

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMERS Washington and Canada.

The War Commenced between Russia and Turkey - Declaration of War by the Czar Nicholas - The Russians Worst in several Battles. BLOODY BATTLE ON THE DANUBE.

A despatch dated Vienna, Nov. 8th, says that the Consul of France at Bucharest writes as follows, under date of the 6th of November: "On the 2d and 3d of November, the Turks crossed the Danube from the Turtukai to Oltenitza, to the number of about 18,000 men. On the 4th General Parlof attacked them with 9000 men, and after a brisk cannonade, a combat with the bayonet took place between the two armies. The Turks maintained their positions at Oltenitza, and have fortified them. The combat lasted three hours. In it the Russians lost several officers, and 136 privates killed, and 6 superior officers, 18 subalterns, and 479 privates wounded. The loss on the Turkish side is not known. 4000 Turks occupy Kalarache, 2000 have established themselves on an island in front of Giurgievo, and 12,000 are in Lesser Wallachia."

Another despatch from Vienna, dated Tuesday night, Nov. 8th, says: "From the 11th to the 5th the Turks occupied the island near Oltenitza, and crossed unobserved to Wallachia at dawn. When seen, a battle ensued which lasted 28 hours. The result is unknown. It is rumored that Giurgievo was taken by storm."

Turtukai and Oltenitza are towns on the right and left banks of the Danube, between Rastchuck and Silistria, on the direct route to Bucharest. Higher up the river, and opposite to Rastchuck, lies Giurgievo, from which another road leads to Bucharest. Still ascending the river, we come to Rahova, a town on the right bank, opposite to which lies Kalarache, at the junction of the Schyl and Danube. The troops in Lesser Wallachia, which forms the extreme left of the Turkish line.

Another account of the same battle, received via Vienna, states that 14 Russian superior officers were killed, and that the Turks were masters of the field, the Russians finally retreating to Bucharest.

Previous to the battle the Turks had constructed a building and telegraph station at Kalarache, which served as the basis of their operations. It appears that Omar Pasha crossed at three points—with 18,000 at Oltenitza, 4,000 at Kalarache, and 2,000 at Giurgievo. Skirmishes continually occurred at the outposts. Before the Turks crossed the Danube, a body of Cossacks came to the river's bank, and made signs insultingly to the Egyptians in the Turkish army, who rushed to the boats, rowed across in the face of the Cossack's fire, and punished them well, chasing them inland, and returned to the camp in triumph.

The Russian force, which was defeated and beaten back to Bucharest, was the main body, under General Davenberg, which is estimated at from 50,000 to 40,000 strong.

BATTLE IN ASIA.

While the valley of the Danube has been the scene of these operations, similar fortunes has attended the Turks in the East, and accounts from Constantinople states that Selim Pasha had crossed the Russian frontiers in Asia, and that a battle ensued, in which 5000 troops engaged. Both armies fell back as night came on.

In a second battle the Russians were defeated, and on the 20th of October Maskeo Bey, an officer in Selim Pasha's staff, with a small force, was suddenly attacked by a body of Russian cavalry. The Bey fell back, fighting toward the body of the Turkish army, when the battle speedily became general. Fifteen thousand Russians were engaged, and the contest was most desperate. The Russians were again defeated, and fled, pursued by the Turks, who planted the Sultan's standard, and made their quarters at the Russians' position of Crelio, eight hours distance from Clouckdere, where the battle began.

The news, summed up, shows that the Turks have beaten the Russians in Asia; that the Turkish left wing in Europe has beaten the Russian right wing, comprising the principal force of the Czar; and the Turkish centre was whipped 9000 Russian at Turtukai, and was pressing upon Bucharest. The policy of the Russians is supposed to be to draw the Turks from their present advantageous position, and to bring them to a battle that shall decide the campaign. The intention of Omar Pasha is to keep his promise to drive the Russian from the Principalities, and to make his headquarters at Bucharest.

A telegraphic despatch states that the Russian troops in the Principalities are suffering from typhus, and that the number of combatants is reduced to 85,000. It would take six weeks before the reserve could come up from Bessarabia.

FURTHER WARLIKE NEWS.

Several other movements of the Turks on the banks of the Danube are reported; among them, the destruction of a Russian steamer at Consta.

The latest intelligence from the East states that five Russian officers had arrived at Constantinople as prisoners of war. The combined fleets had anchored in the Bosphorus. It was rumored at Constantinople that Bucharest had been stormed by the Turks.

The son of Aras Pasha has been named as Minister of War. Fresh levies were being made in Egypt. The Turkish army is being paid promptly.

A despatch dated at Vienna, on the evening of the 10th inst., states the following as the conditions insisted on by Omar Pasha in his note to Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian commander of the Czar's troops. The strong holds of the Principalities to be immediately surrendered, and a complete evacuation of the same as speedily as possible; and to

give a guarantee to all the great Powers against making any similar invasion. The latest information from Constantinople also states that the Sultan had positively rejected all the proposals recently made for an arrangement of the difficulties.

In addition to this movement of the Czar, the arrival of the Overland mail from India brings the highly important report, that the Emperor of Russia has formed an alliance with Dost Mahomed to proclaim war with the British in India, if Britain persists in supporting Turkey.

The latest from Asia states that a large Russian force was to invade Bokhara, and that the Persians were collecting an army in the valley of Sultanieh to co-operate with the Russians against Turkey. A report from Constantinople, however, expressly contradicts this statement, so far as to Persia being hostile to Turkey.

The removal of Abdi Pasha from the command of the army in Asia is mentioned as probable. The Hospodar Stribey has left Bucharest for Vienna. His departure has been officially announced to the representatives of the foreign Powers. The Government is carried on by a Commission, and the Russians have seized all the funds and treasure. The prices of goods and victuals have been fixed at a very low rate by the military authorities. Whenever any dealer asks high prices, he is at once seized and flogged by the soldiers who superintend the public markets.

The Porte has decided that foreign refugees cannot be employed in Europe, but that they may serve in Asia. Constantinople was quiet.

The Czar has requested the Montenegrins to operate against the Turks. The Porte has informed Austria that Turkey will expect her to prohibit the Russians from supplying the Montenegrins with arms through port Cattaro.

Austria offers to remain entirely neutral if the Porte will refrain from employing Austrian refugees.

Diplomacy lags hopelessly in the rear of the fighting, and even yet hopes to adjust matters, but not till after a decisive battle shall have been fought. A condition is, that to save the Czar's amour propre, negotiations shall not be recommenced after any engagement in which the Russians are worsted.

Austria was concentrating a force on Servian frontier. The Servian Government had ordered the population to arm, and had informed the Porte that neither Austria nor Russia would be permitted to occupy Servia. It was freely reported in Paris that 25,000 French troops would be sent to Turkey, but orders were not to be given until the government had received despatches from General D'Hilliers, at Constantinople.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC. STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

The United States Mail steamship Atlantic from Liverpool about 10 A. M., Wednesday, 16th ult., arrived at New York on the 29th.

From the start of War we have only details of the previous engagements, and reports that a decisive battle had been fought, the details of which are still to come. Victory, so far, still perched on the Turkish banner.

The only authentic statement of any rupture the Turks have met with, is that, on the morning of the 9th, their force of 2000 were compelled to evacuate the island in front of the strong Russian position of Giurgievo. In contrast to this trifling check we have the details of the following brilliant victory.

THE BATTLE OF OLTENITZA.—We have now detailed accounts of the first encounter between the Moslem and Russians. It proves to be an affair of much more importance than at first stated. After a continued fire from midnight of November 1st to daybreak of the 3d, the Turkish ammunition became exhausted, and with the wild cries of Moslem warfare, the entire Turkish forces charged the enemy with bayonet and sabre and scattered them at all points! The Russians fell twelve hundred on the field in killed and wounded, and were driven back upon Bucharest, where a heavy fire from the artillery of the place, brought up the pursuing Turks, who then returned to Oltenitza and encamped upon the field, their first care being to fortify the position. The battle was fought within a triangle of land formed by the waters of the Argis and Danube; but only nine thousand Turks were engaged, but they had occupied a strong quarantine building, and an old redoubt situated in the plain near the Danube, as well as the village. From this position they threw shot and shell with great effect up to the very entrance of a village whence Gen. Davenberg was directing the attack. A telegraphic dispatch sent to the French Government, and immediately (on 13th inst.) communicated to the Turkish Minister at Paris, says that the Russians twice drove the Turks from their position, but that on the third day, (by this despatch called November 4th,) the Turks dispersed the Russians with the loss above stated. The Russian loss in officers was particularly severe, the enemy's marksmen having apparently endeavored to pick off as many as they could. It is particularly noticed that the disabled officers are almost without exception wounded by the conical balls of the chasseur regiments organized on the model of the celebrated French chasseurs of Vincennes. The Turkish artillery was beautifully served. The Russians, too, stood manfully to their arms, and the affair had all the features of a pitched battle. Omar Pasha did not command in person. The position of Oltenitza is very strong, the left wing of the Turks being protected by the river Ardis, (Ardisch), the right by a swamp impassable to horse, and the rear by the fortresses of Silistria and the fort of Turtukai. The gunners in Turtukai fired with such precision during the battle, that the shot passing over the heads of the Turks did great execution among the Russians. A report says the Russians lost eight guns.

On learning the defeat of Davenberg at Oltenitza, Prince Gortschakoff, without delay, took measures to attack the Turks ere they had time to recover from the former casualties of the former action. With this view

he left Bucharest on the 7th, at the head of 24,000 fresh troops, and accompanied by his entire staff, advanced upon Oltenitza. The Turks upon that position were only 9,000 strong, less the loss of combat of the previous battle, probably 1000 to dead and wounded. This left but 8,000 to oppose the Russian general, but the Turks being in force higher up the river, would no doubt come up in time to take part in the fray.

At the date when our correspondent prepared his despatch, Tuesday evening, 15th, rumors were flying thick that the battle had been fought. One account stated circumstantially that the Turks had been disastrously defeated, and driven across the river. Another account asserted, no less positively, that the Russians had met with a terrible repulse. The locality of this battle is very vaguely called "the neighborhood of Bucharest." Another report says "between Waldin and Bucharest." And a third despatch, promulgated by certain speculators, said, "under the walls of Bucharest," and that "the Russians attribute to themselves the victory."—And yet another account states that the fight took place at Krajiva—which is the most likely to be correct, as we learn that on the 3d inst. the Turkish force at Kalafat was awaiting reinforcements to march upon Krajiva.

Out of the confused and contradictory statements that are circulated, our correspondent endeavors to elucidate the respective position of the hostile armies.

The Austrians have 40,000 men spread along their frontier.

The French and British have a fleet in the Sea of Mernora.

The Russians have a fleet of about thirty heavy ships on the Black Sea.

The Turks have a fleet of about equal strength, and under the command of an Englishman, (Admiral Slade), part before Constantinople, and part in the Black Sea.

The Turks have 200 gun boats on the Danube; the Russians about half that number.

The Turks, in alliance with the Circassians, and having as auxiliaries many tried soldiers of Hungary, have a force in Asia that gives the Russians enough to do to hold their own.

The Russians have now in the Principalities 85,000 serviceable men, and 12,000 in hospital. Their head quarters are at Bucharest, defended by some hundred heavy guns. The army operates in two divisions, commanded respectively by Davenberg (already flogged) and Gortschakoff. The latter can hold his various positions with suitable garrisons, and spare 25,000 men for the field, either in junction with Davenberg or on his own hook. They have communication open with Russia, are well equipped, and passably well provisioned. Strong reinforcements of infantry are on the way, but cannot reach for five weeks. Cavalry reinforcements are not intended to be sent until spring. Old Paskievitch is to take the command, and the Emperor, it is expected, will come near the seat of war. War being now formally declared the Russian generals may act on the offensive—if they can. At an island opposite Giurgievo, (but not at Giurgievo itself, which is still held by the Russians, although semi-occasionally bombarded by the Turks across the river,) at Simnitza, at Lunza, at Kalarach, at Kalafat where they have 42,000 men, at Rastchuck, and at Silistria. There are besides movements along the Turkish side of the Danube that indicate an attempt on the part of the Turks to cross lower down on the stream, at Galatz, perhaps, with a view to turn the Russian flank. Omar's quarters, and base of the Turkish operation are at Shumla. He has already—taking the medium of conflicting statements—80,000 men across the river, and an equal number between the Danube and the Balkan. His troops are well armed, equipped, fed, and, in the meantime, paid, and he has in his army officers of skill.

The Paris Siecle says that a letter of the 30th ult., from Constantinople announces that the Turkish Government has definitely set aside the project of arrangement proposed by Lord Redcliffe. Reschid Pasha has declared in the name of the Ministry and of the Grand Council of the Empire, that the war having broken out in spite of forbearance shown by the Porte, there was no longer any question of a solution of a special point. A new treaty must now regulate the relations between Turkey and Russia, and the Sultan hopes, with the aid of God and his allies, that the new treaty will raise a solid barrier against that Russian ambition that necessarily endangers the peace of the world. But with any negotiation having for its starting point the recent Vienna diplomacy, Turkey will have nothing to do.

A letter to the Paris Patrie, from Constantinople 29th ult., states that the Turkish cruisers had chased some Russian gun-boats in the harbor of Sebastopol.

By telegraph from Constantinople to the 3d, the Turks are reported to have stormed and captured the Russian fortress on the Shekafai, Asia. In addition to this, several other fortresses in Georgia and the Caucasus have fallen into possession of the Turkish allies. The forts are Castror, which was taken by the Koeps; Fuller, by the troops from Damans; and Surmine Istrat and Kuchat, by the Buchi-Bozooks.

Disaffection has broken out among the Poles in the Russian ranks. Four had been summarily shot at Bucharest.

The Czar's declaration of War was read in all the churches of St. Petersburg on the 4th. There was a review on the same day, but the Declaration was not read to the troops.

A corps d'armes was under orders to embark from Odessa for Georgia, to reinforce Prince Woranzoff, who urgently asked for succor. The embarkation of the corps is, however, countermanded, lest they should fall in with the Turkish fleet, and the corps will be sent to reinforce Gortschakoff.

Gen. Klaps has received a Turkish command at Oltenitza or Giurgievo.

From Bucharest, November 2, advices say that the Boyards are following the example of the Hospodar, and emigrate to Austria, Hungary or Transylvania.

Gortschakoff has issued a proclamation ordering all subjects of Turkey to quit the Principalities. He has also "invited" the people of the territories to enroll against the Turks. This last irritation has caused great alarm.

The national defence of Servia goes on with great activity. District inspectors go from village to village to see that every man is armed.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By submarine telegraph the following special dispatch reached Liverpool, just before the departure of the Atlantic:—

VIENNA, Monday.—Gortschakoff set out on the 8th inst., for Oltenitza, to chastise the Turks, having with him 24,000 troops mostly infantry. On the 11th came up with the Turks, who had come out to meet him. Severe fighting ensued, and the Russians were obliged to retreat a second time in disorder on Bucharest; having now lost in four attacks on Oltenitza not less than 3,000! This is authentic.

On the 9th, the Turks were driven from the Island opposite Guigers. Reinforcements came to their aid, and they immediately retook it, and now hold it.

Omar is moving on Galatz. The Czar has summarily discharged all the English operatives from employment in the Russian Navy Yard.



THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1853. H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Susquehanna is not exceeded if equalled by any paper published in North or Pennsylvania.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices. OPRANS' COURT SALE.—George Weiser, Guardian of the minor children of William K. Brown, dec'd., advertises in our columns, a tract of land for sale; also, a lot of ground in the borough of Sunbury.

OPRANS' COURT SALE.—John H. Purdy offers for sale in our columns, a two story brick house and lot of ground, situated in the borough of Sunbury.

MENNS, CLARK & PATTON'S card will be found in another column. They have the reputation of good workmen. See their card.

I. W. TENER & Co., of this place, are just unpacking their new goods they have received during the week from Philadelphia. Pay them a visit.

EPISCOPAL SERVICE.

We are requested to state that the Right Rev. Bishop Potter will visit St. Matthew's Church in this place this morning, (Saturday) December 3d, service commencing at 11 o'clock; and St. Mark's Church, Northumberland in the afternoon, service at 3 o'clock.

LAND WARRANTS.—Persons having Land Warrants for sale, can dispose of them for cash, by applying at this office.

Hon. James Gamble will accept our thanks for valuable public documents. Mr. Gamble has been ever attentive to the interests of his constituents, not forgetting the printers.

Hon. C. M. Stroub will accept our thanks for a copy of the abstract of the 7th census.

A number of articles have been crowded out of to-day's paper, to make room for the important foreign news received by the Atlantic.

The receipts of the Susquehanna Telegraph at the office in this place, now amounts to over \$800 per annum, a larger sum than that of any other office on the line. Yet there is some difficulty in raising four or five hundred dollars, to extend the line from this place to Northumberland. Now the receipts for six months at this place alone, would pay the whole cost of that extension.

SEWING MACHINES.—Three of these Machines have lately been put into operation in this place. Two of them, used severally, by Mr. Martin and Mr. Bright, are of Singer's patent and cost \$125 00 each. Mr. Bastian uses another of a different invention, not so large or rapid and less expensive. These machines make beautiful stitching. One of them will keep a dozen hands in preparing, basting and finishing the work.

SPIRITUALISM.—On our first page will be found a long and interesting interview between Judge Edmunds of New York and one of the Reporters of the New York Herald. We have ourselves, no faith in the mysterious doctrines of these spiritualists. But as the subject has caused considerable excitement and discussion throughout the Union, we thought our readers might be interested in the perusal of a full exposure from head quarters and by one of the most distinguished of the spiritualists. There is no question that many distinguished individuals have been influenced by these mysterious knockings, who are unwilling to acknowledge the fact to the world. But that the whole thing is a delusion there can be no question.

The New York Times denounces Judge Edmunds' Book, as a vile imposture which ought to be perceptible to the most ordinary mind.

The idea of evil or lying spirits, is ingenious. It will enable the rappers to shift the responsibility of errors upon those evil spirits.

LIBERAL OFFER.—A meeting was recently held at Pottsville to devise ways and means to erect a Miners' Asylum, at that place, for the benefit of disabled Miners. The estimated cost of the building, &c., was set down at twenty thousand dollars. Hon. F. W. Hughes, in a communication, stated that he would contribute five thousand dollars of that amount, provided the balance was made up by others in the next two months.

This is an institution much wanted in that region and the very liberal offer of Mr. Hughes is creditable to him as a man and philanthropist.

The editor of the Williamsport "Press" has been on an excursion to Philadelphia. In his letter descriptive of his tour, he says, he heard the shrill whistle of the locomotive, as he passed "old Sunbury," but that could not lure them from the comfortable quarters provided by Capt. Murphy of the Packet. The captain, certainly is clever, obliging and attentive, and that is more than can be said of a great many engaged in transporting passengers. The editor says nothing, however, about "chalked hats" nor need he. Capt. Murphy, was himself a printer and is therefore presumed to know something.

Mrs. Swishem is down on Judge Grier with great severity and invites the Judge to put her to Jail and concludes as follows:—

We have at last talked ourselves into a pious frame; and can most devoutly pray, "Good Lord convert Judge Grier—pardon his sin—take him to heaven, and never send us another like him. Amen, and Amen!"

NORTHUMBERLAND BANK.—The following gentlemen were elected on Monday last Directors of the Northumberland Bank for the ensuing year:—

John Taggart, Wm. Forsythe, A. E. Kapp, Daniel Brantigan, Northumberland; John Packer, W. L. Greenough, Sunbury; John Walls, Geo. F. Miller, Lewisburg; James K. Davis, Selingsgrove; Samuel Wilson, New Berlin; Samuel Hepburn, Robert M. Frick, Milton; Jos. Paxton, Cattawissa.

DANVILLE BANK.—At an election held at the Banking House, on Monday last, the following persons were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:—

Peter Baldy, John Datsman, William C. Lawson, Jesse Bowman, William Hood, Samuel Gooden, John G. Grotz, John Sharpless, Dr. William H. Magill, G. M. Shoop, William C. Gannon, Chas. Dean, Thomas Butler and John M. Kinney, who after retiring a short time, reported through their Chairman, the following: (Before they were read, however, Judge Pollock made a few very appropriate remarks, showing by his speech in Congress, Jan. 26, 1847, on the Bill granting bounty lands to soldiers, that he advocated that time the same rights they are now asking.)

The Committee appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of this meeting on the subject that has caused us to assemble, submitted the following:—Whereas—The United States on the day of June, A. D. 1812, in consequence of the repeated wrongs and insults of Great Britain, declared war against the haughty and overbearing power; and appealed to the patriotism of the people, to sustain and vindicate their rights; and whereas—in answer to this appeal the citizens of old Northumberland county, whose territory then embraced the present counties of Union, Montour, and Columbia, at the first sound of war volunteered during the period of their service suffered many and great privations, and were compelled in many instances to sustain their own expenses. And whereas—these expenses have never been reimbursed by our Government; nor has any adequate compensation in land or money been granted to those who left their comfortable homes, and endured the privations of military service in the defence of their country. And whereas—we have full confidence in the justice and magnanimity of those who have done us wrong, at this time to grant the boon too long denied. Therefore—

Resolved, That we, the surviving officers and soldiers, who served in the war of 1812, from the counties of Northumberland, Lycoming, Union, Montour and Columbia, in common with our fellow soldiers who were in the war from the other portions of the Commonwealth, will unite in all laudable and honorable efforts to procure from Congress the passage of a law granting to the officers and soldiers of that war, whether volunteer, militia or regulars, who were received into the military service of their country and honorably discharged, without reference to the period of their services:—

Resolved, That one person from each of the counties of Northumberland, Lycoming, Union, Columbia and Montour be appointed to represent this meeting and the committee above named, at the meeting of the officers and soldiers called to be held in Philadelphia on the 8th of January next, 1854.

The following gentlemen were chosen as delegates of the Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 8th of January, A. D. 1854:—Wm. Nesbitt, Northumberland county; Col. Daniel Follmer, Montour; Capt. Neer Middleworth, Union; Henry Wormly, Lycoming; and Robert Clark, Columbia. The Committee have full power to substitute others, in case they cannot attend.

DANIEL FOLLMER, Pres. JOHN R. Eck, Secy.

[COMMUNICATED] For the Sunbury American.

By publishing in your paper the following preamble and resolutions, relative to the death of the Rev. J. P. Shindel, Sr., you will confer a favor on the members of the Susquehanna Conference.

They were presented by the Rev. D. H. Bittle of Selingsgrove, to this body, convened in the Lutheran Church of Danville, on the 22d and 23d of November, and were unanimously adopted.

Inasmuch as it has pleased the great Head of the Church to call from our midst and from great usefulness in Zion, our worthy and much beloved Father, J. P. SHINDEL, Therefore—

Resolved, That we bow with reverence and submission to the wise Providence, which has deprived us of the council and society of our deceased Father.

Resolved, That with deep regret and heart felt sorrow we feel the loss of our Father to the Church, and especially to us who have so often shared the advice of age and experience imparted by him.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family and large circle of relatives, who have been bereaved, and more immediately mourn their loss. Yet with a melancholy joy we express our conviction that their and our loss is our gain; old Father Shindel's eternal gain.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Secretary, to the family of the deceased, and also a copy be sent for publication to the Observer and papers of Sunbury.

New Advertisements. The News of how the War Between the Turks and Russians GOES ON is not of so much interest to the inhabitants of Sunbury and its vicinity as the fact that—

W. TENER & CO. have brought up this week from Philadelphia a large, beautiful and varied stock of goods, which they will sell cheap as heretofore. They respectfully request their friends and the public to call and see them.

AUDITORS' NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans Court of Northumberland county, to make distribution of the assets of the estate of A. C. Barrett, dec'd., and among the creditors of said dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 23d of December, inst., at his office in Sunbury, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

H. J. WOLVERTON, Auditor. Sunbury, Dec. 3, 1853.—31.

ORPHANS COURT SALE. IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Northumberland county, will be exposed to public sale on MONDAY, the 26th of DECEMBER, next, at the public house of James Covert, in the Borough of Sunbury, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, to-wit:—

A Certain tract of Land, situate in Lower Augusta township, in said county, adjoining lands of John Hart, John Herd, David's heirs, David Shipman, Peter Berlew and others, and mountain land containing about fifty acres or more. ALSO—at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day, at the above named place,

A Certain Lot of Ground, situate in the southern part of said Borough of Sunbury, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:—On the east by land of George Weiser, (tanner), on the south by land of the heirs of George Harrison, dec'd., on the west by the Susquehanna river or Broadway, and on the north by lot of John G. Youngman, containing one and three quarter acres more or less. Late the estate of William K. Brown, dec'd. Terms made known on day of sale by

GEORGE WEISER, Guardian of the minor children of said deceased. By order of the Court, J. P. PURDY, Clk. C. C. Sunbury, Dec. 3, 1853.—34.

ORPHANS COURT SALE. IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Northumberland county, will be exposed to public sale on the premises on SATURDAY, the 31st of DECEMBER, 1853, the following described real estate, to-wit:—

The Eastern half of Lot number 178 in the Borough of Sunbury, bounded by Blackberry street on the south, Lot No. 177 on the east, by the lot of John G. Youngman, and the western half of Lot No. 178 on the west, containing 330 feet more or less on Blackberry street, and 230 feet more or less to Barbary alley. On this lot there is a large two story

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, about 30 feet front by 35 feet deep, with a one story lean to kitchen back. There are sundry out-buildings on the premises, and a large number of fruit trees of choice kinds. In connection with the said premises passes the right to an alley three feet and eleven inches wide, along the western wall of the dwelling house, extending the depth of the house, and 3 feet 11 inches beyond.

At the same time and place will be sold with the above premises, all that part of the adjoining Lot No. 177, bounded by Barbary alley on the north, by the lot of John G. Youngman, and the western half of Lot No. 178 on the west, containing 100 feet more or less in length from north to south, and 60 feet more or less in width from east to west. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when the terms will be made known by

JOHN H. PURDY, Guardian of Oakley Purdy. By order of the Court, J. P. PURDY, Clk. C. C. Sunbury, Dec. 3, 1853.—35.

In the matter of the Estate of BALTZER BORDNER, dec'd. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Jonathan, Philip, Peter, Joseph, Isaac and George Bordner, Maria intermarried to Paul Leahy, Elizabeth married to John Dockey, Catharine married to Elijah Anderson, Louise Ann married to Daniel Michael. Also to the following Grand children of Baltzer Bordner, who are the children of his eldest son Edward, now dec'd., to-wit: George Augustus, Henry, William, Benjamin, Sarah and Margaret. The said Henry, William and Benjamin are minors and have for their Guardian Ad. Item George Bostious, and Sarah married to Arthur Hill, legal descendants and heirs of Baltzer Bordner, dec'd., and all others interested.

Resolved, That prompt and immediate provision for the payment of all back pay, and dues of any kind to the soldiers of the war of 1812, should be made by Congress—and further, that 100 acres of land should be granted to the officers and soldiers of that war, whether volunteer, militia or regulars, who were received into the military service of their country and honorably discharged, without reference to the period of their services:—

Resolved, That one person from each of the counties of Northumberland, Lycoming, Union, Columbia and Montour be appointed to represent this meeting and the committee above named, at the meeting of the officers and soldiers called to be held in Philadelphia on the 8th of January next, 1854.

The following gentlemen were chosen as delegates of the Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 8th of January, A. D. 1854:—Wm. Nesbitt, Northumberland county; Col. Daniel Follmer, Montour; Capt. Neer Middleworth, Union; Henry Wormly, Lycoming; and Robert Clark, Columbia. The Committee have full power to substitute others, in case they cannot attend.

DANIEL FOLLMER, Pres. JOHN R. Eck, Secy.

GREETING. You are hereby cited to be and appear before the judges of our Orphans Court to be held at Sunbury, on the first Monday of January next, and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Baltzer Bordner, dec'd., situate in Lower Shanhany township, county aforesaid, at the valuation made by an inquisition held on said real estate October 3d, A. D. 1853, and returned November 7th, A. D. 1853, or show cause why the same should not be sold according to law, and hereof fail not.

Certified from the records of our said Orphans Court of said County of Sunbury, (this 7th day of November, A. D. 1853.) JNO. P. PURSEL, Register.

December 3, 1853.

PARTNERSHIP. MR. JOHN CLARK respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has taken into partnership, Mr. Henry Parton, and that the business of

Blacksmithing will, hereafter, be conducted under the firm of Clark & Parton, at the old stand, west of Ira T. Clement's Store, in Market street, Sunbury.

JOHN CLARK. HENRY PARTON. N. B.—Persons indebted to the subscriber are informed that his books are in the hands of G. M. York, Esq., for settlement.

JOHN CLARK. Sunbury, Dec. 3, 1853.—31.

A Stray Sow. A Stray Sow came to the premises of the subscriber in