Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, E. WILVERT, } Editors.

SUNBURY, AUGUST 26, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

For Auditor General,
DAVID STANTON,
OF BEAVER COUNTY.

For Surveyor General,
ROBERT B. BEATH,
OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican voters of Northumberland county, and all others who are opposed to the success of the corrupt co-called Democratic party, are respectfully requested to assemble in their wards, townships or boroughs, at such places at which delegate elections have heretofore been held, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of AUGUST next, between the hours of four and eight o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent them in county convention, to be held in the Court House in the borough of Sunbury, on Tuesday, August 29th, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be presented to the Union voters of the county at the ensuing general election. Each district polling two hundred Republican votes or less at the last general election for State officers, will be entitled to two delegates; each district polling over two hundred votes and not exceeding three hundred, three delegates; and each district polling over three hundred votes shall be entitled to four delegates.

EM'L WILVERT,
Chairman Republican Standing Committee.
R. M. FRICK, Secretary.

THE senior editor of the *Democratic Guard*, finding that he has got into bad company, endeavors to justify himself by trying to make his readers believe that we did Mr. Trevellick great injustice and misrepresented him. He does not deny, however, that Mr. T's argument was in favor of "a division of property on Saturday night, feast and riot on the Sabbath and nothing left on Monday," as we have stated, but asks the following question. "When you Mr. *American* admit yourself 'that many workingmen have been led into this movement,' pray, will you tell us what motive influenced them, since you charge their leader as using for his argument 'a division, feast and riot on the Sabbath, &c,' if, in your mind, it was not a love for such a condition of things."

As the senior editor has always been a Democrat he is better qualified to judge what has influenced many to join the Order than we are. The people generally, have seen enough by the late New York riots to convince them why the Irish Catholics are so favorable to the union, and why the order is principally composed of that class of laboring men, who are in league with the Tammany Ring of New York city, in whose services Mr. Trevellick is now traveling to induce the unwary to join them to get control of the National Finances as soon as the money in the New York city Treasury becomes exhausted. We find too, that Germans, Welsh, English, and others who have been duped into this movement of the Irish Catholics. When they find the deception making itself a political organization, then they leave the order in disgust; but we have not found any of the Irish to leave them yet. Had the editor of the *Guard* attempted to show that Mr. Trevellick really had been a workingman, or any of the leaders been men who are not of his stamp, who hate to work, but are drones upon the working classes, by constantly pushing themselves into positions to do the "bossing" and let the poor men do the labor, and they receive the cream, his argument would had some force.

We admit that the Republican party will not receive the support of the Union through out, particularly the Irish Catholics, who have always been advocates of the principles of modern Democracy, opposed to labor themselves, unless it is to prevent them from starvation.

In regard to the charge that he is a member of the Union he says that it is "false and absurd." We thought the editor would be ashamed of it, and deny his connection. This shows that there is something wrong, and that he joined the Union for the express purpose of securing the Union vote for Associate Judge. The members, Messrs. Pat Hester, Hollister and Gallagher, who were so fearful that he would deceive them, on Thursday evening previous to the primary election, when a message was sent to them that he could not be there that night, as he had promised to, to join the Union, will not like this present denial of his membership. But as the senior was punctual on the Friday following, and they took him in under fair promises, this little denial will be overlooked at present, and as Mr. Trevellick said they were all sworn together to support all who were connected with them, they will very readily vote for the Associate Judge, on account of his son. As they gave him the nomination by fraud they cannot well go back on that, for it is the only source from which they can expect favors.

THE Republicans of Huntingdon county, we are glad to notice, are coming to their good senses, and are settling their difficulties and unity to win victory. No defeat is so inglorious and disgraceful as that caused by dissension. If men fail after a fair effort, they forfeit little of the respect of their fellow men; but when a party is destroyed by internal broils and bickering, those guilty thereof become, and deserve to be, objects of scorn and contempt.

TAXES.—Let any one read the astounding expenditures in the city government of New York by the Roman Catholic politicians and their friends, and then ask, what will the taxes of Northumberland county be under their rule. In the several townships where they have rubed, Coal, Mt. Carmel, &c., they have expended tens of thousands on the roads, where one-fourth of the sum expended would have made better roads.

CAN'T AGREE.—The Democratic leaders are not at all harmonious. They can't agree on 'principles.' They differ on the negro question, on the financial question, and many other important questions, but on the obstruction question there is more harmony among them. For further particulars read the accounts of the millions stolen by the Democracy in New York.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.—The glory of our free Government is, that not only are all men free and equal, but all churches, and all denominations, and all religious, are *free and equal*, whether Roman Catholic, or Protestant, or Jew, or Mohammeden, or Pagan, or Infidel, all are free to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience.

While we guarantee to the Roman Catholic church freedom to worship God as they wish, and all the power to the Government is pledged to protect that church in their rights, and while the Protestant church would rise up as one man to protect the Roman Catholic church in its freedom to worship God, yet we demand that they shall not in this free country, do as they have done in Europe where they have power, refuse to other churches and other religions, the right of free worship.

The battle to be fought with the Roman Catholic church in this country, is not against their creed, or their faith, or their religion, but it is for religious freedom and toleration.

We claim that the Protestant, the Jew, the Mohammaden, the Pagan, the infidel shall be left free to worship according to the dictates of their conscience and none to molest or make them afraid. We claim, that all churches and all denominations, and all religions shall be let alone. Mr. Pope "hands off," no inquisitions, no dungeons, no tortures, no burning of heretics, no mobs, or riots.

These arguments will not suit our free country. We give you freedom and we guarantee that to you, and we ask that, and no more, for all other churches.

"Religious Toleration," "Religious Freedom," is inscribed on our banner. "Freedom to all churches, and to all men."

Our neighbor of the *Guard* has become quite warm on the subject of labor, and manifests great interest for the laboringmen since the democratic primary election. He says, "the democratic party is the true place for our workingmen, and there they will find an adequate remedy for their wrongs—a proper equilibrium between labor and capital." This open confession should convince any one that the whole object is to merge the Labor Union and modern Democracy. How will the members of the Labor Union, favorable to a protective tariff, as laid down in their platform, like the idea of joining in with the party who openly advocate free trade and are constantly devising plans to bring American labor on a level with the pauper labor of Europe? Can the senior editor of the *Guard* have the frankness to state whether he connected himself with the Labor Union for the purpose of advocating its principles, or whether it was only to aid in merging the order into the Irish Catholic element of the Democratic party, to secure the election of their candidate for Associate Judge.

FATHER HECKER, a prominent Roman Priest, in New York, asserts in the church paper and on all public occasions that before the end of this century this great nation of ours will be as much under Roman Catholic rule, as Rome was, till lately made free.

In Rome, till within the last two years, Protestant worship was not allowed, and no Protestant church allowed to be built or opened or held. No bibles sold or distributed. No prayer meetings.

The "*Catholic World*," the Chief Roman Catholic organ in this country says, "that the State has no rights only through the superior authority of the Romish church." This is the unqualified assertion of the supreme political authority of the church in this enlightened day, as it was in the midnight of the middle ages.

It is not the religious faith of the Roman church that is assailed, but its *political purposes*, as they become more and more unveiled and exposed to public gaze.

If the Pope is *infallible*, and he proclaims a despotism the best form of Government, then the whole Romish church must obey, and dungeons, and chains, and the fire and faggot must become the order of the day, and we relapse into political barbarism.

Let all men, who love our free republic, beware of the power of a church, that claims that Government exists only by its permission.

THE New York *Times* invites attention to the following figures:

DEBT OF NEW YORK CITY.	
December 31, 1869	$31,407,017
April 30, 1871	81,541,136
Increase in twenty-eight months,	$50,134,139
DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.	
March 4, 1869	$2,525,457,259
August 1, 1871	2,283,328,858
Decrease in twenty-nine months,	$242,128,401

This is a contrast which tax-payers ought to study. Even those who sympathize with the reactionary instincts of the Kuklux Democracy may well be staggered by the evidences of their financial mismanagement

SOME of the Democratic editor, are trying to make capital out of Evans' big per centages. We have a very poor opinion of Evans, and yet his operation as compared with Democratic robberies shows him to be a tyro at the business! He should join the Democracy and learn. It looks as if his inclinations were in that way.

ALL of the reports circulated from the first of the terrible famine in Persia are corroborated, after many denials and softenings. From an eighth to a sixteenth of the population of Ispahan, in the western centre, has been swept away, and a larger percentage in other places on the Caspian Sea. The inciting cause was famine, and the cattle-plague has followed the dearth, and smallpox, cholera, typhus and other diseases are mingled with them. The progress of the cholera in Europe has led to government action at Berlin and in East Prussia, near Tilsit. So far, the ravages of this disease have not equalled former years and its progress has been slower.

TAX-payers should not forget that it was the Republicans that relieved real estate of this State from taxation for State purposes. Notwithstanding this reduction of State taxes, Republican administrations have gone on steadily reducing the State debt

THE *Herald* regards a Republican victory in New York this fall as among the probabilities, and says that with the loss of the State the Presidential prospects of the Democrats are good for nothing.

Ugly Figures.

The Irish Roman Catholic rioters rob the people by heavy taxes to pay fraudulent and trumped up accounts, and their design is to get the power and rob and plunder every county and State in the same way.

The New York *Times* continues to print transcripts from Controller Connolly's books, every item of which is enough to convict the auditing officers of criminal extravagance, and forever silence those carping journals and speakers who, driven to extremity for complaint against the Republican party, charge it with a want of economy. Taken together and closely scrutinized as to date, service performed, and parties to whom paid, these entries make up a record that is absolutely damning; and after these unanswerable exposures of the *Times* our faith in the efficiency and perpetuity of popular government will be seriously shaken if criminal proceedings are not speedily instituted against the principal officers inculpated.

The last batch of accounts published embraces the payments to one Andrew J. Garvey during a portion of 1869 and 1870, which amount in all to $2,870,464.06.—Now, be it known that Andrew J. Garvey is a plasterer, and this modest sum of money was paid him, or ostensibly paid to him, for plastering and other repairs in the various county buildings. Here are a few of the items:

May 6, 1870, For plastering in Court-houses, December 4, 1869	$46,625 67
May 14, 1870. For plastering and mason work in same, December 2, 1869,	45,355 92
May 14, 1870. For painting and decorating in the same, Dec. 22, 1869	44,225 85
May 21, 1870. For painting and decorating in same, December 21, 1869	44,094 91
May 21, 1870. For painting and decorating in some, December 23, 1869	44,281 16
May 21, 1870. For plastering and mason work in same, December 11, 1869	45,044 46

It is useless to extend the list. These charges are no higher than an average of the whole, and together comprise less than one-fourth of those made for work performed in the single month of December, 1869. The total amount of charges for work done in that month—mainly for plastering and repairs to court-houses and offices—is considerably over one million of dollars. December must hereafter be set down as a remarkably good month for plastering, even in the cold climate of New York, no matter what the previous opinions of house-builders may have been. And Andrew J. Garvey is certainly the luckiest of plasterers if he really retained all the earnings accredited to him for those thirty-one days.

GEO. O. EVANS TRYING TO DEPLETE THE STATE TREASURY.—In 1867 the State Legislature passed a law authorizing the Governor to appoint a State Agent to settle and collect the war claims of the State against the general government, and he was to be compensated by a sum *not to exceed* ten per cent of the amount collected. Geo. O. Evans, of Philadelphia, was appointed the Agent, and has since been engaged in the duties coming under that appointment, and in *some duties* exceeding the appointment. A large amount had been paid on the State claims before Evans was appointed. On all these, as well as on what he has collected, he claims ten per cent, amounting to about *three hundred thousand dollars*, and pays himself out of what he has collected. Every body will see what this amount is beyond all just compensation for his labors, and the Republican officers at Harrisburg having "ward and watch" over the people's money, Hartranft, Auditor General, and Mackey, State Treasurer, have no idea of permitting the public money to be so wickedly misappropriated, and have served notice on Evans to pay over to the State Treasury the whole amount of his collections or legal proceedings will be commenced against him. While despising Evans for his disposition to rob the State, we feel it just to the Auditor General and State Treasurer to give them credit for their unhesitating determination to bring the recreant State agent to justice and to recover the misappropriated State money. It shows that the public interests are safe in Republican hands, and that no such robberies as have been prapetrated in New York will be permitted here.—*Lebanon Courier.*

ANOTHER GREAT POLITICAL SCHEME.

From the Richmond Whig, 17

The Southern States, under any fair apportionment that may be adopted, will have twelve more than a third of the representation in Congress and in the Electoral College. United and harmonious, this would constitute a power adequate for self-protection, if not sufficient to control the action of the Government. We have common interest—one especially of towering and controlling influence, capable of wielding the whole Southern population, black and white, into one solid mass for joint and common action. Slavery has been abolished. *But Slavery has never been paid for.* It was a constitutional and vested right, if there be such a thing. No Government ever confiscated such a property and of such magnitude without compensation to the individual. It would be monstrous if it did, and it would unsettle and confound and jeopard all other rights. The black can be made to have the same interest in this right as the whites. The market value of the property at the outbreak of the war was estimated at $3,000,000,000. The half of that sum might redress the whites, *the other half would console* (i. e., bribe) *the blacks*, and prove a far more substantial blessing than the imaginary "mule and 40 acres of land."

We have no idea of pressing this reclamation at the present time. But it is a shot in our locker, which we are unwilling to surrender, and would be ready to use whenever opportunity presents itself. A Southern Conference, either the coming Winter or at some future time, can arrange the programme, the mode, measure, and time for urging this claim. We would not hurry it—it is a permanent bulwark and source of safety and harmony to all the distracted elements of Southern society. Whenever the signal is given it will bring white and black together, shoulder to shoulder. The North sold their slaves and pocketed the money, and then confiscated the slaves of the South, for what they pretended was the public good. They must pay for it. It is only a question of time—and though we are all, white and black, very poor, we are not impatient. They turned the poor blacks out of house and home with the delusive promise of a mule and 40 acres, and left them to the cold charity of the world. The blacks must be paid for their confiscated home and right to protection. But, as already stated, we do not urge it at the present time. We however, are unwilling to abandon it, or jeopard its recovery by disbanding an independent party organization. That independent party may save us when all other expedients shall fail. Gen. Grant himself might be willing to achieve a re-election by according to us all and more than we ask. At any rate, it is the best trump out, and if judiciously played may win the game. The weather is too warm for elaboration. Hints must suffice. Wise men can take and ponder them; and if there be good in them, like bread cast upon water, it will return to bless us after many days.

Germany exports wood, woolen goods, linens, rags, corn, timber, iron, lead, tin, flax, hemp, wine, wax, tallow and cattle.

NEW YORK

The Religious Rioting in Ogdensburg-Baron de Carnin Prevented from Speaking.

OGDENSBURG, Aug 17.—A large number of persons, including a formidable riotous element, gathered last evening at the hall in which Baron de Camin, the anti-Catholic lecturer, was mobbed the evening previous. The doors of the hall were closed, and on the arrival of the lecturer he was conducted by the police to police headquarters for protection, where a large mob assembled.

Subsequently the authorities called for volunteers, and a large number of citizens responded and were sworn in as special policemen, and, together with the regular force, succeeded in clearing the streets, when the lecturer was escorted to his boarding house. Intense feeling against the mob prevails, and the citizens are organizing to vindicate the right of free speech. Offers of assistance have been received from the neighboring towns.

FREE SPEECH VINDICATED.

OGDENSBURG, August 18.—The excitement about Baron Decamin's lecture is abating. One of the rioters bailed on Wednesday assaulted one of the most respectable citizens to-day and gave himself up, and was again bailed. Decamin delivered his lecture this afternoon at the Skating Rink, before a good audience, under the protection of the Mayor and police. No attempt was made to disturb him. He will deliver no more lectures in this city now that free speech is vindicated.

A great many people have asked us of late, "How do you keep your horse looking so sleek and glossy?" We tell them, its the easiest thing in the world; give *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* two or three times a week.

A gentleman in the eastern part of the state, who was about having his leg amputated on account of its being bent at right angles and stiff at the knee, heard of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. after using it a short time, his leg became straight, and is now as serviceable as the other.

Correspondence.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1871.

FRIEND WILVERT:—I see by an article in the "*Democratic Watchman*," published in Bellefonte, Penn'a., that the Democracy claim that the recent nominations made by the Temperance party at Harrisburg, a short time since, are designated by the Democracy as "another radical party in the field," which they claim is very encouraging for a Democratic victory in the State this fall. In order that Republicans shall not be misled, the Republican press of the State should spare no effort in disabusing the public mind in that respect, and urge upon all Republicans the importance of the coming campaign, and show the necessity of unanimity. Pennsylvania and Ohio will be made the great battle fields, and if they can succeed in carrying those two States this fall, they think they will have no trouble to carry them in the Presidential campaign of 1872.

We are upon the eve of another struggle in the interests of good government and the sacred rights of man. The struggles and sacrifices in the past are proud monuments in our history, and the achievements in our noble sons have not been less conspicuous in peace for the maintenance and furtherance of Republican principles, than their costly efforts to preserve, in war, the life of the nation itself.

None will gainsay the wonderful aptitude in organization, and the intelligent and forceful application of the great principles of the Republican party, and its accomplishments and victories in the last ten years. But if personal animosities are to be tolerated in certain localities, and languor and apathy are to pervade the ranks in general, then defeat will be as sure as that the enemy are watching our weaknesses in order to gain possession of our strongholds.

We have the same old enemy to fight. It has assumed new disguises, made "new departures," accepting the 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution &c., but, we must not allow ourselves to be deceived by their disguises. If there is anything in the movements of the Democracy that would make a Republican think that the principles of his own party were wrong, it is their efforts to get on the Republican paltform and endorse all the Republican party has done since its organization, we know their treachery too well, to be deceived by them. During the war the rebel soldiers sometimes put on the Union uniform, and carried the Stars and Stripes in order that they might impose upon Union Soldiers, and accomplish by deception and strategy, what they could not gain by a fair open fight. This attempt to climb on the Republican platform is but rebel trickery to carry the elections and get into power. They are trying to wear a Republican uniform now. The new departure is only accepted in Pennsylvania and Ohio. New York and the Southern States do not accept it, they stand on their old platform as follows: "Rescind every act, repudiate every debt, cancel every obligation, annull every amendment bill and resolution, undo everything that has been done in the last ten hideous years, in fact wipe out and begin anew. Such was the platform in Kentucky in their last election.

The Democracy has assurred these new disguises only for the purpose of enacting the *role* of its old infamies. It has made a temporary compromise of some of its heresies—ignored for a damnable dogmas of its past creed, but it has been actuated by no purpose of reform, no honest convictions of patriotic duty. Its only aspiration is for power, and when once invested therewith, its pledges and promises will be violated with as much pomp and ceremony as has attended their empty declarations. It would tear down our Schoolhouses, for its tenants are held in bitter repute by the ignorant and degraded. It would despoil the monuments we have erected all along the pathway of the Nation's advancement, for all its memories are in the obsolete past, it does not face the splendors of the present. It would build an aristocracy of caste. It would build a monarchy of Church and proclaim a vicegerant upon earth with plenary powers, and subvert the whole machinery of State to his solemn arbitrament, here in this boasted land of civil and religious liberty, if it could thereby subserve its purposes of power and secure its attending emoluments. We have had bitter evidence of what they would do in the late riots in New York City.

North Carolina has been saved and Kentucky almost redeemed, and with a united party there is no doubt of victory in Pennsylvania, with proper efforts to bring out the whole vote. We have an unexceptional ticket in the field. Men of true and tried experience in peace, and unswerving patriotism and valor in war, as our standard bearers—with every Democratic paper in the State preaching FREE TRADE, and trying to undermine our system of industry. If we cannot carry the State under these circumstances we will have a poor chance in 1872. A Republican victory in Pennsylvania will begin the interest of liberty and loyalty, and defeat in the interest of treason, and may lead to the shedding of blood. Fraternally, Yours, A. A. S.

Political conventions are over. Now for active work until the 1st of October.

CANDIDATE'S CARDS.

County Commissioner.

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY:

Fellow Citizens—At the solicitation of a number of my friends, I have consented to be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

If nominated and elected, I promise to fulfill the office impartially and with fidelity.

JOHN SNYDER.

Lower Augusta twp., Aug. 19, 1871.

For Assembly.

The undersigned, by the encouragement of many friends in Northumberland and Montour counties, offers himself as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the usual rules, regulating Republican nominations.

JAMES VANDYKE.

Sunbury, July 29, 1871.

To the Republicans of Northumberland County.

I would respectfully announce myself as a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the rules of the Republican party.

OSCAR FOUST.

Watsontown, July 29, 1871.

For County Commissioner.

At the solicitation of many friends I offer myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office economically and to the advantage of the tax-payers.

HENRY E. MALICK.

Lower Augusta twp., July 8, 1871.

For County Commissioner.

At the solicitation of many friends in the lower end of the county, I have consented to become a candidate for County Commissioner. Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

H. C. FISHER.

Washington twp., July 1, 1871.

County Treasurer.

At the solicitation of many friends in Milton and surrounding townships, I am induced to announce myself as a candidate for the position of County Treasurer. Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

A. CADWALLADER.

Milton, July 1, 1871.

District Attorney.

The undersigned announces to his fellow citizens of Northumberland county, that he is a candidate for District Attorney, and respectfully solicits their support at the ensuing election.

JNO. KAY CLEMENT.

Sunbury, June 24, 1871.

For County Commissioner.

I respectfully announce myself to the Republican party of Northumberland county as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I will endeavor to perform the duties of the office to the advantage of the people of the county.

AMOS VASTINE.

Shamokin township, June 24, 1871.

New Advertisements.

Orphans' Court Sale!

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Northumberland, State of Pennsylvania, the undersigned Administrators of Peter Witmer, late of Lower Mahanoy township, Northumberland County, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 16th day of September, A. D., 1871,

the following Valuable Real Estate, to wit: All that certain

TRACT OF LAND,

Being marked as purpart No. 1, in a certain writ of partition between the heirs of Peter Witmer, deceased, situate in Lower Mahanoy township, Northumberland County, Pa., adjoining lands of Charles Brosious, Augustus Badman, and other lands of said Peter Witmer, deceased, containing

Sixty-Eight (68) Acres and One Perch,

more or less, all of which is cleared; whereon is erected a Double

Two-Story Dwelling House,

a new Bank Barn 45x95 feet, a Two-Story Summer House, a Two-Story Spring House, Slaughter House, Cider Mill and Press, Wagon Shed and other out-buildings. A never failing

SPRING OF WATER

near the house, and running water through the barn yard. This farm is all Lime Stone Land, and in a high state of cultivation, the soil being the nature of river bottom land, and the fields well watered. There is a Lime Stone ridge on the south side of said farm, and a quarry opened;

TWO KILNS

are erected, and room and stone sufficient for for twenty-five more kilns.

There is Locust and Walnut Timber in large quantities on this tract.

ALSO,

All that certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate in the township and county aforesaid, bounded by lands of Charles Brosious, Benj. Philips, Peter Borrell, Susannah Philips, and other lands of said deceased, containing Forty (40) Acres and Forty-Seven (47) Perches, more or less, being marked as purpart No. 2, in the said writ of partition.

ALSO,

All that certain or other Tract or Piece of Land, situate in the township and county aforesaid, bounded by lands of Josiah Wert, David Kemple, Isaac Kerstetter and Charles Brosious, containing Twenty-One (21) Acres and Thirty-Seven (37) Perches, more or less, being marked as purpart No. 3, in said writ of partition.

ALSO,

All that certain other Tract or Piece of Land, situate in the township and county aforesaid, bounded by lands of Susannah Philips, Josiah Wert, and other lands of said deceased, containing One Hundred and Eleven (111) Acres and One Hundred and Fifty-Seven (157) Perches, more or less, being marked as purpart No. 4, in said writ of partition. This tract is well timbered with Chestnut, Oak, Locust, Pine, &c.

ALSO,

All that certain other Piece or Tract of Land, situate in the township and county aforesaid, bounded by lands of A. Badman, John Bingaman, John Patrick and Josiah Wert, containing Six (6) Acres and Fourteen (14) Perches, more or less, being marked as purpart No. 5, in said writ of partition.

ALSO,

All that certain other Tract of Land, situate in the township and county aforesaid, bounded by lands of Jacob Dreibelbis, David Snyder, Josiah Borrell, A. Badman, and other lands of said deceased, containing Three (3) Acres and One Hundred and Thirty-Three (133) Perches, being marked as purpart No. 6, in said writ of partition.

The above property is all situated within a mile of Georgetown Depot of the N. C. Railway, and within half a mile of the river. It is nearly all Lime Stone land, and some of the very best in the State for the raising of all kinds of grain. Being conveniently situated to the railroad, makes it one of the most desirable in the county. Late the property of Peter Witmer, deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when the conditions will be made known by

ISRAEL P. WITMER,
GEO. WITMER,
WM. H. WITMER,
Administrators.

Lower Mahanoy twp., Aug. 26, 1871.—4t.

Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.

THE Exhibition of this Society, for 1871, will be held at Scranton, on TUESDAY, September 19th, WEDNESDAY, September 20th, THURSDAY, September 21st, FRIDAY, September 22d. The grounds are spacious, the buildings and accommodations ample, and the premium list liberal. *There is no charge for entries*, except Horses entered for speed. For catalogues or other information, address either of the Secretaries, at Scranton.

JOHN C. MORRIS, President.
D. W. SELLS, Rec. Secretary.
EBENEZER MCCOMBS, Cor. Secretary.

Aug. 26, 1871.—4t.

REESE HOUSE, Third Street, at the depot, SUNBURY, PA., WM. REESE, proprietor. Warm meals served up at all hours. Fish, Fowls and Game. Fresh Oysters constantly on hand and served in every style. The best of wines and liquors at the Bar.

☞ Families will be supplied with oysters done up in any style, by leaving orders at the Bar. (Nov. 5, '70-1y.

New Advertisements.

WM. MURRAY. J. SLAYMAKER. WM. H. BLACK.

MURRAY & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

Office and School Stationery,

Printing, Wrapping and Manilla PAPERS,

PAPER BAGS, &c., &c.

The Celebrated

Corry Kerosene Burning Oil

always on hand.

Having also opened a

COAL YARD,

we are prepared to supply at short notice, and at the lowest rates,

EGG,
STOVE,
CHESTNUT and PEA

COAL

to all who may be pleased to give us a call.

Orders left at our office No. 35 South Third St., will be promptly filled.

MURRAY & CO.

No. 35 South Third Street, Sunbury, Pa.

Aug. 26, 1871.

HARDWARE FOR ALL

AT THE

HARDWARE STORE

OF

J. H. CONNELLY & CO.,

Market Street, Sunbury, Pa.

It is useless to enumerate every kind of article in his Store, but among the leading items may be set down the following:

Iron, Steel, Lead,
Scales, Steelyards, Grindstones,
Nails of all kinds and sizes,
Vices, Saws, Planes,
Sieves, Chains, Axes,
Brass and Iron Kettles,
Shovels, Hoes, Forks,
Spades, Rakes, Hatchets,
Carpenter and Blacksmith Boring Machines,
Cellar Grates, Drawing Knives,
Stone Sledges, Plasterers' Trowels,
Masons' Hammers and Trowels,
Hand Dinner Bells, and large cast iron Bells for School Houses and Farmers' Dinner Bells,
Carpenters' Bench Screws,
Potato Forks for digging potatoes,
Looking Glasses, Twine, Ropes,
Knives and Forks, Spoons, Tacks,
Mule and Horse Shoes and Nails,
Hammers, Augurs, Chisels,
Lanterns, Oil Cloths, Brooms,
Locks of all descriptions, Coffee Mills,
Bits and Braces,
Carriage Bolts of all kinds, Paint and Wall Brushes, Buckets,

Oils, Varnishes, Japans,

Lye, Soda Ash, Washing Soda,

PAINTS OF ALL KINDS in Oil or Dry,

Parti-Colors of all kinds,

CEDAR-WARE

and other Wooden-Ware of all kinds and very cheap, Hay-Fork Pulleys,

Picks, Mill Picks, Levels, Level Glasses,
Files, Hinges, Coal Oil,
Hems, Combs, Screws,
Saddlery and Shoe Findings,
Buggy Trimmings, Excelsior Glass Cutters.
Pocket Knives, Scissors, Shears,

Shot, Caps and Powder,

and a great variety of other articles. Any thing wanted and not on hand, will be ordered at once.

Sunbury, Aug. 19, 1871.

SUNBURY ACADEMY.

This institution opens with an increase list of Instructors, on **Monday, September 4th, 1871.**

RATES OF TUITION.

	Per Annum.
Primary Department,	$24 00
Third Division,	30 00
Second Division,	40 00
First Division,	50 00
Lessons on Piano or Organ, (extra,)	50 00
" in French, "	20 00
" " German, "	20 00
" " Drawing & Painting, (ex)	40 00
Boarding Pupils in either Division,	225 00

Persons who are not pupils of the Academy may avail themselves of instruction in Music, French or German, by application to the Principal, or to the Instructors in those departments.

Send for a Catalogue.

N. FOSTER BROWNE, A. M., Principal.

Sunbury, Aug. 19th, 1871.

GAS FIXTURES.

THACKARA, BUCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GAS FIXTURES, BRONZES, &c., &c.,

Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, &c., &c.,

would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to our elegant assortment.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SALESROOMS,

718 Chestnut Street.

MANUFACTORY, 402, 404, 406 AND 408 RACE STREET.

Aug. 19, 1871.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on the **1st day of September, 1871,** the following Real Estate, to wit: All that certain messuage or tract of land, situate in Jackson township, Northumberland county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of John Fetterman, on the east by land of Daniel Hilbush, on the south by land of the estate of widow Mallick, dec'd, and on the west by land of Jacob Seiler, containing **Four (4) Acres,** more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house, a frame stable, &c. A well of water (with pump) near the door, a lot of fruit trees, &c., being the property of Samuel Latsha and J. Jacob Latsha, minor children of Henry Latsha, deceased. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, on said day, when the conditions will be made known by

ABRAHAM BLASSER, Guardian.

Aug. 19, 1871.—3t.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having a larger tract of land (over 200 acres) than can be properly cultivated in one farm, largely devoted to trucking, offers for sale about one 100 acres, embracing the whole of the old Persing farm, together with a part of the Biddle farm.

The natural advantages of the part offered for sale, are in all respects equal for gardening purposes, to those of the part reserved. My own gardening for the past two seasons has been chiefly done upon it.

There are many good farmers in this county barely making a living at ordinary grain farming, who might greatly advance their interests by giving some attention to trucking upon a farm so well adapted to the business as the one now offered, and so convenient to one of the very best markets in the State. Terms reasonable. For particulars inquire of, or address

WILLIAM L. SENSIT,
July 8-tf. Paxinos, North'd Co., Pa.

New Advertisements

Airy View Academy,

PERRYVILLE, JUNIATA COUNTY, PA.,

For Male and Female Pupils.

Attractively situated in a healthful and beautiful region, ¼ of a mile from Penn'a R. R. Four regular graduates, assisted by other competent instructors constitute the corps of instruction. The Principal (for many years in charge of Tuscarrora Academy, and, since 1852 the head of this institution,) refers to his numerous pupils in all the learned professions, and in every department of business. Music and Painting specialties.

Fall session will commence September 1st, 1871. Terms, $200 per Annum.

Address,

DAVID WILSON, A. M.
A. J. PATTERSON, A. M.
PORT ROYAL, PA.

July 22, 1871.—6t.

MACHINE SHOP AND IRON FOUNDRY.

GEO. ROHRBACH & SONS,

Sunbury, Penn'a.

INFORM the public that they are prepared to do all kinds of CASTINGS, and having added a new Machine Shop in connection with their Foundry, and have supplied themselves with New Lathes, Planing and Boring Machines, with the latest improvements. With the aid of skillful mechanics, they are enabled to execute all orders of

NEW WORK OR REPAIRING,

that may be given them, in a satisfactory manner.

Grates to suit any Stove.

IRON COLUMNS, for churches or other buildings, of all sizes.

BRASS CASTINGS, &c.

Ornamental Iron Fencing

FOR GRAVE YARD LOTS;

VERANDAHS,

FOR YARDS AT RESIDENCES, &C., &C.

The PLOWS, already celebrated for their superiority, have been still further improved, and will always be kept on hand.

Also, THRESHING MACHINES.

Sunbury, May 20, 1871.

PROPOSED

AMENDMENT

TO THE

Constitution of Pennsylvania.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such terms of service as shall be prescribed by law."

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Office Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Harrisburg July 5th, 1871.

Aug. 5, 1871.

FURNITURE STORE,

In Masonic Hall Buildings,

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SUNBURY, PA.

B. L. RAUDENBUSH

now offers to the public

FURNITURE

selected and made with great care, and with a view to please the wants of his numerous customers.

His stock is new and of the latest styles.

PARLOR SUITS,
PARLOR AND RECEPTION CHAIRS,

COTTAGE SETTS,

Ash, Walnut or Rosewood of the finest patterns made.

SIDE BOARDS,

in Oak or Walnut, and Dining Room Furniture of all kinds.

LOOKING GLASSES AND PLATES,

Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Window Shades and Curtains.

UNDERTAKING.

Special attention is paid to this department by W. P. Roberts who has had a number of years experience in the city. Coffins of every description and sizes, constantly kept on hand. Also, Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases. Shrouds and Undertakers' materials of all kinds.

☞ Personal attendance to funerals.

Remember, the Masonic Hall Buildings, on Third street, Sunbury, Pa.

B. L. RAUDENBUSH.

Sunbury, July 15, 1871.

CARD.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO

No. 902 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

Desire to invite the especial attention of purchasers and others visiting the city, to their unusually large and varied assortment of

New Jewelry.

FINE WATCHES

of most reliable makers.

GOLD CHAINS.

Artistic Silver Ware

for bridal and other presentations.

Table Cutlery, Electro Plated Goods of the finest quality.

FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES AND MENTAL ORNAMENTS,

received direct from Paris during the present season.

Courteous and polite attention is extended to all who may be induced to accept a cordial invitation to visit their beautiful store.

902 Chestnut Street.

July 1, 1871.

Agents Wanted for

FIFTY YEARS IN THE MAGIC CIRCLE

By SIGNOR BLITZ.

Brimful of fun and humor, with incidents and adventures in the principal cities of the world. It describes his tricks and feats as a Magician and Ventriloquist. Sold only by subscription. Liberal terms to good Agents. Address,

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
711 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

July 29, 1871.—6t.

Sure Cure for Tetter.

THE Subscriber, resident of Seven Points, Augusta township, Northumberland County, Pa., has a sure cure for Tetter, which he offers to those afflicted with this annoying disease. He was troubled with it for eight years, and nothing would cure it until he obtained this remedy. It has been tried in a number of cases, to his knowledge, (one case of 25 years standing) with entire success. Upon receipt of $1 00, he will send a box of the medicine,