

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. Hartranft, 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 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 shall refuse 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.

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 as follows: 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 postscript 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 the 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 almoner who had bestowed this dazzling present. Baffled in this by the firmness of the Senate and the frowns of the public, he nevertheless installed among his constitutional advisers other individuals who, though not obnoxious to this particular objection, were chiefly distinguished for having conferred upon him costly and valuable benefactions. Along with other appointments bearing this sort of trade mark, he appointed as his Secretary of the Navy a gentleman wholly incapable of filling the place, who had taken the lead in giving him a fifty thousand dollar house in Philadelphia, some three years before; and he surrendered the office of general to a man who had been a renowned soldier, who, with his knowledge and approbation lifted one hand to take the oath of office, while receiving with the other a tempting gift valued at \$100,000, of which the fifty thousand dollar house in Washington formed a part. Not to go back to Jefferson, or Adams, or Jackson, for virtuous examples, even Andy Johnson had the present of a carriage and horses with the Presidential chair lingering upon his lips. Such evil practices of men in high places, whose past achievements have dazzled the popular imaginations, tend to demoralize the public service, and debase public opinion. Ostentatious displays and profligate expenditures come to be regarded as necessary concomitants of official station, and it is felt that the main object of effort is not to discharge one's duties to the country, but to thereby attain sudden riches and indulge in a showy magnificence. The natural result of all this must inevitably be, that corruption and venality will walk unabashed and almost unrebuked through every department of the government. Moreover, such evil examples not only shed their pernicious influence through the place-hunting and placing society classes, but reach the very roots of society. They inflame the young men of the land with a passion for wealth as the good object of life. They tend to make lucre the badge of honorable distinction, and the possession of riches the sole passport to power, eminence, or even respectability. It is not high time that the masses of the people, who neither seek nor hold office, should labor for the return of the good old times of republican simplicity, when statesmen felt a stain as a wound; when the dispenser of patronage would scorn to feed his poor relations from the public crib; and when a president would cut off his right hand ere it should sign the commission of a man who had bestowed upon him a gift?

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 rotteness and dead men's bones. We will wait and see. The junction of the eastern and western branches of the road will be effected this week, near Prementory 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. PRESIDENT GRANT appointed and the Senate confirmed Charles C. Crowe, of Alabama, to the office of Governor of New Mexico. Crowe was an officer in the rebel army, but made speeches in Alabama last fall in favor of Grant, and is therefore now a loyal and reconstructed citizen. To make a nest for this Crowe, Grant removed Gen. Mitchell, who was appointed Governor by Andrew Johnson. Mitchell was an officer in the Union army, and bears the scars of honorable wounds upon his person. It is stated, too, that Mitchell clipped the wings of this same Alabama Crowe, in a sharp engagement during the war, in one of the Southern States. It turns out, however, that Crowe cannot take the test oath, and will have to remain out in the cold until Congress, at its next session, relieves him of his political disabilities, which of course it will do. If President Johnson had made this appointment what a universal howl of indignation would have gone up from the radical camp! 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. COMMUNICATION. 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 as 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 is not infrequently 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,

and "am sorry to say that the fast time we have to make on trains referred to prohibits us from making any way stops with them." It at once occurred 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. M. 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 reported that there is to be a general strike among the miners of Luzerne, Carbon and Schuylkill counties in a few days. —A man in Milford, Massachusetts, is making a velocipede with wheels eight feet high. It is intended to make thirty miles an hour. —The son of a Turkish Pasha and a Mrs. Stroug, of New York leader of fashion, are among the recent converts to the Catholic church in Rome. —A Western Radical journal speaking of President Grant's nomination of negroes to office, says "the Republican party will yet die of the black vomit." —Every day brings news of more marred heroes being turned out of office by Grant. He butchered his own soldiers as remorselessly as he did in the Wilderness. —It is jokingly remarked that every appointment made by Grant takes away from Washington a train-load of 500 passengers—the appointees and 499 applicants. —An artificial spring, made by filling india rubber in a fluid state, with bubbles of gas, and allowing it to harden, has just been introduced in England and this country. —There is an organ grinder at Novara who recently returned from the United States with \$20,000 in gold, an amount he had collected in the streets during the last ten or twelve years. —At Montgomery, Ohio, Thursday, Alonzo C. Mueller was shot dead, while dining with his family, by Abraham Grant, his brother-in-law. They were disputing about a family matter. —In Franklin county, Maine, the roads are full of snow, and all the traveling is interrupted since the 8th of November, a period of 100 days. —Michele, a French velocipede maker and inventor, nearly starved while he was trying to introduce his machines. He now employs five hundred men, and is still unable to meet the demand. —A railway stove, just patented, has a reservoir of water so situated above it as not to become heated. In case of an accident the shock will throw open a couple of valves, and the fire will be extinguished. —David Trisler, a butcher of Oneonta Centre, was bitten by a dog on Wednesday last, which he had purchased in Lancaster and was taking home tied to his wagon. The dog died an hour or so afterwards. —A stick of chestnut timber cut at Trumbull, Connecticut, when hewed and squared, measured 24 1/2 inches, was 28 feet long, and was perfectly sound throughout. It required seven yoke of cattle to draw it from the woods. —A man in Boston, a few nights since, rode a velocipede (with grooved wheels) upon a tight rope, twenty feet above the heads of his audience, while another man performed stunts on a trapeze attached to the velocipede. —An able-bodied negro died of starvation at Columbus, Ga., recently, the evidence at the inquest showing that he starved rather than work. Congress should appoint an investigating committee to inquire into this Ku Klux outrage. —Jacob Kuntz was killed by lightning last Monday afternoon in his father's barn in Salisbury township, Lancaster county. He was standing between his father and another brother on the barn floor, neither of whom were injured. —Two daughters of Mr. Ochsenheiser, of East March Chunk, were kindling a fire the other evening when they thoughtlessly poured coal on the wood, which, igniting, set fire to the clothing of the younger sister, burning her fatally. —A New York physician reports a curious case of a dog, which had just died, having fresh blood passed into the carotid. The dead animal was revived, stood on his feet, wagged his tail and lived over twelve hours, when he died again. —The next editor and justice of the peace married a couple in 1868, divorced them in 1860, married the man to another woman in 1861, married the woman to another man in 1862, and last week he remarried the original couple. —Mrs. Bedford, mother of Dr. Bedford, died at Waverly, Luzerne county, the other day, at the age of 82 years. She was a participant in the bloody scenes of massacre when the Wyoming Valley was laid waste by Butler and Brandt and their savage followers. —Captain D. A. Moore, of the Sixty-first New York Regiment (who lost a leg in the seven days' fight before Richmond), has lost the Post office at Columbia, S. C., to which President Grant has appointed Charles H. Wilder, an ex-slave, who is scarcely able to read or write. —A colored man, his wife, his wife's sister, and a baby fourteen months old were burned to death near New Road Station, South Carolina, on the night of the 14th ult. Their charred remains were found next day in the smouldering ruins of the house in which they had lived. —While Judge Archer, of Marshall, Indiana, was removing some boxes from a shelf one day this week, a mouse jumped out of one of them and into the mouth of the Judge, and started directly down his throat. The Judge had hard work to stop him, and was considerably scared. —Van Wreck, the famous New York surgeon, warns the public against the use of the velocipede. He says the severe jar of the small, hard seat, produces disease of the prostate gland, and if young men wish to preserve their manhood they should cease the use of the velocipede. —Several men who wrote to the President in favor of the appointment of friends, have on account of receiving unsolicited commissions themselves. The mystery was solved by the fact that they closed their letters by saying "I have the honor to subscribe myself," etc., it being the rule to give all subscribers something. —A more astonishing musical prodigy than Mozart is little Susie Modbury, of Walling, Massachusetts. Before she could speak words, when but ten months old, she would sing entire tunes correctly. At two and a half years old she sang publicly before large audiences, and now, at four years of age, she plays upon the piano or cabinet organ with marvelous talent.

The finer sensibilities of the good people of Lewistown were entertained the other day by witnessing the sale for rent of the household effects of an old man named John Brown, even to the bed on which rested the time worn limbs of himself and wife. So says the True Democrat. —Some time since an account was published of the sleeping man at the Bicetre Hospital. He died on the 12th ult., having slept seven months and three days. On the morning of his death he woke up and swallowed a pint of chocolate, also the same quantity of broth and some wine. —At Omaha a man named Hale has been arrested for inhaling his own breath. He is a girl of fifteen. The City Marshal found the girl handcuffed, chained to a stake, and her hands tied high above her head, in which condition she had been half the day. She had also been unmercifully whipped. —A resident of Treasure City, in the White Pine mining region, died recently, and a man was hired to dig his grave. When the funeral cortege arrived at the spot they were informed by the grave digger that he had struck a splendid lead, and had staked off a claim; and he refused to allow the body to be buried in the hole he had dug. —Two new styles of velocipede, which conflict with no existing patent, are reported from Worcester, Mass. One of these is to run entirely by friction, and the other, with common foot pedals, enables the operator to travel a mile a minute, or thereabouts, each tread on the treadles giving the driving wheels three revolutions. —A few weeks ago a colored brother induced a young white girl, aged about seven, to elope with him from Petroleum Centre. They went to Titusville, where, by directions of her mother, the girl was arrested, but afterwards escaped. The negro student wounding the other. The pistol was charged with three large shot, each of which took effect. —Isaac Harden and Jesse Williams and four horses were instantly killed by a stroke of lightning on the farm of William A. Cunningham, three miles from Martinsville, in Morgan county, Indiana, during the night of Wednesday evening, the 4th inst. Six men were plowing in the same field, and when the crash came all the horses ran away from fright, so that those who escaped the bolt of lightning were more or less injured in their flight. —The following simple method of destroying that fatal enemy to our most valuable fruit, the curculio, was slipped into the paper of the 29th inst. The blossoms have fallen off, take some straw, and placing it on some coals in an old pan or bucket, give the trees a complete smoking by holding it under them while the dew is yet on. Repeat this in the course of a week. This repeated two or three times will not fail to insure a good crop of fruit. —Last week a negro woman living in Bourbon county, Ky., deliberately murdered one of her children by striking it on the head and breast with a club, and then threw it over the fence into a garden where it was found shortly afterwards. When asked why she did it she heartily replied that she had not many of them anyhow. She has not been arrested, but it hardly seems probable that an inhuman atrocity will be allowed to go unpunished. —Mrs. Diana Vies, a widow lady who lives near Nashville, Tennessee, is a hundred and fourteen years of age, and is still hale and vigorous. She rides on horseback, and does much work. She has been married three times, and has over four hundred descendants living. Each of her husbands has been plowing in the same field, when she draws a pension. She is living with her daughter, Mrs. Sawyer, who is now only ninety, but thinks she too may live to a good old age. —In return for the sum of one dollar, Commodore Vanderbilt has given all his property on Staten Island to his eldest son, John D. Vanderbilt, who has a large tract of land, which has been permitted to remain in an undeveloped condition. The Islanders are much elated at the report that these lands are now to be disposed of in lots by Mr. William Vanderbilt to persons who will improve, and in other ways aid in the material progress and growth of Richmond county. —At Columbus, Ohio, a few nights ago, Arthur Dupont, while performing a double trapeze act with his brother, at the Galeties Theatre, fell a distance of nearly twenty feet. He was hanging head downwards when he commenced to fall, but turned in his descent so as to light on his hip. He struck on a piano in the orchestra, splitting the top in pieces, and jumped up and turned a hand spring before he left the stage to the surprise of the audience, who thought he was surely killed. —Boston's vicinage was shocked into a lively state of excitement the other afternoon by a very positive and unmistakable tremor in the earth and thunder in the air, which suggested earthquake at once. The locality affected were Brookline, Hingham, Stoughton, Canton, Dedham and South Scituate. It occurred at nearly three o'clock with a heavy report and a vibratory sensation, which did not last more than three seconds. The crockery was shook in the closets, and the glass in the windows. The weight and duration of the shock was heaviest at Dedham. —The HUMAN FAMILY is so numerous that a birth and a death occur every moment. Every second a child is born; ever 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.

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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 varied work than ever before attempted upon a single Machine, using 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 who is contemplating the purchase of 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 parts of the United States are found in nearly every city and town throughout 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. G. T. ROBERTS, Agent for Edinburg and vicinity, keeps these Machines constantly for sale at his store on High Street. The public are respectfully invited to call and see them in operation. Instructions given free. Machines sold at a discount. No PRESENT CHARGES. Also, Singer's Needles, Oil, Silk, and Cotton always on hand. [aug 20-1869]

PURIFY THE BLOOD.—It is conceded by the most eminent medical men, that the blood is the fruitful parent of disease, by serving as a vehicle through which noxious substances contaminate the flesh by absorption. The fetid contents of the bowels, if long retained by constipation, are often taken up by the veins or absorbents. Various morbid products, such as the uric acid, which noxious substances occasionally find their way into the blood vessels, which result in scrofulous, Syphilis, or King's Evil, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Eruptive and Contagious Diseases of the Skin, Eczema, and the Glands, Psoriasis in the Head, Sides and Back, St. Vitus' Dance, Pleurisy, Diarrhoea, Tumors, Griping and Cholic Pains, &c., all of which diseases readily yield to the powerful influence of Dr. Ross's Blood Purifier, which searches out all the vitia humora and distempers, leaving the blood in a pure and healthy condition.

The many valuable ingredients of which the Blood Purifier is composed, being adapted to the human system, and being of a purely chemical nature, makes it one of the most valuable alteratives and system renovators of the present age, and its success as a great medicine must continue so long as disease so long as disease continues to vex the soul of man.

The leading paper of the Northwest, the "Wisconsin," Milwaukee, gets off some very good things, among the latest of which we extract the following: —"Exaggerated Medicine.—One of the most popular medicines of the day is Hoodland's German Bitters, which is designed to keep the stomach and liver in a healthy condition. The Bitters is prepared without the use of intoxicating Liquors, and if a person desires to drink liquor, the Bitters will do him no harm. The Bitters has had best apply for something else than Hoodland's. Druggists tell us that the sale of this article is large, and is continuing to increase. The Bitters is made in a place where it is prepared with the most careful attention, and that they could not think of keeping store without it. In case of debility or prostration of the system, Hoodland's German Bitters is a very good medicine, as well as Dr. Ross's Blood Purifier."

HOODLAND'S GERMAN TONIC Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, orange, etc., making a preparation of the highest 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, Philad'a. Pa. Sold every where by Druggists and others. [4-22]

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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. 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 in the premises. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises in Carrollton borough. RAOHEL BERD.