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Connected with this establishment is an extensive NEW JOB OFFICE, containing a variety of plain and fancy printing, and all the appliances of the interior of the State, for which the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Professional.

DR. CHAS. M. MARTIN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Sunbury, Penna., Office on Front Street, next door to Haas & Fagely.

S. B. HOYER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Rooms No. 2 & 3 Second Floor, Bright's Building, SUNBURY, PA.

L. H. KANE, Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA., Office in Masser's Building near the Court House.

T. H. H. KASE, Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA., Office in the Clement Building, second floor.

J. G. MARKLE & CO., Market Street, SUNBURY, PA., Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Pocket Books, Diaries, &c.

S. P. WOLVERTON, Attorney at Law, Market Square, Sunbury, Pa., Office in this and adjoining counties.

C. A. REIMENYDREY, Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA., Office in Masser's Building.

H. B. MASSER, Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA., Office in the Clement Building.

A. N. BRICE, Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA., Office in the Clement Building.

S. SOLOMON MALICK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office at his residence on Arch Street.

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W. F. KITCKEN, PROPRIETOR, Mr. GAMBL, North's County, Pa.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, C. NEFF, Proprietor, Corner of Market & Second Streets, opposite the Court House.

ALLEGHENY HOUSE, A. BECK, Proprietor, Nos. 312 and 314 Market Street, above eighth, PHILADELPHIA.

NATIONAL HOTEL, AUGUSTUS WALL, Proprietor, Georgetown, North's County, Pa.

HUMMEL'S RESTAURANT, Proprietor, Commerce St., SHAMOKEL, PENNA.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, JOSEPH BACHER, Proprietor, Third Street, near the Depot, SUNBURY, PENNA.

OSIAR BIERLY, Proprietor, Lower Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, Pa.

BYERLY'S HOTEL, Proprietor, 178 1/2 Market Street, Sunbury, Pa.

Eating House, Waltz & Bright, Third Street, opposite the Moore & Disinger buildings.

Business Cards, W. S. RHOADS & CO., RETAIL DEALERS OF ANTHRACITE COAL.

VALENTINE DIETZ, Wholesale and Retail dealer in every variety of ANTHRACITE COAL.

NEW COAL YARD, THE undersigned having connected the Coal business with his extensive FLOUR & GRAIN business.

SUNBURY, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1872.

Established in 1840. PRICE \$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements.

SUNBURY MARBLE YARD, opposite the Court House, SUNBURY, PENN'A.

THE undersigned has returned from the Vermont Marble Quarries with 50 Tons of Marble for

Monuments, Grave-Stones, &c., &c.

Sutherland Falls Marble, which is better than Italian.

W. M. DAUGHERTY, Sunbury, June 29, 1872.

Flour, Feed, Fruit and Vegetable Store.

JOHN WILVER, having just opened a Store at the above place, where all kinds of the best brands of Flour and Feed

will be sold at greatly reduced prices. The celebrated Blue's Mills flour will be kept constantly on hand.

Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage & Fruit generally, at a cheaper rate than can be bought elsewhere.

JOHN WILVER, Sunbury, Dec. 2, 1871-72.

Up De Graff's EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

SUNBURY, PENN'A. THIS institution is now open for the reception of Patients for the treatment of Disease of the EYE,

EAR, THROAT, LUNGS, CATARRH, &c., &c., &c.

and operations in GENERAL SURGERY. Our collection of INSTRUMENTS is very large, comprising all the latest IMPROVEMENTS, enabling us to meet

in all forms. Physicians are invited to accompany Patients to our institution for operations. By request of many Citizens, we will attend to cases in GENERAL PRACTICE.

Infirmary, Clement's Building, CORNER THIRD AND MARKET STS., SUNBURY, PA.

C. E. UP DE GRAFF, Physician and Surgeon, Sunbury, Feb. 3, 1872-73.

J. W. WASHINGTON'S GRAND BARBER SHOP, The old permanent shop of the town.

W. F. KITCKEN, PROPRIETOR, Mr. GAMBL, North's County, Pa.

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COMPANIES REPRESENTED, N. American, Philadelphia, Assets, \$2,782,580

Fire, Life and Accident INSURANCE AGENCY, MARKET STREET, SUNBURY, PA.

Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fall not to observe name and number.

Right hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fall not to observe name and number.

There are so many Paity, Designing and Worthless Imposters advertising themselves as Agents, trifling with the public, and thus doing them a great deal of injury.

SELECT POETRY.

WHAT MAKES A MAN. Not numerous years nor lengthened life, Not pretty children and a wife,

Not fine attire and fancy rings, Nor any such like trumpery things,

Not pride, nor pomp, nor yet a hat, A dandy vest or trimmed coat,

Not all the world's wealth laid in store; Not Latin, Greek, nor Hebrew lore,

Not ancestry traced back to Will, Who went from Normandy to Kill;

Not Latin, Greek, nor Hebrew lore, Nor thousand volumes rambled o'er;

Not Judaea's robes nor Mayan's mace, Nor crowns that deck the royal race,

Avail to make a single man. A truthful soul, a loving mind,

Full of affection for his kind; A helper of the human race;

A soul of beauty and of grace; A spirit and a intellect, who might otherwise

Have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence or waked to ecstasy

The living lyre, may call with confidence. MARRIAGE.

Married Persons or Young Men contemplating marriage, aware of Physical Weakness,

(Loss of Power, Impotency, Nervous Excitation, Palpitation, Organic Weakness, Venous Debility, or any other Disqualification,

should immediately consult Dr. J. Johnston, who has been successful in the treatment of these cases.

Dr. J. Johnston, 73, Frederick Street, Baltimore, Md.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Impotency, Loss of Power, immediately Cured and Full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is curable by the victims of improper indulgence.

Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences they may entail.

Dr. J. Johnston, 73, Frederick Street, Baltimore, Md.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduated from one of the most eminent

Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Philadelphia and elsewhere.

He has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known.

He has cured many cases of Organic Weakness, Impotency, Nervous Excitation, Palpitation, Organic Weakness, Venous Debility, or any other Disqualification,

which render marriage impossible, and which have often proved fatal to the patient.

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AMERICAN.

Old Series, Vol. 4, No. 31. New Series, Vol. 52, No. 32.

many different people and eras, from the Chinese, 2,000 years before Christ, down to the Germans of eight centuries ago.

One of the earliest allusions to them occurs in a French poem of 1335.

"And then he made his clock strike In his halls and in his chambers,

With wheels very subtly contrived, With a continuing movement."

There first general use was in monasteries, during the eleventh century.

Before the introduction of the sacristan sat up to watch the stars, that he might waken the monks at the hours of prayer.

The common people attributed their origin to the devil, and had anybody outside the religious orders incurred the odium of first introducing them, he would doubtless have been put to death as a sorcerer.

Dante, in his "Divine Comedy," mentions the striking of one, and likens "its movements to the sweet accord and harmony" of a circling dance of rejoicing spirits in Paradise.

Chaucer (1338) refers to "a clock or any other orlogie." And Erasmus, of the same era, after describing minutely the mechanism of the clock, alludes to

"Therefore I hold him very valiant and wise Who first found the use of it."

"Trot by his sense did begin and make A thing so noble and of such great credit."

For many centuries public clocks upon churches and market houses usually had an automaton which stepped out of the face to strike the hour, and then disappeared.

The Strasburg Cathedral contained the great wonder of the Middle Ages. It was a combination of an astronomical and a terrestrial clock, with a perpetual almanac, and had moving figures of a golden clock, children, man, angels, and the Virgin Mary.

"And we saw Peter class his hands, And the clock crew hoarsely to all the lands; And the solemn chime went sadly and slow, As the crowd beneath in silence prayed, Bent to that cold mechanic blessing."

We read in Hyperion of a Colobret clock in the form of a gigantic human head, whose jaws opened and shut together at each stroke, as if to cry with the brazen head of Friar Bacon, "Time was, Time is, Time is past."

The East India Company once presented to the Emperor of China two clocks in the form of chariots, their wheels cases studded with diamonds, rubies and pearls.

Queen Victoria bought it at auction for £110 and it still runs at Windsor Castle. An cathedral clock in Somersetshire, set up in 1335, kept time for 500 years before the works were overhauled.

In the time of William the III., a sentinel of the palace was condemned to death for sleeping on his post.

He insisted that at midnight—the hour of his alleged dereliction—he heard the enormous clock of St. Paul's Cathedral (25 miles distant as the bird flies) strike 13.

Investigation proving that it did strike 13 on that night, the King pardoned him.

Dr. King took an apple, and the dog flew at his hand, barking so loud that the king's dog, which was in the room, began to bark also.

At this the courtiers, not doubting that it was an affair of witchcraft, hastily left the room, crossing themselves as they departed.

Having desired the Minister of Finance to inquire of the King's physician, he asked the negro what he had to say.

The minister did so, but obtained no reply. Drot then observed that the negro had not yet learned Spanish, upon which the question was repeated in French, when the black immediately answered him.

At this point the French physician also declared that it must be the work of a supernatural being.

To authors, clocks have been good for instruction, for admonition, and for reproval. All literature is full of them.

A story is preserved of a sleepkeeper who remained on duty one night in the "House of Fudge."

That was his translation of the wholesome old warning, *tempus fugit*, painted upon the dial.

The following atrocity bears the ever-welcome label, "Thomas Hood, his mark:"

"A mechanic's labor is often disdained. But a clock—and its case is uncommonly hard—Will continue to work, though it strikes 'Vil." In the Belfry at Bruges, Longfellow catches his favorite echo—that of the medieval ages:

"The first great improvement, the substitution of the spring for weights, was made about 1550. The earliest springs were not coiled, but only straight pieces of steel.

The principle of the spring was borrowed from nature. By a spring membrane, the little flea projects himself 200 times the length of his own body.

When certain pipes, springs burst their vessels and scatter their seeds to the winds. In human bolts, the springs of elastic cushions of the joints prevent the ends of the bones from jarring against the other.

Early watches were rude and imperfect. They had only one hand, and required winding twice a day. The dials were of silver or brass; the cases had no crystals, but opened at back or front, and were four or five inches in diameter.

A plain watch cost the equivalent of \$1,500 in our currency. And after one was ordered it took a year to make it.

ADVERTISING SCHEDULE

10 Lines, or about 100 Words, make a Square

One week 1.00 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 9.00 10.00 11.00 12.00

Two weeks 1.50 2.50 3.50 4.50 5.50 6.50 7.50 8.50 9.50 10.50 11.50 12.50

Three weeks 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 9.00 10.00 11.00 12.00

Four weeks 2.50 3.50 4.50 5.50 6.50 7.50 8.50 9.50 10.50 11.50 12.50

Five weeks 3.00 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 9.00 10.00 11.00 12.00

Six weeks 3.50 4.50 5.50 6.50 7.50 8.50 9.50 10.50 11.50 12.50

Seven weeks 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 9.00 10.00 11.00 12.00

Eight weeks 4.50 5.50 6.50 7.50 8.50 9.50 10.50 11.50 12.50

Nine weeks 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 9.00 10.00 11.00 12.00

Ten weeks 5.50 6.50 7.50 8.50 9.50 10.50 11.50 12.50

Eleven weeks 6.00 7.00 8.00 9.00 10.00 11.00 12.00

Twelve weeks 6.50 7.50 8.50 9.50 10.50 11.50 12.50

Thirteen weeks 7.00 8.00 9.00 10.00 11.00 12.00

Fourteen weeks 7.50 8.50 9.50 10.50 11.50 12.50

Fifteen weeks 8.00 9.00 10.00 11.00 12.00

Sixteen weeks 8.50 9.50 10.50 11.50 12.50

Seventeen weeks 9.00 10.00 11.00 12.00

Eighteen weeks 9.50 10.50 11.50 12.50

Nineteen weeks 10.00 11.00 12.00

Twenty weeks 10.50 11.50 12.50

Twenty one weeks 11.00 12.00

Twenty two weeks 11.50 12.50

Twenty three weeks 12.00

Twenty four weeks 12.50

Twenty five weeks 13.00

Twenty six weeks 13.50

Twenty seven weeks 14.00

Twenty eight weeks 14.50

Twenty nine weeks 15.00

Thirty weeks 15.50

Thirty one weeks 16.00

Thirty two weeks 16.50

Thirty three weeks 17.00

Thirty four weeks 17.50

Thirty five weeks 18.00