



THE AMERICAN.
SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1850.
H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Susquehanna, and not exceeding its usual amount, is published in the paper for the purpose of giving the largest circulation.

Democratic State Nominations.
For Canal Commissioner:
WILLIAM T. MORISON,
Of Montgomery County.
For Auditor General:
EPHRAIM BANKS,
Of Middle County.
For Surveyor General:
J. PORTER BRAWLEY,
Of Crawford County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.
The Democratic electors of Northumberland county, are respectfully requested to meet at the usual place of holding delegate elections in their respective Boroughs and Townships, on Saturday the 17th day of August, 1850, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic County Convention to be held in Sunbury on the Monday following, to form a Democratic ticket to be supported at the ensuing fall election.

G. M. YORKS. SAMUEL ENT.
W. M. KIPP. SAMUEL LANTZ.
REUBEN ZARTMAN, W. M. WILSON.
A. ARMSTRONG. H. READER, Sr.
SAMUEL T. BROWN.
Standing Committee.
July 20, 1850.

After an absence of several months, the editor has again returned to his post.—In doing so he takes this occasion to return his thanks, to his talented young friend, who occasionally officiated for him during his absence.

Our readers will find on our first page, Professor Webster's confession, which was necessarily crowded out of last week's paper.
Thompson's Susquehanna Express, we are requested to say, will be suspended until September next. This Express has been a great convenience, the loss of which would be greatly felt if entirely discontinued.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.
The death of Gen. Taylor and the consequent dissolution of his cabinet, will, no doubt secure the passage of Mr. Clay's compromise bill and thus settle this perplexing question, we trust, forever. Until this is accomplished nothing can be done in Congress in the way of legislation. The great body of the people are perfectly willing and most anxious to have this great question settled upon almost any terms, which are not wholly unjust and dishonorable to themselves. It is the ultras of the South, and the abolitionists of the North, who deal in abstractions instead of looking to practical results, that cause most if not all the difficulties. Let both these extremes be lopped off, and Congress will again be restored to quiet, and the country to its wonted prosperity. Had the present cabinet and the friends of the bill been united it would have passed in some shape ere this. But each insisted on his own plan, and thus division would, of course, bring about defeat. President Fillmore is said to favor Mr. Clay's bill, and his cabinet will necessarily coincide with him in their views.

HARVESTING.—Our farmers are in the midst of their harvest, and the crops promise an abundant yield. The rains on the first part of the week created some apprehensions for the safe housing of the grain.

CHOLERA.—We learn by a joint extra issued by the four Nashville papers the 5th inst., that owing to the prevalence of the cholera there, all the daily papers have been suspended. This list of deaths for the 3d and 4th, though incomplete; embraces 48 names, and it is added:—
The disease is not confined to any particular location, but seems to have taken a general range through all quarters of the city. The corporation are burning tar, &c., in different parts of the city. Guns have been fired in many elevated parts. Business is generally suspended, and everything about the city wears a settled gloom.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.
Mr. Fillmore was married in 1826 to Abigail Powers, the youngest child of Rev. Lemuel Powers. She is still living, and is described as a lady of great worth, modest and unobtrusive in her deportment, and highly esteemed for her many virtues. They have but two children. The oldest, a son, is a young man of about twenty-one years of age, who has just entered upon the practice of the law in Buffalo. He is said to be a gentleman of fine qualities, and worthy to be the son of a Republican President. The daughter presents a more notable example. She is about eighteen years of age. Her accomplishments are many and varied, and her independent, self-reliant character is exhibited in the fact that she is now, or was very recently, a teacher in one of the free public schools in Buffalo. She is one of the women of whom the Republic has much more reason to be proud than of all the gay, gaudy women of fashion, who often show as much scorn for school teachers as they do ignorance of the true qualities of a republican character. Such a family will do honor to the White House.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.
FUNERAL OBSEQUIES
OF
GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,
PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

The doors of the Executive mansion were opened at nine o'clock, A. M., for the admission of the Heads of Department, the Foreign Ministers and others, who, by order of the committee of the two houses of Congress were entitled to admission. The crowd in the meantime filled up every avenue leading to the mansion not appropriated to the military and other bodies that were to take part in the procession.

The members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, the pall-bearers and those of the two Houses of Congress who could be admitted, occupied the East Room. Col. Blisse Col. Taylor of Baltimore, and other relatives of the late President, occupied positions near the remains.

The Foreign Ministers all appeared in full court costumes. The inscription on the coffin plate is as follows:

ZACHARY TAYLOR,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
AT. 66.
The coffin is a magnificent one. It is covered with black velvet, the edges being of silver, with huge silver tassels, looped with gold fringed buttons.

The countenance of the deceased is unchanged, though much emaciated. Mrs. Taylor would not consent to embalming the body.

By request of the family, prayers were held over the remains this morning, when none but the immediate relatives were present. The coffin rested on a raised platform, in the centre of the East Room, enveloped with black crape.

As soon as all assembled, Rev. Smith Pym, D. D., of the Protestant Episcopal Church, performed the solemn and impressive burial service of that church, during which many an eye was moist and many a sob was heard among the large assemblage.

A most eloquent and touching discourse was then delivered by the reverend gentleman. The family of the deceased were within hearing of it.

The services being concluded, the coffin was removed and carried out of the White House. It was then placed upon the Funeral Car provided for the occasion. Near the car was the favorite war horse of the departed chieftain, "Old Whitey," appointed to follow the car to the place of interment.

The Funeral Car was a plain hearse under a raised canopy, beautifully trimmed, the American Eagle being represented in the centre. It was drawn by 8 white horses with black housings.

Each horse was led by a groom in oriental costume. The procession moved at two o'clock, P. M. As soon as it started minute guns were fired by detachments of United States Artillery stationed near St. John's Church, the City Hall and the Capitol, respectively. The order of the civic procession was, as nearly as possible, as follows:

Order of the Procession.
Funeral Escort, in column of march, composed of detachments of U S Artillery, Infantry, Marine, and numerous Volunteer Corps.
CIVIC PROCESSION.
The United States Marshal of the District of Columbia and his Aids.
The Mayors of Washington and Georgetown.
The Committee of Arrangements of the two Houses of Congress.
The Chaplains of the two Houses of Congress, and the officiating Clergyman of the occasion.

Attending Physicians to the late President.
The President and relatives of the late President.
The President of the United States and the Heads of Departments.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
The Senate of the United States, preceded by their President, pro tempore, and Secretary.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.
The House of Representatives, preceded by their Speaker and Clerk.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and his officers.
The Diplomatic Corps.
Governors of States and Territories.
Ex-members of Congress.
Members of State Legislatures.
District Judges of the United States.
Judges of the Circuit and Criminal Courts of the District of Columbia, with the members of the bar, and officers of the courts.

The Judges of the several States.
The Comptrollers of the Treasury, Auditors, Treasurer, Register, Solicitor, and Commissioners of Land Office, Pensions, Indian Affairs, Patents, and Public Buildings.
The Clerks, &c., of the several Departments, preceded by their respective Chief Clerks; and all other civil officers of the Government.
Clergy of the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution.
Corporate Authorities of Washington.
Corporate Authorities of Georgetown.
Presidents, Professors, and Students of the Colleges of the District of Columbia.
Officers and Soldiers who served in the war of 1812, and in the late war.
Various Societies and Fraternities, from the

District of Columbia, Baltimore and other places.
Citizens and Strangers.

A heavy discharge of cannon announced the starting of the procession at 2 o'clock. The military escort was the largest ever seen in Washington. All the troops from the different stations within reasonable distance of Washington, were in attendance. The whole of this portion of the procession was under the command of Major General Winfield Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army. The officers and men of the Navy and the Marine Corps were also out in very unusual force.

The procession was one mile and a half long. The avenue through which it passed was densely crowded. Every window was occupied and the concourse of spectators on the sidewalks was immense.

Flowers were strewn along Pennsylvania Avenue for several hundred yards leading from the White House. The civic procession has been estimated at 16,000; the military at 900 besides 6 companies of artillery. There were nineteen bands of music, comprising some hundreds of instruments.

The effect along the Avenue, clothed as it is in sables and densely crowded, was very fine. Incidents.
Signor Fagnani, an Italian artist, yesterday took a sketch of the head and face of General Taylor, just before he was placed in his coffin. No east was taken, the family of the President being unwilling that the skin should be disfigured, as it would probably be by that process.

Although much emaciated, the face of the distinguished deceased preserves much of the appearance it wore when living. Towards two o'clock the sky became overcast. Considerable wind prevailed, and a shower was threatened.
General Scott, when he arrived in the East Room, went over the body of his distinguished companion in arms.

The Scene at the Burial Ground.
On arriving in front of the Congressional Burying Ground, the military escort was formed in two lines; the first, consisting of the detachment appointed to fire the last volley, facing the Cemetery, and thirty paces distant from it; the second line, consisting of the remainder of the Infantry in the escort, twenty paces in the rear. The battery of artillery took a position on the rising ground, about one hundred paces in the rear of the second line.

The Burial Ground was occupied at an early hour this morning, by thousands of people anxious to secure places for obtaining a good view of the interment.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS—1st Session.
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1850.
HOUSE.—Mr. Holmes asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a joint resolution directing the President of the United States to deliver to the Jackson Monument Committee in the city of Washington, such old brass guns condemned as unserviceable, and not being national trophies, as may be sufficient material for casting the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson now in the course of construction in said city under the direction of said Committee.

Mr. H. said that at some former time Congress had generously granted to the Committee about to erect the equestrian statue to Gen. Jackson several pieces of brass cannon taken at Pensacola. On inspecting these fine brass cannon the Committee discovered that they were fine specimens of art which the United States should never destroy, but should preserve as trophies. On one of these brass cannon was inscribed "the terrible thunder of Kings." Gen. Jackson showed that these "thunders" were very empty "thunders." And now the Committee asked that Congress take back these cannon and keep them as trophies.

The reading of the memorial of the Jackson Committee was called for. It was read. The report after stating the objects, &c., and of the trophies, concludes as follows:
"This will save the fine antiquated pieces that bear the motto of the sovereign under whose auspices this continent was discovered. The engraving on the breech bears the menace of 'the terrible thunder of Kings,' and 'Polenta Regis Fulmina.'—They should be laid at the feet of Jackson's statue to evidence to the world how harmless is the thunder of Kings when hurled at the men of iron, whose armor is the patriotism inspired by the Republic.—These trophies should be preserved for the glory of our country, like those taken at Saratoga and Yorktown and the batteries recently returned from Mexico, inscribed with the names of the Heroes who directed them, and by whom they were emblazoned with the victories of Palo Alto, Resaca, Monterrey, Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Cherebuse, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and the city of Mexico."

TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN MEXICO.
BALTIMORE, July 16—P. M.
The New Orleans papers, received by the mail to-night, have dates from the City of Mexico to the 25th of June. The Cholera was still raging to a frightful extent, and two hundred dying daily! During the month there had been eight thousand cases and twenty-seven hundred deaths!

At Zacatecas the Cholera was equally bad—the deaths averaging eighty per day. On account of the prevalence of the Cholera, the Mexican Congress was unable to hold a quorum. It was rumored at Vera Cruz that the deaths by Cholera averaged one thousand per day!

The Pope's return was celebrated in grand style in the City of Mexico. The approaching Presidential election is exciting much interest. One paper proposes Santa Anna, who is ineligible—not being a resident.

ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis Times says that there are nineteen persons in prison on bail in Missouri, charged with the crime of murder.

LAST WORDS OF EMINENT MEN.
The last words of Gen. Taylor recall to the mind reminiscences of the last words of other eminent men, which might be considerably added to.

Napoleon expired amid the raging of a whirlwind. His last words were "Fie! d'armee!"
Saladin, in his last illness, instead of his usual standard, ordered his shroud to be lifted in front of his tent; and the herald who displayed this winding sheet as a flag, was commanded to exclaim aloud, "Behold! this is all which Saladin, the vanquisher of the East, carries away of all his conquests!"
The last words of Sir Walter Scott to Lockhart were, "Be a good man, if you do not you will feel it when you come to lie here!"

The dying Wolfe, hearing of the flight of the French exclaimed, "I die contented."
The curate of St. Sulpice asked the expiring Montesquieu, "Sir, are you truly conscious of the greatness of God?" "Yes," was the answer of the departing philosopher, "and of the littleness of man."

The heroic Lawrence, perishing amid the thunders of the engagement between the ill-fated Chesapeake and the British frigate Shannon, exclaimed, "Don't give up the ship!"
Sir Richard Grenville having fought his single ship against a large fleet, until his vessel was overwhelmed by the fearful odds and mortally wounded, summoned his victors to bear testimony to his good conduct, and exclaimed, "Here die I, Richard Grenville, with a joyous and quiet mind, for that I have ended my life as a true soldier ought to do, fighting for his country, queen, religion and honor!"

When the Marquis of Montrose was taken and condemned to die, and his head and limbs to be severed and hanged in public places in different towns, "I wish," exclaimed he "I had flesh enough to be sent to every city in Christendom, as a testimony to the cause for which I suffer!"
Sir Henry Vane, when condemned to die, exclaimed, "Ten thousand deaths, to me, ere I will stain the purity of my conscience."
"Is there any thing on earth I can do for you?" said Taylor to the satirical Buffon; Dr. Wolcott. "Give me back my youth!" he said the sad reply.

"Oh, that I might live!" was the dying wish of the patriot Quincy, as he came in sight of Massachusetts, "Oh that I might live to render to my country one last service!"
The last word of Gen. Harrison were, as though he fancied himself addressing some official associate in the government, "Sir, I wish you to understand the true principles of the government. I wish them carried out. I ask no more."

"I have always done my duty. I am ready to die; my only regret is for the friends I leave behind me." These are the sublime words, indicating a mind conscious of rectitude, a spirit ignorant of fear, and a heart full of affection, with which the great and good Taylor was gathered to his fathers.

THE LATE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.
Further Particulars.
The Philadelphia Bulletin estimates the loss of life by the fire in that city, at 30 killed, 100 wounded, 9 drowned, and 17 missing—total 156. Many of the houses destroyed were very old and inferior, and their destruction no great loss. The actual area of the fire is about 760 by 775 feet, covering some ten acres of ground, and the loss in real estate is about \$700,000. Of the burnt buildings, the Bulletin says:

Many of them ought to have been removed long ago, and their destruction now can only be viewed as a matter of regret, from the immediate distress and loss to their inmates. In every other light the fire will prove a benefit. The old buildings and crowded courts that have been over populated for years will now, we hope, be built up with fine substantial buildings, making the burnt district one of the finest portions of the city.

A calculation has been made by a number of gentlemen, and the number of houses, stables and stores destroyed, is set down at three hundred and forty six. There were probably about three hundred dwellings, allowing a man, wife and five children for each house, makes the number of human beings rendered homeless by the disaster two thousand one hundred.

It is said the fire originated from friction of the wiadlass of a hoisting machine in the upper story.
Mr. Pittfield and wife, who resided at No. 10 New street, were at Cape May. Not a solitary thing about their house but what was destroyed. There is scarcely one brick on another of the building.

C. C. Rappuhn, Second above New street, was with his wife and children at Rod Bank at the time of the fire. He had the sum of \$800 up stairs in his bed chamber, which was probably lost amid the ruins. His house was open, however, half an hour before the fire reached it.
Hugh Cathwood, whilst looking at the fire, had his pocket picked of the sum of one hundred and sixty-five dollars.

The light of the fire illuminated the surrounding country, and was seen distinctly at the distance of 30 miles. The scene as viewed from the Delaware was awfully sublime. Persons who saw the explosion from the river describe it as a most fearful sight.
The shock of the explosion was felt at Wilmington, Delaware, and the light of the conflagration was seen at Trenton, N. J.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Some one curious in railroad science has compiled the following table showing the number of miles of road laid in each State in the Union, as follows:
NEW ENGLAND STATES.—Massachusetts, 1049; New Hampshire, 416; Rhode Island, 64; Connecticut, 446; Vermont, 287; Maine, 202. Total, 2465.

MIDDLE STATES.—New York, 1306; Pennsylvania, 613; Delaware, 30; Maryland, 316; New Jersey, 238. Total, 2513.
SOUTHERN STATES.—Georgia, 655; Virginia, 326; North Carolina, 264; South Carolina, 226; Alabama, 68. Total, 1549.

WESTERN STATES.—Ohio, 280; Michigan, 242; Illinois, 105; Indiana, 102; Louisiana, 70; Missouri, 70; Kentucky, 65; Tennessee, 19. Total, 1452. Total number of miles railroad in the United States, 7,677.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE EDITOR, DATED AMERICAN HOTEL, New York, July 11th, 1850.

The voyage from Cape May to New York by sea is delightful. The steamer Kennebeck touched at the Cape between 7 and 8 o'clock, P. M., took on a number of passengers, rounded the Cape, and in a few minutes was ploughing the ocean, and landed her passengers next morning at 8 o'clock, at New York. To one who has never witnessed it, a sunrise at sea is a magnificent sight. An immense luminous body, emerging, as it were, from the mighty deep, is of itself almost worth a trip to see. The scenery for thirty miles, as you approach New York, is grand and imposing.

The present is the travelling season to and from the watering places, and the Hotels are pretty well filled. We noticed a short time since the improvements of the American Hotel, kept by Messrs Taber & Bagley in this city. This Hotel which has been partially rebuilt and enlarged, is one of the most pleasant and best regulated hotels in the country. The new ladies' ordinary is a model dining room, ventilated by a louver in the centre—the glass and the panelling of which are richly painted in arabesque ornaments, a great number of new lodging rooms, and parlors, bathing rooms, boudoirs, furnished, painted, papered, decorated, carpeted, gilded, lighted and beautified have been added to their establishment from attic to cellar; and it is now, although not one of the largest, yet undeniably among the nicest and best regulated houses of its class in the world.

The New Yorkers boast considerably of their water works. It is indeed a stupendous work and costs over ten millions of dollars.—The water is conveyed for 40 miles in an immense culvert of stone masonry, over valleys, hills, and streams. The Croton Reservoir above 424 street, is a splendid pile of massive stone masonry about 40 feet high, the journey from New York to Philadelphia, over the various lines of the Camden and Amboy company, is pleasant and soon accomplished.

NEW MODE OF WARFARE.—A correspondent of the Havana Diario de la Marina gives an account of the manner in which the authorities at Sagua la Grande had determined to repel Gen. Lopez and his army, had they reached that place. It appears that in the town are 1200 beehives. These were to be placed on the road, and at the approach of the invading hosts, the hives were to be overturned, and the bees sallying forth would attack the advancing foe, and by their merciless stings would effectually deprive him of the power of resistance. It was calculated that in this manner 5000 Americans could be put to flight; while the cunning Spaniards would look on and enjoy the sport. The correspondent says the invaders little knew the preparations that had been made for them. We are decidedly of that opinion ourselves.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERIES AT ALBANY.—A person, employed formerly as a clerk in the post-office at Albany, was arrested on Sunday, charged with robbing the post-office.—After his arrest, he confessed the robberies, implicating also two persons. For several weeks past, packages of letters which should reach Albany on Sunday mornings, have been missing. The clerk alluded to always visited the office on that morning, which circumstance led to the suspicion against him. He was watched and caught in the very act.—He will be examined on Wednesday before the United States Commissioner.

"OLD WHITEY," the veteran war horse of the hero Buena Vista, formed an affectionate and affecting part of the procession at Washington, on the occasion of what the Journal of Commerce calls "the funeral obsequies," on Saturday. The editor says that "the associations connected with him crowded upon every one's mind. The old charger as he pawed the ground, and neighed at the sound of the bugle, seemed proudly and impatiently to look forward for his rider, and once more to bear him on the field."

A MARRIED GENIUS.—There is a man in the New York penitentiary who has had twenty-seven wives. He is just thirty-six years of age and has been engaged in matrimonial business since he was sixteen, and has therefore had a new wife every seven months, getting rid of the old spouse, and courting the new one ad interim. He declares he will have a hundred wives before he dies, if they do not cramp his genius within stone walls.

THE LAWRENCE DIVORCE CASE is again in the newspaper, one of the journals having published Mr. Lawrence's statement, which contains portions of the private correspondence between his wife and her mother. The whole difficulty in this case appears to have been caused by the lady, a somewhat petted beauty in the West, putting a little rouge on her cheeks. Any man of common sense and proper taste, who knew how to deal with a pretty woman, would have placed his beard so often next her face as to save her the necessity of resorting to pink suucers to lighten her color.

TOBACCO PLANTING IN NEW YORK.—The Syracuse Star states that Robert Fleming and Peter R. Reed have purchased a fifty acre lot three miles northwest of Syracuse, and are planting the whole of it with tobacco, employing some twenty men. They have also several other fields in different parts of the same country, from all of which their crop will be heavy. For several years past they have been very successful in growing tobacco at Manlius.

FOURTH OF JULY TOAST, given at Worcester, the heart of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:
"Old Bachelors—Leafless trunks in a garden of roses. Each dwelling is to them a suggestion, each bird's nest a standing admonition."
Well, it is.

FOREIGN COURTESY.—The British steamer Europa at Jersey City, displayed her flags with crape streamers at half-mast, on Saturday, and fired sixty-six minute guns at noon.

DEATH OF S. S. PRENTISS.—We learn from Natchez, of the death of Hon. S. S. Prentiss, the distinguished lawyer of Mississippi. He had been suffering from ill health for some time. Mr Prentiss was one of the ablest men in the South. He was formerly in Congress for a brief period.

SWEDEN is producing all the nightingales. Miss Henrietta Nissen, a country woman of Jenny Lind, is rapidly rising to distinction as a singer, a second Jenny Lind.

A LITTLE GIRL, walking one day with her mother in a grave-yard, reading one after another, praises of those who slept beneath, said, "I wonder where they bury the sinners?"

NOTICE
To Judgement Creditors.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Judgement Creditors of Dr. John Baker and Emanuel Kaufman, to appear on the first Monday of August next, and show cause why the proceeds arising upon the sale of the real estate of the said Baker and Kaufman, should not be paid out according to priority of lien. Ac.—By order of the Court. JOHN FARNSWORTH, Proth'y. Proth'y office Sunbury, July 15, 1850.

NOTICE
THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, to make distribution to and among the creditors of the estate of John Bloom, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons interested, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on Wednesday, the 31st day of July, 1850, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in the borough of Sunbury, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
CHAS. J. BRUNER, Auditor.
July 20, 1850.—

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that letters testamnetary, on the estate of Thomas Vastine, late of Shamokin township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having demands against said estate, are requested to present them for examination and settlement, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.
WILLIAM VASTINE, AMOS VASTINE.
Shamokin twp., July 13, 1850.—6t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Samuel Smith, dec'd.
NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of said decedent that the undersigned, appointed auditor to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the assets of the estate of Samuel Smith, dec'd., late of Paint township, Northumberland county, to and among the respective creditors of said decedent will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Sunbury on the first day of August next at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. M. J. GREENOUGH, Auditor.
Sunbury, July 13, 1850.—3t

SHERIFF SALES.
BY virtue of certain writs of Venditio, to me directed, will be sold at 1 o'clock P. M., on Monday the 5th day of August next at the Court House in the borough of Sunbury the following real estate to wit:—All the interest of the Deth, supposed to be the undivided one-tenth part more or less, of and in

A Certain Tract of Land.
situate in the township of South, in the county of Northumberland, bounded by land of Joseph Priestly, Thomas Nesbit, Charles Parke, Henry Pratt, Mrs. Nourse and Francis Groves, containing in the whole 134 acres more or less, whereon are erected a Log Dwelling House, a Log Barn, a Spring House, an Apple orchard and other fruit trees.—Said tract taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Crottsley, jr.

A Certain Tract of Land situate in Lower Augusta township, in said county, bounded on the north by land of Samuel Culp, jr., on the east by land of Mark Slack, on the south by the land of Samuel Culp, sr., and on the west by land of Benjamin Katterman, containing 15 acres more or less, whereon are erected two small dwelling houses, a barn, a log stable, &c.—Said tract taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin F. Wampole and George Wampole.

A Certain Tract of Land, situate in Upper Augusta township, in said county, bounded on the north by land of Samuel Culp, jr., on the east by land of Mark Slack, on the south by the land of Samuel Culp, sr., and on the west by land of Benjamin Katterman, containing 15 acres more or less, whereon are erected two small dwelling houses, a barn, a log stable, &c.—Said tract taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin F. Wampole and George Wampole.

AMONG THE LIST OF LETTERS.
REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SUNBURY, JUNE 30, 1850.

Artley Mrs. Catharine	McClaner
Reuhler Eli	McClaster Dinah
Berger Mattin	Pifer Michael
Bowman Jonathan	Reader John
Bagley Robert	Baker John
Coswin L. Jacob	Rake Amelia
Christ Miss Mary	Ross Samuel
Carlin Eli	Reade Jesse
Clark Philip	Shlip George
Dix, W. Wm. Esq.	Shipman John
Haupp Jacob	Sunbury R. S.
Harrison George	Seidrich Geo.
Kline Frederick	Stuck Abraham
Kemmel Emanuel	Stragad Samuel
Keeler Daniel	Weiser John
Leibrick M. W.	Wingard Edmund
Landow John	R. B. PACKER, P. M.

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Northumberland, June 30, 1850.

Baum	Levan M. Catharine
Balford L. Butler	Martz George
Bowman John	Minter D. G.
Batterfield F. Edwin	McCart John
Baile Alex.	Middleton John
Candif T. H.	Pike Asa
Cuming D. R.	Porter Mr.
Corryell M. Martha	Peters Mrs.
Craitzenberger Nathan	Pickle Jacob
Holler Justice	Porell Jonathan
Chandler John	Reed J. O.
Division S. of T.	Rout C. Wm.
Davis Joseph	Sones Peter
Denison Susan	Smith M. J.
Dunn W. R.	Scheery S.
Daniels B. Charles	Samers C. J.
Edward H. James	Snyder Charles
Berly Samuel	Shiley Peter
Edward B. John	Tatcher M. John
Fulmer Joseph	Thompson George
Hogins W. C.	Vastine Elizabeth
Hoover William	Witthens John
Holcomb Judson	Wilson H. Thomas
Hughes Charles	Wilson George
Koyser J.	Willson O. Warren
Lloyd A. John	C. G. BOYD, P. M.