon as said certificate is received for the year, and on or before the first day of January of each year to notify the County Commissioners of the several counties of this State of the amount required, as aforesaid, from their counties respectively, which amount shall be taken into account by said Commisioners when they make their estimate of the probable expenses of their counties for the ensuing year; and, in addition to the county rates and levies now authorized by law, there shall be levied and collected, as other county rates and levies now are, a tax sufficient to raise the amount as aforesaid charged to the counties respectively, which amount shall be paid into the State Treasury at the same time that other levies upon counties for State purposes are paid. Said amounts so levied and collected for military purposes, and paid into the State Treasury, shall be held exclusively for military purposes.

Sec. 90. The State Military Board shall audit and adjust all military claims payable out of the State Military Fund, and after adjustment of any claim submitted to it, the Adjutant General shall issue his warrant for the amount thereof payable at the State Treasury.

THE PENSION BUREAU.—In reply to a series of interrogatories from Charles W. Willard, Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and War of 1812, Commissioner J. H. Baker has furnished the following interesting and valuable official information: During the war of 1812 the soldiers, sailors and marines who served for twelve months or longer were in number 63,179; the militia who served six months or more, 63,825; the militia who served three months or more, 125,643; the militia who served one month or more, 125,807, and the militia who served less than one month, 147,200, making a total of 527,654. The bounty land warrants issued to soldiers of the war of 1812 are approximately estimated at 181,000, of which 29,000 were issued under the act of 1812, and 22,500 under the act of September 28th, 1850, and 129,500 under the act of March 3d, 1855. The bounty land warrants issued to widows of soldiers of the war of 1812 amount in number to 82,190, of which 14,850 were issued under the act of September 28th, 1850, and 67,340 under the act of March 3d, 1855. The great majority of the above land warrants was issued in the few years immediately following the passage of the respective acts.

The Commissioner of Pensions promises a supplementary report on the questions as to the number of persons who served in the Indian Wars of the Northwest, and as to the number of land warrants issued to the soldiers of those wars and to their widows. Under the act of Congress of February 14th, 1871, giving pensions to the survivors of the war of 1812, there have, up to December 31st, 1871, been received 33,841 applications, of which 26,058 were made by survivors, and 7783 by widows. From February 14th to December 31st, 1871, there have been granted 11,720 pensions, or 10,371 to survivors, and 1349 to widows. The Commissioner estimates that of the applications for pensions by survivors about one-sixth will be rejected, and of the applications by widows about one-third.

LEGISLATURE.

IN the Senate on Wednesday of last week Mr. Wallace introduced a bill making it unlawful to commence proceedings to obtain possession under landlord and tenant act of 1863, unless such proceedings are founded on a written lease.

In the the House, Mr. Brockway, of Columbia, offered the following;

Resolved, That the general judiciary committee of this House be instructed to inquire if any railroad, chartered by this common wealths, and now owning coal lands or operating collieries in this State, have made false or incorrect returns to the Legislature or to the auditor-general as to the amount of their capital stock, dividends, real estate, tonnage, or gross receipts, or have withheld from the commonwealth any taxes due upon the same; with power to send for persons and papers upon reasonable cause for invistigation being shown.

Mr. Josephs objected to the resolution as being too general and vague in its terms, and asked for an explanation.

Mr. Brockway said that in the case of at least one coal carrying corporation—the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—the amount of taxes had decreased within the three last years, Bills were introduced:

Authorizing the State superintendent, with the advice and consent of the governor, to appoint on or before the first Monday of May, three citizens of each normal school district to act as trustees on the part of the State.

Preventing the buying, selling and giving away of any spirituous or malt liquor, wine, cider, or any substance containing alcohol on election day.

In the Senate on Thursday of last week, the following new bills were introduced:

Mr. Warfel, amending the jury law, providing that the drawing of jurors shall be made under the supervision of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, or any two of them, and citizens who desire to be present.

Mr. Purman, providing that the measure of damages on a breach of penal contract shall be the actual loss proven.

Mr. White moved to take up the supplement to an act relating to changes of venue, all expenses to be paid by the county from which the suits are removed. Passed.

Mr. Buckalew moved to take up the act to authorize reformed voting in the election of school directors, applying the cumulative system of voting. Passed to third reading, and laid over.

In the House, the following bill was approved; Regulating the State Treasurer's deposits (taking effect at the end of the present official's term), giving the deposits to the highest bidder, who shall give proper security; such depositories be either State or National banks.

Mr. Dartt introduced a bill to prohibit the granting of any license in any city or borough, or township, unless a majority of the voters shall vote in favor of such license.

An act authorizing assignees of Insurances policies to sue in their own names, was reported by Mr. McJunkin.

In the House Friday of last week Mr. Lane offered a resolution that the committee on education be instructed to confer with the superintendent of common schools upon the subject of the expediency of compulsory education, and report by bill or otherwise. Passed.

Mr. McJunkin reported from the judiciary committee negatively a bill allowing facts to be pleaded in justification in libel and slander suits.

Mr. Gray, from the committee on federal relations, reported favorably a joint resolution instructing our congressmen to urge the passage of all the acts granting bounty lands to soldiers and sailors.

No business of inportance was transacted in the Senate.

No business of importance was transacted in the Senate on Monday. In the House Mr. White offered a resolution to appoint a joint committee to fix the time and place for opening and publishing the returns for Auditor and Surveyor General, and in reference to the Constitutional Convention. Passed.

Messrs. White, Gatchell, and Brockway were appointed on the part of the House.

Mr. White introduced a supplement to an act relative to the election of Auditor and Surveyor General and county surveyors by the people, which provides that in case of the death of any person elected to said offices between the day of election and the first Tuesday of May next ensuing, the vacancy shall be filled until the second Tuesday of November next ensuing by appointment of the Governor. The election to fill the vacancy shall then be held on the day of the annual election in October.

The following bills were introduced. By Mr. Brockway an act to relieve laborers, workingmen, and journeymen frm certain prosecutions and indictments for conspiracy under the criminal laws of the Commonwealth.

A supplement to an act to establish judicial courts of the Commonwealth in conformity to alterations, and amendments in the constitution, 13th April, 1791, limiting time of taking writ of error, appeal, and certiorari to the Supreme Court.

In the Senate, a number of bills and petitions were offered, but none of general interest. In the House a large number of private bills were read and passed.

CONGRESS.

ON Wednesday of last week, the Amnesty bill was debated in the United States Senate. In the House an important debate took place on the proposed tinkering of the protectionist tariff. The Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Appropriation bill was reported to the House by the Committee on Appropriations. It appropriates about $17,000,000 for the next fiscal year, or $2,000,000 less than the estimates, and $2,500,000 less than the amount heretofore appropriated for the present fiscal year.

IN the Senate Thursday the Judiciary Committee made an adverse report to the petition of certain women who asked the right to address the Senate from the floor on the subject of woman suffrage. The Finance Committee reported a bill defining the eight-hour law. The Military Committee reported a bill granting the issue of artificial limbs to all persons who lost either arms or legs in the armies of the United States, below the grade of captain. The bill was amended giving them to persons of all grades, either in the army or navy. Mr. Carpenter spoke for some time on the unconstitutionality of Grant's scheme of civil-service reform. In the house of Representatives Mr. Palmer, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Post-office Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $28,225,750, Mr. Clark, from the same committee, reported the Pension bill, which appropriates $30,480,000. The Virginia contested election was taken up and Mr. Braxton declared entitled to his seat.

No business of a national character was transacted in the House of Representatives on Friday, the greater part of the session being given up to the discussion of the Arkansas election case of Boles against Edwards. A bill for the funding of the debt of the city of Washington was passed, when the House adjourned. The Senate was not in session.

IN the Senate on Monday a petition from Mrs. Mary Ann R. Lee, widow of the late General R. E. Lee, in reference to the Arlington estate, was presented. She asks $300,000 for a clear title to the estate.

Mr. Ramsay introduced the Postal Telegraph bill. Mr. Garrett Davis in a scorching speech offered a resolution to inquire into President Grant's $5,000 defalcation and other efforts of that gentleman in the civil-service reform business.

It was bill day in the House. Mr. Farnsworth's resolution calling for an investigation into the affairs of the District of Columbia was adopted without a protest, every member that rose speaking most emphatically against the wholesale corruptions of Grant's appointees. One man, the delegate from the District, merely asked for a suspension of judgment. An appropriation of $50,000 was made to defray the expenses of the ambassadors of Japan.

The Apportionment bill was reported and the Amnesty bill was debated in the Senate on Tuesday. In the House the Apportionment bill, as reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee, is essentially changed. The total number of Representatives is cut down from 283 to 243.

NEWS.

ON Wednesday last week, the anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth, the bronze statue of the pioneer printer presented to the press and printers of New York by Captain DeGroot was formally unveiled by Professor Morse, before a large crowd assembled in Printing-house Square New York. The ceremonies included speeches by Dr. Prime, Professor Morse, Mr. Greeley, and Mr. C. C. Savage. In the evening a large company of litterateurs assembled at Delmonico's to honor the day.

IN a street-car in Utica Mrs. McCarty exchanged some angry words with Milton H. Thompson, who was accompanied by H. H. Hall, a coal dealer of Ogdensburg. She suddenly drew a revolver and shot at Thompson. The ball passed through his face and pierced Hall's heart. The latter fell dead in the car, but Thompson's wound is not considered dangerous. The woman was arrested.

A dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., says that a short time since a party of disguised men visited the house of a citizen in that county while a wedding was in progress and took possession of the premises. They fired off pistols and danced over the floor, and the fright occasioned to the daughter of this citizen caused her to go into spasms, succeeded by insanity.

LABOR REFORM.—A National Convention of the Labor Reform Party will be held in Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday, Feb. 21st, 1872, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

PRESIDENT Gowan of the Phila. & Reading R. R., has agreed to advance fifty per cent. of the cost toward the erection of blast furnaces in the valley of the Schuylkill, on the line of the P. & R. Railroad.

IN response to a letter signed by nearly one thousand Republicans Col. A. K. McClure has signified his willingness to run for the State Senate from the fourth district as a Reform Candidate. He will probably defeat Gray the ring nominee.

THE miners of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company have resumed work having yielded to the reduction in their wages made by the company, There is now no suspension in the Wyoming region.

ELK county boasts of more snow, bigger tanneries, more hemlock timber, and a greater number of deer, bears and wildcats than any county of the size in the Commonwealth.

AT two o'clock P. M. on Wednesday last, a man was thrown down at Third and Chestnut streets Phila. one of the most busy spots in the city, and robbed of fourteen hundred dollars. The robbers escaped.

HERR WACHTEL, who recently sang five nights at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, received $7,400 for his services. The entire receipts amounted to $17,500.

PRESIDENT GRANT recently gave his check for $5000 in payment of his unsettled accounts as an officer of the regular army several years ago.

Jno. W. Heath, a gentleman who resides at Beaver Meadow, Schuylkill county, was robbed by three men, on the public highway, of $1,500, on Thursday last.

Hon. George R. Dennis succeeds Mr. Vickers as United States Senator from Maryland, the Legislature in joint convention having elected him on Friday last.

AT Lakeville, Mass., on Friday, a dentist named Charles A. Leach, while suffering from delirium tremens, made a "raid" upon the population at large, and shot four men before he was secured.

A man in Montclair, N. J., hid $11,500 in Elizabeth City bonds under his barn floor, and when he took them up they were so mildewed that they were worth nothing.

THE Trenton Bank, N. J. was entered on Sunday night last by five burglars who bound and gagged the watchman and carried off securities valued at $100,000. No arrests.

THE messenger of the Metropolitan Bank was robbed on Broadway, near Murray street New York of a pocket-book containing gold checks and certificates amounting to $70,000.

Mrs. Wharton has been acquitted of the murder of General Ketcham. The trial has created great excitement but the result was not unexpected.

General Mosby, of guerilla fame, has been made brigadier-general of the State militia of Maryland.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CANALS.—The Pennsylvania Canal company now controls 363 miles of navigation—main line from Columbia to Holidaysburg, 173 miles; West Branch and Susquehanna division, from the junction to Lock Haven, 114 miles; Wyoming division, from Northumberland to Wilkes-Barre, 64 miles; Wiconisco canal, recently acquired by the company, 12 miles.

Two years ago last Fall the company commenced to enlarge the dimensions of its canals. The channel is about five feet deep, twenty-eight feet wide at the bottom and forty-four feet at waterline. The improvements make it six feet in depth, thirty-four feet at the bottom and fifty-five feet across the surface of the water. It is expected that the work of increasing the width, etc., from Columbia to Wilkes-Barre will be completed by June next.

Large numbers of workmen are now engaged in digging between Middletown and Columbia, Clark's Ferry and Northumberland and between the latter place and Nanticoke dam—a force of nearly 2,000, which is being gradually increased, as laborers can be procured. The wages paid amount to about $60,000 per month.

Four dredging machines are used during the Summer, each of which is capable of removing five miles of bank a season. The cost of one is about $10,000.

The intention of the company is to make the dimensions of all the canals alike, but this may not be consummated for several years.

The company owns 3 steamboats and 37 canal boats. The entire number on the different lines reaches about nine hundred, which transport in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 tons of freight, such as coal, lumber etc., annually.

The main line and branches of the company have 144 lift and 16 guard locks, most of those on the eastern division (which passes through Harrisburg) having double chambers.

The enlargement of the Pennsylvania canal is already giving ample evidence of its utility in facilitating navigation. Eight pairs of section boats, each couple capable of carrying safely and expeditiously 300 tons of freight are now plying the lower canals, where the channel has been enlarged to the requisite dimensions and double chamber locks have been introduced. Two of these boats pass through a lock together, one behind the other. The capacity of an ordinary boat is about 100 tons—so it will be seen that 300 tons of freight can be transported almost as cheaply as 100 under the old system of navigation. The water being deeper by a foot a boat can be much more heavily laden, without requiring any additional horses. The capacity of two section boats is about fifty per cent. greater than that of one of the barges on the Erie canal, which channel is considerably wider and deeper than that of the improved Pennsylvania. When the enlargement has been effected on all the lines of the Pennsylvania canal double chamber locks will be generally erected and section boats substituted for those now in use.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

We will meet at our office in Bloomsburg, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 15, 1872, at 2 o'clock, p. m., to let the building of a new bridge at Millville, over Little Fishingcreek. Wood work to be put up about same as at old bridge. Abutments to be 8 feet above water, and 3 feet thick at top, and long enough to hold superstructure. Wing walls, East side to be 10 feet long each. West side 10 and 7 respectively. The stone in old abutments and wing walls to be used by the contractor. Such timber, in old bridge as we shall select to be put in new bridge at a fixed price, and to be deducted from amount of contract. For further particulars apply at this office.

CYRUS ROBBINS, H. J. REEDER, WM. SHAFFER, } Comm'rs. of Col. Co.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, Bloomsburg, Jan. 20, 1871. Attest:—WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk. jan26'71-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF HIRAM BAKER, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration, on the estate of Hiram Baker, late of Jackson township Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Joshua Fritz, on same place. 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.

JOSHUA FRITZ, Administrator.
jan26'72-6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF PHILIP MILLER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Philip Miller, late of Centre twp., Columbia county dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to Benjamin Miller, of Espy, Col co., Pa., and Abraham K. Shuman, of Lime Ridge, Col. co., Pa. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment. BENJAMIN MILLER, ABR'M. K. SHUMAN, Administrators.
jan26'72-6w

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ANNOUNCEMENT!

THE BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE AND STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

will open on

MONDAY, JANUARY 8th, 1872,

under the entire control of the BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

They have selected as Principal of the Institution

CHARLES G. BARKLEY,

a gentleman whose qualifications have been fully tested and proved in the NINE YEARS in which he has had charge of the schools of the County as Superintendent; and they ask, and have a right to demand for him and the Institution, the confidence and support of our own citizens, and of the friends of the enterprise and of education everywhere. In point of comfort, convenience and beauty of buildings and surroundings, no school in the State surpasses this; and we are determined it shall not be second in the kind, quality and thoroughness of its discipline and culture.

CALENDAR.

The winter session of twelve weeks will commence on

Monday, January 8th, 1872,

and close

MARCH 28th.

The Spring session of twelve weeks will begin

MONDAY, APRIL 8TH,

and close

JUNE 28TH.

EXPENSES:

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

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

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

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Real Estate Sales.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of authority and order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned administrators of the estate of Jacob Kistenbauer, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue on the premises, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1872,

a large quantity of valuable lands situate in Franklin township in said county, described as follows: The homestead farm of the decedent, lying in Franklin township in Columbia county bounded by lands of J. T. Reeder, lands of Philip Moniardi, lands of Yetter's heirs, lands of Moses Hower, lands of H. J. Reeder, lands of Silas Weaver, lands of Wm. Stocker, lands of John Hower, George Scott and others, containing

TWO HUNDRED and FORTY-EIGHT ACRES

and twenty-nine perches—whereon are erected a large brick Dwelling House, a large Bank Barn sheds and outhouses, with a large apple and fruit orchard, with a well at the house, and a spring and a well at the barn, and a second excellent and large spring on the south side of the farm. There is on the farm

TWENTY ACRES OF TIMBER.

The property lies three miles from Catawissa, on the public road leading from that place to Elysburg. The neighborhood good and healthy, and the land in an excellent state of cultivation. No more desirable property has been offered for many years. ALSO, a lot of Timber land—the undivided six-sevenths adjoining lands of S. Artley, Wm. George, C. Artley and others. To be disposed of in one piece, or in three lots of about

TWENTY ACRES EACH,

as shall be deemed most expedient. The whole property will be offered and the title to the one-seventh, made to the purchasers.

ALSO, will be offered a tract of land adjoining H. F. Ent, lands of Stocker & Gingles, lands of P. Monhardt and Reeder, containing

SEVENTY-THREE ACRES

and eighty-four perches, whereon are erected a brick dwelling house, a bank barn, wagon house a spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. There is also on the premises a tenant house and blacksmith shop. There is also a spring of excellent water, a good orchard and fruit of all kinds, with about four acres of chestnut timber. All in excellent order and cultivation.

The lands will be offered at the Homestead in the order advertised.

THE GRAIN in the GROUND is RESERVED.

Possession of the timber tracts, immediately upon paying the purchase money or securing the same to be paid. And of the other two tracts on the first of April, A. D. 1872, upon compliance with the conditions, stamps and conveyances to be at the expense of the purchaser or purchasers.

ALSO—At the same time and place the following personal property, to wit: Four hundred bushels of wheat, five hundred bushels of corn, three hundred bushels of oats, one hundred and fifty bushels of rye one hundred bushes of potatoes, buckwheat and cloverseed, and ten tons of hay and many other articles of property.

O. D. L. KOSTENBADER, JOSEPH B. KNITTLE, Administrators.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

R. H. RINGLER, Clerk.

Jan. 5, 72-3w.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuant of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27th, 1872,

at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, late of John Richards, deceased, to wit: all that Certain message and

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Montour township, in said county, containing about

ONE HUNDRED & SIXTY ACRES,

bounded by lands of John Quick, Wm. G. Quick Frank Evans and others, whereon are erected a Dwelling House, good Barn and all the necessary outbuildings, there is also a large quantity of lime stone upon the premises.

SAMUEL B. DEIMER, Executor.

TERMS OF