Sunbury American.

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

SUNBURY, DECEMBER 3, 1875.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—The first session of the Fourty-fourth Congress will begin, on Monday next. It is probable that the House of Representatives will organize at once if the Democracy can agree upon the election of a Speaker. Should the caucus candidate—who will be decided upon to-morrow evening—be sustained, there will be scarcely any delay, and the President's message will be communicated to both Houses of Congress, on Tuesday. The Senate will be called to order by Senator Ferry of Michigan, who was chosen presiding officer at the close of last session. It is believed however, that Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, the oldest member of the Senate who will retire from political life in 1877, and who has frequently presided over the senate in the absense of the Vice President, will supersede Mr. Ferry.

This will be the long session of Congress and will run into June or July, but it is apprehended that it will not be a very profitable one, as the House of Representatives, having a Democratic majority for the first time in many years, and more than half of them Confederates, will doubtless make free use of their opportunity in obstructing any legislation likely to add to the strength of the Administration in the coming canvass; and especially will use it to go into the investigating business with a rush, in the hope of making disclosures damaging to the Republican party. In this they will probably be sadly disappointed, for in every proposition of the kind, which is not absolutely absurd, the Republicans will vote with the majority. They have nothing to fear, and will have much to gain, by any fairly-conducted investigation.

ACCORDING to the Philadephia *Press* it seems that while our State is spending large sums of money to restore the fisheries of the Susquehanna, and introduce new varieties; restraining her citizens from fishing at certain seasons, and naming the manner in which they may take fish, the State of Maryland neither spends money, provides hatching houses for new varieties, nor restrains her citizens from fishing at all times, and with what ever murderous implements they put in use. That paper says:

"Immediately over the Pennsylvania line the Suquehanna is filed with gillnets, pots, baskets, out-lines, dams and other similar devices, by which hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of the young fish, and particularly of shad, are destroyed annually, while the over-fishing at these points with gigantic seines, prevents the run of shad to the higher waters of the Susquehanna. Our State is spending thousands of dollars annually, and maintaining a Fish Commision whose efforts are assiduous to promote the interests of large fisheries and to introduce new varieties but all this is contracted by the people of Maryland, who seem to disregard even the common usage which applies in such affairs, and to enter on the murder of fish with as little reluctance as they would upon the destruction of vermin."

State comity certainly prove a sufficiently strong bond to induce Maryland to unite with Pennsylvania in the passage and enforcement of laws to put a stop to this wanton and costly destruction. The *Press* has performed a public service in directing attention to the matter.

The revival in Philadelphia, under the preaching of Moody and singing of Sankey bids fair to be more extensive and sweeping than that in Brooklyn. Large numbers,—estimated at two thousand, rose for prayers at the first service really and directly held for the benefit of the unconverted. The work goes forward with many indication of increasing power. There is, in Philadedphia, a better combination of christian workers than was had in Brooklyn, and all looks favorable to an extensive and earnest revival.

Col. Scott, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, has offered to erect a temporary bridge at the Market street crossing of the Schuylkill at Philadelphia for a sum of money not to exceed $65,000. The *Press* says "a temporary bridge is a necessity, time being requsred to make arrangements for the erection of a fitting permanent structure, and the advantage of getting such temporary bridge at cost prise—which is what, as we understand it, this offer implies—is manifest."

THE courts of Kentuckey have just decided the local option law to be unconstitutional, on the ground that it is not uniform, and that the State Legislature has no power by its enactments to constitute an act an offence in one county or township, and to punish it as such, which in another county or township may be lawfully done. The Court of Appeals of California recently took precisely a similar position in reference to the local option law of that State.

THE new issue of the fifty cent currency notes have made their appearance, and are the handsomest of all the small fry. The note is the same width, but about half an inch longer than the old ones. It has a heavy border around it, and the likeness of William H. Crawford, who was for many years Secretary of the Treasury. In the center is a carmine lozenge, containing the Treasury seal, and this surrounded by the words "United States Fifty Cents Fractional Currency," in handsome text and open shaded lettering. The main face of the note is in fine black and the engraving is exquisite. The back is green, and bears the 60 several times repeated, also the usual legend in regard to the capabilities of the note as a legal tender. It is much the most creditable specimen of its kind yet issued.

It is supposed that William B. Astor leaves an undivided estate, mostly realty, of one hundred millions of dollars, even at present reduced value of real property on Manhatten Island. He had already devised largely to his children and grandchildren. He leaves three sons, two of whom have assisted their father in New York in the management of his estate. The third has never engaged in business pursuits.

At Locustdale, Pa., Friday night while several miners were sitting on a box containing powder incased in a small keg, a spark accidentally dropped in the box igniting the powder, which exploded instantly and terribly wounded the men. Alfred J. Steely John Durkin and Mordecal Jones have since died. A man named Payne, also wounded, was still living Saturday, but his injuries are so severe that it is thought he cannot possibly live. Christian Kopp was instantly killed in the mines at Tremont, Pa., by a sudden and unexpected fall of coal.

The School Question.

The uneasiness of the Democratic papers about the school question, their apparent anxiety to belittle it, and their constant reference to it, either in depreciation of its importance, or to show that there is really no damage impending in connection with it, all indicate the consciousness that it is the coming question in politics. They would like to avoid it, or stave it off; but they evidently feel an apprehension that it will press itself for consideration in spite of all that can be done to prevent it.

The catholic bishops, such, for instance, as Bishop M'Quade, of Rochester, and Bishop Gilmore, of Cleveland, are much more moderate in their tone on this question since the election than they were before, but they still mantain their position of demanding either a proportion share of the school money direct, or the mantenance of Catholic schools out of the common school fund. They are not, they say, the enemies of the public school system. Certainly not. They want the schools to go on, but they want, also, to have all their children educated in seperate schools, under Catholic teachers, and at the public expense, the religious part of their education to be given after or between the regular school hours.

Whether, therefore, they fall back upon a demand for their proportionate share of the school fund, with which to carry on schools under their exclusive control, or whether they claim seperate Catholic schools to be maintained out of the common fund derived from taxation, we are confronted with the necessity of deciding not between these plans, but upon the simple question, shall sectarian schools be mantained at the public expense? That is the naked question, and is the point to be passed upon by the popular verdict. It is not as to *how* sectarian schools shall they be maintained, but shall they be mantained at all?

In either of the forms proposed the schools would not be either public or common. They would be sectarian, in the fullest sense of the term. No child of parents belonging to any other sect would be permited by its parents to attend either. the schools under exclusive Catholic control, or schools taught by teachers selected with a special view to their religious convictions. The purpose of the demand for such schools is to make them Catholic, or as we prefer to phrase it, sectarian.—Cover the proposition up with whatever verbiage you chose, and you will have to come back to the conclusion that the object is to secure the schools in which Catholicism shall be taught as a part of the plan of education, and at the public expense.

We care little, consequently, for the particular shape in which this demand is or may be pressed. We take our stand upon the broad ground of hostility to sectarianism in the public schools. This is the only common ground on which schools free to all can be kept up at the public expense. If the State is to educate her children out of a common fund, derived from general taxation, she must educate all alike, and leave religious views to be inculcated in some other way.

The question as to the complete secularizationeducation is another question altogether and can best be settled by itself; the first and most important question is to dispose of the demand put forth by such representative men as Bishop M'Quade and Gilmore. That is the coming question. We do not propose to enter more fully into its details to-day; but we desire to keep our readers acquainted with the shape it is likely to assume. It is a question which cannot be ignored or pooh-poohed out of the way. It is a living, practical question, which no ingenuity can evade, and it behooves us to be getting ready to meet it as intelligently as we may.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

THE proper treatment of tramps still vexes the public mind. The Ohio law, passed last winter, is a good one as far as it goes, in presenting a method for dealing with this troublesome class. We subjoin its provising:

1. That if any male person physically able to perform manual labor, and to whom labor at reasonable prices has been offered and refused, or who has not made reasonable effort to procure employment, shall be found in a state of varrancy or practicing common begging, he shall, on conviction therefore, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and sentenced to hard labor in the jail of the county, for which labor he shall receive credit at the rate of seventy-five cents per day, until said fine and costs of prosecution and accruing costs shall be paid.

2. Commissioners of the several counties are hereby authorized to provide for carrying the provisions of the foregoing section into effect, for which purpose they may, by order entered upon their journals, declare that the jail shall extend to and include the lands of the proper county, and every kind and form of labor commonly performed therein by male persons.

The last clause, extending the jurisdiction of the county jail over the lands of the county, is a simple and effective way of surmounting a difficulty hertotore met with.

The Grand Jury at Wilkesbarre have returned true bills against the Prothonotary of Luzerne county and his chief clerk for "altering, defacing and smuggling election returns; forging public documents, and altering, defacing and destroying election returns." Now let them both be put on trial, and let justice be meted out to them to its fullest extent.

Senator Ochurtz will settle permanently in New York city, while General McClellan is about to take up his residence in Baltimore. The latter declairs that he is out of politics. He had the politics knocked out of him in 1864.

The tobm of general Zach. Taylor, the renowned chieftain of the Mexican war and twelft Presinent of the United States, located about five miles from Louisville, Kentucky, on the Brownboro' tutnpike, has recently been remounted and beautified by his nephew, Richard H. Taylor.

Telegraphic News.

The Late Vice President--Obsequies at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.

It is estimated that fully 10,000 persons passed in and viewed the body of the late lamented Vice President.

At a quarter of eleven o'clock the body was removed to the hearse, which was dressed in black broadcloth deeply fringed with light crape trimmings, and drawn by ten beautiful black horses with black plumes, &c. The 2d regiment was drawn up in front of the hall, and as the remains were conveyed to the hearse a band stationed in the rear of the hallway played a dirge.

Precisely 11 o'clock the funarel cortege started, the military and other organizations falling into line at various points on Walnut street, the order being as follows: Gov. Hartranft; Maj. Genreral Bankson and staff, and First Eivision National Guard of Pennsylvania; Guard of Honor on either side of the hearse; Committee in chage of the Remains; Mayor, members of Congress and Pall Bearers; Committee of arrangements of Councils and members of Councils; Heads of Departments; members of the Senate and House of Representatives; Union League; delegation of Patriotic Sons of America; Philadelphia Union Club.

All along the route the streets were crowded. Many places of Business were closed and others made beautiful exhibitions of mourning emblems. As the cortege filed out Walnut street the Stae House bell tolled, and the dead march and other dirges were chimed by the bells of St. Stephen's church.

[*Special dispatch to New York Herald.*]

PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKESBARRE, Nov. 28.

The most extensive and serious mining casualty ever known in the Wyoming valley has just occurred and seems to be still progressing at the Chauncy and Grand Tunnel mines, between Plymouth and Nanticoke, about two and a half miles south of the former place.

About two weeks ago Mr. Roberts, one of the proprietors of the Chauncy mine, noticed that the roof of the opening was working in a most extraordinary manner indicating that inside operations were attended with considerable danger to those engaged in digging coal in the different chambers or employed in the various gangways. He watched the phenomenon with the greatest interest, and was finally convinced that the mine was doomed to certain calamity.

About eleven o'clock in the morning of the 19th inst. he gave orders for the men to leave the mine as soon as possible, and remove as much of the company's property as could be taken out on the spur of the moment. The miners to the number of 125 left their work at twelve o'clock, taking with them the implements of their calling, and two hours later, had it not been for the caution and foresight of Mr. Roberts, a most fearful loss of life must have occurred, as the whole number of miners would have been entombed by about forty acres of rock which crushed down and filled up the honey combed opening beneath.

The disaster extended to Grand Tunnel mine, adjoining the cave, it seeming to drag over the roof in a southerly direction until stopped by a huge wall of rock known to mining engineers as "a fault," which raised up between the Grand Tunnel and the adjacent mine operated by the Susquehanna Coal Company. In the Grand Tunnel some sixty or seventy acres of rock have been hurled, effectually closing operations for months to come.

The whole fall, it will be seen, embraces over one hundred acres, and the damage to the mines is estimated at over $100,000. Several hundred miners have been thrown out of employment just at the time when it is most essentially important for them to be at work.

The effects of the cave in were truly terrific. Huge boulders were thrown out of the mouth of the tunnel by the compressed air as if they had been pebbles, and the shock of the crash was like that of an earthquake. The working of the roof previous to the disaster is represented as awe inspiring in an eminent degree. The mountain seemed to be in travail, and the rocks groaned and writhed as if in the throes of intense agony. The hollow chambers re-echoed the dismal sounds, and, taken altogether, the scene was one calculated to intimidate the heart of the hardiest miner in the land. The dissolution of the mountain appears to be still going on, and there is no predicting how much more desolation will ensue in that quarter.

The Chauncy mine is operated by Messrs. Albright, Son, Roberts & Co., and the Grand Tunnel is under the control of the Sunquehanna Coal company. One or two cavings in of mines have taken place in other parts of the valley during the past two weeks, and from the peculiar coincidences in the matter the idea is gaining strength that the casualties are the result of a slight earthquake which passed through the valley in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction. This is the theory of the mine owners, who repudiate the impression that robbing the pillars in the mines has had any effect in producing the calamities.

Correspondence.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

THE DEATH OF VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON —OF WILLIAM B. ASTER—MOODY AND SANKEY AGAIN—SUS PER COL—CONCERNING SAILORS—A WORD ON THANKSGIVING.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1875.

THE DEATH OF VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON.

The flags all over the city are still flying at half-mast for the death of Vice President Wilson, an event which causes sincere and universal sorrow. His simple manliness of character, his unaffected patriotism and unquestioned honesty have year by year won for him among all classes a regard, which death easily exalts into a tender memory. Like the late President Lincoln he sprang from the very dregs of the people and yet attained to the second honors of the Republic, as the other did to the first. The career of both admirably illustrates the free genius of our institutions, and the absence of those barriers of caste and privileges which block the way in less favored lands.

WILLIAM B. ASTOR'S DEATH.

Naked out of the world, naked and poor as he came into it, goes this week the wealthiest man on this Continent, Mr. William B. Astor, only surviving son of John Jacob Astor. He leaves property, mostly real estate, estimated at the lowest to be $100,000,000, and probably these figures are a good deal too small, big as they are. He was born in this city, in 1792 and was therefore 83 years old. His father died in 1848 at the same ripe age, leaving a fortune of over $20,000,000, more than half of which fell to William B. whose portion, increased by a legacy from his uncle Henry, has steadily grown to this enormous sum. He owned more than 2,500 houses and building lots, many of the houses being among the finest in the city. It has been a rule with the Astor family from the beginning never to sell any real estate, but to buy, which they have done with rare sagacity and good judgement ever since old John Jacob got a good start in life. While William B. may not have had so original a genius for money making as his father, he was certainly in all other respects his superior. He possessed an excellent judgment and great aptitude for business affairs, and managed his vast concerns with wonderful intelligence and order. He was one of the best landlords in the city, strict, to be sure, and exacting his own, but taking excellent care of his tenements, holding them at a fair rent, and so just and reasonable that people always liked to get into his houses; and he took care to make it for the interest of good tenants to stay. He nearly doubled the old man's bequest for founding the Astor library; indeed, it is said that he inspired the idea of it in his father's mind, for it is not generally known that he was a ripe scholar and found his chief enjoyment in the society of his books. His life was quite uneventful, he lived much more simply and unostentaniously than hundreds in this city do who are bothered to make both ends meet, and worked more hours a day than most men who merely get a living from hand to mouth. So that in life he had no more enjoyment of his wealth, than we all may have and, perhaps, do have out of our small incomes, and all of his millions could not buy him one hour's respite of the stroke of death.

"How much did R——leave?" asked one friend of another, when a rich man of their acquaintance died. "He left all he had," was the wise reply. Fortunate, indeed, and blessed are they who leave more than material wealth, houses and lands, and silver and gold; who leave names which pass along down the ages in the kindly speech of the lowly and miserable, lifted up, comforted by their thoughtful and tender benefactions.

MOODY AND SANKEY AGAIN.

Moody and Sankey, those mighty captains of the Church militant, have abandoned the siege of the fortress of sin over in wicked Brooklyn, and, removing with all their *impedimenta*, have sat them down before the easier walls of the Quaker city. What effect their holy artillery wrought in Brooklyn is not easy to discover. There was a large attendance upon them, many professedly anxious inquirers, and all that, but little is known of the number of conversions, and in so short a time, nothing of what change has really been wrought in the lives of the new professors. It is said in Brooklyn, that their efforts are but the beginning of a series of such, and that during the winter marvelous doings may be looked for in the churches. Let us hope so, and bid God speed to all efforts by whomever made to lead the race to better living. It might be said here that Rev. Dr. Storrs, who has been greatly tempted by offers from a rich church in New York has finally decided to remain with the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn, whose pulpit he has filled now for thirty years.

SUS. PER COL.

It has been said that the worst use to put a man to is to hang him; but that can't possibly be true in this city. It now and then happens that a criminal is promptly hunted down, fairly and promptly tried, and if his offense is a capital one, *sus. per col.* And he was never worth so much in his life as in his death, for he dangles from the gibbet, a terror to his kind, and life is safe, for a good while after. It is not a pleasant thought that a man may meet on the streets of New York in an evening's promenade a hundred men, who, if they had a good chance, would cut his throat for two dollars and a half, or some such matter; but it is true, nevertheless, and nothing keeps their hands down but the shadow of the gallows tree—a bonny tree for this locality. Now, her is a substantial fact: up to the time of the swift conviction and sentence of the murderer of Mr. Noe, a month ago, crime was on the advance in this city. Since, it has fallen off, as if that righteous death sentence had palsied the hand of violence.

I propose, in future letters, to give some account of the dangerous classes of this city, their ways of acting and living, including some curious facts, the result of my own observations. It seems a queer sort of thing that a man should carry on burglary as a trade during a long life and die at last peacefully in his bed, and yet scores of rascals do it, and many of them are well known to the authorities, and are on good enough terms with the detectives and have a sort of social status of their own in which they rank as a sort of heroes and good fellows.

SAILORS AFLOAT AND ASHORE.

"There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft,
To keep watch for the life of poor Jack."

So runs the stout old English sea song of Thomas Dibden, but surely that attitudinous watcher is sadly remiss of his duties, for the records show that 1,500 sailors annually lose their lives by falling from masts and spars of ships at sea. Think ye well housed landsmen, of going aloft in the darkness of a winter storm far out at sea, up shrouds, and along rigging and spars slippery with ice, when to miss a grasp of a frozen rope, or a false step, is certain death. Very few persons know much or care much about the sailor. His life is the life of a dog; no slave was ever the victim of such wrong as he endures. His life lies so apart from that of ordinary humanity, that the advance of civilization hardly includes him; he is left in a condition of barbarism. Let me try to convey to your readers, some notion of the way he is treated in this city, one of the great seaports of the world, it being the same everywhere. Imagine a sailor just landed from a voyage. Suppose him to have been a sailor for twenty-five years, and to be forty years old. He has got his wages in his pocket, he knows no such word as home or family, he has not a friend in the world, the strict discipline and narrow life on ship have so degraded and imbruted him that he has almost lost the gift os speech, and only retains a few terms of the sea. He has only one notion of enjoyment, and that is of the lowest forms of animalism. The land sharks are waiting for him and although he has been devoured by them a thousand times in all the ports of the world he rushes into their jaws again. He is led unresistingly into one of the many vile dens in Water or a similar street, plied with poisoned liquor until he is out of his mind; handed over to a wretched female companion, whose business it is to see that he does not leave the premises, nor allowed to get sober. Then, when his money is all spent—and it takes only a few days to do it—and a bill run up equal to his advance wages, the proprietor of the devil's hole where he is wallowing ships him through an agent on any vessel about to sail—for vessels are always short of men, and all sorts of infamous tricks are put into use to get them—and jack comes to his senses some morning to find himself in the forecastle of an outward bound ship, which is being towed down the bay, and out through the narrows where she is cast off by the tug-boat, and must hoist sail and away. He has no knowledge of how he got there. He was dragged on board drunk. He was drunk when he signed his name, or made his mark, to the ship's papers; drunk when he signed an order for his landlord to obtain his advance pay, and is now slowly and stupidly coming to consciousness. The first mate now enters the forcastle. He is armed with brass knuckles or a marlin-spike. The second mate is with him, also armed, and so is the steward and perhaps the captain. Then ensues a scene the like of which is hardly seen now that the horrors of the slave ship has been abolished by indignant Christendom. These poor drunken sailors, stupified, and helpless from there long debauch, are driven aloft with horrible curses and blows, and actually compelled to do their duty by main force.

The voyage made, they leave the ship to go through the same experience again, and over and over, until swallowed up by the sea. This is no fancy sketch or exceptional case; this is the life the sailor is used to; indeed, he knows no other, and, apparently desires no other. Once in a while some horrible case of brutality on the part of a sea-captain gets into the courts and the newspapers, but it is only once in a while, for no sailor would think of taking exception to the treatment I have described; it is no more than the *custom of the sea*.

Let your son steal hogs, deal at faro, or drive horses on the towpath of the Erie canal, and do you inflict on him anything short of murder to keep him from going to sea.

THANKSGIVING DAY

was quite universally kept, and its observance grows more and more in this city. The weather was delighful.

PIETRO.

"Throw Physic to the Dogs; I'll None of it."

We do not in the least feel like blaiming Macbeth for this expression of disgust; indeed, we are rather inclined to sympathize with him. Even nowadays most of the cathartics offered to the public are great, repulsive-looking pills, the very appearance of which is sufficient to "turn one's stomach." Had Macbeth ever taken Dr. Pierce's Plesant Purgative Pellets he would not have uttered those words of contempt. It is really encoraging, when one is ill, to find that a little, sugar-coated Pellet, no larger than a grain of mustard, will as promptly produce the desired effect as a dose of great, nauseating pills. These little Pellets, unlike other cathartics, are really natuae's physic. They do not debilitate, but tone and invigorate the system. No family should be without Dr. Pierce's Plerant Purgative Pellets.

New Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sales of Real Estate.

BY virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias alias Fieri Facias. Venditioni Exponas, alias Venditioni Exponas, Pluries Venditioni Exponas, Levari Facias and Pluries Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, and alias Testatum Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Sunbury, Pa., on

TUESDAY, the 21st day of DECEMBER, 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described real estate, to wit:

FIERI FACIAS.

One and one-half certain lots or pieces of ground situate in the borough of Shamokin, county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, being lot numbered one and one-half of lot numbered two, in block numbered twenty-one as marked on the general plan of said borough, bounded northwardly by Independence street, eastwardly by an alley, southwardly by other part of said lot number two, and westwardly by Market street, with the appurtenances consisting of a two-story frame dwelling house and out buildings; as the property of JOHN McWILLIAMS.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Clement's addition to the borough of Sunbury, county of Northumberland, and State of Penna., bounded northwardly by Spruce street, eastwardly by lot of J. D. Zartman, southwardly by an alley, and westwardly by lot of David Hartz, with the appurtenances consisting of a two-story frame dwelling house, with frame kitchen and other outbuildings; as the property of HENRY ZARTMAN.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the frame stable and ice house thereon erected, situate in the town of Georgetown, Lower Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, bounded northwardly by an alley, eastwardly by an alley, southwardly by lot of Philip Bubb, and westwardly by Water street, containing in width sixty-six feet, and in depth one hundred and sixty-five feet; as the property of E. K. LUDWIG.

ALSO,

ALIAS FIERI FACIAS.

All those two certain lots or pieces of ground situate in the borough of Snamokin, county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, known and designated on the general plan of said borough as lots numbers twelve and thirteen, in block number one, bounded on the northeast by Sunbury street, southwest by the Northern Central Railway or Commerce street, and southeast by lot number eleven, in said block.

Also, All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Jackson township, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a stone heap; thence along mountain land north eighty-five degrees west fifty-one and three-tenths perches to a stone; thence by land of Simon Kerstetter, south seven degrees west twenty-one and three-tenths perches to a stone; thence by land of which this is a part, south eighty-five degrees east fifty-one and three tenths perches to a stone; thence by land of Adam Kerstetter, north seven degrees east twenty-one and three-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing six acres and one hundred and thirty perches, with the appurtenances consisting of a two-story frame dwelling house, a stable and other buildings; as the property of ANTHONY HINGHER.

ALSO,

VEN. EXPONAS.

A certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Northumberland, Pa., known and designated on the plan of said borough, as lot number one hundred and forty-one, (141), fronting on Queen street, sixty feet and extending back that width two hundred and forty feet to an ally, with the appurtenances consisting of a two-story frame dwelling house and other buildings; as the property of JAMES BATCHELOR.

ALSO,

A certain tract or piece of land situate in Lower Augusta township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, bounded northward by land of Jacob Raker, eastward by and of Joseph Lytle, southward by land of Samuel Reeder and Nathaniel Lytle, and westward by lands of Haupt's heirs, containing eighty acres, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other buildings; as the property of DAVID FIHER.

ALSO,

Two certain lots or pieces of ground situate in the borough of Northumberland, county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, known and designated on the plan of said borough as lots numbers two hundred and fifty-five and two hundred and fifty-six, bounded on the north west by Third street, or the north east by Hanover street, on the south east by lot number two hundred and fifty four, and south west by an alley, with the appurtenances consisting of a two-story brick dwelling house fronting on Hanover street, a stable erected on lot number two nundred and fifty-five, and two two-story frame dwelling houses fronting on Third street; as the property of ISAAC M. KOONS.

ALSO,

VEN. EX. ALIAS VEN. EX.

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Jordan township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Adjoining lands of Gabriel Adams, other land of John Wirt, Elijah Byerly, heirs, John Housel and others, containing sixty-two acres and one hundred and fifty-one perches, more or less, with appurtenances consisting of a two-story frame house, a two-story log house and stable.

Also, all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Jordan township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, commencing at a hickory, thence north one and a half degrees, west sixty perches and seven-tenths, by land of Jeremiah Wolf to stones; thence north eighty eight and a half degrees, east seventy perches to stones; thence north twenty-one and a half degrees, east forty-eight perches to stones by land of John Klock; thence north seventy four and three-fourth degrees, west by land of Henry Peiffer one hundred and twenty-nine perches to a stone; thence south forty-two degrees, west seven and three-tenths perches to a fallen spruce; thence south one and a-half degrees, east seventy seven perches by land of Abraham Klock; thence south eighty and three-fourths degrees, west eighteen and four-tenths perches to a stone; thence by land of George Emerick, south twenty-two and three-fourth degrees, east seventy-one and five-tenths perches to a black oak; thence by land of same, north seventy and three-fourths degrees, east thirty-five perches to the place of beginning, containing sixty-five acres, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a three-story frame grist mill, a two-story frame dwelling, two one and a-half story frame dwelling houses, a one and a-half story frame store building, a blacksmith shop and a bank barn.

Also, all that certain tract or piece of land, situate as aforesaid, commencing at a stump; thence by land of Christopher Wensel, north one and a half degrees, west sixty perches to a stone; thence north eighty-six and a-half degrees, west thirteen and seven-tenths perches to a stone; thence north one degree, east thirty-five and six-tenths perches to a stone; thence south seventy-five degrees, east thirteen and two-tenths perches to a stone; thence north one and a half degrees, west fifty-eight perches to a pine stump; thence by land of John Klock, south eighty-eight and a-half degrees, west thirty-one and eight-tenths perches to stones; thence by land of Jeremiah Wolf, south one and a-half degrees, west sixty three and seven-tenths perches to a stone; thence north eighty-eight and a-half degrees, west sixty three and seven-tenths perches to a stone; thence south one and a-half degrees, east twelve perches to a stone; thence by land of Elijah Byerly, north eighty-five and a-half degrees, east twelve perches to a stone; thence north seventy-two degrees, east ten perches to a stone; thence north eighty-six degrees, east seven and five-tenths perches to a stone; thence south seventy-eight degrees, east seventeen and two-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing thirty one acres and ten perches, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a two story frame dwelling house, a bank barn and other outbuildings; as the property of JOHN WIRT.

ALSO,

ALIAS AND PLURIES VEN. EXPONAS.

Four certain lots or pieces of ground situate in Shipe's addition to the borough of Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, one thereof bounded northwardly by a twenty foot alley, eastwardly by lot of —— Reid, southwardly by a forty foot street, and westwardly by lot of S. R. Shipe, containing in width twenty-five feet, and in depth one hundred and eighty-eight feet, more or less, marked on the plan of said addition as lot number eleven, with the appurtenances consisting of a two story frame house and other buildings.

One other thereof known and designated on the plan of said addition as lot number one, bounded northwardly by land of J. Shissler, eastwardly by a twenty foot alley, southwardly by lot number two, and westwardly by Front street, containing in width twenty seven feet, and in depth one hundred and sixty feet.

One other thereof known and designated on the plan of said addition as lot number two, bounded northwardly by land of J. Shissler, eastwardly by a twenty foot alley, southwardly by lot number three, and westwardly by Front street, containing in width thirty feet, and in depth one hundred and sixty feet, and the other thereof known and designated on the plan of said addition as lot number three, bounded northwardly by lot number two, eastwardly by a twenty foot alley, southwardly by lot number four, containing in width thirty feet, and in depth one hundred and sixty feet.

Also, A certain lot or piece of ground situate in the town of Trevorton, county and State aforesaid, known and designated on the plan of said town as lot number twelve, in block number seventy-eight, fronting on Market street twenty-five feet, and extending back that width one hundred and twenty-five feet to Railroad street.

Also, All those four certain lots or pieces of ground situate in the borough of Sunbury, or adjacent to the borough, county and State aforesaid, bounded and describes, as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the eastern bank of the Sunbury Gut on the northern line of a street or lane, which is a continuation or extension of Race street; thence along the northern line of said street or lane south sixty-three degrees, fifty minutes east fifty feet to a stone; thence by land of J. J. Reimensnyder, north twenty-six degrees ten minutes east two hundred and seventy-one feet to a stone in the southern line of a forty foot street; thence along the same north sixty-three degrees fifty minutes west sixty eight and one-half feet to the eastern bank of said Gut; thence down the said Gut south seventeen degrees west sixty feet; and south twenty-three degrees fifteen minutes west two hundred and twelve feet to the place of beginning, containing fifteen thousand four hundred and twenty square feet, being part of out-lot number nine, as marked on the general plan of Sunbury, with the appurtenances consisting of a two-story frame dwelling house and other buildings.

Also, All those two certain lots or pieces of ground situate in Upper Augusta township, in Conrad's addition to Sunbury, bounded and described as follows: One thereof beginning at a post corner and the north east corner of another lot lately belonging to C. A. Reimensnyder, and on the south line of an alley; thence by said alley south sixty-five degrees east thirty feet to a post; thence by Frederick S. Martz's lot south twenty-five degrees west two hundred feet to a post; thence by land of Geo. Conrad, north seventy-five degrees west thirty feet to a post; thence by lot late of C. A. Reimensnyder, north twenty-five degrees east two hundred feet to the place of beginning, containing six thousand square feet, and the other thereof beginning at post corner, of this and the northeast corner of lot of D. K. Hauck, south sixty-five degrees east thirty feet to a post; thence along said alley south sixty-five degrees east thirty feet to a post; thence by lot of George Conrad, south twenty-five degrees west two hundred feet to a post on the north side of a street; thence by said street north sixty-five degrees west thirty feet to a post; thence by lot of said David K. Hauck, north twenty-five degrees east two hundred feet to the place of beginning, containing six thousand square feet, with the appurtenances consisting of a double two-story frame dwelling house and other buildings.

Also, Three certain lots or pieces and a part of lot of ground situate in Shissler's addition to the borough of Sunbury, State and county aforesaid, two thereof known and designated on the plan of said addition as lots numbers one and two, in block number two, each containing in width twenty-five feet, and in depth one hundred and fifty feet, bounded northward by an alley, eastward by an alley, southward by a forty foot street, and westward by an alley, with the appurtenances consisting of a stable. One other thereof bounded northward by an alley, eastward by lot number six, southward by a forty foot street, and westward by lot number four, containing in width thirty feet and in depth one hundred and fifty feet, being lot number five, in block number three, with the appurtenances consisting of a two story frame house, &c., and part of lot being the eastern twenty six feet of lot number four, in block number three, bounded and described as follows: beginning at a point four feet from the western corner of lot number four, east twenty-six feet to lot number five; thence north one hundred and fifty feet to an alley, thence west twenty-six feet along the line of said lot; thence south one hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning.

Also, All those certain lots situate in a certain tract of six acres more or less, on the southern side of the borough of Milton, county and State aforesaid, in Waldron's addition to the borough of Milton, located in said tract, (the canal company not having yet definitely determined their line), the location not to be exact, the said lots to be twenty-five feet each in width, and from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty feet in depth; as the property of the SUNBURY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ALSO,

LEVARI FACIAS.

All those certain lots or pieces of ground, situate in Green City, Cameron township, Northumberland county, and State of Pennsylvania, on both sides of Market street, containing in front on said street three hundred and ninety-two feet, and in length or depth one hundred and fifty feet, being the same lots marked and designated on the map or plan of said town, made by John Caldwell, as lots number twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty two in block number eleven, on which are erected a twostory brick tavern building with outbuildings, and also lots number three, four and part of five, so much as covered by the stable in block number nineteen; as the property of JOHN S. LENTZ, with notice to Gordon McNeil and Jared Henninger terre tenants.

ALSO,

A two and one-half story frame building, twenty-five feet in front by forty feet deep, and attached thereto a two-story frame back building, fifteen by eighteen feet, with a kitchen twelve feet square, one and a-half stories high, attached thereto at the back of said building, all formerly as connected or one building; located on the west side of Oak street between Second and Third streets, in the borough of Mount Carmel, county of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania, known and described on the general plan of the said borough as lot number twenty-four (24), in block number thirty (30); as the property of JOSEPH A. GRIFFITH, owner or reputed owner, and William A. Griffith and Harriet C. Griffith contractors.

ALSO,

PLURIES LEVARI FACIAS.

All that certain two-story frame building, twenty feet eight inches front, and thirty-two feet four inches deep. The said building is located upon a lot or piece of ground situate in Cake's addition to the borough of Sunbury, and marked and numbered in said Cake's addition as lot number eight, in block twenty one, bounded on the north by lot late of Emanuel Dimmick, east by Philadelphia and Erie railroad, west by street, and south by lot number nine; as the property of JOHN FARNSWORTH and ANN FARNSWORTH, his wife, owners or reputed owners and John Farnsworth contractor.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold by

S. H. ROTHERMEL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, Pa., Dec. 3, 1875.

Auditor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby give that the undersigned has been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, to distribute the money in the hands of Moses M. Weist, Administrator of the estate of William W. Shartle, deceased, to and among those entitled thereto, and meet the parties interested in said distribution at the office of Geo. Hill & Son, in the borough of Sunbury, on Thursday, December 16th 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to attend to the duties of his appointment. F. K. HILL, Auditor.

Nov 19, 1875.—4t.

Orphans' Court Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, Pa., will be exposed to public sale or outcry, on the premises of Elisha Kline, late of Upper Augusta township, Northumberland Co., Pa., deceased, on

WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of DEC. 1875,

The following property to wit: All that certain tract of land, situate in Upper Augusta township, Northumberland Co., Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Isaac Kline, Sr., on the west by lands of Mr. Kemble; on the south by lands of Charles Moore and Mr. Kemble, on the east by lands of the heirs of Peter Oberdorf, containing one hundred and two acres, more or less, about eighty acres are cleared and under a good state of cultivation; whereon is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, frame barn, wagon house, &c., an apple orchard with choice fruit trees. The balance is good timber land. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. on said day, when the conditions will be made known by

ISAAC KLINE, Sr.,
ISAAC KLINE, Jr., Administrator.

Upper Augusta, Nov. 29—3t.

This will Notify the Public

of our intention to put new and lower prices on much of our Stock.

The year's closing out sale will commence at half-past six o'clock, each week-day morning, and CONTINUE UNTIL OUR FALL and WINTER STOCK IS SOLD.

THE MAIN FACT IS:

We have made up too many overcoats and suits for this year, and to transfer our Stuck into Cash needed for preparation for 1876, we will make certain sacrifices which will be apparent on and after WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER FIRST, when we shall have gone through our Salesrooms and cut off Profits, and even a part of the cost, from many of our present prices.

To be