

action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, or delete any list of voters, made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or malicious intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Cambria Freeman.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1869.

Governor Geary.

There is evidently a wide spread and well organized opposition in the republican party to the re-nomination of Gov. Geary. The wonder is not so much that his party should be anxious to get rid of him, as that a man of such inordinate vanity and poverty of brain should ever have been elevated to his present high position. It was due to one of those capricious freaks of popular opinion which sometimes startle and amaze, and which are not easily accounted for on any ordinary principle of political action. The political history of this State compels the admission that her people have sometimes elevated men to the executive chair gifted with a less amount of brains, than perhaps any other State in the Union; certainly than any of the original States. That this is a matter of just reproach is unfortunately too true. Since the first ballot was cast some men have had greatness literally thrust upon them, and of this class is the present Governor of our State. The political career of John W. Geary, so far at least as his successful aspirations for office are concerned, justify the declaration that he was born under a lucky star. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he was pushed into a military position for which he had neither merit or capacity, and returned from it with a reputation for that which is the soldier's brightest jewel, bluster and destroyed. His brief career in Kansas, as her third Territorial Governor, did not prove him to be a man of more than mediocre talent. Whatever military reputation he acquired during the late civil war was mainly due to the ready pen and fertile imagination of a paid army correspondent. As Governor of the State he has not given evidence of any marked ability, or that he possesses any large and statesmanlike views, but has shown himself to be wonderfully proficient in all the small arts of the demagogue. His attempted election fraud at Fort Delaware, in the fall of 1867, clearly showed to what base purposes he could stoop when he wished to conquer. To what miserable expedients he is capable of resorting in order to neutralize the force and effect of the legal returns of an election, was abundantly proven by his tricky and extra official efforts in behalf of his congenial friend, John Covode. These are but a few of his political sins, which set forth his true character as Governor of the State.

The opposition to his re-nomination is led by McClure, Mann and Kemble in the east and by White, Quay and others in the west. His prominent opponents are W. W. Ketchum, of Luzerne county, and Gen. Hartman, the present Auditor General. Of course we do not pretend to foreshadow the result of this triangular contest. We sincerely hope, however, that he will not be defeated in the radical State Convention. After having experienced his want of capacity during three sessions of the Legislature, we desire that the people shall pronounce judgment upon him, and not upon a new and untried man. The democratic party confidently expect to achieve a brilliant victory in the coming State campaign, no matter who the radical candidate may be, but that party could nominate no man whom the democracy would take so much pleasure in consigning to merited political oblivion as the author of the Sam. Maguire letter.

THE N. Y. Sun on Gen. Grant. Some of the leading radical journals of the country are beginning to speak in very plain terms of Gen. Grant and his administration. Thus far he has signally failed to meet the expectations of the leaders of his party, as the debate in the Senate just previous to the adjournment of that body conclusively proved. When he came into power he was the possessor of many valuable gifts of real and personal property, and commenced his administration by appointing to Cabinet offices some of the very men who had been prominent in subscribing to these costly presents. This was a proceeding so unusual and so unexpected that the public sentiment of the country revolted against it. If he displayed a spirit of avarice in accepting these gifts, he mistook the dignity as well as the nature of the Presidential office by bestowing positions of honor and profit on the men who had donated them. This was followed by the appointment, in rapid succession, of nearly all of his own and his wife's relatives to lucrative offices. In one single week no less than three of his brothers-in-law were the recipients of official favors at his hands. He was the first of our Presidents to inaugurate this system of nepotism. All his predecessors avoided it with scrupulous fidelity. Both Washington and Jefferson had put themselves on record against the practice in the strongest possible language. On this subject the New York Sun, a leading radical paper edited by Charles H. Dana, who was Assistant Secretary of War under President Lincoln, speaks eloquently. On the fourth of March, 1801, Thomas Jefferson rode on horseback unattended to the capital, hitched his sober gelding at the gate, ascended the steps, took the oath of office from the lips of John Marshall, and delivered that inaugural address which has since been the key-note of the democratic party. John Quincy Adams, when his Presidential term expired, mounted a quagmire, mailed a portrait, behind him, and wended his way leisurely from Washington to Quincy, declining to receive any public demonstration from his admirers along the route. At the close of General Jackson's long and remarkable administration, he departed from the federal capital seated in a smoking car of the railway, clad in a simple garb, waving a graceful farewell to his friends who crowded the depot, and drawing consolation from a democratic clay pipe. Each of these eminent men on several occasions, some of them of historical celebrity, refused to receive presents as testimonials of regard for public services, both previous to and after filling the Presidential chair, excepting that State legislators voted two or three swords and medals to Gen. Jackson while he was in private life, as tributes to his gallantry in the battle of New Orleans. Neither of them ever bestowed office upon a relative, while both Jefferson and Jackson declined to do so, the former in a letter which rebuked the practice with marked emphasis. We have fallen on other times. Are they better times? On Wednesday, the third of March, 1869, the President elect accepted \$65,000 out of a sum of money raised in New York at his own pressing solicitation for Gen. Sherman to pay him (the President) for a house which he desired to sell. On Thursday he took the oath of office in his inaugural address he pledged himself to the rigid execution of all laws, whether he liked them or not. He then spent nearly the entire first week of his term trying to evade the plain provisions of salutary statutes, because they blocked the way for the admission of the most important seat in his Cabinet to the able and distinguished statesman of the name of Grant, who had been in his inaugural address pledged himself to the rigid execution of all laws, whether he liked them or not. He then spent nearly the entire first week of his term trying to evade the plain provisions of salutary statutes, because they blocked the way for the admission of the most important seat in his Cabinet to the able and distinguished statesman of the name of Grant, who had been in his inaugural address pledged himself to the rigid execution of all laws, whether he liked them or not. He then spent nearly the entire first week of his term trying to evade the plain provisions of salutary statutes, because they blocked the way for the admission of the most important seat in his Cabinet to the able and distinguished statesman of the name of Grant, who had been in his inaugural address pledged himself to the rigid execution of all laws, whether he liked them or not.

The Pacific Rail Road.

The great marvel of the age is the wonderful rapidity with which the Pacific Rail Road has been constructed. Neither in this or any other country does the history of rail road construction furnish any parallel to it. Whether it has been well and substantially built, or otherwise, and whether honesty and good faith have characterized the business operations of the Company, are questions which remain yet to be solved. There are very grave suspicions, of recent origin, that it is a whitened sepulchre, fair to behold, but within, full of rottenness and dead men's bones. We will wait and see.

The Pacific Rail Road.

The junction of the eastern and western branches of the road will be effected this week, near Fremont Point, in Utah Territory, when the laying of the last rail and the driving of the last spike will complete this magnificent thoroughfare, the longest rail road in the world. To build this road the general government has lent the national credit to the amount of fifty millions of dollars. The distance from Omaha to Sacramento is 1,721 miles. The greatest elevation above the sea is 8,262 feet, at the summit of the Black Hills, 550 miles west from Omaha. On the road through the Rocky Mountains there are no grades exceeding 90 feet to the mile. When the road is in full operation it is expected that passengers will be carried from New York to San Francisco, a distance of over 3,000 miles, in six days for one hundred dollars in gold.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A boy aged nine years, named Charles Winn, of Hyde Park, fell into a coal screen on Friday last and was instantly killed. It is at once observed to us that this objection could be remedied by making the time of said trains one minute more, which it seems to us, would be a very small waste of the raw material. Having had the misfortune, however, to be reared in the woods, perhaps we don't understand the value of time as well as do huge monopolies such as the Penn's Railroad Company. I make this statement for the information of the Company owning this road, believing they are aware there is such a station on the main line as "Lilly's," but are under the erroneous impression that nobody lives in the neighborhood of it.

OUR NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, either for Family or Manufacturing purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellences is no longer considered necessary. OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE, which has been brought to perfection regarding time, labor, or expense, is now consistently presented to the public as incomparably the BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE. The machine in question is SIMPLE, OGGY, FACT, DURABLE, and BEAUTIFUL. It is quiet, light running, and capable of performing a larger and variety of work than before attempted upon a single Machine, whether either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, &c., are New, and Practical, and have been tested and adjusted especially for this Machine. New designs of the Unique, Useful and Popular Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases, peculiar to the Machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine. A faint idea, however, can be best conveyed through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine, by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival Machines before making a purchase. A selection can then be made understandingly. Branches or agents for sale at all stores on High Street, and in the civilized world, where Machines will be cheerfully exhibited and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to The Singer Manufacturing Company, 435 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 1106 CHESTNUT STREET. O. T. ROBERTS, Agent for Edinburg and vicinity, keeps these Machines constantly for sale at his store on High Street, and the public are respectfully invited to call and see them in operation. Instructions given free. Machines sold at a discount. NO PRESENT CHARGE. Also, Singer's Needles, Oil, Silk, and Cotton always on hand. [aug 20-19]



IMPROVEMENT IN IRON-MAKING.—Mr. John Burt, a leading iron-maker of Detroit, and president of a rolling mill company, has perfected a new and valuable invention for the manufacture of pig iron. The Tribune of this city is only permitted now to state main facts without going into detail. By Mr. Burt's process he can convert the Marquette ore into malleable iron in forty minutes, manufacturing with such rapidity, also, as to turn out thirty tons a day. The mill is situated at Marquette, and the new process has been mainly tested thus far, in connection with securing great economy in manufacture. Immediately adjacent to the furnace in which the ore is smelted, is what is called a reverberatory furnace, in which the chemical agencies of the invention are applied. Close to this is the arrangement for squeezing the iron, and adjusting the rollers for rolling it. The entire process is confined to a small space, and a single heating is made available for it all. The Tribune says: "We have examined specimens of manufacture by the new process, the samples comprising the result at different stages. The iron is most complete, and the quality of iron produced is such as to exceed, in tenacity and malleability, any other iron. Some of the completed samples in large and small rods had been bent hot at different stages of heat and cold, without fracture or fraying. Other specimens had been cut in two cold, showing density and toughness. The process of Mr. Burt is a great improvement on that of the Ellershausen, to which, however, it is quite superior, as an examination of the metal produced by the two processes will show. We expect in a few days to be able to speak more in detail of this really great invention."

THE NEW GAME LAW. A game law was passed at the last session of the legislature, the important provisions of which are as follows: It is made a misdemeanor for any person or persons, to kill, hunt or take by any device, any deer or fawn between the 31st day of December and the 1st day of September, under a penalty of fifty dollars. The killing of any pheasant between the 20th day of December and the 1st day of August, or of any partridge between the 20th day of December and the 1st day of October, or any fox squirrel, gray squirrel or rabbit between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of August, is punishable by a fine of five dollars for each and every offence. Any person who shall, at any time, kill any night hawk, whippoorwill, thrush, lark, sparrow, wren, martin, swallow, woodpecker, dove, robin, or any other insectivorous bird, or shall rob the nest of any wild bird whatever, shall suffer a penalty of five dollars for each and every such offence. No person shall catch any speckled brook trout save only by a hook and line, and only in the months of April, May, June and July, under a penalty of five dollars for each trout so caught. The following sections set forth the duties of constables under the law and the mode of enforcing its provisions before Justices of the Peace: Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of any constable having knowledge of the violation of any of the provisions of this act, to make report thereof to any justice of the peace of the proper county, and any other person having such knowledge may make complaint before such justice, and the justice shall issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender, and proceed to hear and determine the matter in issue, in the same manner as provided in other cases, and any officer found guilty of making a willfully false report, or neglecting to make a report of the offence when brought to his notice, shall be considered a party to the misdemeanor, and be liable to the payment of the fines herein imposed, and be declared incompetent to fulfill the duties of his office, and his office shall be deemed vacant. Sec. 10. That any person offending against the provisions of this act, and being thereof convicted before any alderman or justice of the peace aforesaid, whose decision shall be final, either by the confession of the party so offending or by the oath or affirmation of one or more witnesses, shall for each and every offence forfeit the sums attached to the same, one half to the informer and one-half to the use of the county, which forfeiture shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels; and for want of such distress, if the offender refuses to pay the said forfeiture, he shall be committed to the jail of the county for the space of ten days without bail or mainprize. PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That such conviction be made within six months after the committing of the offence.

HON. ARNOLD PLUMMER died in Franklin, Venango county, on the 25th of April, aged about 75 years. Mr. P. was one of our most prominent public men. He had been a member of Congress, State Treasurer and Canal Commissioner, and had discharged the duties of each with ability and acknowledged integrity. He was one of the trusted leaders of the democratic party in the State and on more than one occasion it has felt the benefit of his wise and prudent counsel.

AMONGST the few general laws passed by the last legislature was one increasing the amount of property exempt from levy and sale on execution, from \$300 to \$500. The law also declares that any note containing a clause waiving the exemption shall be null and void. This is the death knell of all iron clad notes, which no debtor ought ever to sign or a creditor demand. They were a fruitful source of oppression in the hands of our modern Shylocks.

HEMLOCK, MAY 3, 1869. Dear Freeman.—This village (Hemlock) is situated on the line of the great Pennsylvania Railroad, at Lilly's Station, and contains (with the neighborhood that is supposed to be accommodated by said station) about one thousand souls. The business portion of the community comprises six firms engaged in mining and shipping bituminous coal, and who are shipping an average of two hundred tons daily—being more than is shipped from any other station on the line of the road, except Gallitzin. Besides, there are some ten different parties engaged in general merchandising, and who receive and ship all the freights by this road, and seven firms engaged in lumbering, who are now, or will be in a few days, shipping from 25,000 to 50,000 feet of lumber daily. I now propose to show the kind of accommodations for doing all this business furnished us by the company owning this road. In manifesting all our freights we must go to Cresson; in receiving freights we must either prepay all freight charges or receive them at Cresson, the Company having no agent here to attend to their business. As our business with the road must be done at Cresson we may as well show the facilities afforded us by the Company for reaching that point, or indeed any other point east to which business may call us. For our accommodation, or more likely to gather up our spare stamps, we have one passenger train (the Mail) to stop daily. This train goes east at 1.45, P. M. Should business call us eastward at any other time of the day, the Company, in their magnanimity, have interposed no objection to our walking. Freights received at this point are unloaded in the neighborhood of what is supposed to be the station—a building some twenty feet square and containing a water tank for the accommodation of the Company. There is no person here to look after or take care of the goods thus disposed of, and we can't all just when they may arrive it is necessary that we should be on the ground pretty much all the time. Should business require us to travel any, (and though it is almost an impossibility to get from home we are sometimes compelled to go,) and should the weather be unfavorable, as it not infrequently is in this locality, we must intrude on the hospitality of our neighbors to shelter us until the arrival of the train. In view of the many difficulties we have been and are now laboring under in regard to accommodations at this point, we thought the Company, in their generosity, would not refuse to stop an additional train or two for our accommodation when business called us east, and for this purpose a petition, signed by some eighty humble individuals who have the misfortune to be located here, was forwarded to the Assistant Superintendent of the Western Division; but judge of our astonishment on receiving a statement to the effect that our petition had been received,

THE HUMAN FAMILY is so numerous that a birth and a death occur every moment. Every second a child is born; every second some one dies. The prevalence of sickness in the world may be realized in Dr. J. C. Ayer's Laboratory, where medicines are made for all mankind. It would scarcely seem that there are throats enough to swallow the doses of medicine daily.—Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ague Cure, and Cherry Pectoral by the thousand gallons and Ayer's Pills liberally by the ton. But they must all be wanted, or he could not make such quantities for so many years.—Northfield Telegraph.

ROBERTSON'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, orange, etc., making a preparation of the most valuable medicinal value. The Tonic is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some Astringent Stimulant is required. Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold everywhere by Druggists and others. [ap 22]

PROBABLY the silliest exhibition that two Senators ever made of themselves, is that which appears in the case of Abbott and Sprague. Sprague's story about the two Senators is as follows: He was at the house of Mr. E. Landwehr, who illustrated it in a well known picture. The happy way in which Sprague made use of this fact to get himself out of the scrape, is shown in the Sprague-Abbott correspondence, of which the subjoined is an accurate, although not quite literal, translation: Abbott to Sprague. You told a story the other day, about a dog and a pup, therefore deem it proper to ask that you state distinctly if you did, or did not, mean me. Abbott. I have no hesitation in at once complying with your very reasonable demand by saying that the story you alluded to was written and in print before you were born. You are at liberty, therefore, to conclude that you were not either of the heroes of that story. SPRAGUE. Abbott to Sprague. Your remarkably perspicacious letter convinces me that I was mistaken. I feel better, and forgive you.

STRANGE NATURAL PHENOMENON.—The Atlanta Intelligencer thus describes a double headed woman that is on exhibition in that city, and is even a greater curiosity than the Siamese twins: "The mind usually associates something hideous or repulsive in regard to remarkable freaks of nature, but this case is a singular exception in every respect. Her heads are perfect in formation, with intelligent, pretty faces, her form symmetrical and finely developed, her movements are easy and graceful, her mind is expansive and well cultivated, and her education and accomplishments are beyond the ordinary standard. Among some of the many peculiarities of this, the world's own great wonder, is her ability to converse with two persons on different subjects at the same time, sing very beautifully two parts of an air at once, or converse or sing together, and many equally astounding peculiarities, that can only be believed by witnessing them."

THE HOUSE WE LIVE IN. Space forbids our speaking of the bones, muscles, lungs, brain, nerves, skin, etc. But consider for a moment the vast amount of blood in an adult is thirty pounds, or about one-fifth of the body's weight. At each beat of the heart two and a half ounces of blood are thrown out; it is one hundred and seventy-five ounces, or about six hundred and fifty cubic inches per hour; seven and three-fourths tons per day. All the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes, and discharges the nutritive principle to every texture of the body, and of every secretion. Now, the blood is weak and impure the danger of incurable disease is imminent. This is certain to be its condition, more or less, at this period of the year. And just here we are admonished of the superior advantages of MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS for cleansing and renovating the blood. This it will always do, and also prevent any disease arising from impure blood, because it removes the cause. Begin at once to purify your blood with this great tonic, and thus ward off disease before it entrenches itself in your system.

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DO NOT BE MAKING "RYE" ABOUT BAD BREAD & CAKES BUT BUY YOUR FLOUR FROM M. L. OATMAN, Who sells the BEST BRANDS AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE. NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.—BUCK'S MILLS, Allegheny Township. The subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general that he has just opened a new and large store, and a superb stock of reasonable merchandise, consisting of all kinds of DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, FURNITURE, HARDWARE, and all other articles usually kept in a country store. Having paid cash for my goods I am determined to dispose of them either for cash, lumber or country produce at as low prices as the goods can be bought from any dealer in the county. A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited. WM. J. BUCK. Buck's Mills, April 22, 1869. if.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale a HOUSE and FOUR ACRES OF GROUND, with Stable, Outbuildings, cherry trees, and a wall of excellent water on the premises. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises in Carrollton borough. RAOHEL BERDO.

OFFICIAL RETURNS from the Connecticut election bring Jewell's majority down to 411.

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