Sunbury American.

R. MASSER, E. WILVERT, } Editors.

SUNBURY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1874.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
ARTHUR G. OLMSTEAD, of Potter Co.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren County.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
EDWARD M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican voters of Northumberland county are requested to meet in each election district at such places at which delegate elections have heretofore been held, on Saturday, the 19th day of September next, between the hours of 1 and 7 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican County Convention, to be held at the Court House, in the borough of Sunbury, on Tuesday, September 22, 1874, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be presented to the voters of the county at the ensuing 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 three hundred, three delegates; and each district polling over three hundred votes shall be entitled to four delegates.

By order of the committee.

EMIL WILVERT, Chairman.
L. M. MORTON, Secretary.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Republican Convention which is to assemble at this place on Tuesday, will be attended by good men—delegates from every district in the county, whose object it will be to promote the harmony and success of the party. Fortunately there will be little or no difficulty in the Convention as regards the first, as the candidates are good men and have the confidence of the people, and the work of the Convention will be, therefore, merely to confirm these expressions of opinion. This is particularly so in regard to the re nomination of Hon. Jno. B. Packer for Congress. There appears to be but one opinion on the subject, that he is the right man in the right place, and this unanimity of opinion is not confined alone to this county where Mr. Packer is so well known and appreciated, but to the whole district. Mr. Packer may well be proud of the position he holds in his party, and his immediate constituents should be no less gratified that they are enabled to present to the district, a candidate so capable and trustworthy, and so entirely acceptable to the people.

Mr. Packer's well known views in regard to the tariff—in the protection and encouragement of the great coal and iron interests of the State, fits him admirably as the representative of one of the leading coal and iron districts of the Commonwealth.

THE AFFAIRS AT NEW ORLEANS.—In an another part of this paper will be found the exciting insurrection news from New Orleans. We give a full details from the Baltimore *American*, so that our readers will fully understand the causes of the riots. The latest accounts show that the M'Enery party have seized the offices in defiance of the United States Government. The President shows his firmness in issuing his proclamation for the usurpers to desist and disperse within five days, and will insist enforcing the law by reinstating Gov. Kellogg, as the *de facto* government as has been recognized by Congress. To accomplish this, strenuous efforts may be made to quell resistance, and we find already the naval forces under orders for the Mississippi. The infantry regiments are on the field, the scattered forces on the frontier are mustering and sending in to Washington by telegraph reports of efficient forces. How different and encouraging all this from the sickly pallor which overspread the land in 1861, when a Democratic Attorney General rendered official decision that the Government had no power to preserve its own life, and a Democratic President, by proclamation, announced this decision as the policy of the Executive.

"WE must continue the good work begun last year to wrest the county from Republican misrule."—*Democrat of last week.*

The above is another trick at deception and a perversion of facts. Since the Republicans have been in power they paid off a Democratic county debt of some twenty thousand dollars, the police debt of some eleven thousand dollars, all without levying one cent of extra taxes. They have reduced the county taxes, all in two years, while the Democrats, when in power, had been increasing the debt annually for about twelve years past and speculated on the peoples money, and now the Ring paper calls this Republican misrule. Does the editor of the *Democrat* mean to say that it is better to put men in office who will get us in debt and speculate upon the county funds than to put honest men in office who apply the funds of the county to their proper place? Please explain, neighbor.

THE election this fall will be an important one to all classes. Pennsylvania has interests, as a State, which her people cannot afford to neglect. The voters will be called upon, in the coming election to determine, which of the two parties is the truest to Pennsylvania interests. The most material interest is the Tariff. If the free trade policy is to be established her industry must suffer in every branch. The Republican party has declared itself in favor of protection, and the Democratic party has not a word on the subject. The State has also a direct interest in the matter of the Reciprocity Treaty. If that treaty is sustained Canada must remain as a direct competitor with manufacturers and producers. The Republican party of this State has denounced this treaty, and demanded its rejection; whilst the Democratic party has not a word to say for or against it. On the two absorbing questions of material interest to Pennsylvania, therefore, the Democracy are silent. They have no convictions to express, and care nothing, apparently, whether the State prospers or is crushed. To which of these two parties will the voters of the State entrust their interests? It is for them to say whether they will vote in favor of sustaining the great iron and coal interests of the State, or whether they will vote in favor of coming in direct competition with foreign products.

"FOR County Commissioner, it was conceded early in the summer that Harrison Henrie, of Shamokin, would be nominated, hence he had very little opposition."—*Democrat.*

It is well known that the whole ticket formed by the Democrats was a made-out matter for more than a year ago. Mr. Henrie has had the promise of the office by the Ring two years ago to make amends to the coal region for fleecing Geo. McElicee while in the Treasurer's office. No matter who would have been a candidate against Mr. Henrie, his nomination was a settled matter, and he would have got it over any competitor even if ten times more worthy. That *very little opposition* is a poor compliment to Mr. Hummel, who was considered the most competent of the two candidates, and if the editor of the Ring thinks that he was but *very little opposition*, his neighbors beg leave to differ.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT TO HON. J. B. PACKER.—While Juniata county was part of this Congressional District and helped to elect our townsman, Hon. J. B. Packer, to Congress, the people of that county held him in high esteem. Although cut off from the district now, the Republicans in Convention a few days ago passed the following complimentary resolution, showing that Mr. Packer still holds the affections and confidence of the people in that county, and that his numerous friends are desirous to elevate him to still higher positions:

Resolved, That we heartily approve the course of our late able representative in Congress, Hon. John B. Packer, and ask for him at some future day a more prominent place in our State.

A REVOLUTION.

[From the Baltimore American.]

For the second time since the formation of the Federal Union our Government is compelled to deal with a revolution. During the last five months active preparations have been going on in Louisiana for the deposing of the Kellogg administration by force. The movement was aimed not only at the State officials, but was intended to include all the county and municipal officers who adhered to the Kellogg faction. A military organization was formed under the name of the "White League," ostensibly for the purpose of conducting a political campaign, but only those who were willfully blind were deceived by this pretense.

Some four weeks ago the revolution was inaugurated in the northwestern section of the State. The colored people are largely in the majority in the parishes bordering on the Red River, and the local officers were Republicans. Armed bands of "White Leaguers" suddenly appeared in the parish towns, and demanded the resignation of all the officers, threatening death in case of refusal. In this way eight or ten parishes were captured. No doubt many persons were murdered while these violent proceedings were in progress, but the revolutionists having entire control of the agencies by which news is transmitted to the North reported their victories as bloodless.

Red River Parish was the last one attacked, because a large majority of the people are Republicans, and it was supposed that some of the parish officers were resolute men. A force of five hundred men was raised in the neighboring parishes, and the town of Coushatta was surrounded. The officers made a feeble attempt at resistance and then surrendered. They promised to leave the State if their lives were spared. While being taken to Shreveport they were murdered. One account says that the horrible massacre was perpetrated by a band of Texans, while the most probable story is that a body of horsemen, who rode out from Shreveport on the day before the murder and returned on the following day, are responsible for the bloody deed. This ended the revolution in Northern Louisana.

The Leagues in New Orleans were anxious to begin the war two weeks ago, but the leaders were not ready. M'Enery was timed and hesitating. The New Orleans *Bulletin* published several flaming editorials urging immediate action, and intimating that the Leaguers of the city were not so courageous as their country brethren. In the meantime the Leagues kept on recruiting, arming and drilling, and if the contest had not been precipitated by an incident which was trivial in itself, probably nothing would have been done until M'Enery's return from his stumping tour in the upper parishes. Three or four boxes were landed on the wharf from one of the New York steamers, which were marked "Ladies and Misses' shoes."

A detective who happened to be about the wharf thought the boxes rather heavy to contain nothing but shoes, and ordered them to be taken to police headquarters. Two citizens appeared and claimed the boxes, but inasmuch as they were filled with muskets the police authorities refused to give them up. Then began a litigation which ended in sending one of Kellogg's judges and two policeman to jail for contempt. Kellogg pardoned them, and arms were not given up. The *Bulletin* again sounded the war note, and a call was issued for the mass meeting, at which the demand was made for Kellogg's abdication. It was given out that the meeting was to vindicate the right of citizens of the United States to bear arms. Ten thousand Leaguers enrolled in companies and regiments, as militia, held themselves in readiness for the signal to march. A man named Penn, who claimed to have been elected Lieutenant Governor on the M'Enery ticket in 1873, took direction of the movement. Speeches were made at the massmeeting denouncing Kellogg as a tyrant and usurper, and resolutions were passed demanding his immediate resignation. A committee was appointed to wait on the Governor and apprise him of the action of the meeting. Through a member of his staff he gave a peremptory refusal. The ten thousand leaguers immediately marched into Canal street, where they encountered a body of the Metropolitan police. A fight ensued, in which about thirty persons (mostly policemen) were killed and one hundred wounded. The Metropolitans fled in confusion, and the leaguers took possession of all the station houses. Finding resistance useless, the whole police force surrendered, and were paroled. This ended Monday's work.

On Tuesday morning Governor Kellogg, apprehending violence, fled from the hotel temporarily occupied by the Executive Departments, and took refuge in the Custom House. The Leaguers took possession of the deserted building, and Penn proclaimed himself Acting Governor. No sooner had this been done than the League authorities at Shreveport telegraphed that the officers voted for on the M'Enery ticket in 1873 would be inaugurated in all the northern parishes immediately. It is probably that they were installed yesterday. This appears to be the whole story of the revolution, as far as it has been reported by telegraph.

When these things became known in Washington President Grant, after due consultation with such of his Cabinet officers as were within reach, issued a proclamation warning the armed organizations that had deposed Kellogg to desist from their unlawful proceedings, and to disperse within five days. From the tenor of this proclamation, it seems to apply to Penn and all others who have violently forced themselves into office. A direct issue has been made between the insurgents and the United States Government, and unless everything is restored to the old *status* within five days there will certainly be trouble. The gushing dispatches sent to the President by the new officials, assuring him of the completeness of the revolution, the patrotic designs of those who participated, and their heroic purpose to protect the colored people, will hardly save them from "the wrath to come." The President is represented as being exceedingly indignant, and has freely expressed his determination to drive the usurpers from the offices into which they have forced themselves by violence.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

In a shooting affray at Lexington, Mo., recently, between a deputy marshal and a deputy sheriff, the marshal was killed and the sheriff mortally wounded.

The public debt statement for August shows a decrease of only $1,026,760. This is much less than in August last year, and is accounted for by the panic not taking place until late in September, thus having the benefit of the large revenue still being received.

General Butler has at length decided that he will be a candidate for Congress again. He opened the campaign recently, by a speech at Gloucester, Mass.

J. B. Benson, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed acting Chief of the Treasury Secret Service.

Francis Huber, a merchant of Pine Grove, Schuylkill county, who has been missing for a week, it appears has committed suicide. He was found in the mountains four miles from Pottsville hanging to a tree, the corpse being much disfigured by crows.

Missionaries and others sojourning in foreign lands should not fail to take with them a good supply of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It is the most reliable medicine for all purposes there is in the world.

Contagious diseases, such as horse ail, glander, &c., may be prevented by the use of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders. Persons traveling with horses should take note of this.

Sharpers in New York have been selling real estate on forged deeds, &c., which were regularly recorded. Innocent parties have suffered heavily by the criminal transactions. A man who had been traveling in Europe, on his return found that 32 valuable lots belonging to him had been sold and transferred on forged deeds, and he had to go to law to regain possession of his property. The rascals, after while, will sell houses over the heads of their owners.

A Bismarck, Dakota, despatch mentions the arrival there of the military escort of the northern boundary survey between the United States and British Columbia. The commission has completed its survey, and is on its way home. The returned escort report all the region of the Upper Missouri as swarming with war parties of Crow and Sioux Indians, and near Camp Crook, a few days ago, they killed three wood-choppers, one of whom they burned at the stake.

A curious lawsuit has been commenced in Rome, N. Y. A man, who was too drunk to notice that a bridge by which he was to cross the Mohawk river had been washed away by a freshet, drove into the stream and lost his horse and wagon. He has sued the man who sold him the liquor for damages.

Gov. Osborne, of Kansas, has sent a letter to the President, renewing his request for arms to protect the frontiers from Indians. He states that sixteen citizens of Kansas are known to have been murdered by Indians since the 16th of June last, and that not one of the murderers has been punished or even apprehended, and urges that as the United States military force in that locality is not sufficient to prevent or punish such outrages, means be furnished to settlers to protect themselves.

In the Constitutional Convention of Arkansas, on Monday, an enrolled copy of the new Constitution was read and signed by all but seven members. Resolutions were adopted pledging the members to discountenance all lawlessness and violence whatever, and demanding equal protection and equal rights for all, regardless of color; also, deprecating all proceedings likely to cause a conflict between the races, and inviting immigration to the State.

The meeting of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co., in Washington, has been postponed until the 21st, owing to the absence from the city of a large number of persons interested. In the meantime an effort will be made to secure the co-operation of creditors of the firm in other cities.

Prominent Democrats of Montgomery county claim that the defeat of Ross for Supreme Judge will greatly hurt their ticket in the county, and say that the Republicans will elect three Assemblymen.

A scoundrel entered the stables of A. N. M'Candless, in Butler, one night last week, and cut off the hind legs of a valuable horse.

MAINE ELECTION.—The election for Governor, members of Congress, &c., took place in Maine, on Monday. The Republicans elected their Governor by their usual majority, and carried all the members of Congress.

Latta, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, made an active canvass in his own county, a few weeks before the Democratic State Convention was held, as a candidate for Congress, and was beaten 800, by his own immediate neighbors. They know him, and that is the way they testify their appreciation of him. The Democrats of Westmoreland have passed their verdict upon him, that he is unfit to go to Congress; and if unfit for that, how can he be fit for Lieutenant Governor?

Judge Olmsted, on the contrary, was received, on his return home from the Republican State Convention, with a perfect ovation, which was participated in by Democrats and Republicans alike. His fellow-citizens know him, just as the Westmoreland people know Latta; but they turn out *en masse* to greet him, whilst the Democrats of Westmoreland regard Latta as too poor an object even to send to Congress.

Telegraphic News.

SOUTHERN ANARCHY.

CIVIL WAR IN LOUISIANA.

BLOODY RIOTS IN THE STREETS OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—In response to the call for a mass meeting in Canal street this morning to protest against the seizure of arms of private citizens, men began to assemble about ten o'clock and by eleven the great thoroughfare was filled for several squares.

The meeting adopted resolutions requesting the immediate abdication of Governor Kellogg, and a committee consisting of R. H. Marr, chairman, Julius Tuyes, Samuel Bell and J. M. Sixxus were appointed to wait on the Governor.

The committee called at the Executive Office about noon. The Governor not being present, Brigadier General Dibble, of the Governor's staff, received the delegation. Mr. Marr, as spokesman said they had called as a committee to interview the Governor. General Dibble said he would convey the intelligence to the Governor. After a brief absence he returned and made a reply which at the request of Mr. Marr was reduced to writing, as follows:—

REPLY OF THE GOVERNOR.

I have communicated with the Governor, and he directs me to say to you that he must decline to receive any communication from committee appointed by the mass meeting assembled on Canal street. He does so, I am instructed to say, because he has definite and acurate information that there are now assembled several large bodies of armed men in different parts of the city, who are met at the call which convened the mass meeting which you represent.

He regards this as a menace, and he will receive no communication under such circumstances. He furthermore directs me to say that should the people assemble peacably, without menace, he would deem it one of his highest duties to receive any communication from them, or entertain any petition addressed to the Governor. I have received and answered you, gentlemen, as a member of his staff.

HENRY C. DIBBLE,
Brigadier and Judge Advocate-general, Louisiana State militia.

To which

MR. MARR ORALLY REPLIED

As follows:—We repeat that there are no armed rioters, there are no armed men on Canal streets so far as we know. We come on a mission of peace, and believe that if the Governor had acceded to the proposition we brought to-day, which was to abdicate, it would have pacified the people of Louisiana, and would have prevented violence or bloodshed. So far as we are concerned, we are prepared to pledge to him no violence in person or property, and we feel in a position, on the contrary, to assure him that there should be perfect immunity to both.

The substance of the foregoing reply was subsequently, by Mr. Marr's request, reduced to writing by the Governor's private secretary, and handed to him to be read at the mass meeting.

General Dibble, on the part of the Governor, replied:—I have to repeat what I said before, that while there may be no armed men on Canal street, there are armed bodies within a short distance, assembled on the same call as your mass meeting.

The committee then retired, and soon after reported the result of this interview to the meeting. The people were then advised to go home,

GET THEIR ARMS

and ammunition and return to assist the White Leaguers, who were under arms to execute the plans that would be arranged for them. The people then quietly dispersed. Afterward quite a large number formed in procession and marched up Camp street.

A proclamation was issued by D. B. Penn, Lieutenant Governor, calling upon the militia of the State to assemble, under their respective officers and drive the usurpers from power.

An order was then issued by Penn appointing General Frederick N. Ogden, provisional commander of the Louisiana State militia.

ADDRESS TO THE COLORED PEOPLE.

"To the Colored People of the State of Louisiana.—In the grand movement now on foot against the enormities of the rule of Kellogg's usurpation rest assured that no harm is meant toward you, your property or your rights.

"Pursue your usual avocations and you will not be molested. We war against the thieves, plunderers and spoilers of the State who are involving your race and ours in common ruin. The rights of the colored as well as of the white race we are determined to uphold and defend.

D. B. PENN,
"Lieutenant-Governor."

LARGE BODIES OF MEN RESPOND TO THE CALL.

People seem to have responded with alacrity to the advice given them by Dr. Beard, one of the speakers at the Canal street meeting. By three o'clock P. M. armed men were stationed at the intersection of all the streets on the south side of Canal street, from the river to Claiborne street.

ARRIVAL OF THE POLICE.

About four P. M. a body of metropolitans, numbering about 500, with cavalry and artillery, appeared at the head of Canal street and took position. General Longstreet, who was commanding, accompanied by an orderly, then rode up and down Canal street ordering the armed citizens to disperse. Some desultory firing soon after occurred along Canal street, and some few casualties are reported on both sides. The metropolitans are reported to have broken at the first fire, the citizens capturing one piece of artillery.

Barricades are erected on all streets leading from Canal, between Poydras and Canal, and the "People's Party" hold all that portion of the city above Canal. The metropolitans are massed in and around Jackson Square and St. Louis Hotel.

FIGHTING IN EARNEST.

There was quite a sharp fight at the river end of Canal street about four o'clock. The number of killed is estimated by some as high as fifty, and many wounded.

Capt. J. M. West, a printer and well-known newspaper correspondent, and I. A. Toledano were killed on the citizens' side. A number of metropolitans are reported killed, and General Badger seriously wounded. The colored men, of which the metropolitan brigade was largely composed, broke and ran upon the first fire, leaving their white comrades, a number of whom were killed and wounded. The casualties will be reported as fast as they are ascertained.

THE SITUATION AT EIGHT O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

The streets above Canal street are well filled with armed citizens The impression now prevails that no further attempts will be made by the metropolitans to disperse their opponents.

The city is remarkably quiet throughout, and no further conflict is apprehended before morning. Most of the barricades are made with street railroad cars. Six or eight citizens and twenty or thirty metropolitans were killed in the fight this afternoon and many wounded on both sides.

THE CASUALTIES.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14—11:30 P. M.—The following is a list of casualties on the side of the citizens as far as has been ascertained:—Killed—E. A. Talledano, Fred. Moreman, Dick Lindsay, Captain J. M. West, Major J. K. Gourdain and one Magain, street car driver. Seriously wounded—F. Pallet, John Considine, John Kilpatrick, Major William E. Wells and Samuel B. Newman. Slightly wounded—E. Bozonier, Fridel Keller, W. J. Butler and Mr. McNeleman.

General Frederick Ogden's horse was killed under him, and the general slightly injured from a fall, but he remained on duty.

General A. S. Badger, commanding the metropolitans, received three buckshot wounds, one through the leg, one through the arm, and another through the body. His leg has since been amputated. The general, besides his wounds, received a heavy fall, his horse being killed under him.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Intelligence comes from New Orleans in such terms as justifies the assertion that Governor Mellogg has called upon the President for Federal aid to support the State authorities in suppressing domestic violence, the Legislature not now being in session. Should the call reach the President to-morrow, it may became a matter Cabinet consideration, as he will not leave for Long Branch until night.

Reading Railroad Employees on Half Time.

READING, Sept. 12.—The *Eagle* of this afternoon announces that on after Monday next the employees of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in this city and along the line will be put on half time, working two weeks out of the month, at eight hours per day. A general stagnation of trade and business is the alleged reason for the stoppage.

ILL-TREATMENT OF ORPHANS.

The *Eagle's* charges of gross cruelty and ill-treatment administered to the orphans at school at the Womelsdorf Orphans' Home are to be investigated by the Board of Trustees. Superintendent Albright, of the Home, was in Reading this morning, and he admits that severe punishment was administered to the inmates, and that one of the boy's fingers were cut on the ends with a tableknife as part of that punishment. He will make a complete statement shortly. It is reported that he has tendered his resignation. He admits that his assistants are more abusive than is obsolutely necessary, and that he himself is very favorably impressed with the necessity of corporal punishment to bring about strict discipline.

A Whole Town Idle.

LONDON, Sept 12.—The great strike of cotton operatives at Bolton, which was announced to be imminent on Thursday, has commenced. The strike stops seventy-four mills, which employed 13,000 hands. Forty-eight mills, employing 7,000 hands, continue operations. Subscriptions for the strikers have been opened by the trades unions throughout the manufacturing districts.

THE CHEYENNE INDIANS.

A Large Party Badly Beaten by United States Troops.

CAMP ON RED RIVER, Sept. 1, via Fort Dodge.—The command of General Miles met between four and five hundred Cheyenne Indians twelve miles from Red river, Texas, on August 30, and after a sharp engagement, lasting five hours, drove them over thirteen miles of high and almost impassable canyons, with a loss to them of twenty-five to thirty killed and wounded. Our casualties were three badly wounded.

Correspondence.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

THE LAST FRAUD—REAL ESTATE—BEER—FUNERALS—CREMATION—BEECHER-TILTON—THE GRAPHIC—BUSINESS—THE WEATHER.

NEW YORK, *Sept.* 15, 1874.

A NEW FRAUD.

If the dishonest men would give to honest employment half the shrewdness they do to their swindling schemes, they would be the richest men in the world. For certainly the genius wasted in roguery, that always ends badly, could not but pay largely in any legitimate business. The last dodge in thievery has just been unearthed, and a most ingenious dodge it is. A scoundrel sailing under the alias of Walker, a few months ago, went to work and deliberately forged conveyances of real estate belonging to the estate of a man who has been dead five years. He made deeds from Isaac Young, the aforesaid deceased, to himself, of land worth $50,000, and went with them to the Register's office and had them recorded. Of course this was all regular, for the registery clerks have no means of knowing whether Isaac Young is a live or a dead man. The conveyances put upon record, Walker takes them and goes into the street to negotiate a loan upon them. He finds a man who has money to loan upon real estate. The Register's books are examined, the conveyances are all clear, the money is loaned. Walker disappears. Of course the fraud is discovered after the lapse of a week or two, and Walker is arrested, and will go to Sing Sing. Now, it strikes me that a mind capable of conceiving and executing so magnificent a piece of villainy ought to know that legitimate business is its proper field. What combinations could not such a genius effect in dry goods?

If that man had to be a rogue, why did he not go to Wall street, or get into politics in this city?

These are safe fields for such geniuses, where there is ample scope for scoundrelism without risk. But they never do it. When Walker gets out of Sing Sing he will get into a similar transaction in a week, and go up again. Such men only keep out of prison a few weeks at a time. When in quod, they devise schemes that invariably take them back again. Speaking of

REAL ESTATE,

Some of it New York has a value despite the terrible depression. Mr. R. A. Witthaus has sold to the Union Dime Savings Bank, for $275,000, the plot of land on the southerly side of Thirty-second street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue. The buildings are of little value, and formed no part of the value. The lots front on the triangular public place at the intersection of Broadway and Sixth avenue, 42 feet on Broadway, 40 feet on Sixth avenue, and about 100 feet on Thirty-second street. The price is at the rate of $175,000 for a lot of the usual size. Mr. Witthaus paid $45,000 for the property about twenty years ago. Isn't that rather a steep price for so small a piece of earth? At this rate, what is New York worth?

BEER.

The Germans are up and in arms. Wednesday last three thousand saloon keepers met in council, and resolved that the license laws must be repealed, and that the traffic in beer must be treated the same as any other business, and also that this question must go into politics, and be made an issue. The beer interest in New York is one that has positive power, and of course politicians will be found who will recognize it. The German element is immensely strong here, and on the question of free beer and the right to drink it Sundays as well as other days it is almost an unit. They do not like to be driven out of the city for their Sunday recreations, and they will make a vigorous fight for what to them is a vital matter. This question is one of the disturbers that come up every little while to vex the souls of politicians. The American religious element is inflexibly opposed to the violation of the Sabbath, the German is as inflexibly determined to spend it as he pleases. Imagine the perplexity of the ambitious politician in whose district these elements are about even! Won't he have a splendid opportunity for dodging?

EXPENSIVE FUNERALS.

Under the present system, it costs from $50 to $150 to bury a corpse in the most modest way. The most exorbitant prices are charged for coffins and the accompaniments, all of which are paid without a question, for no man can ask prices over the dead body of one loved and lost. Then come carriages, price of lot, etc., all of which makes a sum that is oppressive to a poor man or one in even moderate circumstances. The Germans have a society for doing away with all this. They have taken up the idea of cremation, and propose to bring it into vogue. They are building a hall 60x40 feet, fitted with an altar at which religious ceremonies may be had. Back of this altar is to be a furnace capable of being heated to 1,000°, which melts soft plates in the metal coffin enclosing the remains, which heat will reduce the remains to ashes in an hour and a half. And all this can be done for $8, which is bringing burial expenses within reach of the poorest. The Germans will take this idea and act upon it, for this people have not the reverence for ancient forms that the Americans possess, and the form of disposing of remains is in entire consonance with their ideas of the fitness of things. And who knows but after it has become a common practice among the Germans it may be adopted by the rest of mankind!

BEECHER-TILTON.

Tilton's last statement, which appeared Friday has stirred up this mess once more. Public opinion in the city has once more veered to Tilton, and it will probably stay there till Beecher makes a statement, when it may shift to him. Tilton gives the world nothing new in the matter, but he explains the why of very much of it. For instance, in answer to the question why, after permitting his wife's infidelity to remain a secret with him four years, he gave it to the world, he says that had Elizabeth remained with him, and the church had let her alone he never should have divulged it. But she left him for the purpose of testifying against him, and in sheer self-defense he was compelled to give the terrible truth to the world. Moulton's statement is a crusher, and has produced a profound impression. He fastens his former statements and makes his case very cleverly. Now what will Beecher do? Are we to have more statements? He has said that he will not open his mouth or put pen to paper on this subject again, but will trust to the courts to clear his skirts. Thank heaven, for no matter who is in fault the people are tired of the whole matter. Let us hope it will be settled one way or another, and that quickly.

Speaking of this affair, it is gratifying to notice the frankness and fairness with which the *Daily Graphic* has treated this matter. Without disguising its own conclusions, from the reports of both sides, presented in its column with an enterprise which made some of the slow-coach papers, in self-defense, profess old Queen Anne's horror of gossip, it has commented on the sad affair in a tone befitting gentlemen, an example which some of its unsuccessful contemporaries might have followed with much credit and more grace.

The way in which zealots on both sides have carried on the skirmish renders it a sure thing that nobody comes out of the scrimmage with a clean coat. That the *Graphic* has shown more wit and less temper in its share of the sport may be charged to the fact that its editorial columns are in the hands of gentlemen, made such by virtue of breeding and sympathies, as well as position; who know how to hold liberal views and express them fully, while keeping them out of the mire. And I may say that it is the controlling force of this quiet gentlemanhood which makes the *Graphic* such a favorite family paper both in and out of the city. The rare ability of D. G. Croly, its managing editor, and the enterprise and tact of the Brothers Goodsell, have made the *Graphic* a great success.

BUSINESS.

Does not pick up as I (and everybody else) hoped. The city is full of merchants; the hotels are not only crowded but overcrowded, but they do not buy. The South is buying small stocks, very small, but the West, so far, is only sorting up. The merchants all say they intend to buy largely, but they are waiting to see what the condition of things is to be. In short, with wheat at the price it is, they are afraid to venture. Possibly they are right; but the importers and jobbers, who have stocks on hand, don't see it. And the summer has slipped away, we are fairly into the fall, and the goods are all in the "original packages." I am speaking now of the wholesale trade. The retail business in this city looks somewhat hopeful this month, and will keep its cheerful face, for the people have money, if the trade only have sense to adopt the rule of the leading house in America, namely, to do away with fancy prices for any class of goods, however new or fashionable, and bring the most tempting articles at once within the reach of ordinary buyers. The novel and nice importations of dress goods, camel hair cloths, quilted silks, and fancy fabrics of the latest Parisian fancy are accordingly put on the counters at prices which compare with those of the old-fashioned standards, merino, and British cloths, in the eye of careful purchasers. This idea of selling stock but once, as merchants express it, will result in clean counters and equally clean balances next spring. Even India shawls are no exception to this rule, for the largest importers in this line have determined to put them on the same footing with other goods, and estimate their value according to their worth, without paying 200 or 300 per cent. tribute to fashionable caprice. One hears of such comfortable orders in the trade as $10,000 worth of American shawls for one customer, and $3,000 worth of prints sold at retail at one counter in a single day. Stewart's house sold off all its first stock of fall goods before the first of September, and were obliged to order afresh by ocean telegraph to supply at that date.

Nevertheless, the city will see a great deal of distress this winter. There has been no building and labor of any kind this summer, that the working-men have not been able to keep anything ahead, and when the frost puts its embargo on outdoor work there is going to be an amount of destitution and actual suffering that the city never saw before. Heaven help the poor this winter. And let me put in a warning here to young men—keep out of New York this fall and winter. There are thousands upon thousands of unemployed men in every possible department of labor. There are one hundred applicants for every vacancy. Except upon a sure thing stay where you are, if you can earn bread and clothes.

THE WEATHER

Is extremely hot and sultry, and in the poor quarters of the city there is suffering to a terrible degree. How they long for the cool breath of autumn.

PIETRO.

New Advertisements.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Commissioners Office, on Monday the 7th day of September, 1874, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., to build a box culvert across the "Gut" or canal at the eastern end of Market street, in the borough of Sunbury, on the line between Upper Augusta township and the borough of Sunbury. Plans and specifications exhibited on the day of letting.

AMOS VASTINE,
J. G. DURHAM,
D. S. REITZ,
Commissioners.

P. W. GRAY, Clerk.
Sunbury, August 28, 1874.

WM. A. HELLER'S

GRAND CENTRAL CLOTHING STORE,

Corner Third and Market Streets,

SUNBURY, PA.

Just open and ready for inspection an Immense Stock of New and Fashionable

FALL GOODS.

Fashionable and Well-Made CLOTHING for Men and Boys!
Latest Styles of HATS and CAPS for Men and Boys!
Enormous assortment of GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS!

Everything New, Fashionable and Stylish!
Largest Stock with One Hundred Miles to select from!
The most Fashionable Goods always on hand!
Everybody, Rich or Poor, can be suited and fitted!

PRICES LOWER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE.

Nobody is able to undersell us!
We mean business, and will prove all we assert.

We cordially invite everybody to give us a call and examine the enormous and magnificent stock of New and Fashionable Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Trunks, &c., just opened.

We intend to do the leading business in our line and will offer good goods at prices that defy competition here or elsewhere.

No goods misrepresented under any consideration, and polite attention paid to all.

WM. A. HELLER,

Corner Third and Market Streets, Sunbury, Pa.
Formerly Herzfelder's.

Sunbury, Pa., September 11, 1874.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE
For the Enforcement of the Fish Law.

UNDER the Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed at the session of 1871, for the protection of salmon, black bass, and other food fishes newly introduced, or to be introduced into the river Delaware and Susquehanna, and their tributaries generally, and for the protection of fish generally in said streams, I, Samuel H. Rothermel, Sheriff of Northumberland county, in compliance with and for the enforcement of said law, hereby give notice that all conveniences for the catching of fish, commonly called fish baskets, &c., within my jurisdiction as Sheriff of said county, and now known to exist in the streams of said county, are hereby declared to be common nuisances, and I hereby command, according to law, that they be removed and dismantled by the owners or managers thereof, within ten days from the date of this proclamation. And for the information of the public, hereto attach that section of the Fish-Law relating to the removal and dismantling of fish baskets, &c.:

SEC. 11. On any of the streams or parts of streams contemplated by this act, and under the jurisdiction of this Commonwealth, to which anadromous or migratory fishes shall have access, by the non-existence of dams, or by openings in the dams, whether intended or not to facilitate such access, and whatever in the reaches of spaces below or between dams, such planting of new species shall have taken place, as herein contemplated, the sheriffs of the counties having jurisdiction in such reaches of the streams, whenever they shall discover or be informed of the existence of such contrivances to the catching of fish as are commonly known as fish-baskets, eel wiers, kiddles, brush or fascine nets, or any other permanently set means of taking fish, in the nature of a seive, which are known to be wasteful and extravagant modes of fishing, the said sheriffs shall give ten days notice in two newspapers of their respective counties, that the said contrivances are known to exist and are common nuisances, ordering them to be dismantled by their owners or managers, so as to render them no longer capable of injuring the fishes of the streams of whatever kind; and if at the expiration of the said ten days the dismantling shall not have taken place, then the said sheriff shall proceed, with such force of good men of the county as may be necessary for the purpose, and destroy or dismantle the said fish-baskets, kiddles, eel wiers or such other devices contemplated by this section, so that they may be no longer capable of injuring fish; and the accounting officers of the counties shall make good the cost of the said proceedings to the said sheriff or sheriffs, in the settlement of their accounts with the said sheriffs; and if upon being duly informed by a reputable citizen of the county that said nuisances are in existence and require abatement, the said sheriff or sheriffs shall not proceed as directed in this act, then he or they, upon conviction in the county court of the said neglect of duty, shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars for every such neglect; said fines to be collected as ordinary fines are collected, and the proceeds are to be divided equally between the informer or complainant and the school directors of the proper district, for school purposes only; this section is not intended to supercede any other law of this Commonwealth for the suppression of fish baskets, et cetera, if the same be found efficacious to destroy or abolish them.

SAMUEL H. ROTHERMEL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, Sept. 18, 1874.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6th, 1874,

On the premises, in Lower Mahanoy township, in Mahantongo Valley, the following Real Estate, to wit: Purpart No 1.

A Tract of Land,

situate in Lower Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, Pa., adjoining lands of Michael Heckert and Emanuel Heckert, purpart No. 3, of estate of Philip Heckert, deceased, Wm. Bingaman, Adam Rudysill and others, containing 100 Acres and 126 perches, whereon are erected a large

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE
AND
BANK BARN,

Wagon Shed, Spring House, and all necessary out buildings, Cider Press, an Orchard with choice fruit. The tract is in a high state of cultivation, and well watered by running springs.

Also, Purpart No. 3. A tract of land, situate in Lower Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, Pa., adjoining lands of George Brosious, John Patrick, Wm. Deppin and others, containing 53 Acres and 94 Perches, about 10 acres of which are well timbered, the balance in a good state of cultivation, and well watered with running springs; late the estate of Philip Heckert, deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., on said day, when the conditions of sale will be made known by

EM'L HECKERT,
Administrator of Philip Heckert, dec.
Lower Mahanoy, Sept. 18, 1874.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Commissioner's Office for the building of a bridge across Dornsife's mill race, in little Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, on the 23d day of September, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. of said day. Plans and specifications will be exhibited at the Commissioner's Office on the day of letting.

AMOS VASTINE,
J. G. DURHAM,
D. S. REITZ,
Commissioners.

P. W. GRAY, Clerk.
Commissioner's Office, Sunbury, Sept. 11, 1874

Adjourned Court.

THE Adjourned Court, ordered to be held during the week commencing on Monday, the 21st day of Sept., will be held as ordered. It is only the second week of the Court that was to be held, commencing on Monday, the 28th, that has been postponed. Witnesses, Jurors, and parties should take notice of this.

SAMUEL H. ROTHERMEL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, Sept. 11, 1874.

NOTICE.

In re of the account of P. S. Bickel and L. T. Rohrbach, Assignees of estate Peter Borel. } To the creditors of Peter Bor