

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—This important document was delivered to our subscribers on Monday morning last, about sixteen hours after its being read in Congress. Although it presents no very striking features it must be regarded as a satisfactory review of the nation's situation and enables every citizen to form a pretty accurate idea of his country's position. The President after an acknowledgment of thankfulness to the Government for peace at home, peace abroad and general prosperity as a nation, he mentions the Boston fire in connection with the energy displayed by the people of that city in extinguishing themselves from their misfortune. He refers to the successful termination of the Geneva arbitration, and the decision in our favor by Emperor William, of Germany, on the San Juan boundary dispute, reviewing at considerable length both cases. He calls attention to the alarming falling off in our carrying trade, and earnestly recommends that the steamship companies be aided as much as possible. The Indian peace policy he shows to have been as successful as its most ardent friends anticipated. In reference to the South, he expresses the desire that peace and tranquillity will prevail, and announces his firm determination to enforce the laws wherever necessary. Congress is asked to carefully consider measures for the strengthening of our navy, and the favorable attention of the same body to the occasional interest of the country is also requested. The civil service reform rules are endorsed, and reference is made to the Centennial Celebration of American Independence in 1876.

DEATH OF HORACE GREELY.—Perhaps no event since the death of President Lincoln, has excited such universal regret and sympathy as the sad and melancholy death of this distinguished man and Journalist, the details of which will be found in another column. Horace Greeley had but few if any personal enemies. His struggles in early life—his sympathies with the poor and unfortunate—his energy and industry and purity of character—his splendid intellect and independence of character are universally acknowledged. He always advocated what he believed to be the right, and if he erred, as he sometimes did, it was on the side of humanity, and intended for the public good. As a Journalist he stood at the head of his profession, unequalled, in many respects, in this or any other country. Much of his success was, no doubt, owing to the fact, that he called things by their right names, and used the plain Anglo-Saxon, with a force and power seldom equaled since the days of Dr. Johnson. The New York Tribune, of which he was the founder and chief editor, wielded a power and influence in moulding public opinion unequalled in Journalism. It has been our fortune and our pleasure, to read this Journal, since its commencement in 1841, and in its ample pages we always found much to admire and but seldom anything to censure. His example is a bright one for the youth of this or any other country. Few men have died more regretted and few more deserving.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, held their sixth annual meeting at Dayton, Ohio, on the 21st ult. The attendance was very large. A magnificent banquet was given in the Music Hall at that place in the evening. Major Geo. H. Cadwallader and lady, of this place, who were present, give a glowing account of the tastefully and elegantly manner in which this grand gathering and banquet was conducted. Gen. Jo Hooker presided, and a number of toasts were drunk and responded to by a number distinguished and gallant soldiers whose names are conspicuous in the history of the late rebellion. The next session of the Society will take place at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 16th and 17th of September 1875. The proceedings of the reunion of the soldiers annually are becoming very interesting, and the pleasure derived from the meeting of fellow-comrades for fraternal greeting and congratulation, is no doubt exceedingly grand.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.—We trust and hope that the whole country press will urge the passage of the bill recommended by the Postmaster General. The monopolists of the telegraph have united with many of the leading city papers to prevent its passage, and we are surprised to see such Journals as the New York Tribune among them. They have a motive in sustaining the monopoly and keeping out of the country press. The telegraph, so far as the country is concerned, is twenty years behind the age. The expenses of telegraphing are greater and the facilities less than they were when the system was first introduced. The Western Union Line now outrages and robs the community whenever it is in their power to do so. Wherever there is a competing line, their rates are almost double. This is so in this section, and we presume elsewhere. The rates, in this place, for years have been almost prohibitory. There can be no objection against the government assuming the control of the telegraph that cannot be urged also in regard to the Post Office, and the objections made are hardly worthy of consideration. The opposition to cheap postage formerly, though absurd, was more respectable because more honest.

Postmaster-General Cresswell recommends strongly, among other important measures, the purchase and working of the entire telegraphic lines of the country by the Government, and the recommendation will be adopted by Congress either at the present or succeeding session. It is a Government matter altogether, and the management to be efficient and cheap, must be in its hands. In England, a change has worked far better than was anticipated. Telegraphing is now conducted in this country as it is in England, and only half as reliable as it ought to be.

DEATH OF MR. GREELY.—NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Horace Greeley died at fifty minutes past five this evening. He was conscious at the time, and his passing away was peaceful. The Tribune issued the following bulletin: "Nov. 29—8 P. M.—Mr. Greeley died very quietly and without pain at ten minutes before seven this evening. He was conscious and rational." The Tribune on the Death of its Founder.

The melancholy announcement of the death of the editor and founder of the Tribune, though family and intimate friends, were all with the shock of a sudden stroke. He had reached, indeed, a ripe old age, but time had not laid its withering touch upon him. His splendid constitution, easily bore the strain of enormous labor. His mind was as fresh and strong and suggestive as in the prime of life. His public life was one of incessant activity, and his private life was one of unbroken industry. He had the experience through the trying campaign which has just closed. His physical vigor, his just, his intellectual activity surprised even those who knew him best, and seemed to promise many years of usefulness. It is certain that no history of the great period in our national life can ever be written in which Horace Greeley shall not be a conspicuous figure; but the noblest career in his eyes, was that which is given up to the service of his country. His successful life was that which is worth it in the eyes of his countrymen. He had the world's little better than he found it. That he had done so was the consolation which brightens his last days and assures him he had not lived in vain. It is not his history, but his character and his life that will be remembered. He had the world's little better than he found it. That he had done so was the consolation which brightens his last days and assures him he had not lived in vain. It is not his history, but his character and his life that will be remembered.

DEATH OF MR. GREELY.—END OF A GREAT CAREER.—SCENES AT THE DEATHBED. "I know that my Redeemer liveth." NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Tribune gives the following account of Mr. Greeley's death: "So far as any of his associates know, Mr. Greeley was in almost as good health as usual, when, on the day after the election, he was taken with a severe attack of his old ailment, the disease of the kidney. His sleeplessness was known to have become greatly worse; but for years he had suffered more or less from the same difficulty, and as is now clear, sufficient allowance had not been made for the intense strain upon him throughout the summer, especially during the last month of his wife's illness; but it soon became evident that his strength was unequal to the hard task which he set himself. He wrote only three or four careful articles in one of them half a column in length. The most notable, perhaps, was entitled, 'Conclusion,' wherein he summed up his views of the canvass. In all, he wrote less than three and a half columns after his return, contributing to only four issues of the paper. Two or three times he handed his articles to his associates, saying: 'There is an idea worth using, but I have not time to work it out properly; you had better put it in shape.' At last on Tuesday, the 12th, he abandoned the effort to visit the office regularly and sent for the family physician, A. J. Johnson, a friend of his, and was called in and in whose house his wife had died. Every effort was made to induce sleep, but he grew steadily worse until it became evident that his case was critical. Dr. George C. S. Choate and others were called in to consult, and finally it was decided to take him to his residence, two or three miles from Mr. Greeley's own country home at Chappaqua. Here he received the uninterrupted attention of Dr. Brown Squard and others were called in for consultation. Insomnia had developed into inflammation of the brain, and under the treatment of Dr. Choate, a steadily sinking patient was gradually brought to a point where he could not speak at all. At times he was in a stupor, and at other times as clear-headed as ever. He lost flesh and strength with startling rapidity, and in a few days the possibility of his speedy death forced into unwilling recognition. It was not, however, until Tuesday, the 30th, that his associates and family brought themselves to admit it, and even then he still clung to his faith in the vigor of his constitution. On Wednesday night he failed very rapidly. On Tuesday afternoon and evening he seemed somewhat easier. During the night he slept peacefully, uttering no cry or sound, and frequently raising his head toward morning. He was found dead at 5 o'clock on Tuesday, the 30th, and his death was instantaneous. He was found lying on his back, his head resting on a pillow, and his eyes closed. His hands were clasped in prayer, and his feet were in the shoes which he had worn during the day. His death was a peaceful one, and his last moments were those of a man who had lived a life of intense activity and devotion to his country.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE has issued a letter declining to advise the electors of the several states that voted for the Baltimore nominees as to the course which they shall pursue in consequence of the death of Horace Greeley. They believe that future conventions will decide for such a contingency, and do not deem it prudent to set a precedent.

TWO PRISONERS ESCAPED FROM THE WESTERN PENITENTIARY at Allegheny City, Pa., on Sunday night. President Grant and wife were preparing to attend a reception at Mr. Fish's on Friday evening, when he learned of the death of Mr. Greeley. He immediately sent word to Mr. Fish that he could not be present, and with his family remained at home.

BUFFALO.—A construction train on the Aitchison and Santa Fe Railroad encountered an immense buffalo migration, a few days ago. It is stated that the moving mass of buffalo covered a belt of country nine miles long and two miles wide. Stanley, the man who went to Africa to hunt for ivory, has returned to New York, and is being much lionized. A book giving his experience in Africa, will soon appear.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.—HIS LAST WORDS.—NO EVIDENCE OF PAIN.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIS BURIAL.—NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The accounts published of Mr. Greeley's last moments represent him to have been perfectly conscious. During the day, as is usual in cases of inflammation of the brain, his physical suffering was extremely slight, but increased, and a morbid action of the mind was evident from exterior manifestations. At half past five an old family friend, known as Auntie Lamson, entered, and approached his bed. Mr. Greeley was then aroused by a friend and asked, "Do you know who this is?" He feebly said, "Yes," and stretched up his hand to greet her. He then relaxed into his reverie. Later he was asked, "Do you know that you are dying?" and in the same manner, without tremor or emotion, he answered, "Yes." Again when asked if he recognized Mr. Reid, he looked up with a dimmed eye, and said: "Lifting his hand he grasped Mr. Reid's hand and said distinctly, 'Yes.'" When asked if he was in pain he said he was not, but without otherwise replying, and returned to his usual condition, lying quietly with closed eyes, and having some faint twitching movements, but generally still. At half past 6 o'clock he stirred uneasily, and began to mutter indistinctly something which the friends around him could not catch. His daughter, Mrs. M. and Mrs. S. Carpenter, Dr. Choate, and Auntie Lamson were all in the room, and listening to his words.

ON Sunday morning a Swede came to Milton from the other side of the river, and was severely handled. He was shot in the back by three men who were lying in wait for him. It appears from current report, (and this is all we have, as nothing can be got from the Swede, owing to the want of an interpreter) that the man was wandering around from house to house on the opposite side of the river, on Saturday evening, and in the morning he was in search of something to eat. He came to the Hoffman place, just above Datersman's store, West Milton, and not being able to make himself understood, his conduct was looked upon as suspicious, and he was told to get out of the place. He refused to do so, and finally one of the men, he took a shot at him and fired the contents into the unfortunate man, with the result above stated. He was received by the Milton authorities and every attention paid to his wound and wants. The party who fired on the man was hasty in the extreme. There will probably be an investigation of the affair.—Milbourn.

THE GREELEY OBSEQUES.—DEcoration of the Church. NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The church of the Divine Paternity presented to-day a sad and beautiful appearance, and the pulpit was heavily draped in black, and long lines of crape were suspended from every pillar and every abutment of the beautiful Gothic interior. The several offerings in the church were exquisite in design and appropriateness. Principal among them were those of Mr. Fish, and Mr. Fish's wife, and Mr. Fish's children. The offerings were of various kinds, and of great value. The church was filled with a large number of mourners, and the services were conducted with great solemnity and beauty. The Rev. Dr. Chapin presided, and the choir sang with great purity of tone. The services were held at 11 o'clock, and lasted for one hour.

THE GREELEY OBSEQUES.—THE PROCESSION MOVES. Promptly at 11 o'clock the funeral procession started from Mr. Sinclair's office, in Forty-fifth street. Many afflicting scenes took place during the morning. Mr. Greeley's daughters were inconsolable in their grief. The corpse was borne by ten men. Next came the clergy, mourners, and the "Tribune Association," and next the "Herald Club," then followed in succession military and civic officers of the United States located in this and adjoining cities, officers of the Government, of the State of New York and of other States now in this city; the Mayors and members of Common Councils; Mayors and members of Common Councils of Brooklyn, City, Long Island City, Newark, Paterson, and Elizabeth; representatives from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities. Then came judges from all the courts and a line of citizens of immense length.

THE GREELEY OBSEQUES.—THE PROCESSION MOVES. At twenty minutes past 11 the procession entered the church. The solemnity of the scene was of the most impressive character. The silence was such that it seemed as though the people in the church scarcely breathed. Among those present were Postmaster-General Cresswell, General Dix, Governor Morgan, General Sheridan, Governor Randolph of New Jersey, and a committee of twenty from the Union League Club. Rev. Dr. Chapin opened the funeral ceremonies by reading portions from Scripture, many of the allusions being peculiarly appropriate to the character of the departed. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg next sang very touchingly "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

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THE MEETING OF CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The third session of the Forty-second Congress opened to-day under the most favorable auspices. At an early hour the assembly of Senators and members in their respective halls showed that there was more than a quorum of both houses. Everybody was in the best of humor, and the cordial greetings among the members separated since the close of the last session, and the political opponents as well as personal and personal friends.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS. The hall of the House was, as is usual on such occasions, the scene of special interest and attraction. The galleries were crowded with an assembly drawn together by the interest of the occasion. In the ladies' gallery there was a brilliant display of the fashions of the season. There was also a fair representation of the diplomatic corps. The scene was enlivened by the general handshaking and greeting, which seemed to be the order of the hour.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS. The apertures and bitterness growing out of the late political campaign appeared to have been entirely forgotten. Similar scenes were enacted in the Senate, though that body always presented a quieter and more dignified appearance than the lower branch. Altogether the opening has been marked by unusual good feeling among the members, Republicans, Democrats and Liberals alike mingling together with as much freedom and good humor as if they belonged to a common political organization.

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THE MEETING OF CONGRESS. CORRESPONDENCE. Our Philadelphia Letter. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1873. Second Edition.—The election over, one more gets into the usual routine of life. On all sides we feel its effects, particularly financially. This year its results have been less marked than usual in that way, and would have soon subsided had it not been for the disastrous fire in Boston so soon afterwards. It is as if the calamity of the fire had been multiplied, and the loss sustained by the city of Boston had been multiplied. In many cases it is not in 29 days, but in a few days, that the effects of the fire are felt. It is a great measure, to prevent the panic. Our streets have once more assumed their active appearance, the horse plague having diminished and almost disappeared. The fact that the city is now open to our horses and mules, I am of the opinion that the idea first advanced of its being quickly over is erroneous. It will in many cases last from 15 to 29 days, and will demand great care to avoid the taking of cold, and that they will be very susceptible to it for a long time to come. One who was on every side, and that is the better, men who in former times paid little or no attention to their stock now give it personal supervision. Great care is taken to see that the city is kept clean, and that the streets are kept open to our horses and mules, I am of the opinion that the idea first advanced of its being quickly over is erroneous.

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New Advertisements.

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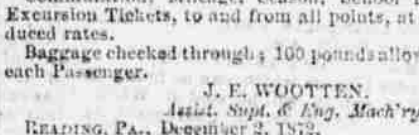
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SUNBURY FIRE INSURANCE CO. THE DIRECTORS OF THE SUNBURY HORSE AND CATTLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SAFE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY. RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED. C. A. REIMESSEYER, Secretary, Sunbury, Penn'a. E. D. KILLIAN, Special Agent and Supt.

Rule on the Heirs of Philip Heckert, deceased. STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss. Northumberland County, To the Sheriff of said County Greeting:

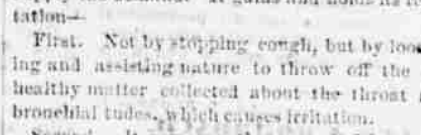
Whereas the Hon. William M. Rockefeller, President of our said Court, this day of December, 1873, has granted upon them, the said heirs, and legal representatives of said deceased, commanding them to come in and answer the petition of said heirs, and to file a copy of their answers thereto, on or before the 15th day of November, 1874, and the said Court, on the 15th day of November, 1874, has granted upon them, the said heirs, and legal representatives of said deceased, commanding them to come in and answer the petition of said heirs, and to file a copy of their answers thereto, on or before the 15th day of November, 1874, and the said Court, on the 15th day of November, 1874, has granted upon them, the said heirs, and legal representatives of said deceased, commanding them to come in and answer the petition of said heirs, and to file a copy of their answers thereto, on or before the 15th day of November, 1874.



J. E. WOOTTEN. Reading, Pa., December 2, 1873. CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

WE beg leave to announce that while the local companies of Boston repeat the experience of local companies in Portland and Chicago, in only paying a percentage of their losses, in lieu of the face of their policies, which in Portland averaged possibly 20 per cent. of the amount insured, in Chicago not over about 10 per cent. and more fortunately in Boston about 50 per cent. owing to the fact that local companies in the last named city possessed large cash assets. We can say to our customers that all out companies pay in full, dollar for dollar, in the last named city, showing the importance of having policies in companies doing a large, prudent and extended business, with assets sufficient to guarantee assured exactly what they profess, namely: undoubted security in great configurations—which experience shows small locals are unable to do.

FRANKLIN, OF PHILADELPHIA. Assets over \$3,500,000. Losses at Boston \$900,000. PENNSYLVANIA, OF PHILADELPHIA. Assets over \$1,300,000. Losses at Boston \$300,000. CONTINENTAL, NEW YORK. Assets over \$2,000,000. Losses at Boston \$500,000. HANOVER, NEW YORK. Assets over \$750,000. Losses at Boston less than \$200,000. MANHATTAN, NEW YORK. Assets over \$430,000. Losses at Boston less than \$35,000. HARTFORD, OF HARTFORD. Assets over \$2,000,000. Losses at Boston less than \$700,000. PHENIX, OF HARTFORD. Assets over \$1,500,000. Losses at Boston less than \$450,000. IMPERIAL, LONDON. Assets over \$10,000,000. Losses at Boston less than \$900,000. NORTH BRITISH MERCHANTILE. Assets over \$20,000,000. Losses at Boston less than \$700,000. QUEEN INSURANCE CO. Assets over \$10,000,000. Losses at Boston less than \$500,000. LYCOMING, MUNCY. Assets over \$6,000,000. Losses at Boston less than \$100,000. Under Policy issued to Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. FARMERS, YORK. Assets over \$8,000,000. Losses at Boston less than \$1,000,000. When you consider that these same companies paid nine millions at Chicago, it should readily convince you that their policies are cheaper at full price than those of any small company, guaranteed in security, at every branch office, and in a large conflagration only paying from 10 to 50 per cent. of your insurance. Thanking you very much for your patronage we are, Yours truly, DERR & SHIPMAN, Agents, Building, corner of 3d and Market. PUBLIC SALE. Will be sold at public sale, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of DECEMBER, a certain lot of Ground, located in the Central part of Sunbury, on which is situated a fine... TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, well finished, containing two rooms on first floor and three above, out kitchen, porch, &c. The house is quite new with every convenience, &c. Lot fronts on Third Street, is 35 feet front by 110 feet in depth with an alleys opening on lot, 40 feet wide. Sale to commence at 10 a. m. on said day when the conditions will be made known. HARRIET MARTIN, Sunbury, Nov. 3, 1873.



WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL. NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY FOR THE THROAT AND LUNGS. It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured of the disease. While he publishes here, so our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation.

NOTICE. THE PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL, AND GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS. BEING under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

FREE OF CHARGE. Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any institution in the city. All letters must be addressed to L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D. NO. 32, N. SECOND ST., PHILADELPHIA. November 16, 1873.—6 mos.

\$20,000 WORTH OF GOODS! AT THE STAR STORE OF Clement & Dissinger's, in the new Clement Building, Market Square, Sunbury, Pa. Just opened the FALL AND WINTER GOODS! of beautiful designs. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SUITINGS. Domestics and Notions. Carpets and Oil Cloths. BLACK GOODS. Ladies' Mercery, Under Garments, Mitts and Children's. Men and Boys' Hats, &c. Hosiery, Gloves, &c. An endless variety of notions, Trimmings, &c. CLEMENTSWARE, WILLOWWARE, &c., &c., &c. For Our Grocery Department. We claim unusual advantages. The quantity sold obliges us to purchase frequently—and customers can rely upon getting