Sunbury American.

R. E. WASSER, E. WILVERT. } Editors.

SUNBURY, DECEMBER 18, 1874.

A CONTRAST.—Our neighbor of the *Democrat* is always ready to seize upon some occurrence which he may deftly turn to political account against the Republicans, but through which he always exposes his political prejudice, and unfairness of character. When the Democratic Ring was in power, and money was plenty; when produce was ready sale, and tax collectors could collect the taxes whenever called for among the farmers and mechanics, then the taxes remained uncollected, except amounts required for speculation, and the Commissioners paid interest on a debt of some thirty thousand dollars; when this kind of economy was being practiced, our neighbor was as "silent as the grave." But behold the contrast between that time and this, in regard both to the times and this Democratic screecher against public wrong. The times are now about as hard as hard times can be. No money, no employment, no sale for produce, the people unable to pay taxes, and yet, under these circumstances, the editor of the *Democrat* has discovered a most flagrant outrage in the fact that the Commissioners have actually borrowed ten thousand dollars at thirty days, and proclaims that the county finances have run ashore. This loan was made as a relief to the tax payers. But perhaps Jacob would have preferred seeing a little stringency of the law applied to effect the immediate collection of taxes. A little more political capital might have been produced thereby, and turned to account by his dexterous hand. You'r a shrewd chap, Jake—politically. A little distress among the poor—for instance, the sale of a barrel of flour or the winter's bacon, here and there throughout the county, to sustain the county treasury, would be very hard on the poor to be sure, but then it could be turned upon the want of management on the part of the Republican county administration as easily as was the hard times attributed to Grant's administration during the past summer. But happily, neighbor, the Commissioners thought it better to borrow ten thousand dollars than cause distress. The county can afford to lose the interest better for ninety days, if necessary, than can the tax payers afford to be shoved for their taxes at present. All know that the protracted trials in our courts have been productive of more than ordinary expense; this and the stringency of the times, was the cause of the loan, the result of which is simply the placing of that much idle money in circulation at six per cent—a great matter to complain about in these times. But to complain is Democratic notwithstanding an exhibition of facts.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONER QUESTION.—The *Democrat* of last week had another article befogging the question in regard to Mr. Vastine's holding over. In this article the writer is about as successful as was Hudibras with his gun, which

"When aimed at duck or plover,
Was sure to knock its owner over."

In support of his position, he quotes the act of April 5th, 1824, which says: "The Commissioners shall be elected for three years next ensuing such election, and until a successor shall be duly elected or appointed." This simply shows, if it proves anything, that Mr. Vastine's acts, are valid, and the foot note by Secretary Jordan referred to confirms it.

The special pleading about Mr. Henrie's certificate of election, and being sworn into office, and that no acts of Vastine's after that was binding, is mere flummery and assumption, and is proved so by the act of 1834 itself, and most clearly by the second section of article 7, of the new convention as follows:

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections, and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, *and until their successors shall be duly qualified*; all vacancies not otherwise provided for shall be filled in such manner as may be provided for by law.

There is no evidence whatever, that this section was intended to take effect after the election of 1875, as the writer asserts. In attempting to set aside a plain provision of the Constitution, something more than supposition and imagination is required.

The 26th section of the Schedule reiterates the words "and until their successors shall be duly qualified" as applied to holding over, while the 27th section fixes the time when the oath of office shall be taken, as follows:

"The seventh article of this Constitution prescribing an oath of office shall take effect on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five."

This section prescribing the time when the oath of office shall be administered or "take effect," settles the question conclusively against Mr. Henrie, and strangely enough is referred to as sustaining his position.

The words "shall take effect," undoubtedly mean "shall be administered." Surely Mr. Henrie's attornies and advisers will not pretend that he could be sworn into office in November, take his seat in the board and transact business, while his oath was not to take effect until January, two months after his installation into office—that during these two months of his official conduct he was not acting under the obligations of any oath. Its very absurdity is its best refutation. Yet such seems to be the logical effect of the argument used.

The very fact that Mr. Henrie has already taken two oaths under the directions of his friends and advisers, shows that they themselves had serious doubts in regard to the matter. We contend that Mr. Vastine would have been direct in his duty had he yielded his office to Mr. Henrie.

DEATH OF A HEAVY MAN.—The Reading papers announce the sudden death of Mr. Wm. Kupp, aged 21 years, residing at Douglassville, Berks county, Pa., on the 2nd inst. We glean the following particulars from the Pottstown *Ledger* concerning this remarkably fat man: "In conversation with the family, we were informed that the weight of the young man must have exceeded five hundred pounds. When last upon the scales he weighed 468 pounds, and has increased very rapidly since. Our readers can form a faint idea of the immense proportion of the young man, when we inform them that his height was 6 feet 2 inches, breadth across the shoulders 3 feet 8 inches. The circumference of his leg, immediately above the ankle-joint, 24 inches, thigh 5 feet. From the cooling board, upon which he lay, to the highest part of his person, was 28 inches. His coffin, we are told, will hold six ordinary persons, and that it would be impossible to take it through any door or window in the house. The deceased was at the time of his death, 25 years, 8 months and 16 days old. He had enjoyed remarkably good health until within a short time of his death. He had recently increased so rapidly in flesh that he was unable to take but little exercise, and breathed with great difficulty and finally smothered to death.

OUR neighbor of the *Gazette* last week, in an article ingeniously written, in which he avoids points as much as possible, avers that he does not "intend to turn Democrat," and that "he is a Republican from principle, and now, that the old party has met with adversity, it is the duty of her true sons to stick closer to her than ever." It would afford us much pleasure if our neighbor would adhere to the Republican party "from principle," but judging from his course for several years past, he must have forgotten what the principles of the party are, or his admiration of principles must have turned in some other direction, as he fails, very often, to *stick* to the party, which is the chief prop of its principles. If he were sincere the coalition between himself and the editor of the *Democrat* would never have existed through which some of the best nominees of the Republican party was defeated, in this county—Wagonseller, Lovett, Caldwell and Lenker. Our neighbor knows well how their defeat was accomplished. In his remarks he carefully leaves a loophole for escape by stating that he does not feel himself bound to support Republican principles except under certain contingencies. We infer from this that he intends to subserve his individual interests whenever he sees a winning point, to the prejudice of the party. This plan our neighbor, in connection with the *Democrat*, has carried out successfully for two elections.

Our neighbor need not feel alarmed about his publishing a Republican paper long after our Republican principles have expired, which he predicts. We have never feared the avowal of our principles which we have advocated at least ten years previous to the time our neighbor fell from the Democratic faith, and ever since; and as long as the party advocates the doctrines of Clay, Webster, Seward, Scott and other founders of these principles, our neighbor need not apprehend that we too may bestride the fence, undecided on which side to drop. If we should ever find it necessary from honest convictions, we will leave the party in an honorable way. Can the editor of the *Gazette* give the same assurance to the friends of Republican principles that he will do so.

CONGRESS at its last session enacted that on and after the first day of January, 1875, the postage on all newspaper matter should be paid for in advance at the office of publication at the rate of two cents per pound. The publishers of the leading newspapers in the Eastern cities have been quietly at work to repeal this law every since its passage. To counteract the influence of these men; many of whom have been strong advocates of every measure of alleged reform not directed against their pockets, and for other purposes, the Postmaster General issued an order requiring all classes of matter to be weighed at the office at which it originated during the present month of December. A dispatch from Washington states that the House Postal Committee decided unanimously not to alter the law. The weighing of newspapers at thirteen of the largest offices in the country, for one week showed, $800,000 of postage to be collectable at those offices, against $300,000 in the whole country last year. This is a most remarkable statement, and, if true, which it no doubt is, will explain to some extent the great deficit in that department every year. Under the old system of collecting five cents per quarter at the office of delivery it was impossible to collect all the postage that was justly due the government, by causes over which postmasters had no control. We are rejoiced to know that for a year at least, the new system will have a trial.

THE Osseo Club, which according to Webster signifies something bony, was in full blast on Wednesday night of last week, several bones of contention are being developed which will show ere long that the club is not inaptly named. Encouraged by the late victories, there was some tall barking at the Republican party. The ex-editor of the *Democrat* snapped and snarled most furiously at Gen. Grant. He accused him of all the crimes in the calendar, not excepting the smoking of cigars, fondness for horses and a hankering after whiskey, the latter being a kind of nectar intended solely for the gods of Democracy. The ex-editor might have overlooked these criminal acts of Gen. Grant even if he had drank as much as some democratic magnates, but he never can forget or forgive Grant for thrashing the rebels.

OUR neighbor of the *Gazette*, referring to the junior editor of this paper, says: "Although he makes a pretty good partisan, he is unable to appreciate the ethical principles of politics."

Will our neighbor explain? We cannot appreciate what we cannot comprehend. Next we shall be charged with being unable to appreciate the "religious principles of politics." Perhaps our neighbor had in his mind's eye the story told by the late Col. Wagonseller, of a sturdy but uneducated dutchman, in Schuylkill county, who when nominated for County Commissioner, and called upon for a speech, said:—"Gentlemen I never belonged to only two parties. One was the Dimicrat party, the other the Lutheran church, and b——if they aint the best parties ever was."

THE steady reduction of the public debt of the State, which has gone on during the administration of the Republican party, should be a source of pride to every Pennsylvania. In a proclamation, Gov. Hartranft announces the payment during the fiscal year ended November 30, of $1,230,186.57, which reduces the principal of the debt to about twenty-four-and-a-half-million of dollars. Against this the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund hold securities to the value of ten or eleven millions, and, at the rate which has been maintained for some time past not many more years will be required to extinguish the State debt altogether. And yet so wisely have the finances of the State been managed that the people have scarcely felt the weight of the taxation by means of which these results have been accomplished.

Never was this country so prosperous as under the revenue tariff of 1846—never has it been so fearfully depressed as by the high protective tariff of 1857 to 1874.—*Bloomsburg Columbian.*

The Democratic papers invariably deny the fact that theirs is the Free Trade party, yet they often show their true colors by such pragraphs as the above. If the farmers really prefer the working of things in 1846, when butter sold at 10 to 15 cts.; eggs from 5 to 8 cts.; chickens at 20 cts. per pair, and other thing in proporsion, then they should vote the Democratic ticket. Why not be candid, gentlemen, and show your hands? But worse than all, why not tell the whole truth, and say that the tariff was reduced about two years ago, and that the panic and hard times followed not many months after.

The Lewisburg postmaster lost twenty dollars on Thanksgiving day. Instead of grumbling over his bad luck, he gave thanks that it wasn't more than two X's.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

William Watson, postmaster at Delano, Schuylkill county, died on the 18th ult, from impaction of the bowels, caused by eating honey in the comb.

A new and successful invention is the steam shovel, which enables two men to do the work of five.

Two youths of fourteen, resident in Johnstown, quarreled about a girl, and then fought it out according to the rules of the prize ring.

A number of gentleman, embracing many prominent Philadelphians, have formed an organization for the erection of a mammoth hotel in that city, to be completed in time for the Centennial. One hundred gentlemen subscribed $5,000 each, thus giving a fund of $500,000 to begin operations with. The proposed hotel will be located on Broad street.

The lumber shipped on the West Branch canal, for 1874, foots up 72,670,957 feet at Williamsport; 22,049,000 feet at Lock Haven; and 4,919,445 feet at other points between Lock Haven and Williamsport. The total shipments for the year from the West Branch region, by rail and canal, to December 6, 1874, are 235,786,209 feet, a decrease of 4,977,629 feet, as compared with the same time last year.

THE *Raftsmans' Journal* says that many of the log jobbers have all their logs cut, and are ready for the teams to go to work, they are only waiting for snow.

THE Muncy *Luminary* says that one hundred and five hunters are reported to have crossed the river at that place enroute to the Bald Eagle mountain, on Thanksgiving day.

Three negroes were taken from the jail at Morgansfield, Kentucky, on Thursday night, by a band of masked men and hanged on a tree near the town. The negroes had confessed causing a distructive fire at Uniontown because the proprietor of a distillery that had turned the mother of one of them out of a house where she had been living. The Regulators were mounted, and it is supposed that they came from Uniontown.

The value of last week's exports from Philadelphia amounted to $195,468. Since the first of January 70,089,918 gallons of petroleum have been exported from that city to foreign ports. On Saturday there were in port, loading and unloading, 136 vessels of different classes.

The Ross libel suit against the proprietors of the Reading *Eagle* terminated on Saturday last by the payment of $1,000 fine, imposed by Judge Allison.

According to the latest news from England, the feeling excited by GLADSTONE'S pamphlet has abated very little, if any. Every day some independent English Romanist appears in private, repudiating the Pope's claim to infallibility and other dogmas of his church, a fact which can hardly fail to have an important bearing on the future history of the religious warfare in that country. The most recent revelation of interest in connection with the matter is that two Irish priests who have just left the Catholic Church have written a letter to Archbishop Manning, in which they support GLADSTONE'S view that those who obey the Papel decrees cannot possibly pay due allegiance to the civil power.

The policy of re-enacting the law requiring Congress to organize on the 4th of March will be considered, and will be urged by General Butler and others. Butler says that if the Democrats have a better policy in regard to national affairs than the Republicans, they should be given the earliest opportunity to develop it, and if they purpose starting on a tour of general investigation of the executive departments, they should be allowed to begin as early as possible, in order that they may sooner get through.

Telegraphic News.

CHARLES ROSS.

HIS ABDUCTORS AT LAST FOUND—THEY ARE SHOT WHILE COMMITTING BURGLARY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.

Information has been received by the detectives from Bay Ridge, Long Island, of the shooting of two men while attempting to commit burglary. One was killed instantly, and the other one made a statement before dying, that they had been concerned in Charlie Ross' abduction.

Their names were Wm. Mosher and Joe Clark, alias Douglass. They had been suspected by New York and Philadelphia detectives of being concerned in the abduction, but search for them proved unavailing until this attempt at burglary.

The following is a dispatch received by Mr. Ross:

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

To Mr. Ross, Father of Charlie Ross, Germantown, Philadelphia: Two men were killed this morning in an act of burglary at Bay Ridge, near this city. One, before dying, confessed that they stole Charlie Ross, and said the other man had him concealed, but he did not know where. Both are burglars known to the police.

(Signed) EDITOR DAILY BULLETIN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

This morning Superintendent Walling received a dispatch from Fort Hamilton, stating that two men, named Wm. Mosher and Joseph Douglass, were shot and killed there last night while attempting to commit a burglary. Douglass, before dying, declared that Mosher knew all about Charley Ross, stolen from Philadelphia. A detective was at once dispatched from the Central office to identify the burglars. Mosher is supposed to be the man who wore goggles and induced the boy to go into the buggy.

The burglary was attempted on the residence of ex-Judge Rulett Vanbrunt, on the Coney Island plank road, at Bay Ridge, L. I. The Judge saw them endeavoring to force an entrance and fired two shots, both of which took effect, one killing Mosher instantly, and the other so wounding Douglass that he died in an hour afterwards. Douglass states positively that it was Mosher who abducted Charly Ross.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

The confession of Mosher, the dying burglar, was made to Richard Herken, a sailor living near, who was aroused by the alarm. He said Mosher was a married man and had six children, but he never knew where the Ross child was concealed. The men are believed to have been river pirates. A boat was found moored to the shore about half a mile from the Van Brunt residence.

It appears on effecting an entrance to Judge Van Brunt's residence, the thieves sprung a burglar alarm, which connected with the adjoining residence, and aroused the inmates, who turned out. The burglars, discovering that they were liable to be captured, left cautiously. They fired at two of the pursuing party and ran. They were then fired upon with the effect stated.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.

Intense excitement has prevailed all day at police headquarters in this city and at the Brooklyn Morgue, where lie the bodies of the two burglars shot at Bay Ridge. Eager crowds have surrounded both buildings in the expectation of some new development as regards the missing Charlie Ross. On the conclusion of the examination of the bodies, this afternoon, by the Coroner's physician, the crowd in the room were ordered to vacate the place on the entrance of three gentlemen, who quietly looked at the bodies and then went to a room adjoining that in which the corpses were. These men were Chief Heins, of Philadelphia; Mr. Lewis, uncle of Charlie Ross, and the man, a citizen of New York, who some months ago met Mr. Mosher in the streets of New York with the missing child. He had been on the lookout for the boy, and so impressed was he with the great affliction that came on the family in the loss of their child, that he was unable to rest without making a search for the boy. He dreaded that a like affliction might come on himself. His wife was worried almost to death, thinking that such a crime could be committed and the perpetrators escape. One night, while passing along the street scrutinizing the face of each child he met, he came upon Mrs. Mosher and the boy. He immediately recognized the boy with her as the child Charlie Ross. He accosted the woman. She pretended to be a stranger. He offered accommodation for her and her child in a hotel without letting her know his suspicions. While at the hotel he notified Inspector Walling. That official visited the woman, but after examination allowed her to go. This man was positive that the child with her was the boy. The inspector at the time laughed at him, and was incredulous of his story. Since then he ascertained that the man was right, and has used every means in his power to obtain a clue to the whereabouts of this woman. Of course the woman told her husband, and he, confiding in his "pal," rehearsed to him the narrow escape he had. This substantiates Douglass' story. Later in the afternoon two women came to the Morgue with a member of the Harbor Police. One was Douglass' sister, the other, it is supposed, Mosher's wife. They identified the bodies. The one supposed to be Mrs. Mosher said: It's a shame they shot more than once. No matter what they did, they should not have been killed like dogs!" The two women came from New York. Still later, the uncle of the boy Charlie, accompanied by Charlie's brother, Walter, visited the Morgue in company with Captain Irving and other detectives of New York. The room was cleared, and the boy Walter viewed the bodies. He was unable to express any positive opinion concerning the identity of the men. Pointing to Douglass' body, he said: "I think he is one of them."

Correspondence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From our special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11, 1874.

Dear Wilvert:

According to promise made before leaving Sunbury, I resume my epistles to your worthy paper, trusting they will be acceptable to your readers and the editor and proprietor of the *American.*

Our *State Rights* friends of Washington and across the Potomac River are getting bold, and since the election their utterances have the old ring, and are not at all complimentary of anything that savors of the Union. It is proper that the dead should be decently interred, and their faults with them, but blazon them forth and justify acts that have brought desolation almost to the whole country, is, to say the least, in bad taste, and shows that boasted Southern chivalry has no honor. I am led to these remarks by the ceremonies had upon the removal of the

REBEL DEAD

on Tuesday of last week. I give you the account of it as taken from a paper published in Washington. The real feeling of those who participated in the "late unpleasantness" is shown by the proceedings:

"On Monday and Tuesday, July 12th and 13th, 1864, an attack was made upon Fort Stephens, on the north side of Washington, by a column of confederate troops of Gen. Early's corps, under the immediate command of Gen. Gordon, now Senator from Georgia. Quite a number of soldiers belonging to the Union army were killed in the engagement and their remains were afterwards buried in Battle cemetery, which was laid out on the 7th street road, near Fort Stevens, for that purpose.

There were also a number of confederate soldiers killed, and their remains were interred on a farm near the fort where they fell. A few by Rev. J. B. Averitt, pastor of Grace (P. E.) Church, situate about two miles above Silver Springs on 7th street road, resolved to gather up the remains and remove them to the above named church yard for interment, and steps were immediately taken to carry the plan into effect and progressed so satisfactorially as to be executed to-day.

On Tuesday last the bodies to the number of 17 were exhumed and placed in six plain coffins and borne to the church yard, where they were this morning placed on a bier in front of the church, and covered with a black pall, on which was stitched a neat cross of white muslin.

In the enclosure, between the front of the church and the street, a grave large enough for the six coffins had been dug for the final resting-place of the remains, and a large evergreen cross was placed at the head of it.

At nine o'clock quite a large number of Washingtonians assembled at the corner of 9th street and Pennsylvania avenue, and, taking carriages, proceeded to the church, about 8 miles from the city, to witness the ceremony. A large number from Rockville and the country round about were also present to the number of about 300 persons, including many ladies. At eleven o'clock Bishop Pinckney and Revs. Averitt, Williamson and Buck entered the church, reciting the service commencing, "Lord, let me know the end of my days," &c. After portions of the Scriptures had been read the choir sang, "I would not live always, I ask not to stay," which was followed by prayer, and another hymn, after which the audience proceeded to the grave in front of the church to inter the remains, the following gentlemen acting as pall-bearers: Gen. Cook, Henry Garnett, Dr. Young, Dr. Boyle, Wm. Harmon, G. T. Howard, Gen. P. M. B. Young, J. W. Drew, Col. L. Q. Lamar, Col. Herbert, Wm. Stone, Col. R. Fleming.

The coffins were lowered into the graves, wreaths being placed upon each one, the one containing the remains of Bland being placed at the north end to enable the friends to find it if they ever desired to remove the body. Rev. Mr. Everitt read the burial service, when the assemblage repaired to the rectory, a few yards distant, where Dr. A. P. Garnett, of this city, delivered

THE ORATION.

He congratulated those present that the time had come when they could do justice to the memories of their friends, and perform such ceremonies unmolested, and claimed that they should not perform the act coldly and with subdued spirits. *He alluded to the cause of the war, and justified the south for their action. He once alluded to the willingness of the south to take up arms to defend their homes from invasion, when a voice in the crowd said "And we are still willing to do it, Doc."* He alluded to the *south as "our people," and Jeff Davis as "our President."* The address occupied about half an hour in the delivery.

After the oration, Bishop Pinckney read a short poem full of tender allusions to the dead, which was well received. A vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Garnett and Bishop Pinckney, and a copy of the address and poem asked for publication in book form."

Two of the pall-bearers, Gen. P. M. B. Young and Col. L. Q. Lamar, have done the Southern States "some service" in the "tented field," and now represent the "unterrificd" in this, as they will in the 44th Congress. Such utterances as "our people," and of Jeff. Davis as "our president," are pleasant sounds for those of the butternut persuasion, but to the loyal they bring bitter recollections, and a glimpse of what will be if these people get the same control in politics they had previous to 1861. But, I forget. To be "truly loil" is a thing of the past, if one judges from the tone of certain papers now published.

FERNANDO WOOD'S RECEPTION.

Hon. Fernandiwud gave a reception on last Tuesday evening, which was attended by the brilliant lights of the Democracy. The cards to the reception were printed on fine tinted paper, and read as follows:

"Justice is slow but sure."

"Mr. Fernando Wood respectfully asks your company to meet the Democratic and Conservative members of the Senate and House of Rrepresentatives socially on Thursday evening, 10th instant, at 8 o'clock, in congratulations of the recent elections."

"825 Fifteenth street,
Washington, D. C."

In Mr. Wood's case justice *is* slow; but should it be *sure*, his district would be represented by another man. This reception was but a part of the programme to make him speaker of the 44th Congress. It is admitted that he is the coming man, and the *Sunday Gazette*, speaking of his chances says; "The elegant drawing room was crowded with the representatives of the 'horny handed Democracy,' and from what we could judge from members, his strength as a candidate for the Speakership of the 44th Congress is most formidable indeed."

The election of Mr. Wood to that position would be almost a death-blow to the interests of Pennsylvania, and every manufacturing State in the Union. The appointment of Committees belongs to the Speaker, and, as a free trade man, Mr. Wood would certainly appoint an out and out free trade Committee on Ways and Means. The Committee on Banking and Currency would be composed of hard money men, eager for Benton mindrops and bullion. Pennsylvania has had a taste of the "good times" under similar circumstances, when the "horny handed" were in power, and, from the making up of the 44th Congress, appearances indicate a more gloomy prospect than that caused by the panic and the failure of Jay Cooke.

DEMOCRATS IN THE HOUSE.

As yet the Democrats have done but little crowing in the House, and that alone by little Sunset Cox. The Hon. Samuel is a good fellow personally and well liked by the Republicans, therefore his darts fall harmless.

Our member,

HON. JOHN B. PACKER,

who was re-elected by a handsome majority, while so many Republicans were swept aside by the political whirlwind, is congratulated on all sides for his spleddid victory, and they agree that his is the banner district of Pennsylvania. Success makes no difference with him. He is here the same unassuming man and hard worker that he is at home, and has a kind word for all with whom he comes in contact, and a welcome to any of his constituents who may visit the Capitol. Mr. Packer feels very grateful to the people of his district for their continued confidence, and is proud of his noble, generous, and hard working constituency.

COL. J. P. SHINDEL GOBIN

was in this city on Sunday, with some Lebanon friends. The Colonel looks well, and carries himself with the same military bearing he did when in command of the 47th Pa. Vet. Vol's.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOURNAMENT.

The following is an official table showing the amount of type set each hour by the firstclass of the type-setting contest on Saturday last, 5th instant:

Names of contestants.	1st hour	2nd hour	3rd hour	Total
S. N. Benerman	1,692	1,683	1,695	5,070
R. A. McLean	1,636	1,694	1,668	4,998
W. W. McCollum	1,599	1,566	1,566	4,725
J. M. Richards	1,588	1,571	1,558	4,717
F. C. O'Neill	1,563	1,560	1,521	4,644
R. S. Rayne	1,536	1,543	1,548	4,627
H. M. Foltz	1,467	1,480	1,431	4,378
J. E. Wolfe	1,376	1,414	1,392	4,212

The Successful competitor, Mr. Benerman, is a Pennsylvanian. The prize was a solid *gold stick*, costing one hundred and eighty dollars.

Yours, fraternally,
H. D. W.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

SACRED MUSIC—OTHER MUSIC—SUNDAY—BUILDING IN NEW YORK AND REAL ESTATE—AMUSEMENTS AND LUXURIES—TILTON-BEECHER—BUSINESS.

NEW YORK, *Dec.* 15, 1874.

SINGING IN THE CHURCHES.

In our boyhood days when we went to singing shool, partly to learn psalmody, principally to gaze on the pretty face of Mary Jane and go home with her after the exercises were over, we were content to furnish vocalism to the churches for nothing and even esteem it an honor and privilege to be invited to make one of the choir.

In New York sacred music is quite another thing. Singing in choirs is as much of a profession as singing in operas—in fact, the singers who delight the public in opera, week-day nights, furnish the sacred music for the churches Sundays, and a very pretty sum it costs a church to get such music as it wants. The organist, for instance, in a reasonably plain church gets $1,000 per annum, the leader or manager gets as much more, the soprano gets from $500 $700, the alto as much, and the tenor and bosso about the same, or generally a little less. This makes the quartette. Then comes a chorus at perhaps twenty voices who are paid from $100 to $500 each, according to position, quality and capacity.

These singers are almost without exception professionals, who sing praises to the Almighty without feeling, caring or knowing what they sing—their business being purely mercenary. This scale of prices applies only to the moderately opulent churches—the great ones double or treble these figures. In Trinity for instance the music is quite as excellent in character as that of the operatic stage, and it attracts thousands of people who go for that alone.

In many of the churches choirs of boys are employed. It is all well. I see no reason why the Evil One should monopolize all the goods things of life. Why should not sacred music be rendered artistically, and why should not the best musical talent be employed in the service of the temple?

It attracts people to places of worship, and impresses them when they get there. At least so say the clergymen, and who should know if they don't? Beecher's church has a superb organist, Zundel, and a choir who simply lead the multitude, and Talmadge does without a choir. The organ and a cornet-player lead the people. When 5,000 people in the immense audience-room raise their voices together, the effect is indescribably grand. A[illegible] speaking of

MUSIC,

the theatres of the city have for some months been giving what in the bills are called "Sacred Concerts," Sunday nights. The value of the "Sacred Concerts" may be inferred from the following programme:

30TH SACRED CONCERT—BOWERY THEATRE.

The concert this evening will commence with the romantic drama entitled

The French Spy,

with Miss Louise Sylvester as the Arab boy. To be followed by the drama, in three acts, entitled

Jonathan Bradford,
or the
Murder in the Roadside Inn.
To conclude with
Jack Sheppard.

In all the minor theatres dramatic performances, the same as on the week-day nights, have been given Sunday nights, under the name of sacred concerts, and the opera troupes have been quite as unblushing in the evasion of the law.

Finally the managers of the better class of theatres entered their protest against it in conjunction with leading citizens, and a raid on the places was inaugurated. Last Sunday night a number of them were closed, but the majority of them went through with their performances.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION

is a very difficult one to manage here. There is an enormous German and French population, who will not yield one iota of their notions on this subject. They regard Sunday as a day not only of rest, but recreation, and crowd into it all the amusement of the week. They want their gardens in the summer, and halls in the evening their theatres and concerts. They cannot understand why, in a "free" country they should be debarred from doing as they please on any day in the week, so that they do not interfere with others. They want to observe the day in this country as they observed it in the land they come from, and they make a vigorous fight for it. It goes into politics and has its effect upon all the elections. The German of New York knows of no question of public policy that is so important to him, and his vote is influenced more by this question than by any other. He does not believe in religious observances on Sunday, he has no sympathy with the Puritan idea—in short, he is in antagonism with it all. And to him it is a vital matter, and he fights it in every possible way. It counts on election days, and from this time out it will count more.

BUILDING AND REAL ESTATE.

The real estate people are disturbed. Under the stimulus of the war and war inflation, real estate went up fearfully. Building lots in the vicinity of the Park were a few years ago counted fairly cheap at $20,000, and $25,000 was not an unusual price. They are not so high now, indeed they couldn't be sold to-day for the half what was paid for them. They lay dead property. There is no use in building on them, for there are a thousand or more empty houses above 42d street and three times that number below, not going lower down than 14th. I mentioned last week the fact that there are thousands of empty stores and offices. This condition of things is easily accounted for. New York has built houses and stores without providing the business to fill them. She has permitted Baltimore to take on part of her trade, and Boston another part. She has allowed the dangerous classes to take possession of the government of the city, and has done everything possible to check her growth and limit her prosperity. The Legislature, instead of selling or filling up the lateral canals, which never did any business and makes heavy draft on the Erie, foolishly keeps them up and drive away the trade which otherwise would find the city by that channel, and her merchants sit down on "natural advantages" and allow cartmen, middlemen and leeches generally, to suck the substance out of the grain trade.

In the meantime, Baltimore and Boston are building elevators and reaching their long railroad arms out over the country; and Canada is arranging to improve her river and canal system so as to get better connection with the great West and clip the metrop olis still more.

New York is the great commercial center of the continent, and always ought to be; but there has got to be a change of tactics or she will lose her place, sure.

AMUSEMENTS AND LUXURIES.

As dull as are the times and as hard as money is to get, it is a singular thing that the places of amusement are better patronized than ever. The opera, with seats at $4, is crowded; the theatres are full nightly, and the drinking houses and the more fashionable restaurants, where a dinner costs $4 to $6, have lost none of their patronage. And the retail store are doing exceedingly well.

There has never been a time when the fashionable retailers sold more costly goods than they have this season. The jewelers are selling enormous quantities of expensive goods, and the importer of silks and laces and that class, never sold more. And the question is, who buys them? New Yorkers, as a rule, are economizing, but nevertheless the goods go. One standing an hour at the bars of any of the great hotels, and seeing the amount of brandy consumed at 40 cents a drink, wouldn't suppose the country was suffering from stagnation in business, and that there was universal distress in the city. Nor would they suppose that 50,000 men were out of work on the island, and that their wives and children were actually suffering for bread. The two extreme come very close to each other.

LABOR

continues unsettled and unsatisfactory. The employers are discharging vast numbers of men and reducing not only the time but the wages of those they retain. The poor fellows, driven to madness, strike—the factories close, and then comes hunger, cold and desperation. This will be the worst winter New York has ever seen. Laboring men who have something to do out of New York are very lucky.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Public interest in the great scandal is being revived, the matter having come up in the courts. Moulton has settled the libel suit of Edna Dean Proctor by paying the costs already incurred and counsel fees, amounting in all to about $5,000. The public take this action of his as a confession that her case was good, but it will be remembered that he never asserted that Beecher had had criminal intercourse with her—only that Beecher told him so. This he still asserts. He settles because by giving this publicity his counsel advice him that he has had himself liable to Miss Proctor.

There will be a happy time getting a jury in the main case. Where can twelve men be found in Brooklyn who have not formed an opinion in this case? It will take months to empannel a jury, if one can be empanneled at all. I predict that the trial will be a farce, and that the public will be left at its conclusion no nearer the truth than it is now.

BUSINESS

Is still abominably dull, though there is something doing all the time. The wholesale people are laying back quietly and waiting, and the manufacturers float along by discharging half the workmen and reducing the time of those they keep. Oh for the good old times when things went with a jump.

PIETRO.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY Virtue of certain Writs of Fieri Facias, Ven. Exponas, Pluries Ven. Exponas, Levari Facias, and alias Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or outcry, on

Wednesday, 30th of December, 1874,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in the borough of Sunbury, Pa., the following property, to wit:

All the following described tract or piece of land, situate partly in Shamokin township and partly in Coal township, Northumberland county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at stones, thence by land surveyed to Martin Gass, north seventy six degrees, east one hundred and seventeen perches to a gum; thence north sixty five degrees, east thirty five perches and four tenths to a white oak; thence north seventy two degrees, east one hundred and fifty three and five tenths perches to a post; thence north thirty five degrees, east twenty one and four tenths perches to a post by land surveyed to Robert Taggart; thence by land of same, north four and one half degrees, east thirty perches to stones; thence north eighteen degrees, east twenty four perches to a stone; thence north seven and one half degrees, east forty four and eight tenths perches to a white oak stump; thence north seventy five degrees, west fourteen perches to a stone; thence north four and nine tenths deg. west forty one and five tenths perch. to stones; thence by lands surveyed to John Miller, south eighty five and three fourths degrees, west sixty one perches to stones; thence north seventy six and three fourths degrees, west fifty three perches to stones; thence south eighty six and one half degrees, west twenty two perches to a pine; thence by land surveyed to Obadiah Campbell, south one degree, west twenty three perches to a pine; thence south seventy six and one half degrees, west three hundred and forty six perches to stones; thence by lands surveyed to John Teatsworth, south forty nine and one fourth degrees, east one hundred and eighty nine perches to stones; thence by land surveyed to Thos. Hamilton, north seventy five degrees, east nineteen perches to a Spanish oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east thirty seven perches to stones the place of beginning, containing four hundred and twenty eight acres and fifty eight perches and allowance, be the same more or less; as the property of JOSEPH BACHMAN.

ALSO:

All that certain lot or piece of land, situate in the borough of Turbotville, county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: beginning at a post on Front street; thence along said street south forty four degrees, west three and eight tenths perches to a post; thence by lot occupied by William Johnson, south forty six degrees, east thirteen and four tenths perches to a post at an alley; thence by said alley north forty four degrees, east three and eight tenths perches to a post; thence by lot of Michael Reader, north forty six degrees, west thirteen and four tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing one fourth of an acre more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a two story log house, weatherboarded, a two story frame furniture store, and cabinet maker shop, and other buildings; as the property of JOHN W. GILLESPIE.

ALSO:

A two story frame dwelling house with two story back buildings; the main building being thirty four (34) feet front by thirty two (32) feet in depth, and the back building being twelve by eighteen feet in size, located upon a lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Watsontown, Northumberland county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: on the north by lands of Jos. Mincemoyer, on the east by Ash street, on the south by Seventh street, and on the west by an alley; as the property of WILLIAM H. HART, owner or reputed owner and contractor.

ALSO:

A certain lot or piece of ground situate in Turbut township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, bounded northward by lot of John Glant, eastward by Lincoln street, southward by Second street, and westward by an alley, containing in width fifty four feet, and in depth one hundred and fifteen and one half feet, with the appurtenances consisting of a two story frame dwelling house with an addition, a wood shed and hog pen; as the property of JOHN F. SNYDER.

ALSO:

A certain lot or piece of ground situate n the borough of Watsontown, county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded northward by lot of C. S. James, eastward by Main street, southward by Eighth street, and westward by an alley, containing in width fifty five feet, and in depth one hundred and sixty five feet as the property of CHRISTIAN GRUBB.

ALSO:

All that certain half lot or piece of ground situate in the town of Trevorton, county of Northumberland, State of Pennsylvania, and known and designated on the plan of said town of Trevorton as lot numbered one (1) in block numbered fifty eight (58) with the appurtenances consisting of a two story frame dwelling house, &c.; as the property of ISAIAH MORGAN and MARY MORGAN.

ALSO,

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 & Erie Railroad, west by —— street, and south by lot number nine; as the property of JOHN FARNSWORTH and ANN FARNSWORTH, owners or reputed owners, and John Farnsworth, Contractor.

ALSO,

A certain lot or piece of ground situate in B. Hendrick's addition to the borough of Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, known and designated in the plan of said addition as lot number eleven, fronting on Susquehanna avenue twenty-five feet, and extending back that width one hundred and fifty feet to a thirty feet street, with the appurtenances consisting of a two-story frame dwelling house; as the property of GIDEON LANDAU.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold by
S. H. ROTHERMEL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office