

Reception of Gen. Taylor at New Orleans. Brilliant Speech—Departure of Gen. Taylor for Memphis.

PERMISSIVE, Dec 11, 1847. The express of day from New Orleans contains papers of the 4th and 5th instant. The accounts given of the magnificent procession in honor of Gen. Taylor, which took place on the 31 ult., show that it was in every way worthy of the occasion, and what might have been expected from the enthusiastic and excited character of the population of the Crescent City.

He landed at the Place d'Armes amid the thunders of artillery, salutes of one hundred guns having been fired from each of the public squares. In reply to the invitation of the Mayor to become the guest of the city, the gallant hero made a brief but appropriate reply. From the landing he passed through the Place d'Armes, in which a triumphal arch had been erected, and entering the Cathedral, immediately opposite, he listened to an appropriate address from Bishop Blanc. Gen. Taylor replied in an eloquent manner. A grand Te Deum was then sung by a full choir, accompanied by a powerful band of instrumental performers.

On the conclusion of the services, the procession was formed and moved through the principal streets of the city, according to previous arrangements. The General was escorted to the St. Charles Hotel, where he took up his quarters.

The St. Charles Hotel was brilliantly illuminated, and in front of the gentlemen's parlor a transparency of the General, in his old brown coat, was exhibited, having for the motto, "A little more grape, Capt. Bragg."

A splendid dinner took place the same evening at the St. Charles Hotel, which was given in honor of the General. Grand displays of fireworks were given during the evening, and the city's guest, with his suit, visited the theatres, which were crowded to overflowing on the occasion.

On the 4th, the presentation of the sword voted to General Taylor, by the Legislature of Louisiana was made, accompanied by most interesting ceremonies. The weapon was presented by Governor Johnson, in a long and most eloquent and enthusiastic speech. The reply of the General was brief, but at the same time very appropriate and eloquent.

General Taylor was to leave on the morning of the 5th instant, on board of the steamer Missouri, for Memphis.

From the New Orleans Mercury, of Saturday, the 4th inst., we copy the following graphic description of the events of the day:—

The manner in which Gen. Taylor was yesterday received, must have been gratifying to the old hero. The heart of New Orleans was bounding with exultation at his approach, and enthusiastic was the welcome, she gave him. It was a reception such as a great and free people could give—grand and imposing, without pomp or show, and respectful without formality. The scene which presented itself when the Mary Kingland neared the wharf was affecting from its sublimity. Along the shores of the Mississippi, far as the eye could reach, gay streamers floated on the breeze from ships of every nation, and the water of the river was tossed in foam from Lafayette to the farthest extremity of the city, by the innumerable steamboats which were then running in every direction. The ship America, that had moved immediately after the Mary Kingland in the aquatic procession, floated slowly down the river, and the music which was borne to the ear from the deck of every steamboat, was occasionally unheard in the loud boom of the cannon, and the wild shouts from the shore. The streets, house-tops, and the decks and yards of every vessel within sight, were darkened with human forms, and high above the mass of heads rose the triumphal arch in the Place d'Armes, with the sunbeams playing on the words "Welcome" and "Buena Vista," which were inscribed in letters of gold.

He whose presence had called that mighty mass together, and created such commotion on the bosom of the Mississippi, stood calmly but evidently affected at this glorious manifestation of the feeling which Louisiana entertains for the distinguished citizen. There was something fine in the face of the old man as he stood gazing on the scene—a shade, bearing the semblance of pride, would occasionally settle on his brow; but the feeling which gave expression to his kind and manly countenance, and touched its every line with tenderness, was that of love and gratitude. His toils and strife, the glory and dangers of battle, and all which he has endured and achieved, were apparently forgotten—he stood before his country with the kindness and tenderness of a child in his heart, and her arms were open to receive him.

When the old man landed, the cheers which pealed from the assembled thousands were electrifying; and the Committee of Arrangements, who had flattered themselves that they could move in procession after the General, were scattered in a moment among the crowd, who evinced the greatest anxiety to touch the old hero's clothes, or even to see him. There was welcome beaming in every face that looked upon him, and he was conducted to the triumphal arch, where he was met by the Mayor amid acclamations which were actually deafening. The Mayor addressed him thus:

General—In behalf of the city of New Orleans, which I have the honor to represent on this occasion, it is my pleasing office to welcome your happy return to your country and your home; and in behalf of the Municipal Councils, I tender to you the hospitality of this city, while it is your pleasure to remain among us.

No circumstance could have filled our hearts with more joy than we now feel, in having the opportunity to express to you our gratitude for the distinguished services you have rendered our country. The brilliant achievements performed in Mexico by the fearless and daring band that

you have led on from victory to victory, have inspired us with feelings which no language is sufficiently powerful to convey. For such achievements, General, every true American heart, from one extremity to the other of this Republic, is filled with gratitude and admiration. Wherever you direct your steps, upon any spot where the star-spangled banner triumphantly expands its folds to the breeze, you will find a nation's love to greet you—you will hear a whole people's spontaneous applause to extol the splendor of your deeds, which your modesty would in vain endeavor to weaken in your own eyes.

Again, General, I bid you a hearty welcome in the name of all the citizens of New Orleans. To this the General responded, briefly, thus: Mr. Mayor—The welcome which I meet this day from the people of New Orleans, announced by you, their honored representative, overwhelms me with feelings which no words can express.

You have been pleased to qualify, with terms of the highest approbation, the services of the army which I have had the honor to command in Mexico. Could those brave officers and soldiers, whose gallantry achieved the success to which you refer, be present on this occasion, and witness the grand outpouring of gratitude which their devotion has solicited, the measure of my satisfaction would be complete. For them and for myself, I thank, from my heart, the people of New Orleans, and accept, Mr. Mayor, the offer of their hospitality.

This simple but interesting formality over, General Taylor proceeded towards the Cathedral, and opinion seems to be unanimous that the scene which there presented itself was the grandest of the day. Every avenue leading to the church was thronged with the several societies and fire companies, who were often pushed from their position by the motion of the mighty mass of people; but there was no contention, no strife, all were united for one grand purpose, and it would have been difficult to destroy the unanimity of feeling which prevailed. The beautiful women of New Orleans graced the scene, and fair hands waved a welcome to—the brave.—When the doors of the church were thrown open, it was filled almost instantaneously, and thousands were disappointed in the hopes of admission they had entertained.

The melancholy death of Dr. Wainwright from the bite of a snake. The New York papers give the following particulars of the melancholy death of Dr. Wainwright from the bite of a snake:—

On Thursday afternoon Dr. W. received from a brother-in-law in Alabama, through one of the packets, a number of rare plants, &c., the productions of that section of the Union—and, probably, for the purpose of furnishing a subject for more scientific experiments, a rattlesnake, six feet long, was contained in the invoice.

The reptile was securely boxed, but it seems that Dr. W., for the purpose of exhibiting it to some friends in the evening, took the box to the Broadway House, corner of Grand and Broadway, where, knocking off the top, the snake was let loose upon the bar-room floor. Throwing itself into a coil, the dangerous creature immediately commenced that low hum, or species of ringing, (not the rattle,) which is peculiar to the species, and seemed inclined to remain quiet; probably the change of climate produced a sort of torpor, and it was repeatedly teased with a stick, without betraying much viciousness. Indeed, one gentleman ventured so far as to raise it with the toe of his boot, escaping unscathed.

After being exposed some twenty minutes to the gaze of those present, Dr. Wainwright attempted to return the snake to the box, and for that purpose inconsiderately seized the venomous thing with his naked hand! When, in an instant, with only the slightest premonitory rattle, the reptile raised his head, threw back his upper jaw, and struck—the fangs entering between the fingers, and fastening on the inside of the ring-finger of the right hand! Immediate measures were taken to prevent the spread of poison through the system. The flesh in the neighborhood of the wounded part was cut out, and Dr. Wainwright removed to his house in Crosby street, where other medical and surgical aid was called; without delay, and in a few minutes the room was filled with his professional friends, among whom were Drs. Whittaker, Parker and Caldwell, of the Institute.—Energetic means were made use of to counteract the effect of the venom, but unaccountably, all known remedies seemed to be of no avail, and the entire arm commenced swelling most fearfully. At this juncture we are informed that Dr. Wainwright, with much presence of mind, begged to have an amputation of the whole arm performed, but, after consultation, this course was deemed inadvisable, and the victim, enduring the most excruciating agony, continued to sink, and finally expired at half an hour after midnight—the lamp of life going out at last quietly, and with, apparently, no struggle.

The unhappy man seemed to possess his full faculties almost to the last moment, and was perfectly aware of the fate to which he was inevitably hastening. Some fifteen minutes before his decease, turning to a friend who was supporting him, "this is horrible!" said he, as he felt the extreme pain leaving his hand, and the sensation of ease slowly creeping up the arm from the seat of the wound—"this is horrible!—to know that death is gradually feeling his way to my vitals!—that arm is dead already! and"—placing the uninjured hand over his heart—"the destroyer will soon be here!"

This acute knowledge of his sure dissolution, which, as a medical man, he must have possessed, could have been bought else than truly fearful.

The body, after death, presented the usual appearance of decrease from the bite of those hideous reptiles, it being frightfully swollen and mottled.



THE AMERICAN. Saturday, December 18, 1847.

V. R. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, at his office a No. 180 Nassau Street, New York, R. E. corner Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore, and No. 10 State Street, Boston, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

E. W. CARR, corner of Third and Dock Streets, Sun Buildings, opposite Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, is also authorized to act as our Agent.

FOR PRESIDENT. Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR. Democratic Central Taylor Committee.

- Hon John C. Bucher, of Dauphin county
Hon John M. Read, of Philadelphia city
Hon Richard Vaux do do
Robert Allen, Esq do do
Andrew Miller, Esq Philadelphia county
Samuel D. Patterson, Esq Montgomery county
Franklin Vanant, Esq Bucks county
Joseph J. Lewis Esq Chester county
Dr William Gray, Delaware county
Henry W. Smith, Esq Berks county
Hon Lewis Lewis, Lancaster county
Charles W. Hegin, Esq Northumberland co
Hon John Snyder, Union county
Col James Burnside, Centre county
Robert J. Fisher, Esq York county
Oliver Watson, jr Esq Lycoming county
Gen J. K. Marshall, Allegheny county
Col Israel Painter, Westmoreland county
Thomas J. Power, Esq Beaver county
Hon Edward Herrick, Bradford county
Hendrick B. Wright, Esq Luzerne county
Francis W. Hughes, Esq Schuylkill county
James L. Gillis, Esq Elk county
James Peacock, Esq Dauphin county
Hon William Dock do do
Gen Simon Cameron do do
Benjamin Park, Esq do do
Gen Christian Seiler do do
Philip Dougherty, Esq do do
O. Barrett, Esq do do
Francis C. Carson, Esq do do
James Brady, Esq do do
Edward A. Lealey, Esq do do

FOR SALE—A strong and well made two horse wagon, entirely new, for sale, cheap, by H. B. Masser.

We are indebted to his Excellency, James K. Polk, Hon. Simon Cameron and Hon James Pollock, for copies of the Message.

GEN. TAYLOR.—In another column our readers will find an account of the reception of the gallant hero of Buena Vista, at New Orleans. It must have been a most magnificent affair, worthy of the hero and his patriotic fellow citizens.

RAIN.—We have been almost inundated with incessant rains, for the last ten days. The river has swollen almost even with its banks. Such weather in December is rarely witnessed, and would be more in character in the latter end of March or April. On Wednesday last, however, the sun again emerged through the clouds, dispelling the gloom and mist that hung over us like an incubus. On Thursday night, we were visited with a severe gale and snow storm.

THE JOHN DONKEY.—We have received the first number of "The John Donkey, a humorous and witty publication, in imitation of the celebrated London "Punch." It is got up with a great deal of taste, wit and humor, embellished with a number of wood cuts. Zieher & Co. are the publication agents in Philadelphia.

THE DAY BOOK, a daily paper published at Pittsburgh, is about to be enlarged. It is a spicy, entertaining little sheet, and will, no doubt, meet with deserved success.

THE POTTSVILLE EMPORIUM and DEMOCRATIC PRESS, at Pottsville, will be united. Robert M. Palmer, Esq, having purchased the Emporium establishment. The paper will be conducted by our old friend, Strange N. Palmer, Esq, who will not fail to make it a good journal.

REVERTER DESERTER.—The Police Gazette says that Lieut. Reed, of the Louisiana volunteers, who deserted, and was taken by General Worth in the late battles and shot, was not an American, but Jim Reed the English pugilist, and we presume, the same "boxer" who was married and resided in this place a few years since.

JOHN A. GAMBLE, who has been recommended as a candidate for Canal Commissioner, declines being considered so, in the last Jersey Shore Republican.

LEWISTOWN BANK.—This bank has long been in a tottering condition, and has at last closed its doors. Persons should be cautious in receiving its notes.

MR. JOHN QUIGLEY, a highly respectable farmer of Clinton county, was killed on Saturday the 4th inst., by having his leg caught in the horse power of a thrashing machine. His leg was mashed from the knee to the ankle.

FLOOD AT CINCINNATI.—The Ohio river has not been as high at Cincinnati since 1832. The lower part of the city is inundated, and 5,000 families have been rendered homeless. A part of Pittsburg has also been inundated.

SNOW, to the depth of 18 inches, fell in Cincinnati, on the 14th inst.

WHAT IT WILL COST.—It is estimated that the expenses for holding the Fremont Court Martial will exceed \$50,000.

Last week we gave our readers the most important part of the President's Message. The following is an abstract of the concluding portion of the Message:

The trade and tonnage of the United States is rapidly increasing, and will, in no distant time, be the largest in the world.

A tax on tea and coffee is recommended, as a war tax.

The coinage at the mint and its branches, this year, exceeds twenty millions of dollars. A branch mint is recommended at New York.

Ten millions of acres of the public lands will be ready for the market in 1848. A graduation and reduction of the price is recommended. The extension of the right of pre-emption is also recommended.

The organization of a territorial government in Oregon is recommended. Grants of land to be given to settlers. To preserve peace among the Indians west of the Rocky Mountains, a number of agents should be appointed.

Our relations with Indian tribes are mostly amicable. Several thousand, during the year, were removed west of the Mississippi. The funds of the Cherokee have subsided. Among some the bible schools are increasing and agriculture improving.

The operations of the navy in the Gulf of Mexico are highly commended.

In addition to the four war steamers authorized by this act, the Secretary of the Navy has, in pursuance of its provisions, entered into contracts for the construction of five steamers, to be employed in the transportation of the United States mail "from New York to New Orleans, touching at Charleston, Savannah, and Havana, and from Havana to Chagres;" for three steamers to be employed in like manner from Panama to Oregon, "so as to connect with the mail from Havana to Chagres across the isthmus;" and for five steamers to be employed in like manner from New York to Liverpool. These steamers will be the property of the contractors but are to be built "under the superintendance and direction of a naval constructor in the employ of the Navy Department, and to be constructed as to render them convertible, at the least possible expense, into war steamers of the first class."

A prescribed number of naval officers, as well as a post office agent, are to be on board of them; and authority is reserved to the Navy Department at all times to "exercise control over said steamships," and "to have the right" "to take them for the exclusive use and service of the United States" "upon making proper compensation to the contractors therefor."

The inculcation of union and harmony, as recommended by Washington, is referred to as important to our welfare.

The recent difficulty with the Brazilian government, which threatened the peace of the two countries, is referred to but hopes are entertained that it will be speedily adjusted.

Our relation with the Independent Powers of South America have been maintained. The time has arrived, however, when the many claims of American citizens against these nations ought to be adjusted.

The government of Peru has paid the two first instalments (\$30,000 each) together with most of the interest in accordance with the agreement of the two gov'ts made at Lima in 1846.

The attention of Congress is directed to the condition of our citizens in China. Americans there are subject to no law whatever, and he thinks measures should be adopted by Congress to try and punish crimes, and for the enforcement of contracts against American citizens in that country.

Estimates have been submitted by the Secretary of State to defray the expense of opening negotiations with the papal states, and for the outfits and salaries of charges d'affaires to the Republics of Bolivia, Guatemala and Ecuador.

An appropriation is recommended to be made, to be paid to the Spanish gov't for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in "the Amistad case."

Our commercial and navigating interests are represented as rapidly increasing and eminently prosperous.

The War-housing system is said to work well, and the Sub-Treasury has proved to be a safe agency, in his opinion, in keeping and disbursing the public moneys.

The operations of the Mint and the public lands are referred to.

The immediate organization of a territorial government in Oregon is urged.

Pacific relations continue to exist with the various Indian tribes.

POSTAGE ON PAPERS.—We are glad to see that Richard M. Broadhead, of Northampton, has already made a move in Congress to restore the law in relation to conveying newspapers free under thirty miles. The present law is one of the most odious and unjust on the statute book. It taxes the country press for the benefit of the large, monopolising publishers of the city. Postage on newspapers yields but a very small revenue, while the injury inflicted is incalculable. The correspondent of the Baltimore American thinks the present law will not be repealed. This is what some of the city publishers would like. We however feel assured that it will be repealed, and if the members of Congress from the country are true to their constituents, there can be no doubt of it.

CHANCELLOR KENT.—The New York papers announce the death of this eminent jurist and excellent man, at the advanced age of 84 years. It is 50 years since he was first appointed as a judge. In 1823 he was 60 years old, and by the constitution became disqualified at that age from holding his office though in the full vigor of his intellect. In his commentaries he has left a valuable legacy to his country, and they are a monument of his learning. Judge Spencer, his colleague, and father of John C. Spencer, the late Secretary under Mr. Tyler, is also at the point of death.

Letter from the Army.

We publish below the following humorous letter from Weiser Ziegler, who left this place with Lieut. Martin, for Mexico, last March. His numerous friends (for we believe he had no enemies) know how to appreciate the quaint humor of the writer, who left here in rather a desponding mood. We were, however, well satisfied, that if Weiser could not find some fun in fighting Mexicans, there was no use in any one else attempting it. Like President Polk, however, and other good democrats, he is in favor of the "one term" principle.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct 21th, 1847.

MR DEAR E—I guess you never received a letter from Mexico yet, and so I will just lay down my rifle and sword for a few minutes, and scribble you a line or two. But really, my friend, I have been using the gun so long among the "grasers" here in Mexico, that I handle a pen rather awkwardly; still, if you can make out my inklings, why I am satisfied, and if you can't, why just lay this letter to one side till I drop down among you folks in Sunbury some of these full moons, and I'll read it for you. Well, here I am, safe and sound, (except a bad cold,) in the ancient and magnificent city of Mexico—arrived here on the 14th of last month, after giving the Mexicans "h—l!" at Contreras, Cherbuseco Molino del Rey and the Castle of Chapultepec. We had hot work of it, as they had an army three times our number, and occupied all the best positions of defence with their cannon. At Contreras, one thousand of us licked six thousand of them, took four hundred prisoners and 24 pieces of heavy artillery, in just seventeen minutes by the watch. That I call doing up the Mexican killing business in a little less than no time. I was in the very hottest of all the battles, but no bullet was ever moulded to hit me, and so I escaped unhurt. Good luck in a battle is something more than a good farm.

This is a great country, if the priests and lice were only sent to Botany Bay or some other out of the way place. The priests are thicker than fiddlers down in that bad place that the preachers talk so much about. They wear long robes, with their heads shaved on the top, and a hat big enough for a country school house, with a play ground round the brim for the children. There are a great many pretty women here, but as I cannot talk Spanish like a native I stand no more chance among them than a poor boy at a husking. This is the greatest place for beggars I ever saw. It seems to me that more than half the people have but one leg or one arm or one eye, or something is wrong, for the beggars are at every corner. Business is very brisk, and the gamblers and groggery keepers are making their eternal fortunes out of us soldiers. Several men are found murdered on the street every morning, and when a Mexican is caught with any fire arms or knife about him, we hurry him off to the guard house in double quick time, I tell you. We have a theatre and circus every night, and by way of spending Sunday afternoon to good advantage there is a bull-fight to be seen up town for a quarter. Two bulls don't fight, but a man with a long spear in his hand, on horseback, attacks a wild bull, and then they have it, rough and tumble. Last Sunday one man, three bulls and two horses were killed for our amusement.

I cannot tell when this war will end, nor when we will be discharged. I guess one term soldiering will satisfy me, unless I am made a general, which I don't think likely at present. We live on bread, beef, beans, rice, coffee, candles, soap and vinegar, and occasionally a small sprinkling of speck or mutton strong enough to bear an iron wedge. I manage to get along pretty well, as I generally have a few dimes to buy butter, eggs, &c. We have pleasant quarters, always excepting the lice, and we are to have a meeting next week, to determine whether they or us have the best right to the building. We were much alarmed by a violent shock of an earthquake on the 2d of this month; old mother earth rolled back and forth like a dutch baby in a cradle, and many of us thought it was notice to come up to the court above, and answer for our bad doings. I am satisfied to fight Mexicans, but I can't stand earthquakes, that is running things into the ground. One of our men and myself can beat anything at eucker, that the army can produce, and we will bet a lingo on it. I wish I could step into Wharton's and take a glass of brandy with you; but the army is a first rate temperance society, particularly on a long march, when there is no liquor to be had. I will bring you Santa Anna's wooden leg, if I get my mud hooks upon the carcass of the old scamp.

Give my respects to all my old cronies, and tell them if they want to know all about Mexico to come here and serve a campaign. Write to me when you receive this. Direct to the care of Capt. Barnard, U. S. voltigeurs, army in Mexico. Your friend, WEISER ZIEGLER.

THE STATE OF MAINE will hereafter elect her Governor, Senators and Representatives by a plurality vote.

By a recent decision, it appears that a runaway slave cannot be employed in this State except under a penalty of \$50 or more.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.—The Brandreth Pills give strength for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give personal reference to thousands who have been restored from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailing. These cases are continually occurring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

Purchase of H. Masser, Sunbury, or of the agents published in another part of this paper.

ORRISON.—To the statesman, the Oregon territory presents the prospect of a future empire to the business man, a boundless field of wealth to the philanthropist, a land to which the pressed and down-trodden millions can flee; to the physician, who seeks to operate by nature's laws and remedies, the Oregon appears vast herb-garden, luxuriant with antidotes of human suffering. And it may not be long, if popularity of WIGGINS'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS continues to increase, before the Oregon will acquire for the needy plants.

Caution.—To avoid counterfeits, purchase those only who can show a certificate of age; representing the handing of William Penn; compare the labels on the box with the facsimile on the certificate. To be genuine, they must be strictly alike, signature and all. Beware of counterfeits and imposition.

The genuine for sale by HENRY MASSER, sole agent for Sunbury, and other agents, published in another part of this paper.

DIED. In Tarbet township, on Monday the 6th inst. Capt. J. SAMUEL STAUDEN, aged about 50 years.

PRICE CURRENT. Corrected weekly by Henry Masser.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, FLOUR, TALLOW, HAMS, and LARD.

AGENTS FOR Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

Henry Masser, Sunbury. E. & J. Kuffman, Augusta township. John H. Vincent, Guilford township. Kase & Bergstromer, Elyburg. Samuel H. H. Little Mahony, Jr. William Deppin, Jackson. Ireland and Haynes, McEwenstown. William Heinen & Brother, Milton. Forsythe, Wilson & Co., Northumberland. James Reed, Pottogrove. G. W. Scott, Nashville. W. & R. Fry, Shamokin town. Rhodes & Brown, Snyderstown. Amos T. Briel, Turbutsville. Branneville Holshue, Upper Mahony. John G. Renn, do do. E. L. Pifer, Watson town. Wholesale, at the office of a general depot, 16 Race st., Philadelphia. Dec. 18, 1847.—1y

DAGUERRETYPE.

MORRIS MOSES, DAGUERREAN ARTIST.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Sunbury and vicinity, that he has fitted up his apparatus in the State House, for the purpose of executing PICTURES in his unsurpassed style. He will remain but a few days. Citizens and strangers are invited to visit his room, and examine his specimens. All pictures warranted. His terms are moderate—from \$1.50 to \$5.00. Mr. M. would be pleased to instruct any in the truly wonderful art. Apply soon. Sunbury, Dec. 11th, 1847.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at Public Sale, at the Court House in Sunbury, on Monday the 3d of January next, a FARM in Upper Augusta township, Northumberland county, formerly the property of Wm. and Rob't Hunter, containing 15 acres, 100 acres of which are cleared and in cultivation. The improvements are a large two story dwelling house, a large bank barn, and outbuildings. There is a large orchard on the premises and 5 acres of meadow well watered. The Farm lies on the Shamokin creek at 3 miles from Sunbury and the railroad to Shamokin passes through it. An indispensable title will be given, and the conditions made known on the day of sale. CHARLES W. HEGINS, December 11th, 1847.—4t

Another Farm FOR SALE.

THE heirs of John Yeom, dec'd., offer for sale all that Farm of their estate in Shamokin township, Northumberland county, near Snuff town, and adjoining the old Stumback stand in said township, containing about two hundred acres more or less, in a good state of cultivation. The Rail Road from Sunbury to Shamokin will pass through it. For particulars enquire of HUGH H. TEATS, Snufftown, or JOHN FARNSWORTH, Sunbury, Dec. 11, 1847, or any of the heirs.

Rule on the Heirs of Daniel Hollenbach, dec'd.

To the Hon. Judges of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland County:—The Petition of Joseph Foulk, administrator of Daniel Hollenbach, dec'd., respectfully represents: THAT the said dec'd., in his lifetime, entered into a joint contract with Samuel Bush for the sale to him of thirty-eight acres and one per cent of land, in Jackson township, in said county, adjoining land of Jacob Brasius, and other land of the dec'dent, at the rate of ten dollars per acre, strict measure—one third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of said Samuel, during the lifetime of the widow of George Hollenbach, dec'd., the mother of the dec'd., the interest thereof to be paid to her annually, during her lifetime, and the principal to the dec'd., on her death; the said Samuel entered into possession of the land, and has paid \$180 of the purchase money to dec'dent.

Your petitioner then fore prays your Honor to admit him to make good of the said contract, and that specific execution thereof may be decreed, the petitioner to directed to make a deed to the said Samuel Bush.

Nov. 8th, 1847. Read and Ruled on the Heirs to appear by the first day of next term, and show cause why proof of the contract should not be made. Of all which, the said heirs are hereby required to take notice.

THOMAS A. BILLINGTON, Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, Dec 4th, 1847. 5—4t

NOT TOO LATE.

GREAT HARMONS may yet be had at PRAEDY'S. He will have a large assortment of Goods, which he will sell at first cost. Being determined to discontinue the business, he will sell very low. A saving of 25 or 30 per cent. can be made by purchasing at his store. Call and examine for yourselves. All kinds of country produce taken, at the highest market price. Sunbury, December 4th, 1847.—1f