Sunbury American.

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

SUNBURY, MAY 8, 1874.

On Wednesday a young man by the name of Isaac Bowersox, aged about 26 years, residing near Centreville, snyder county, committed suicide by hanging himself. At noon he left the house and said he was going out to the barn to get some oats, probably to feed their stock, and did not return. Some time in the afternoon he was found in the barn in a sitting posture with a rope (used at a patent hay fork to unload hay,) fastened around his neck. He was buried at Centreville on Friday.

There has been a break in the Democratic combination of Harrisburg to obstruct the progress of legislation by opposing the confirmation of the additional law judges. All the nominations were confirmed last Thursday, except the nomination of Judge Ingham. And so the bottom of that miserable conspiracy has dropped out.

Ex-Vice President Breckenridge is lying at the point of death with hemorrhage of the lungs. The abilities and opportunities of this man were such as to render it easy for him to win the undying respect and admiration of a great nation. Of his career, however, he made nothing but a brilliant failure; and when he goes down to his grave, the fittest treatment his memory can receive will be to cover it with the charitable mantle of silence.

The Democratic State Central Committee met on Monday last in Philadelphia, and reconsidered the resolution passed by them in March to hold the State Convention in May, and fixed upon Pittsburg as the place, and the 26th of August as the time, for the assembling of that body.

STATE TREASURER.—On Monday last, Hon. Robert W. Mackey entered on his third term as State Treasurer. Twice was Mr Mackey elected to that responsible position by the Legislature, and this new term he was chosen by the people. In the many trials that must ever beset the decisions of an official entrusted with the funds of so large an opulent a Commonwealth as is our own, Mr. Mackey has invariably proved himself an able and conscientious servant of his fellow citizens. In a position requiring the highest business tact and strictest financial probity he has won golden opinions from sternest censors. As a first-class financier and an honest servant of the State, Treasurer Mackey has shown himself worthy of the continued confidence reposed in him by the people of Pennsylvania.

Last week the shipments of lumber from Williamsport, by rail and canal, reached a total of 5,577,046 feet, a falling off, as compared with the previous week, of 681, 937 feet. This decline was caused by the stormy weather which prevailed for several days. The shipments for the year, up to the 15th ult., now foot up the enormous total 80,040,145 feet, an increase over the same period last year of 26,467,205 feet.

A man giving his name as George W. Thompson, and representing himself as a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge of Logansport, Indiana, is "doing" some of the lodges in this State. He claims assistance from the neighborhood on the ground that he is in want of work and penniless. Pocahontas Lodge, at West Chester, relieved his wants, a few days since, to the extent of $7, and subsequently learned that the fellow is a swindler. He is a young man, stoutly built.

The supply of oil being greatly in excess of the demand, and the price too low to give a fair profit on the production, the oil men have determined to shut down for a time, until better prices are offered. The Titusville *Herald* reports the stoppage of one hundred and thirty wells that were actually drilling, and twenty-seven that were ready to start. It is thought that nearly all the wells will shut down for at least ninety days.

The Senate Committee on Finance (says a Washington dispatch) had a long session on Saturday on the currency question. There is no difficulty among the members on the general features of a free banking clause, of which they are in favor, but there is no agreement on other branches of a financial bill, the members differing widely in their opinions.

On Tuesday morning, April 21st., Mr. George Walton Monroe, of Liverpool, was missing, which caused but little alarm, until the latter part of the week, when it was supposed that he was in the canal, and on Sunday morning the level above town was drawn off, when, to the surprise of all, his body was found below Wallis' bridge—drowned. Esquire Tharp empanelled a jury, which rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by drowning. *Freeburg Register.*

THE Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* is now published morning and evening. A weekly paper is also issued from the same office, full of reliable news. It is printed on good paper and makes a fine looking family, as well as a readable journal.

The Department of Agriculture has very promising returns relative to the condition of winter wheat throughout the country. In the south the crop is luxuriant, and in the Middle States the outlook is favorable, especially in Pennsylvania, where nine-tenths of the counties in Ohio Valley report an average or favorable condition. Missouri and Kansas make even a better report. California promises to eclipse herself, a yield of 40,000,000 bushels being looked for.

General Sheridan has issued orders for the organization of a second expeditionary force to be dispatched to the Sioux country without delay. The troops of the new command will assemble in Cheyenne, and will be drawn from Kansas, Colorado and the several military stations in Wyoming and Utah.

The gubernatorial squabble in Arkansas has culminated in a fight between the adverse parties and loss of life. It appears that a Baxter force, bearing of a party of Brooks men near Gascony, marched upon them stealthily, and slaughtered nine men, wounded twenty and took the rest prisoners. Baxter pretends to condemn this, saying that it was done without orders and contrary to his wishes. Since then the forces of both parties have been increased at Little Rock, the capital, awaiting the decision of the President; but it is well known that the President will not interfere, except to prevent collisions. It will be for the Legislature of the State and the courts to decide. Meantime no one can say what may happen. The opinion is fast gaining ground that Brooks has right and justice on his side.

Volumes of Currency in Europe.

In a speech delivered recently in the House of Representatives by the Hon. Mr. Albright on the currency question, he gave from official reports the volume of currency in the United States, and the amount of the circulation of the three principal commercial and producing countries in Europe, which is as follows:

Total currency volume of the United States	$ 869,000,000
Less gold and paper reserve	200,000,000
Total actual circulation	669,000,000
Circulation per capita, $16,72.	
Total currency volume of England	$ 884,943,000
Less reserves	112,259,000
Total actual circulation	772,684,000
Circulation per capita, $24,28.	
Total currency volume of Germany	1,296,000,000
Less reserve	205,000,000
Total actual circulation	1,091,000,000
Circulation per capita, 26,80.	
Total currency volume of France	1,650,000,000
Less gold and silver reserve in banks	540,000,000
Total actual circulation	1,110,000,000
Circulation per capita, $34,72.	

It will be seen from this statement that while the United States has $869,000,000 of volume of currency circulation, England has $884,000,000. We have sixteen dollars and a fraction per capita, England has twenty-four dollars, Germany has twenty-six dollars, and France has thirty-four dollars. Now, if we had currency in the United States equal to what England has per capita, or Germany, or France, we would have, according to the per capita of England, $971,000,000 in currency; or if we had what France has per capita, we would have $1,488,000,000; or, if we had what Germany has we would have $1,072,000,000.

The business of the United States in the aggregate, says the *Miners' Journal*, is more extensive than that of any of these European countries, and its territory would swallow them all up, and you could scarcely find them afterwards, which, of course, prevents the same facilities of circulation as in countries of smaller dimensions and a more dense population. Our country is also comparatively a new one, with an immense territory undeveloped, and which increases in population in twice the ratio of the whole increase in all the three countries named combined, and we have a circulation of only $16.72 *per capita*, while England has $24.28, Germany $26.80, and France $34.72. France, it will be seen, has double that of the United States, England about one-third more *per capita*, than the United States,—and we all know what France has accomplished with her volume of currency in paying off the immense indemnity in so short a time, levied on her by Germany.

We have also freed 4,000,000 slaves who require ten to fifteen dollars currency when they did not require one dollar before.

Labor is double and trebble the prices paid in the above named countries, and all our products are much higher also, and therefore it requires a much larger volume of currency to transact the same amount of business in the United States.

In these countries the laboring classes have but little money in their pockets, while in the United States the working classes hold in their pockets at least three dollars in the aggregate to one dollar held by the working classes in the European countries, and this amount is withheld from circulation. In many sections of our extended country the banks are not numerous, and those who must have funds for their business purposes are compelled to keep it at home, and it does not go into circulation the same as it would if it were deposited in banks, &c. These are all facts which none can dispute, and to every reflecting mind would be sufficient to satisfy him that we ought, to place us even on a footing with these countries, to have at least a one-third greater volume of currency to transact our business with than is required in these old countries.

None but a money-changer, who desires to rob the people of their hard earnings in the shape of shaves and high rates of interest, would dare to do so in the presence of any sensible person.

Reports from the Overflowed District.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4.—There is no abatement of the crevasse overflow. The following extracts from letters to the Governor show the condition of those living in the overflowed districts. Edgar Frozend, manager of Bell River plantation, Assumption parish, says:—

"In this section of the parish there is a population of about one thousand white and black, destitute of the first necessaries of life, living on rafts and housetops, with no transportation of any kind, and the nearest land twenty miles distant, all their horses and cattle drowned, and the water is still rising six inches in twenty-four hours."

THE SUFFERING OF THE FREELMEN.

Mrs. S. A. Briggs, writing from Hespana plantation, Madison parish, says:—"Permit me to call your attention to the sufferings of the freedmen on my plantation, one hundred and ten in number. We are submerged, merchants are not extending credit, provisions exhausted and stock destroyed. Women and children come to me, and I am without means to help them or myself."

The Brashear *News* says:—"Brashear City has an average of three feet of water in the rear, five feet in front of the town, and but three acres of dry ground in the place. Goods were stored in the railroad depot, and space not so occupied is used for the public market. Avoca plantation, Bayou Boeuf, has six hundred acres of cane and corn under water."

On Bayou Boeuf, from Brashear to the railroad, fifteen plantations are under water. Five plantations are overflowed at Chene. The front of Patersonville and the business portion of Centreville are under water. On Bayou Teche, over 40 plantations, 15,000 acres of cane and corn are entirely destroyed, and 35,000 acres submerged. From Teche down, upon 75 plantations, 50,000 acres of cane and corn are destroyed.

DISTRIBUTION OF RATIONS.

The Relief Committee report officially to the Governor that up to date they have been distributing 40,000 rations daily, and that in their judgment 50,000 rations daily for sixty days will be required to relieve pressing wants.

MEMPHIS, May 5.—The river here has fallen two inches, and a steady decline is looked for. It is safe to say that from New Madrid to White river every plantation is entirely submerged, while on the east side the damage is trifling.

The monthly treasury statement, which appears in another column, shows that in the month of April the public debt of the United States was decreased $2,965,451 48.

A new brand of whisky has made its appearance in Luzerne county, known as "scrap iron whisky." Its death-dealing power is said to be fifty times greater than that of the ordinary kill-at-forty-rods material.

Intelligence reached Constantinople on the 1st instant that a famine prevails in Asia Minor, and that many persons are starving. It is stated that in the town of Angora alone one hundred deaths occur daily from starvation.

QUINTUPLE MURDER.

THE DREADFUL TRAGEDY AT HOMESTEAD, PA., — A WHOLE FAMILY BUTCHERED AND BURNED.

PITTSBURG, April 30.

The particulars of the terrible tragedy in Allegheny county—the murder and burning of the Hamnet family—as correctly as can be learned, are as follow:

THE SCENE AND THE VICTIMS.

John Hamnet, a well-to-do-farmer, aged about forty years, lived on the Lebanon road, about a mile and a-half back of the village of Homestead, on the Monongahala river. John Hamnet came from England in 1853, and was married some ten years ago. He was considered well off, and was supposed to have considerable money and Government bonds in the house at all times. He was a good, quiet citizen, at peace, so far as was known, with all his neighbors, never having any quarrels, but being, on the contrary, a man whose chief characteristic was the settled plan of minding his own business.

THE BUTCHERY ON THE THRESHOLD.

Last night Hamnet and his wife had been visiting the village of Homestead, about a mile and a half from their residence, and it was in all probabilty fifteen minutes after 11 o'clock before they returned. They must have been stricken down immediately on entering their house, as from the appearance of their bodies they had not yet laid aside their outer wrappings. It is possible that the murderers were in the house on the return of the parents, and finding themselves discovered, killed them also in order to escape. A bloody hatchet was found which fitted exactly to the wounds on the head of the boy, whose throat was also cut from ear to ear.

BURNING THE HOUSE AND THE DEAD.

There is a blank in the story from the time the Hamnets left Homestead till 3 o'clock this morning, when Frank Ackerman, a coal digger, was awakened by a bright light beaming in the windows of his bed room. He aroused his companion, and they both hurried to the scene of the fire. When they arrived the roof had fallen in, but the brick walls were still standing, and out through the glassless windows the glare of a bed of burning coals within gave forth an intense heat and dazzling light.

No living souls but these two men were there, and they stood for some time in silence, looking upon each other speechless with horror. When they had recovered from the terror that for the nonce had almost paralized them, they gave an alarm and in a few minutes the neighbors for miles around were flocking to the scene. It soon became apparent that the dread fears which had first fallen upon the minds of the two discoverers were but too well founded. The sickening stench of burning bodies filled the air and gave an indescribable feeling of fear to the spectators.

DRAGGING OUT THE CHARRED REMAINS.

It was daylight before the ruins cooled off, and then as soon as possible a search was commenced for bodies. The first body dragged from the ruins was that of farmer Hamnet. It was a charred and almost unrecognizable mass of human flesh. Portions of his partially consumed clothing were, however, still in places, clinging to the unconsumed remains. The face was blackened and charred. The search was continued, and in a few moments the horror of the people was increased upon the discovery and the dragging out of another body from the ruins.

This was Robert Smith, the apprentice, who was badly disfigured. His right hand was whole, but shrunken and shriveled. The left arm was dislocated at the shoulder, the member lying across his breast. The feet were entirely burned off, the shin bones protruding from the burned and steaming flesh. The throat was cut in three places, the horrible gashes gaped open at those who gazed upon the spectacle. A third body was believed to have been that of Emma Hamnet, four years of age, but her features were totally unrecognizable. The lower members were entirely destroyed, from the ends of the small ribs, which protruded through the back, near the spinal column.

A fourth body found was that of Agnes, the wife of Mr. Hamnet. She was recognized by portions of clothing which were still clinging to the remains. Her outside dress had been burned, but the underclothing was not entirely consumed. The wires of her hoop skirt were still about the body, furnishing the proof that she had not retired to bed when she met her death. Ida Hamnet, the eldest daughter of, eight years old, is still missing, but it is supposed that she also fell a victim to the wholesale slaughter.

THE AUTHOR OF THE TRAGEDY.

The supposed author of this most unnatural tragedy is Ernest Love, a young German of about twenty-five years of age, who has been in the employ of farmer Hamnet from midwinter up till the time of the tragedy. He has not been seen to-day, which is something, indeed, very unusual, and though search has been made for him by several detectives, up to midnight to-night, no clew to his whereabouts has been obtained. Love is a stout young man, with a florid complexion, and whose dialect would at once betray his nationality. He has not been in this country any great length of time, but he proved a valuable assistant to Hamnet, who at all times spoke well of the young man as being sober and industrious.

The police and citizens in the neighborhood of the crime are out scouting the woods in search of the fugitive, and his escape will prove a difficult undertaking.

THE ELDEST DAUGHTER MISSING.

When your correspondent left the ruins of Hamnet's house to-night all the charred rubbish had been removed, and yet a most minute examination failed to bring to light any portion of the bones of the eldest daughter. What has become of her is now a source of much gossip. It is rumored that she was murdered and her body concealed in the woods, and parties are in hopes of discovering them. They are now actively searching beneath the brush wood, and are also exploring the river banks.

LATER.

PITTSBURG, May 1.—A coroner's jury met this morning, and after hearing testimoney adjourned until Tuesday evening next, "in hope of finding further evidence" to establish clearly the fact that murder had been committed. The remains of the missing girl, Ida, or Emma, were found among the *debris* this morning. The commissioners of the county have offered a reward of one thousand dollars, and the relatives of the murdered family another one thousand dollars, for the apprehension of the murderer.

[From the *Pittsburg Commercial*, of Monday, May 4th.]

THE MURDERER DISCOVERS HIMSELF—HIS ARREST AND CONFESSION.

The unparalled crime of Wednesday night last, the murder of the Hamnett family Homestead, consisting of father, two daughters and an adopted son, was the work, as has generally been supposed of the German farm hand, Ernest Moltzer—as it now turns out that Love was an assumed name. The murderer according to his own statement, had been digging post holes on Wednesday, and in the evening he went to a saloon, some distance off, and got a glass or two of beer. He also bought five cents worth of candy for the children, Ida and Emma. He knew that Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett had gone out on a visit, and when on his way home he became possessed of an irresistible inclination to rob the house. He thought he must have Hamnett's money. When he got to the house he found the children in peaceful slumber, and the parents still absent. Fearing detection if he began the work of pillage, he made the terrible resolve to slay the helpless children, and most speedy and fearful was the execution. The boy Smith was dispatched with one blow of the axe, then the oldest girl, Ida—one blow each sufficing. Poor little Emma was aroused as the skull of her sister was crushed in; but she had only time to utter one pitiful shriek when the descending steel went crashing through her brain. The first act of the bloody drama was completed, and all was still. Mentzer then lay in wait for the parents, and as the husband entered the door he brained him with the axe, one blow sufficing. In another moment the wife was in the last agonies of death, and the second act was over. The house was then searched for money, and, if the murderer tells the truth, he got but fifteen dollars. With so many ghastly corpse around him, it is not likely that he made a very careful search. He denies firing the house, but no one believes this part of his story. He then fled; came to this city, and after visiting several places, was apprehended at a beer saloon in Allegheny, where he discovered himself by acknowledging that he knew the Hamnetts, and expressing sorrow for the death of the children! The bloody secret was too fearful for him to keep!

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLE.

ARREST OF SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.

A special from Little Rock, Arkansas, says that Judge Searle and Bennett, of the Supreme Court, were arrested last night, on their arrival by the Memphis train at Argenta, opposite Little Rock, by Captain Williams, acting under the orders of Governor Baxter.

The Judges refused to be arrested without proper authority; whereupon Captain Williams made a signal, and a band of armed men entered the cars, with cocked revolvers, and Searle and Bennett were forcibly taken from the train. Up to the time when this dispatch was written they had not been heard of in Little Rock.

The Supreme Court was to have convened at Little Rock to-day. Judge Stephenson, also of the Supreme Court, was also on the train, but it seems his presence was not known, else he too would have been arrested. The affair creates great excitement at Brook's camp, and serious trouble is apprehended unless Col. Rose interferes for release of the judges.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

The following telegram was received this morning:

"LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 3, evening.—*Attorney General Williams*: John E. Bennett and Searle, of the Supreme Court were arrested by Baxter's forces last night They came to the city of Little Rock to attend a regular sitting of the court. They have been arrested and their whereabouts are unknown. At the time of making the arrest the officer stated it was done by Baxter's order, for the reason that he believed the Supreme Court might take some action that would be inimical to his claim to the executive office.

"JOHN MCCLURE, Clerk Justices."

The attorneys for Brooks and Baxter filed their arguments with Attorney General Williams to-day. The latter will proceed to examine the same, together with the evidence, and will submit his opinion to the President to-morrow or Wednesday, by him to be made public.

WARLIKE.

LITTLE ROCK, May 4.

Preparations on both sides look very warlike to-night, and all sorts of reports are afloat. Brooks publicly announced that he will not abide by any decision of the Legislature.

The *times* says Dr. Walpole has lost his beautiful chestnut mare. She died suddenly in harness, it is supposed from bots or pin worms. If the Doctor had used Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, he would, no doubt, have had his mare to-day—they are death on worms.

Chapped hands are very common with those who have their hands much in water. A few drops of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment rubbed over the hands two or three times a day, keep them fort and white. Fisherman, sailors, and others will do well to remember this.

Correspondence.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

SUICIDES—NEWSPAPER BUILDINGS—OLEOMARGARINE—BUSINESS—THE COST OF LIVING.

NEW YORK, *May 5*, 1874.

THE WEATHER AND SUICIDE.

It would be curious to trace the connection between the weather and suicide. The moon rules the tides and affects potatoes and man, to such an extent, she gives the name of lunacy to the craziness she is believed to cause, and why should not the weather of the last ten days drive perplexed and sensitive natures to despair and death? Seven New Yorkers, of high and low degree, *suicided* (to use the new word) last week, and the weather was bad enough to account for it. There may be no new thing under the sun, but we are getting the old constantly done over with surprising variations, as was shown by one of the these unfortunates, who hunted up a newspaper reporter, asking him to accompany him to a certain hotel on Staten Island, where he would find a sensation, passed a merry evening with him, and retiring for the night, drank his last dram from a bottle of laudanum and supplied his newspaper friend with a capital news item in the morning, as he lay composedly stark and stiff in death. One would like to think that he favored reporter would have saved the victim had he anticipated his intentions; let us believe he would, although newspaper rivalry runs high and if I really wanted to be stopped from doing any sensational deed, I should not select the alert reporter to do it.

NEWSPAPER BUILDINGS.

The rivalry of the leading journals in this city, and elsewhere, shows itself in the fine and costly buildings they have got into the way of erecting for their own use. The *Times*, the *Herald*, the *Staats Zeitung*, the *Express*, are housed in magnificent structures of their own; the *Tribune* is erecting one equal to the best, and the venerable *Evening Post*, proposes to emerge from the straitened quarters of Nassau street, and sit conspicuously down on Broadway. All this outlay costs money, which must come out of the earnings of the journals, unless they rent the space they don't use at a profit; and it really makes little or no difference to a reader of any newspaper what sort of a building it is issued from. The *London Times* occupies dingy quarters on an alley and who cares for that? The grand essential of a newspaper now-a-days, is *news*, and plenty of it, A Michigan weekly has a correspondent in a neighboring town, who undertakes to supply that commodity to its columns. This is one of his recent items:

"The canonitors of cabarets, in Galesburg, was visited last week by Mrs. R. Ransom and Mrs. A. H. Proctor, in the interest of temperance. They had an elongated nuncupative interparlence with D. Harris, who met their approbation with approving sentiment. Mr. Harris thinks they are ladies of urbanity and pulchrytude, and he likes to exchange his facts with them."

All journals cannot expect such a beautiful style of correspondence as this, but should do the best they can.

OLEOMARGARINE

Is what they call it. It is made from any fat or grease one has handy, into a substitute for the genuine old-fashioned butter. Tallow will do, also suet, and goodness knows what besides. Not only is an imitation butter made out of this stuff in full, but it is being used to adulterate honest butter, and manufacturers of it boldly announce that it is a healthier and better article than the real thing furnished from the sincere milk of the cow.

"Gow Combroch is a very good cow,
She has been always true to the pail."

and is she to be driven out of the market with her golden butter by the refuse of the slaughter house? It is not likely. People will continue to prefer lying down to final rest under the green coverlet of the churchyard grass in despite of cremation, and will still look to the kindly cow for butter despite Oleomargarine. What a word! Pah! "The gorge rises at it!"

BUSINESS.

in the various departments of city trade continues dull, with little prospect of immediate improvement. It was supposed that when Congress should take action upon the finance bill, that whatever that action might be, business would revive, because the country would be done with looking to Hercules for help, and each man would put his own shoulder to his respective wheel. Well, Congress has acted, and so has the President, wisely say many; badly say some. One thing remains certain so far. Trade has not received an impetus from this action, and the season is so far advanced that little improvement is expected before fall. A good many houses will have hard work to pull through, and the coming summer will try the bottom of stanch firms. Meantime money accumulates in our banks, lying idle and timidly looking for safe and profitable investments, and to a much greater extent than is known, the money of the country banks is used here in buying business paper instead of accommodating their customers at home.

THE COST OF LIVING

is about as high as ever; in fact that a family must have to live costs almost as much as when gold was 200 c. The best beefsteak costs at retail 35 cents per lb. An average business suit, $60, (cost in London, $25), a fashionable male hat, $9; ditto, female, $30. These are *war* prices, and yet gold is only 12 c. Good private board before the war could be had in this city and Brooklyn for a man and wife at $12 per week. As good now costs at least $30. I don't believe all this can become righted without a tumble of prices, and that of a radical and thorough sort. It is all very well to have a currency as good as gold, but that a paper dollar did when it took two of them to be worth a gold one. It is true that prices have not declined as our money became more valuable, as they should do and must do. But how and when?

The almanac says May, but the weather says March. PIETRO.

Cough Colds, Sore Throat, and similar troubles if allowed to progress will result in serious pulmonary affections, frequently incurable. 'Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial" reaches at once the seat of the disease and gives immediate relief.

New Advertisments.

Argument Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Honorable W. M. Rockefeller, President Judge, and his Associates, in this District, have issued their mandate for an Argument Court for Northumberland county, to be held on Monday the 8th day of June A. D., 1874, being the 2d Monday of said month, in Sunbury. I therefore give notice to all persons interested, to be and appear at the place aforesaid at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day.

SAMUEL H. ROTHERMEL, She'ff.

Sheriff's office, Sunbury, May 8, 1874.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore lately existing between the undersigned, in the manufacturing of Lime Burning Business, under the firm name of Renn and Deppin, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 29th day of April, 1874. The accounts of the firm will remain for settlement in the hands of Henry J. Renn, who will collect and pay all claims, by whom the business will be continued.

W. J. RENN,
WM. DEPPEN,

Shevorton May 8.—3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of sundry Writs of Ven Exponas, Levari Facias, alias Levari Facias, alias Fieri Facias, Finies Ven. Exp. and Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Northumberland county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or outcry on

Wednesday, June 3d, 1874,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House, in the borough of Sunbury, Northumberland county, Penn'a, the following property, to wit:

All those certain lots or pieces of ground, situate in the township of Cameron, county of North'd State of Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone on the north side of the public road leading from Peter Weikel's to Minersville, thence by land of John Weikel, and south eighty-nine and one-half (89½) degrees, west eleven and four-tenths (11 4-10) perches to a stone; thence by lands of John H. Kramer, north three-fouhs (¾ths) of a degree east eighteen and eight-tenths (18 8-10th) perches to a stone; thence by lands of Charles P. Helfenstein north seventy-seven (77) degrees east eleven and seven-tenths (11 7-10 perches to a stone; thence by lands of Daniel Stoll, dec., south three-fourths (¾) of a degree, east twenty and seven-tenths (20 7-10th) perches to the place of beginning, containing one acre and sixty-four perches, whereon are erected one frame block (14) houses, and five two story frame double houses.

Also, all that certain other lot bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone on the north side of said public road thence by lands of Daniel Latsha, south eight (8) degrees, east twenty-six and five tenths (26 5-10) perches to a stone; thence by lands of John D. Weikel north eighty-three and one-half (83½) degrees, east twenty-one and one-tenth (21 1-10) perches to a stone heap thence by the same north one degree, east seven perches to a stone heap, thence by the same north one degree and thirty-seven minutes, east nineteen perches to a post on the north side of said public road; thence south eighty-six and one-half (86½) degrees, west ten and four-tenth (10 4-10) perches to a post; thence by lands of aid John Cramer south eighty-four (84) degrees, west fifteen (15) perches to the place of beginning, containing three (3) acres and one hundred and twenty-nine and one-half perches strict measure, whereon are erected seven (7) double frame houses two stories high.

Also, all that certain other lot bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on line of lands of Daniel D. Weikel, thence by the same eighty nine and one half (89½) degrees, east nine and fifteen one hundredths (9 15-100) perches to a post; thence by land of Isaac Treon north one half (½) degree, east eighteen and sixty seven one hundredth perches to a stone on said public road; hence along said public road north eighty seven degrees and ten minutes, east eight and seventy nine one hundredths (8 79-100) perches to a stone on said public road; thence along said public road north seventy three and one half degrees, east twenty nine and thirty one hundredths (29 30-10) perches to a stone on said public road; thence along said public road south sixty three and one-half (63½) degrees, east four and eighty five one hundredths (4 85-100) perches to a stone on said public road; thence by lands of Jacob Weikel north one and half of a degree, east twenty one and one-tenth (21 1-10) perches to a stone heap; thence by lands of John Weikel south one degree, west seven perches to a stone heap, thence by the same south one degree and thirty-seven minutes, west nineteen perches to a post on the north side of said public road; thence south eighty-six and one-half (86½) degrees, west ten and four-tenth (10 4-10) perches to a post; thence by lands of said John Cramer south eighty-four (84) degrees, west fifteen (15) perches to the place of beginning, containing three (3) acres and one hundred and twenty-nine and one-half perches strict measure, whereon are erected seven (7) double frame houses two stories high.

Also, all that certain other lot bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on line of lands of Daniel D. Weikel, thence by the same eighty nine and one half (89½) degrees, east nine and fifteen one hundredths (9 15-100) perches to a post; thence by land of Isaac Treon north one half (½) degree, east eighteen and sixty seven one hundredth perches to a stone on said public road; hence along said public road north eighty seven degrees and ten minutes, east eight and seventy nine one hundredths (8 79-100) perches to a stone on said public road; thence along said public road north seventy three and one half degrees, east twenty nine and thirty one hundredths (29 30-10) perches to a stone on said public road; thence along said public road south sixty three and one-half (63½) degrees, east four and eighty five one hundredths (4 85-100) perches to a stone on said public road; thence by lands of Jacob Weikel north one and half of a degree, east twenty one and one-tenth (21 1-10) perches to a stone heap; thence by lands of John Weikel south one degree, west seven perches to a stone heap, thence by the same south one degree and thirty-seven minutes, west nineteen perches to a post on the north side of said public road; thence south eighty-six and one-half (86½) degrees, west ten and four-tenth (10 4-10) perches to a post; thence by lands of said John Cramer south eighty-four (84) degrees, west fifteen (15) perches to the place of beginning, containing three (3) acres and one hundred and twenty-nine and one-half perches strict measure, whereon are erected seven (7) double frame houses two stories high.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold by

S. H. ROTHERMEL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, May 8, 1874.

COMMISSIONERS' SALES OF UNSEATED LANDS.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, approved the 13th day of March, 1815, and supplements thereto, the following tracts of Timber Land, situate in the several counties hereinafter named, formerly a part of the county of Northumberland, surveyed upon warrants issued to the several parties hereinafter named, having been assessed as unseated land for county and other taxes to be situated in said county of Northumberland, and the said taxes being due and unpaid at the time they were separated from the said county of Northumberland, and still due and unpaid on the second Monday of June, A. D. 1816, the said several tracts of land were sold on the said second Monday of June, 1816, by Joseph Vanderslice, then Treasurer of said county, for the taxes then due and unpaid, to the Commissioners of the said county of Northumberland, who executed to them his deed for the same in accordance with the provisions of the said Act of Assembly. The time allowed by law for the redemption of said lands having expired, and the said lands not having been redeemed, they will be sold at Public Sale at the COURT HOUSE, in SUNBURY, Northumberland county, Pa., as follows, to wit:

Those Lands lying West of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, to wit: In the Counties of Lycoming, Union and Snyder, on **Wednesday, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1874,** and all those lying in the Counties of Montour, Columbia and Luzerne, on **Thursday, June 11th, 1874.**

LUZERNE COUNTY.

WARRANTEE.	ACRES	LOCATION.	ADJOINING OR BOUNDARY SURVEYS— NORTH.	EAST.	SOUTH.	WEST.
John Brady	437	Foster tp East Buck Mount	Heckwilder & Gray	Jas McNeal	Wm Samson	Brown & Paschal
Nicholas Balliot	356¾	Hazle tp Old Berwick Road	J Faultreader	Wm Potter	J Balliot & N Rogers	Geo. Esterday
John Balliot	240	Hazle tp Old Berwick Road	Nicholas Balliot	Potter & Lattimore	Nat Pichard	Stutman & Co.
Johnston Beasly	415	South W Corner Dennison	Swain & Lambert	P Glenworth	Sol McNair	Jeremiah Smith
Nathan Beach	400	Foster tp East Buck Mount	Richard Sparks	Wm Gray	Thomas Paschal	R. Hineheimer
John Faultreader	488	Sugar Loaf Mountain			Nicholas Balliot	

COLUMBIA COUNTY—South of River.

James Allen	400½	Near Mainville		Wm Ball	Christian Shultz	Michael Moser
James Alexander	300	Line of Beaver & Black Cr tp	M'Neal & M'Cully		Jesse Brooks	Richard Brooks
Johnston Beasly	400	Wat Cat'wissa Conyngham tp	P Bougtner	Hiltzheimer	Hiltzheimer	
John Everhart	233	South side Locust tp	Rhoads & Hughes	P Lowenbirg		Thomas Billington & Mary Runon
Benjamin Davis	1373	Mifflin, Ten Mile Run	Thos Bellas	Kunkle & Creacey	J Montgomery	J. Rudd
Christian Immel	365 1-5	N E Corner Locust	J Dunbach	C Shultz	Geo Weiss	Susanna Means
Francis Artilla	400	East Side R Creek	Barbara Wheeler			
Barbara Artilla	400	East Side R Creek	Andrew Helwig			
Anthony Billas	70	Mifflin township				
Jacob Bittenbender	200	Nescopeck Valley				

COLUMBIA COUNTY—North of River.

Peter Rees	20	Greenwood	T Hamilton	James Watson	Benj Chew	B. Chew
Daniel Montgomery	100	Hemlock	Amos Codd	P Brugler	Nath Broder	W. Cornelison
Ann Bonham	593	Greenwood and Pine	E Beaks	B Bonham	J Eves	E. Bonham
Elizabeth Beaks	409	do do	Ann Kenedy	Jas Espy	Ann Bonham	do
John Buck	323	East Side Jackson	Wm Wilson	Mary McHenry	Chas Mitsch	H. Montgomery
John Brady	457	Madison and Pine	Jackson & Hunter	Alex Boyd		T. Hamilton
Robert Connelly	200	Pine Creek, Luzerne			D Montgomery	Wm. Glover
Thomas Corbit	382	J E Corner Greenwood	Chas Mitsch	Benj McHenry	Jos Williams	Thomas McKean
Joseph Williams	409	do do	Thos Corbet	J Peterman	T Hamilton	Lancaster Co
Israel Cope, one-half of	438	do Columbia Co	Line of Lullivan	J Blakely	Robert Gray	
Phillip Dutter, part	39	North Knob Mountain	R Wilson	W Montgomery	John Alliger	J. Stapler
Wm Dewees	400	N Knob Mountain	Wm Glover	Daniel Montgomery	Jas Cotter	
Robert Hunter, part	130	Pine tp	Lycoming Line	Wm Montgomery	Alex Scott	Lycoming
Ann Kennedy	439	Pine	John Lind	Jas Johnson	E Beaks	Jas. Cook
John Loudon, part	50	do	Lycoming Co	John Dane	J Titball	Lycoming Co
Ludwig Kercher	342	Mt Pleasant	J Hillbush	Geo Hartzel	Moses Franks	Michael Hittel
John Nicholson, part	400	Pine	Lycoming Line	R Finny	Thomas Gordon	Lycoming Co
Piercefield Newman	206	Along Lycoming Co	John Wilkinson	C Witherspoon		
Phillip Opp	300	Briar Creek	J Meyer	Thomas Barton	E Owen	A. Adams
Peter O Hara	302	Pine & Jordan		Walter Jackson	Anthony Dixon	Martin Foster
Even Owen	188	Briar Creek	P Opp	T Stack House	T Watters	A. Adams
E Owen & J A Brady part	357	East Creek	T Stockhouse	Luzerne Line		T. Watters
Wm Plunket	304	South Knob Mountain	Solman & Potter	D Duncan	D Montgomery	Enos Randal
Ann Solmon	291	Centre Twp	Duncan & Lemon	G Thelhammer	D Mead	Richard Peters
Margaret Strawbridge	429	Pine Creek	W Pearson	J Davidson		
Joseph Solmon	250	End of Knob Mountain	Hester Barton	Kline & Potter	Randel & Plunket	J M McClure
Thomas Stackhouse	429	Briar Creek	James Rose	E Owen	Owen & Brady	Waters, Owen & Barton
Alex Scott	427	Pine Tp	Robt Hunter	J Gilbraith	Geo Kline	Part in Lycoming
Peter Tryer	78	Scott Tp	P Mallick	Geo Espy	J Clingman	Stacy Hepburg
Phillip Tressler	400	Pine Creek, Luzerne	Montgomery and J Barnet		Jesse Lukins	John Rowan
Thomas Watters	400	Briar Creek	E Owen	T Stack House	B Jacobs	M'Neal & M'Ganon
Edward Wells	300	Centre tp	Thomas Ward	Jas Simpson	B Housinger	Wm Ball
Joseph Wilkinson	302	Pine and Jordan		M Foster	P Newman	
Carpenter Witherspoon	206¾	do do	M Foster	A Dixon		P Newman
John Painter	436	West Side Little F Creek			R McNyght	

SNYDER COUNTY.

John Harris	400 32p	Shade Mountain	E Romig	P Meyer	Samuel Scott	Barbara Wheeler
Christianna Lavinberg	400 32p	do do	Henry Smith	Esther Green	John Dewart	C Meyer
Fred Sheritz	300 08p	West Beaver	Minthick		Jas Reiny	S D