Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, : : JUNE 3, 1871

Remocratic State Nominations.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: GENERAL WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: CAPTAIN JAMES H. COOPER. Of Laurence County.

We will pay our respects next week to the candidates on our State ticket. The pressure on our columns has caused this delay.

THE extra session of the United States Senate adjourned last Saturday. The treaty framed by the Joint High Commission between this country and Great Britain was ratified by a vote of 50 years to 12 nays.

IT will be recollected that during last March Grant issued a high-sounding proclamation declaring South Carolina in a state of insurrection, and proceeded to send a liberal supply of troops there to quell this imaginary domestic violence. Last week, Scott, the carpet-bag Governor, was in Washington and informed Grant that no insurrection exists in that State, and that the civil authorities are fully compe tent to preserve the peace and to subdue all attempts at lawlessness. Will Grant now withdraw his troops and permit the people of that State to have peace?

In another part of to-day's paper will be found an address to the people of Pennsylvania, issued by the Democratic members of the Legislature, in reference to the refusal of the Radical majority in the House to agree . to certain amendments to the Philadelphia Registry law, which had been adopted by the Senate. It is a plain statement of facts connected with the legislation on the subject during the late session, and conclusively proves that the Radical majority in the lower branch of the Legislature were the ebedient slaves of William B. Maun and his corrupt ring of ballot-box stuffers, and that they are opposed to a fair and legal election. It will be seen from the address that the leads ing Republican papers of the city admitted the positive necessity of the amendments, in order that frauds on the ballot-box might be prevented and the popular will have a smendments constitutionally adopted. They clique. full and fair expression; yet the influence are law, and must be obeyed until the supreme of the ring was too powerful, and all attempts to modify the objectionable features of the law failed. It now remains for the thus earnestly to you gentlement, in order that honest and independent Republican voters judgment. By the adoption of these principles lot-box, the persistent refusal of the Radicals in the House to consent to a change of this odious and unjust law, and we believe they will do so from a plain sense of justice to their political opponents and a determination to preserve the purity of elections.

On the day after seventeen members of the State Senate--thirteen being Democrats and four Radicals-had passed the House joint resolution allowing the members ten dollars extra per day from the 12th of April, they adopted a resolution instructing the speaker not to sign the bill. This was regarded as a virtual defeat of the measure. But this was not to be, for the members all received their extra, and that could not have taken place unless the resolution had been rescinced. The sum out of which the treasurv of the State has been thus swindled amounts to about sixty thousand dollars .-When this joint resolution was smuggled through the House, under the peculiar ruling of the infamous Sam Josephs, the Demceratic press promptly denounced it as another instance of Radical plunder; but now that a Democratic Senate has finally endorsed it, the virtuous indignation of Democratic editors has suddenly collapsed, and not a whisper of rebuke is to be heard. In their judgment now all the legislation of the Senate was unselfish, patriotic, and based upon the purest motives. We admit that most of it wastof that character, but this is a notable exception, and it cannot be palliated, much less defended. The facts connected with the passage of this joint resolution through the Senate will materially impair the confidence of the people in any Democratic-professions in favor of legislative economy and retrenchment that may hereafter be made."

A Constitutional Convention.

Senator Buckalew's bill submitting the question of calling a Convention to alter and amend the Constitution of the State to a vete of the people at the next October election, passed both branches of the Legislature. If the majority of the people decide in favor of a convention, as we have no doubt they will, additional legislation on the subject will be required at the next session of the Legislature. The meeting of the convention could not take place before the middle of next summer. The course of the Radicals in the Legislature on this question was as singular as it was unprecedented. They originated and for a long time stubbornly adhered to a bill giving the people the right to vote in favor of or against a convention. and also, on the same day, to elect its members. Finding that public opinion did not ranction this mixed and novel proceeding, they were compelled to accept Mr. Buckaless's bill, or incur the odium of defeating the whole project. The bill as passed folhave an established precedent, and is both The Seventh Annual Convention of the Pa. wise and proper. Few men doubt not only State Sabbath-School Association will be the propriety, but the absolute necessity, of held at Allentown, Pa., on Tuesday, Weda referm in our constitution. It is too soon needs and Thursday, the 18th, 14th and to discuss the question, at to the character | 15th of June. All the earnest Sundayof reform in its various aspects, but all will school workers of the Keystone State are sgree that the dangerous and almost unlimi- cordially invited to be present. Each evented possessed the Legislature must be radi- gelical school is requested to send two or cally curtailed in many respects and in some | more delegates. Those who propose to atof kers absolutely stobilited. He was a tend should notify A. J. Breinig, Allentown, wise man who said that "the world is gov- Pa., who is Chairman of Local Committee of erned top much," and what the people of Arrangements, on or before the 7th of June, Teams transis demand is a referen convention, that will relieve them from the blighting effects of the come of hosty, improviing effects of the come of hosty, improvimorded.

so that entertainment may be secured, and try law, April 22, 1871, said:

"To the proposition to have judges meet in the presence of the come of the cost and cultioffed legislation.

Gen. McCandless' Speech.

On the evening before the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, the Moyamensing Democratic Association of Philadelphia arrived in Harrisburg and was escorted to Brant's Hall by the Central Democratic Club of that city, where a meeting was held. Loud calls being made for Gen-McCaudless, that gentleman addressed the

Mr. President, and especially you gentleenter into a discussion of the political iniquities of radicalism. But as your President, General Roumfort, has well said, "in your selection of candidates on to morrow select no man who is not honest, and ne man who has to be defended." To that I say amen, and going one step farther declare that to morrow's dawn will see gathered in this city the advance this commonwealth, who, throwing at the feet of radicalism the gauntlet of aggressive war lare, demand the restoration of those state rights which protect individual liberty and constitutional privileges against the aggrandize-

ment of federal centralization. For ten years we have been upon the defensive. During that time you have seen a press, corrupted by patronage, hurling its anathemas and publishing its slanders against the loyalty of democracy. You have seen the ballot box polluted under the provisions of a registry law more infamous than the Draconian code.

You have seen the poor perjured creature who does the bidding of Master Radical in altering the election returns go to jail by the action of an honest judiciary, and I regret say that you see, what is more humiliating than all, the governor of our great state extending, UNDER THE WHIP AND SPUR, the executive clemency to a man whose crime struck deep into the very vitals of our form of government .-You have seen in our great city, where freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of conscience was born and matured on this continent, that in less than a century the bayonets of the federal marines were gleaming n our streets upon election day to maintain a despotism by interfering with the freedom of our elections. This was the last feather that broke the camel's back. The people became alarmed as they saw themselves at the mercy of this irresponsible power, and now they are turning their eyes to you anxiously desiring that you shall maintain the true foundation of either state or national greatness by presenting for their suffrage men of political morality and

personal integrity.

I know you will do it—the pulse of the dem ocracy beats strong and healthy. Any man who loves his country better than he loves a party will throw aside all personal considerations of individual advancements, and laying his predjudices on the altar of his country, he will, with unselfish patriotism, select some man against whose civil or military record the tongue of slander dare not wag. Put him on a platform that grasps the living issues of the hour, defends the rights of labor, accepts the court says nay. Cease to do battle upon things that have departed, and remember that no animal but an ass kicks a dead lion. I talk you may exercise your reason and act with and radicalism will topple to its fall.

The Legislature.

Legislature, after a session of almost five months, adjourned on last Saturday. For the good it did it will receive adequate praise and for the evil it failed to accomoverruling Providence. The extraordiary length of the session is mainly attributible to the partisan action of the Radicals in the House on the Apportionment bill. The bill which they passed, and for a long time refuse to recode from, was more palpably unjust and one-sided than even the bill of 1864. It was owing to the firm and immovable stand taken by the Democratic members of the Senate that we are indebted for the passage of the present bill, which approximates which the Radicals at first were determined never to grant, but which they were finally empalled to accept. It will be impossible to tell what laws of a general character were | will enacted until the small pamphlet containing and them, consisting of about seventy pages, is furnished by the public printer, to be followed some time in August by the usual huge volume of "Acts," showing the entire work of the session. The Governor signed the Appropriation bill under a protest .-This bill, the most important of the session, is never matured and sent to the executive until a day or two before the final adjourns ment, when he is constrained either to approve it as a whole, or veto it because of his objections to some of its provisions, and thereby prolong the time fixed for adjourn- of her people is stifled by the wiles and ment, or else call an extra session. To relieve the Governor from this dilemma the lists are "doctored :" ballot boxes are stuffed; constitution ought to be so amended as to returns are altered, forged and manipulated confer on him the power of withholding his assent to certain sections of the bill and approving the remainder, and also compelling the Legislature to present the bill to him at least fifteen days before its adjournment.

An amendment to the Constituton was proposed, providing for the election of the State Treasurer by the people. If any man of the well known and inherent irregularities in the management of the affairs of that office, he is wonderfully mistaken. The bill restoring the Spring elections passed. The Local Option bill died, as it deserved to do, in the hands of the Scuate committee. The bill probibing the sale of spirituous liquors on election days, for some reason unknown to us, also failed. Other bills of a public nature may have passed, of the character of which at this writing we have no knowl-

STATE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION .-

Address of the Democratic Members of

The undersigned present to their constituents and to the people of the commonwealth this statement of facts in relation to the Philadelphia registry law, in the hope and with the belief that it will arouse attention to the palpable violation of the right of a large number of our fellow-citizens to a voice in the selection of their election officers; to the opportunities for fraud, corruption and forged returns it affords; to the excitement men from Philadelphia, will agree with me to violence and bloodshed it contains, and that this is neither the time nor occasion to to the desperate character of the men who jority of the people of that city.

The act of assembly known as the registry law was passed on the 19th day of April, 1869. The provisions thereof applicable to the rural districts are essentially different guard of 300,000 white democratic freemen of from those applicable to the city of Philadelphia. An entirely different system was created therefor. Under the latter the board city were vested with power to select three canvassers for each election district therein, voters, and who had power conferred upon | cal change. them to strike from said lists or add thereto at their pleasure, and such action was to be final and could not be appealed from. The board of alderman also appoints the efficers to hold the elections in each election division, and by the law they were directed to appoint the judge, one inspector and one return inspector from the political party which polled the majority of legal votes in the election division at the next preceding general election and one inspector and one return inspector from the political party which polled the next highest number at

It will thus be seen that this law for Philadelphia took from the people of each election division therein the right to select their own election officers, and vested it in a tribunal whose duties under the Constitution and laws have no relation to that subject. Under the registry law for the rural districts the assessors elected by the people make out the canvass lists and complete the registry, and the people themselves choose their election officers in each election district. The law for Philadelphia is therefore directly in conflict, upon these two important points, with the law for the other parts of the State. It is, in this, destructive of a vital principle of local self-government, and tramples on a right which has come to be recognized as a fundamental American principle. Why were these great powers taken from the people of each division and vested in the board of aldermen? The answer is found in the fact that the board was partisan in its character, and could be depended upon to exersituation of negro emancipation, and all the cise its authority in the interests of a corrupt

The majority of the board of aldermen constitute the board and that majority has the power to appoint all of the election officers, as well those to which the minerity are entitled as those of the majority, yet at the organization of that board in 1869, its memof Philadelphia to rebuke, through the bal- you will have the vantage ground, and if you are bers by solemn resolution at the suggestion only led with the energy and ability with which of the court, gave to the minority of the Sun grows enthusiastic over the platform for those in the mine is past, ever you will follow, Pennsylvania will be redeemed board the right to choose the minority of the adopted by the Democrats at Harrisburg seems to be looking to the welfare of those election officers. In this they acted justly the other day. Hear it: and tacitly admitted the injustice of this grossly partisan law. This act of fairness has been rescinded by the action of the board, To the infinite relief of the people, the and the Republican majority now appoint a majority of the canvassers, the Republican election officers and the Democratic election desperate men this power has grown to be a most fruitful source of impurity in the elecplish sincere thanks will be rendered to an tions of Philadelphia. Men are appointed as canvassers who know no law and recognize no system of morals, but the success of their party and the attainment of their own selfish ends and these of their designing leaders. They without hesitation strike from the registry lists the names of voters

No legal power exists to prevent these infamous wrongs. One member of the Legislature holds his place to-day because the names of one hundred and forty-eight legal purely partisan purposes.

In the selection of election officers the astute and unscrupulous Republicans who appointing Republicans instead of Demo- platform. crats. One of the officers of the recent Republican State Convention was a man who ad been appointed and had acted as a "Democratic" election officer at the last election! By the election of shrewd and unscrupulous men upon one side and of incompetent and corruptible men upon the pened and the purity of the ballot is utterdestroyed. Such has now come to be the case in the city of Philadelphia, and the voice machinations of lawless men acting under the forms of an unjust statute. Canvass and fraud and violence in their worst forms are resorted to in order to maintain the political supremacy of desperate and evil men.

The true remedy for these wrongs consists in restoring to the people the rights taken from them and in making the general law applicable to the city of Philadelphia. We were powerless to effect this in the present condition of the Legislature, and we have sought so to amend the law as in some degree supposes that this change will remove any to lessen the ovils now so glaring. The measures we have again and again during this session proposed to the Republicans for enactment, and which have been invariably rejected by them, are three in number.

First. That the minority of the board aldermen shall have the right to select their due proportion of the election officers for

each election division.

Second. That the judges of the court of common pleas shall have the right to supervise the action of the canvassers in making up the registry liet, and to restore the name of any legal voter left off, and to strike off the names of any improperly placed thereon. Third. That the board of return judges

shall meet to count the returns of election in the presence of the aforesaid judges, who have power summarily to prevent fraudulent returns from being counted and to determine any question arising therein.

These provisions are so eminently just and proper that the newspaper press of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, has aptheir enactment.

judges meet in the presence of the judges of in its waters,

To the People of Pennsylvania. | the court of common pleas, we have no objection, save that the provisions of the law as regards their meetings is perfectly satisfactory as it stands."

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, April

"The other amendment requires that the ote-shall be counted in the presence of the court of common pleas. "Now there is no good objection to this

ast amendment."

The Philadelphia Post of January 26. 1871, said: "Any one who will succeed in devising a plan by which the usual scenes of violence and disorder which have attendperpetuate their own power by these means ed these meetings for some years past will be despite the wishes and the ballots of a ma- precluded, will do Philadelphia an incalculaole service, and deserve the gratitude of the people. The annual meetings of the return udges have become to be regarded with as much apprehension by peaceably disposed people as would be a pitched battle. They have been arenas of carpage, rather than an assemblage of a judicial character, and rioting and fatal casualties have been the natuof aldermen or justices of the peace for that | ral concomitants. They may not be incldental to the system, but the fact remains that they seem to be a part of it, and public been brought up ahead of him were dead, whose duty was to make out the list of morality and public security demand a radi- the last one was living,

[Here follow extracts of like import from the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Inquirer, and Public Ledger, but want of space prevents us from publishing them.—Editor.]

Upon the question to indefinitely postpone the Senate amendments by the House,

which amendments were the three propositions specified) on May 19, 1871. Mr. Elliott said : I desire to state that I vote upon this question in accordance with the views of my political associates. I there-

Mr. Mann said: Upon this question I vote in accordance with the judgment of my political associates and against my own. I therefore vote "aye."

These amendments were indefinitely postponed by a strict party vote-47 to 41-except that William F. Smith, of Philadelphia, voted with the Democrats. We have labored during this entire session to bring about this much needed reform, because we have felt that it would measurably restore the purity of the ballot box in Philadelphia. that it would aid in preventing false personations and fraud upon the registry, that it would prevent the fraudulent counting and false returns of votes, and that the restraining power of a judicial tribunal would prevent the recurrence of scenes of riot, bloodshed and murder heretofore occurring at the meeting of the board of return judges. We have failed in the attainment of these just ends, and we now deliberately charge that the republican organization, in obedience to a party caucus, controlled by a ring of Philadelphia politicians, has prevented these necessary reforms and thus aided in perpetuating fraud, false counting, forgery of election returns and riot, bloodshed and murder, The responsibility is upon them, and not

(Signed by the Democratic Senators and Members of the House, whose names we have also been compelled to omit for want of room.]

FORWARD THE COLUMN!-The New York

At the state convention of the democrats of Pennsylvania, held at Harrisburg on Dermott, who bravely stood at his post, and, election which takes place on Tuesday, October 10, the platform adopted was in all officers. Under the dictation of corrupt and | memorable meeting held under the auspices of Mr. Vallandingham in Montgomery rope, secured to the carriage in hoisting. county. Ohio, or the 18th inst.

Thus the democracy of the Keystone state take their stand upon the same great principles with the democracy of Ohic .-They recognize all the binding obligations of all the amendments to the constitution of the United States, and declare their hostility to any discussion which proposes to overset who are duly qualified, and add thereto the universal suffrage, or to limit the political names of those who have no shadow of right or civil rights of any class of people for whose protection those amendments were

specially designed. There can now be little question that these ideas will be adopted with unanimity and enthusiasm by the democracy of the voters from his district were struck from the | whole Union, and that the presidential electo a degree of fairness and political equity, registry without authority of law and for tion of 1872 will be fought upon them .-When Pennsylvania and Ohio speak in this manner, their declarations must be echoed board of alderraen take especial care to choose by Massachusetts, by Illinois, by Missouri, and by all the states of the South. This do the bidding of their party friends | puts an end forever to the hone of reviving almost invariably select illiterate, the issues of the rebellion for use in any fuweak or corruptible men as Democratic ture presidential election; and it puts an election officers. In many cases, indeed, end forever to all possibility of the re-electhey violate the plain letter of the law by tion of [General Grant by any party or any be sent to Theadore Strong, Esq., President

> The democracy show the highest political wisdom in their enunciation of this memorable and patriotic programme. Now let us and Abel Bynon, Committee. see if they can display equal wisdom in the selection of their men. With such men as William S. Groesbeck as their candidate for the presidency, and John Quincy Adams as other, the door to fraud and wrong is widely | their candidate for the vice-presidency, and with this progressive platform, their success in 1872 becomes more than probable.

> > THE DEFEAT OF THE COMMUNE. - News from Versailles, under date of May 28th, reports that the remaining insurgents surrendered unconditionally at nine o'cleck this was awful. Altogether the suppression ives and the destruction of one-third of

eceived during the night from Paris and ersailles all represent that the Commune is ying hard. The insurgents fought with esperation in the Cemetery of Pere-la-Chaise. The departure of the Prussian

Guards from France has been deferred. VERSAILLES, Sunday, Noon, via London, r. M .- The insurgents have shot the Archbishop of Paris, the Abbe Duguerry, and sixty-two other hostages remaining in their possession. The troops had previously captured La Roquette, and saved 169 hos-

OUTSIDE PARIS, Sunday Evening .- All is quiet within the city. Not a shot has been fired since ten o'clock this morning. The firemen have the flames under con-

tages detained there.

rol, but there is still much smoke. The Prussians at Romainville made 1,000 prisoners, including several armed women. on Saturday evening. All the insurgents who came within their lines were disarmed and placed under guard.

Provision trains are entering the city. There is great rejoicing within and without the city over the termination of the strug-

roved them, and we append extracts there- spring, the waters of which simulate lemon- vein of siver, has been sold to the Company | Re from shewing this fact. Leading members ade in their taste. Those who drink of it for \$100,000, and they are preparing to of the Republican party in the House of become immoderately fond of its flavor. A work it. Representatives have unqualifiedly endorsed | peculiar fact is that it always induces a genthem, but have been compelled by a party the perspiration, whether in warm or cold caucus to vote against them and prevent weather. The spring has no apparent out-The Press of Philadelphia, in an article and is covered with a white foam resembling

Another Avondale Disaster. Burning of a Coal Mine Shaft-Terrible Loss of Life.

PITTSTON, May 28 .- About two o'clock vesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the coal shaft of Blake & Company, West Pitts ton, in top roller, caused by friction. In less than two hours the whole shaft had been destroyed. There were sixty men at the bottom f the shaft, but by the good management and courage of the engineer, all were got out but thirty-seven. He let the carriage down five times, but the last three times it came up empty. It is supposed they did not understand the signals. The engineer worked till he was so badly burned that he had to leave his post.

The excitement all last night continued intense. At 121 o'clock, a car, which had been rigged up, reached the bottom. At I o'clock the first man came up, alive; the next two that were brought up were dead. The car continued making the trip, up and down the mine, as fast as men could be found to go up and down, until 1 o'clock this afternoon, when the last man was brought up. Although sixteen who had

There were thirty-seven left in the mine and all, have been brought out. Twentyone of them were brought up alive and sixteen dead. It is thought that the deaths were caused by suffocation, although some assert that two or three of them were drowned. The men were found in the extreme western portion of the mine as far back as they could get. Their suffering must have

Mr. Wm. Abbott, one of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's men, says that when he went down in the mine this morning, he found that the water was but three or four feet deep, but the air was so bad that it was only by the most strenuous exertions that he was able to retain strength sufficient to get the men out. He had two assistants, who were almost unable to aid him in the least. The people here, while sorrowing for the dead, cannot help giving vent to feelings of thankfulness that so many were saved.

One of the men that has recovered since gives the following: We discovered the mine to be on fire about 3.30, that is about half an hour after the fire broke out. We immediately built a barricade, and got behind it, when we made a prayer and sung a hymn, and then waited for our fate. I can remember nothing that occurred after 6 o'clock. Of those brought up alive two have died

this evening. An inquest will be held tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. The funerals of the dead will take place n Monday and Tuesday. There has been at least twelve thousand visitors at the scene of the disaster to-day, and the excite-

ment has been very great all day. It is thought several of those who were brought out alive cannot live, but all is being done for them that is possible for any human being to do. At the churches and Sunday-schools to-day the attendance was so meagre that the regular order of devotion al exercises was not attempted. The feelings of the community can better be imagined than described, and now that all anxiety

living, yet so near death. Much honor to the engineer, James Mo Wednesday, to nominate candidates for the while the devouring element wrought disaster around him, and even burned his face, arms and boots, he succeeded in robbing the essential particulars the same as that of the | death-list of eighteen victims, who otherwise would have perished, and not until the wire snapped at white heat did this noble and brave man desist from his labors.

AN APPRAL TO THE CHARITABLE. PITTSTON, May 30 .- To the benevolent public, in behalf of a grief-stricken community, paralyzed by a repetition of the great disaster at Avondale, we appeal to you for substantial aid. Of sixty-five miners who entered the shaft at this place on Saturday morning, forty-five have been taken out alive, many of whom cannot long survive. Those who have already died will be buried to-day, mourned by the whole community. They leave behind them twelve widows and thirty-siz orphan children. In their behalf we ask your charity. Six months of enforced idleness has made the community poor. Those who had the wherewithal to give, have given during their ability. Many, very many, are still on the very verge of starvation, and now, just as renewed labor had begun to cheer their hearts, we are stricken down by this awful calamity. Will you give us your mite, to relieve the widow and the fatherless. All contributions may of the First National Bank of Pittston .--Signed, O. F. Games, Mr. Hughes, B. Bivan, W. J. Bruce, A. Hefferan, John Golightly

ARCHBISHOP DARBOY, whose murder by the Commune fiends is confirmed, was born in January, 1813, and was ordained a priest in 1836. In 1844 he came to Paris, where Mgr. Affre appointed him Almoner of the College of Henry IV. He was made editor of the Monitour Catholique, General Almoner and Vicar-General (honorary), and with the title of Inspector of the Religious Schools of the Diocese. In Nevember, 1847, he accompanied Archbishop Affre to Rome, where morning. The slaughter on Saturday night | the Pope conferred on him the title of Prothonotary Apostolic. In the next year M. of the Commune cost over sixty thousand | Darboy was appointed Vicar-General of Paris and in 1859 Bishop of Nancy. In January, 1863, he was nominated for the Archiepiscopal See of Paris as the successor of Mgr. Sibour, and was installed in April following. In January, 1864, he was Almoner to the Emperor, and was called to the Senate by a decree of October, the same year. He was made a member of the Imperial Council of Public Instruction in 1866. In 1868 he reached the post of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. On the 7th of April he was arrested by order of the Commune, in company with his sister and the cures of several churches, and their residence sacked. The cold-blooded murder of this venerable prelate and sixty-three priests was not an unfitting climax to the hideons rule of the God-defying ruffians who terrorized Paris for nearly three months. The world can no longer be blind to the meaning of the infidel "progress" that has laid a third of Paris in ashes and drenched its streets with blood .- N. Y. Metropolitan Record.

-A vein of coal has been found on the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad, near the State line, over one hundred miles in length and fifty miles in width, with a depth of from fifteen to twenty feet. The coal is said to be of a superior quality, and well adapted to locomotive and other purpo--Near the town of Galena, Texas, is a ses. An adjoining farm, containing a rich

-A Michigan man told his boy clerk that he would give him fifty cents if he would let, or inlet, is some sixty feet in diameter, drive away the bootblacks from in front of his store. The clerk thereapon poured keroupon the proposed amendment of the regis- the cream of tarter on a wins cask. Insects, sene oil all over the head of one of them, worms, and small animals are killed if they and set it on fire. He succeeded in his object at any rate, but finds the fifty cents not so as to secure the largest amount of publicity in its waters. worms, and small animals are killed if they and set it on fire. He succeeded in his ob-

Political and News Items.

-A Misseuri paper says it always prints marriages and deaths together as an intimar tion that misfortunes never come singly. -A brutal man and more brutal mother in Jasper county, Iowa, have been arrested

for beating a child with a board which had nails driven through it. -On the 27th ult., Mrs. C. B. Knight, of Reading, while laboring under insanity

from protracted illness, shot and killed her little boy, a child between three and four years of age. -A despatch from Singapore under date

of, May 27th says that a volcanic eruption and earthquake has shaken the Island of Rua, and the country was terribly devastated and 4000 lives lost. -An old Michigander, who has always

lived in wretched poverty, died the other day, and a box he left contained \$20,000 in gold and silver. His son is glad the old man didn't take it with him. -The Philadelphia Press says that the

Democrats "have nominated a respectable ticket and adopted a respectable platform." When the work of the Democratic Convention wrings praise from the unwilling pen of Forney, we may well be satisfied with it. -A judgment for \$11,000 and costs in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been entered in the Prothonotary's office against the Eric Daily Republican, but

what for is not stated. An execution was

issued, and the Sheriff has made his levy on the establishment. -Panama has had a tremendous revolution. The regular army of 40, after several days' hard fighting, were captured by the insurgents, who entered the capital in pomp, seized the archives and treasury, which were kept in a cigar box, and elected Gonzales

Governor, by a vote of 28 to 1. -President Grant has appointed a son of Brigham Young as a cadet at West Point. And this, notwithstanding Young has been nearly all his life in open hostility to the government of the United States, and is the chief exponent of polygamy, which is severely punished as a crime by our laws.

-The Weekly Gazette of Barnsville, Ga., says: We have on free exhibition at our office, a bird's nest that surpasses anything of the kind we have ever seen, made mostly of strings, in which we find a threaded needle so interwoven as to excite the admiration of the most curious. The nest was taken from a tree in Forsyth, and was built by a bird of the goldfinch variety.

New Advertisements.

HIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS PAID .- The Travelers' Life and Accident Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, paid \$20 .-000 on W. H. Forbush and Wm. C. Curry, victims of the New Hamburg railroad accident; \$5,000 on the late Jas. B. Blake, mayor of Worcester, Mass. ; and \$8,000 on the late S. H. Lewis. Jr., of St. Albans, Vt. All these accidents occurred, and the insurance was paid, within three months-each claim being paid about sixty days before it was due by the terms of the policy. The TRAVELERS has paid Seven Hun-

usual forms of LIFE and ENDOWMENT Policies, on exceedingly favorable terms. Am-PLE SECURITY and LOW RATES.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY

every working day during the past seven years.

The Travelers' Life and Accident Insurance

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