CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

many of the women belonged to families of the better class whom the war had left destitute. In March, 1655, the order was revoked, and the trade ceased. In 1655, however, Jamaica having been conquered, and colonists and a garrison being wanted for it, Cromwell engaged 1,500 men of the English troops in Ireland to go there to settle, and ordered "1,000 Irish wenches" to be sent with them. Henry Cromwell, then commanding the forces in Ireland, answered that he would have to take the "wenches" by force, and suggested that from 1,500 to 2,000 boys, from twelve to fourteen years of age, should be sent out also. One thousand of each were accordingly sent, with the pious hope that they would be made "Christians" of in Jamaica.

In the meantime, the process of dividing the lands was going on actively. There was due to the "Society of Adventurers," or persons who had lent money to the government for the expenses of the war in Ireland, a sum of £360,000. This was paid off by liberal grants of land, drawn by lot at a public lottery held at the Grocers' Hall in London, in July, 1653, in ten counties. *The whole of the rest of Ireland*—except the province of Connaught—was set apart for the payment of £1,550,000, due as arrears to the officers and soldiers, and of £1,750,000 of floating debt, incurred by the government for supplies furnished during the war. On the 26th of September, 1653, all ancient estates and farms of the people of Ireland were declared to belong to the Adventurers and Army of England, and all Irish were ordered to "transplant" to Connaught—a howling wilderness of bog and rock—with their families, before the first of May following, on pain of death, if found east of the Shannon after that date, the trial to be by military commission.

The exceptions to this rule were the Irish wives of English Protestants embracing their husbands' faith; boys and girls, under fourteen in the service of Protestants, and Irish Catholics who could offer satisfactory proof of having shown "Constant Good Affection" to the Parliament as against the king during the previous ten years. The decree was an awful one, and it struck the unhappy people just as they were gathering in their harvest, and this the first tolerable harvest they had had since the war began. "Constant Good Affection" was almost impossible to prove, for mere passiveness would not support the plea. Moreover, the order covered not only the "Irish enemy," but the descendants of the English settlers of the Elizabethan period—men English in blood and speech and manners, the Comynnses, Stackpoles, Morrises, Hamiltons, Fitzgeralds, Butlers, Plunkets, Cheevers, Barnewalls, Talbots, Archers and Atkinsons, just as much as the Tooles, Donohoes, Mores, Kavanaghs and Keoghs. It was just as hard for the one as the other to prove "Constant Good Affection," and their land was just as valuable.

The work before them was so horrible—the prayers and entreaties of the aged and tenderly bred women, many of them wearers of ancient titles, of war-worn men, young children, of the sick and infirm, that they might not be cast out of their homes in mid-winter to perish miserably in the waste, were so piercing—that the Commissioners wrote a circular letter to the commanding officers, calling for a general fast and a general "lifting up of prayers, with strong crying to Him to whom nothing is too hard, that his servants, whom he had called forth in this day to act in these great transactions, might be made faithful, and carried on by his own outstretched arm against all opposition and difficulty to do what was pleasing in his sight." So the Lord strengthened them, and they pushed on the work. Mr. Prendergast cities a great many of the certificates given to the poor victims on their departure. They all contain personal descriptions of the holders and the members of their families, and one can hardly read them, even through the mists of two centuries, without feeling some of the pangs of those dreadful days.

After a year's trial, it was found impossible to make all the Irish go, so in 1864 a dispensation was issued in favor of "the sick, aged, lame, and impotent," those who had aided and sheltered English soldiers, and who should manifest a desire to turn Protestant. But the work went on very slowly still; the Commissioners were loth to hang the recusants—although they did it in some cases—and an immense force would have been required to carry it out by means of arrest and transportation; so they tarried and granted indulgence; the troops all the while clamoring for their lands and reproaching the Commissioners with their slothfulness in the execution of the Lord's will. At last, however, the work was accomplished satisfactorily. The bulk of the Irish from all districts, the land of which was needed, were caged up in Connaught. The old homes of the landed proprietors were taken possession of by the English officers; the privates settled down under them as tenants, somewhat discontentedly, for Ireland contained neither beer nor cheese, horses nor plows, nor Englishwomen. This last want was the worst of all, for love-making to Irish women, whom the troops found very attractive, was strictly prohibited by "the third article of warre," and offenders, as the records of courts-martial still extant show, were severely flogged for it. Other heavy penalties were inflicted on soldiers marrying Irishwomen. Ireton, by a general order, forbade any officer or soldier marrying an Irishwoman, whether calling herself a Papist or not, "until it had been ascertained by an examination (by fitt persons, such as shall be appointed for that end) whether the change of religion flowed from a reall worke of God upon their hearts," or "from corrupt and carnal ends."

The intermarrying, however, went on to a greater or less extent, human nature being stronger than general orders. Some of the transplanted crept back and died within sight of their old seats; others came back and rented farms from their conquerors; others ended their days in Connaught; others again of the younger men stole home and "bushwhacked" the Englishmen, thus beginning the practice of assassination about land which "Rogues and Rapparees," "Whiteboys," "Captain Rocks," and "Molly Maguires" have kept up down to our own day. Thousands in the next generation flew to arms joyfully thirty years later, under James. During the century following the Boyne, 400,000 Irishmen died in foreign service, and the rest remained at home to hate and curse their conquerers. In short, if we judge this settlement, on which the Lord's blessing was invoked so often, by its consequences, work so devilish by Christian people was never done.

Agricultural.

(From the American Stock Journal.)

Horse Back Riding---A Few Hints for the Ladies.

"With the advent of the bright Summer days, the delightful and healthful exercise of horse-back riding again becomes possible. As it is every year becoming more fashionable, the following hints will help many who are novice in the art of managing a horse, and some who think they know all about it.

"There are few prettier sights than fair equestrians, provided they know how to ride; and although it seems paradoxical to say so, yet it is not every fair equestrian who can ride. No lady can use a spur without damaging her habit more than her horse. Extreme neatness is the desideratum in a rider's make up. No flying ribbons or feathers, but a plainly made, well fitting cloth habit, with a white linnen collar and cuffs, fastened without ribbon or color, unless it be of a silk handkerchief round the throat. A top hat with a lace veil, for use as well as ornament, twisted round it and over the hair, black gloves, and nothing can look better than any lady when so attired.

"Your horse is at the door, and now comes the tug of war. You have got to arrive at the top of fifteen it may be sixteen hands. Puzzling as the performance appears as you stand on the ground by his side, and the monster towers above you, nothing but knack is wanted. Do not be in a hurry. Place the right hand firmly on the left pommel, and the left hand on the squire's or servant's shoulder. Stand steadily on the right leg, and place the left foot in his right hand. Wait one minute, until you are both sure that the other is ready, and if you spring at the moment that he lifts his hand you are mounted gracefully, without an appearance even of difficulty. It is quite unnecessary to send a man's hat flying into the road, or to put your knees into his eyes; nor need he grasp you fast, as if you were a sack of flour fixed to a jointed crane, while you clutch and scramble up your saddle as if you were climbing the side of a man-of-war out of a cuddy-boat. Nothing can be more inelegant.

"People think they cannot help it, and rather than look so ridiculous they have a chair or step brought and 'get on themselves.' It is much better to 'get on' properly; besides that, when you do, your habit is properly placed and straight. Once mounted, take up your reins and have your stirrup long enough; that is and has it so long that the leg is almost straight before the toe can reach it. Be sure all is right; then let your horse slip off quietly. Nothing is a sign of worse riding than to flurry and fluster to get off in a grand commotion, like froth, that subsides into flatness very soon. Sit square, the right knee pointing in a straight line between the horse's ears; ride on the snaffle if you use a double-rein bridle, reserving the curb for emergencies, and treat your horse sensibly; he will appreciate it. If he is a good one, his good qualities will be drawn into notice, and the worst animal, with rational treatment, shows the best he is capable of. Trotting is the pace at which horse and rider show to the best advantage. Any old screw can canter, but not every horse can trot well, nor rider 'rise to it,' if he can. Rise to your trot straight forward, without stooping, keeping the action of your body with that of your horse. Your position should always be as if your eyes were fixed between the horse's ears. Some people rise quite independently of the horse's action, and having got their weight off the saddle on to their left leg, they stand in their stirrups, and only preserve their equilibrium, and get back into the saddle by a sort of twist, which has the appearance of the cork-screw that is turning in the cork. When this movement is apparent we may know that a fast trot would be impossible. Should the pace increase, the rider would find it hopeless to try and screw back, therefore she would cease to ride, and the sudden tightening of the rein breaks the trot into a canter, and the most beautiful action of the horse is lost. The art of riding is in the hand. A horse walks, trots or gallops, his worst or his best, according to the handling he receives. Keep the left knee slightly pressed to the saddle, and rise from it by the muscular action of the land from the knee to the waist, rather than give pressure of the foot in the stirrup. The stirrup is intended rather to rest the leg than for anything else.

"A spur is never needed. There is no horse that a woman can not ride without one that she will be better able to get on with by having a spur. Try and let a horse understand what you want him to do, and in nine cases out of ten, if you can do this, he will do what is required much better for himself than you can teach him.

Usually the rider is uncertain, first, what she wants done; then, often, especially if leaping is intended, her courage fails her, her nervousness is instantly communicated to the horse—the reins are more instantaneous conductors than any telegraph wire ever could be; and then he is blamed, when thus hurried and confused, for misunderstanding and blundering through what, if left to himself, he would have done perfectly well. Always have both hands ready for the reins, so that at any moment, by taking them two in each hand the most perfect control is obtained. A horse can not turn if you keep his head straight, the hands low, and the whip held upward across the rider's knees. It is then ready without difficulty, for instantly striking the horse on either shoulder or flank, as may be needed. A whip should not be carried for ornament, but use; and should never touch a horse but in chastisement. Unless it be carried upright in this way, it is impossible to avoid its constantly tickling the right flank. This distracts a restive horse, and the most unimpressible acquire a kind of motion which is very ugly."

DIET FOR THE SICK.—No more food should be introduced into the stomach during sickness than the appetite demands. Many mothers and nurses are in the habit of forcing children and others to take various forms of nutriment, which are disgusting to the stomach; all food thus forced into the stomach produces irritation, and fails to nourish the system. In order to induce invalids and those of a defective appetite to take more nourishment, never allow them quite as much as they desire as in this way the appetite is sharpened and much more food will be taken.—*Medical Independent.*

Columbia County Convention Rules.

The Convention elected for the express purpose of revising the rules to govern future conventions and nominations in Columbia county met at the Court House in Bloomsburg on the 26th day of December, 1870, and adopted the following, to wit:

I. The annual County Convention shall be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on the second Tuesday of August, at 1 o'clock p. m., and the Delegate Elections shall be held on the Saturday before at the places of holding the general elections in the sever election districts, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon.

II. The representation of districts in County Convention shall be in proportion to the Democratic vote of each as cast at the most recent election for Governor, but the whole number of delegates shall not exceed seventy nor be less than fifty-four, and no district shall be allowed less than two nor more than four delegates.

III. Until the next election for Governor delegates shall be allowed to districts upon a ratio of sixty voters for a delegate, allowance being made for the largest fractions of a ratio.

IV. The Standing Committee shall whenever necessary make an apportionment of delegates to the several districts under these rules and publish it, together with the rules as amended, in the Democratic newspapers of the county, at least two weeks before each annual convention.

V. Voters at Delegate elections may give their votes to a smaller number of candidates than the whole number to be elected, in the manner provided in the fourth section of the Bloomsburg act of 4th of March, 1870.

VI. The delegate elections shall be by ballot and shall be held and conducted by a Judge and clerk, to be selected by the Democrats in attendance, and the said officers shall keep a list of voters and tally of votes counted, to be sent by them to the Convention with their certificate of the result of the election.

VII. All cases of disputed seats in Convention shall be disposed of openly by vote after hearing the respective claimants and their evidence.

VIII. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In case of an absent delegate he may depute another, if he fail to do so his colleagues in attendance may substitute for him. In other cases the Convention may fill up the representation from the citizens of the district in attendance.

IX. The voting in Conventions shall be open, and any two members may require the yeas and nays on any question pending.

X. Special Conventions may be called when necessary, by the Standing Committee, the proceedings of which shall conform to these rules.

XI. All county nominations and all appointments of conferees and of delegates to State Conventions, shall be made in County Conventions.

XII. The Standing Committee shall consist of one member from each election district, who shall be elected by the people at the delegate elections, who shall choose their own Chairman; and any five of them shall be a quorum, when called together by the Chairman.

XIII. No member of the Legislature shall be chosen by this county as a Delegate to a State Convention during his term of office.

XIV. In Convention a majority of all the votes given shall be necessary to a nomination, and no person named shall be peremptorily struck from the list of candidates until after the fourth vote, when the lowest name shall be struck off and so on at each successive vote until a nomination shall be effected.

XV. Delegates instructed by the voters who select them shall obey their instructions in Convention, and votes given by them in violation of their instructions shall be disallowed by the Convention. All instructions shall be reported by the election officers.

XVI. Conventions shall be called to order by the Chairman of the Standing Committee, or in his absence by some other member thereof, who shall entertain and put to vote motions for the election of a President and two Secretaries for purposes of temporary organization.

XVII. No person shall be eligible to a nomination by a Convention who has opposed the Democratic ticket at the next preceding election; but this rule shall apply only to cases of opposition to tickets hereafter formed.

XVIII. It shall be a good cause of challenge against any person offering to vote at any delegate elections that he has voted against Democratic candidates at Federal or State election within two years, or has opposed the Democratic ticket at the last preceding election, or has taken or agreed to take money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage, as a consideration for his vote at such delegate election, or has corrupted or attempted to corrupt any voter of the district with reference to the same; but this rule shall apply only to causes of challenge arising subsequent to its adoption.

XIX. If it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of a Convention that any candidate before it for nomination to any office shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or made any promise of money or valuable thing to take effect in future, as an inducement to any delegate to vote for him; or to any other person with the view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates; or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge or approbation of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately struck from the list of candidates; or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office and before the final adjournment, the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination; and in either case such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a Convention or to election as a delegate, for a period of two years.

XX. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage to be paid, delivered or secured in future, either to himself or to any other person for him, from any candidate or other person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, or under any other pretext, upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of a majority of the Convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled and shall not be received as a delegate to any future Convention for a period of two years, and during that time shall also be ineligible for any party nomination. Cases arising under this and the next preceding rule shall have precedence over all other business in Convention until determined.

XXI. None of these rules shall be altered or rescinded at a regular annual Convention, unless by a vote of two-thirds of all the delegates present.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES UNDER THE SECOND AND THIRD RULES ABOVE.

	1869. Votes for Packer.	Delegates.
Beaver,	190	3
Benton,	185	3
Berwick,	68	2
Bloomsburg, East	309	3
" West		2
Briarcreek,	154	2
Catawissa,	135	2
Centralia,	132	2
Centre,	184	3
Conyngham, North	124	2
" South	48	2
Fishingcreek,	245	4
Franklin,	54	2
Greenwood,	166	3
Hemlock,	154	3
Jackson,	115	2
Locust,	232	4
Madison,	186	3
Main,	109	2
Mifflin,	196	3
Montour,	74	2
Mt. Pleasant,	93	2
Orange,	137	2
Pine,	95	2
Roaringcreek,	54	2
Scott,	143	2
Sugarloaf,	132	2
	3714	67

Patent Medicines.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S.
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS.
Compound Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.
FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, SICK OR NERVOUS HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, ETC. PURELY VEGETABLE, CONTAINING NO MERCURY MINERALS OR DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superseding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the *finest ingredients*. After a few days' use them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not sugar coated, from the fact that sugar-coated Pills do not dissolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar-coated. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S.
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Tetters, Runnings from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandar Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of a Kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all disease that has been established in the system for years.

Being prepared EXPRESSLY for the above complaints, its BLOOD-PURIFYING properties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the COMPLEXION a clear and healthy color and restores the patient to a state of HEALTH and PURITY. For Purifying the Blood, removing all Chronic Constitutional Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. And the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and Beautifying the Complexion. Price, $1 50 per Bottle.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
CONCENTRATED *FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,*
THE GREAT DIURETIC,
has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the neck of the bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculi, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, loss of Power, loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed-wetting in children.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, and Excesses and Imprudences in Life, Impurities of the Blood, etc., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

LADIES.
In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy—as is Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion or Habits of Dissipation. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent physicians and Midwives for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both sexes and all ages (attended with any of the above diseases or symptoms.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPRUDENCE, HABITS OF DISSIPATION, ETC.,
in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Thousands who have been the victims of incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they have been deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in a more aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all Affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE WASH
cannot be surpassed as a FACE WASH, and will be found the only specific remedy in every species of CUTANEOUS AFFECTION. It speedily eradicates PIMPLES, SPOTS, SCORBUTIC DRYNESS, INDURATIONS of the CUTANEOUS MEMBRANE, etc., dispels REDNESS and INCIPIENT INFLAMATION, HIVES, RASH, MOTH PATCHES, DRYNESS OF SCALP OR SKIN, FROST BITES, and all purposes for which SALVES or OINTMENTS are used; restores the skin to a state of purity and softness, and insures continued healthy action to the tissue of its vessels, on which depend the agreeable clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as remedy for existing defects of the skin, H. T. Helmbold's Rose Wash has long sustained its principle claim to unbounded patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a TOILET APPENDAGE of the most Superlative and Congenial character, combining in an elegant formula those prominent requisits, SAFETY and EFFICACY—the invariable accompaniment of its use—as a Preservative and Refresher of the Complexion. It is an excellent Lotion for diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an injection for diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU, SARSAPARILLA, and CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, in such diseases as recommended, cannot be surpassed. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upward of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, etc. The proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

Henry T. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Delivered to any address. Secure from observation.

Established upwards of twenty years. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Address letters for information, in confidence to HENRY T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist

Only Depots: H. T. HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, or to H. T. HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS. Ask for HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S TAKE NO OTHER

Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.
On and after Nov. 21, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive p. m.	Arrive p. m.	Going South Leave p. m.	Leave a. m.
Scranton	9.45	2.15	9.35	6.20
			Leave	
Pittston	9.15	1.50	9.50	6
Kingston	8.45	1.23	4.13	7.20
Plymouth	8.38	1.17	4.20	7.29
Shickshinny	7.55	12.30	4.48	8.05
Berwick	7.23	12.01	5.14	8.31
Bloom	6.25	11.35	5.50	9.30
Danville	6.10	11.03	6.10	9.45
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	5.30	10.40	6.40	10.20

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.
D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
On and after May 28th 1871. Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:
NORTHWARD.
2.10 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.
6.50 P. M., Daily (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.
4.55 P. M., Daily (except Sundays) for Williamsport.
TRAINS SOUTHWARD.
11.05 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.
11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.
ELD. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent.
ALFRED B. FISH, Gen'l. Sup't.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.
1870. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Mail South.			Mail North
Lv. 8.25 a.m		Williams'n	Lv. 6.25 p. m
" 9.00 "		Muncy	" 5.55 "
" 9.40 "		Milton	" 5.10 "
" 10.21 "		Danville	" 4.30 "
" 10.38 "		Rupert	" 4.12 "
" 10.45 "		Catawissa	" 4.04 "
" 11.50 "		Ringtown	" 2.55 "
" 12.21 p.m.		Summit	" 2.20 "
" 12.34 "		Quakake	" 2.10 "
" 12.48 "		E. Mahony	" 1.45 "
" 1.05 "	Div.	Tamaqua	" 12.55 "
Ar. 1.25 "		Reading	" 10.40 a.m.
" 3.15 "		Pottsville	" "
" 7.00 "		Philadelphia	" 8.15 "
" 1.30 "		Mine Mahony	" 5.05 p. m.
" 2.33 "		Bethlehem	" 12.09 noon
" 3.05 "		Phila. via Bethlehem	" 9.45 a. m
" 2.55 "		Easton	" 11.35 "
		New York, ft. Liberty st.,	
" 5.30 "		via L. & S. R. R.	" 9.00 "
" 6.55 "		" L. Valley R. R.	" 9.00 "
" 5.50 a.m.		Boston	9.00 p.m

Passengers taking the 8.25 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.30 a.m., eleven hours in advance of all other routes.
Sunday day coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.
Trains run through by daylight.
GEO. WEBB, Supt.

READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
MONDAY, May 15, 1871.
Great Trunk Line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.,
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 2.40, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05, a. m., 3.50, and 9.30 p. m. respectively. Sleeping cars accompany the 2.40 a. m. train without change.
Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 7.20, 8.50 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 5.00 p.m., train from N. Y. without change.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Allentown and Phila'd. at 8.10 a.m., and 2.00 and 4.05 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p.m. train connecting for Phil'a Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 8.40 p.m.
East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown Easton and New York at 4.32, 7.45 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.
Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m. stopping at all stations.
Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a.m. and 12.45 noon Mahanoy City at 7.15 a. m. and 1.20 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m., and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.
Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pine Grove and Tremont.
Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passing Reading at 7.50 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p.m.
Pottstown Accommodation Train, leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p.m.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,
Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.45 a. m., 9.05 a. m., 3.00 & 6.00 p. m. returning: leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.10 a.m., 12.50 noon & 4.45 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.
Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a.m. & 1.15 6.15 p.m. returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., 3.00 p.m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.
Upper Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.05 and 5.32 p. m. returning leave Downington at 6.40 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.05 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.
On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 3.10 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading) leave Pottsville 8.00a.m.; Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. and leave Allentown at 4.25 and 8.55 p. m., and leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 3.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 5.00 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m., for Allentown and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.
Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.
Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.
J. E. WOOTTEN, Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.
Reading, Pa., April 3, 1871.

Books.

AGENTS Wanted for BELDEN: The White Chief
Twelve Years among the Wild Indians of the Plains.
The remarkable adventures of the famous WHITE CHIEF and BIG WARRIOR among the Red Skins. Thrilling accounts of Great Hunts, Hair-breadth Escapes and Terrible Contests with the big game and hostile tribes. Spirited descriptions of the habits and superstitions of that strange people, Their Sports, Legends, Traditions, How they Woo and Wed, Scalp, Doctor, Worship, &c. New, Fresh and Popular. Price Low. It is selling by the thousands with wonderful rapidity. Agents are making from $50 to $100 per week. Choice Belts yet vacant. Send at once for sample chapters, illustrations and particulars to A. H. HUBBARD, Publisher, 400 Chestnut St., Phila.
jan27'71-4t.

AGENTS SHOULD ADDRESS C. F. VENT
3 Barclay St., N.Y. or 38 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.
If they want the most popular and best selling subscription books published, and the *most liberal terms*. Send for circulars. They will cost you nothing, and may be of great benefit to you.
feb11'70-1y.

AGENTS Wanted for SATAN IN SOCIETY
A NEW BOOK of the greatest interest and importance. Written from a high moral and physiological standpoint, by an eminent physician and medical professor, it shows how Satan is working out his subtle and dangerous designs through our most sacred domestic and social relations. Pure-minded, but outspoken and aggressive, the author handles the delicate subjects treated of *without gloves*, but in such a manner as not to minister to a prurient curiosity. *The Physical Regeneration of the Race*, is a subject justly radiating the interest and sympathy of all true philanthropists, and this book, it is believed, will contribute to that end just in proportion as it has readers. A circular sent free, containing a full description and synopsis of the work with liberal extracts.
C. F. VENT, Publisher,
se9,4'70-1y 5 College Place, N. Y.

NEW FIRM AT ORANGEVILLE
IRON FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS.
GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PLOWS AND THRESHING MACHINES.
Mr. Jacob Trivlepiece having purchased the interest of Charles W. Low in the above named works, the business will be continued under the firm name of WILLIAM SCHUYLER & Co. Having discovered several imperfections in the plows manufactured in 1870, they have strengthened and improved them, and added some entire new patterns. They will open the Spring trade of 1871 far in advance of anything ever offered to the public, being both practical mechanics, and having their work all done under their own supervision they guarantee their work superior in material and finish to any heretofore offered. Dealers should not accept of any other agricultural implements until they have examined our Manufacture. Farmers should try our plows before buying any other. They also manufacture
ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS,
usually made in first class Foundries, saw and grist mill castings, made and fitted up to order.
THRESHING MACHINES
are made a specialty, and some very decided improvements have been introduced into their machines. Prices lower than ever; all kinds of country produce and old iron taken in exchange Order direct from the manufactury. Old agencies supplied during the winter.
Address all orders to
WILLIAM SCHUYLER & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL WORKS, ORANGEVILLE COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
Jan 17'71.

Drugs and Chemicals.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY
Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS
Hundreds of Thousands
Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.
WHAT ARE THEY?

They are Gentle Purgatives as well as a Tonic, possessing the combined properties of a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Vascular Organs.
FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal. ☞ Send for a circular.
THEY ARE NOT A VILE FANCY DRINK,
Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.
$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.
They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.
FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworm, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.
Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it