

H. S. BAKER, Editor. SUNBURY, MARCH 30, 1873.

Headquarters Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26, 1873. In pursuance of the resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Harrisburg, Jan. 10, 1873, a Republican State Convention, composed of Delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District, in the number of which such District is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of APRIL, A. D. 1873, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the People) and an Executive Council, and also to elect Senatorial and Representative Delegates to represent this State in the National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, June 8, 1873.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman. Wm. Elliott, D. F. Houston, Ezra Luskens, P. M. Lytle, Secretaries.

THE REMOVAL OF THE STATE CAPITAL.

The question of removing the State Capital to Philadelphia, is again being urged by some few members of the Legislature, who appear to think that their morals might be affected by influences about the city of Harrisburg. If these members are not satisfied with the present location of our State Capital, and are desirous of extending some ten or fifteen millions of dollars of the people's money for their own gratification, their constituents should let them know that their services are no longer required, and that there are others who consider themselves less liable to fall into error through the corruptions of Harrisburg, and therefore more able to fill their seats.

If there is to be a removal of the Capital from its present location, we think the people, who will be compelled to foot the bill of expenses, should have a voice in the matter in regard to its necessity as well as its future location. If the question were left to the voters of the State, we feel very confident that the Capitol would never be moved to Philadelphia, but would be placed in a more central position, and further away from Philadelphia influences. Most of the Legislative corruption has its inception in Philadelphia, and if the Legislature were located there, affairs would grow from bad to worse very rapidly. But say some of the Philadelphia papers, "refined society," "intellectual and moral advantages" ought to be taken into consideration by members of the Legislature. Well, if Harrisburg society is no longer good enough for any of the members, they have the remedy in their own hands—that is, decline serving and move to Philadelphia, and we feel confident that their constituents will be gainers as well as themselves. As far as the "intellectual and moral advantages" are concerned, Philadelphia has no more to boast of than Harrisburg, but it has never been presumed that men are sent to the Legislature for the purpose of taking a look at the visitors.

In fact, all the arguments advanced by the Philadelphia papers are miserably lame, and will scarcely admit of a consideration. We admit that the present Capital buildings are somewhat out of keeping with the dignity and wealth of the Commonwealth, and should give place to a building that would be expressive of the greatness of the State, whether on the present site or some other. There would scarcely be a division in the public mind as to the erection of new Capital buildings, but as to the removal of the Capital to the city of Philadelphia, the weight of sentiment would be decidedly against it, as there is no assurance that there would not be more corrupt influences to contend with if located in Philadelphia than in the interior of the State. In fact, judging from present appearances in relation to the morals of our large cities, the inference is that the evils complained of as existing with our Legislature, would be augmented immeasurably by such removal, and the people, who foot the bill, would be increasing the evil at a heavy expense.

As regards centrality of position, the advantage is decidedly in favor of Harrisburg, as the greater part of the travel to Philadelphia, is compelled to pass through Harrisburg to reach that city. We are of the opinion, however, that there is no hurry in this matter, and that the members of the Legislature would better consult their constituents before taking any action, or else leave it to the voters to decide whether to move the Capital to Philadelphia or not.

The Co. committee on the G. O. Evans case, succeeded in having an interview with the defaulting collector and he has, upon his solemn oath declared that neither Governor Geary, General Hartranft, State Treasurer Mackey, nor any of the State officials had received one dollar of the money abstracted by him from the State. We hope that those papers who made insinuations against some of the State officers, will now render an apology, and cease casting reflections upon the State Administration.

The Committee on the McClure and Gray case, after spending several weeks in investigating the frauds committed in the Fourth Senatorial District, agreed on Tuesday evening last, by a vote of four to three that McClure is entitled to the seat in the State Senate. This settles the question finally.

The House at a late hour on Tuesday night, concurred in the Senate Local Option bill, allowing the question to go before the voters of the cities and counties of the State. It is now stated that our Government has taken active measures for the release of Dr. Howard, condemned to the gallows by the Cuban authorities. If so then it must be from the established fact that the Doctor is a citizen of the United States; and should he be so found this should have operated long ago to ensure his release, especially as it is contended he was convicted on false testimony. Probably all this has yet to be proved.

ION. JOHN B. PACKER.—We publish in another part of this week's paper the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Republican Association, at Washington, D. C. This association is composed of men of intelligence from all parts of the State, numbering some several hundred, who are temporarily located at the seat of government. As these gentlemen are brought in contact with every Congressman and Senator from this State, we have a right to presume that they are more able to judge who are our best and most influential Statesmen, and in selecting a man for any public position, do so more intelligently than can be expressed by any other body of men. In their choice of a candidate for Governor, from amongst all the best men in the State, they have unanimously agreed upon the Honorable John B. Packer, of this place, and instructed their delegates to the State Convention to cast their votes for him as their candidate. This is certainly gratifying to Mr. Packer's friends, as it proves that his worth is not only appreciated at home, but that the most intelligent men from all parts of the State, look upon him as the man for the times. This expression by politicians, who have friends in their own districts requiring their sympathies, and governing their prejudices, is significant, and shows that they see in Mr. Packer superior qualifications; and that his name would not only add strength to the Republican cause, but that the voters of all political shades would feel assured that if elected, our State government would have one of the most careful guardians at its head, that has ever occupied the Governorial chair. Mr. Packer has long been known throughout the Commonwealth as one of its ablest lawyers, and as having also filled positions in which he has proven himself a statesman, where he has not only watched the interests of his constituents, but also those of the nation, to the satisfaction of every honest mind. There is no one now named for that office who to-day stands more free, and who is more popular, or more eminently qualified to fill the position of Governor of the old Keystone State, than the Hon. John B. Packer.

We find the following in the Monitor of Saturday after the New Hampshire election: "President Trevelick is attempting New Hampshire for the Labor Reform candidates. He spoke at Nashua, Feb. 24th, to an immense audience, and writes us encouragingly of the prospects in that State."

Many of our citizens will recollect this man Trevelick, who made speeches in this county last fall. We then stated that Mr. Trevelick was in the employ of the Tammany Ring, and was working with the free trade party. We have not seen anything as yet to convince us that he is not an ultra free trader. The Miners' Journal, commenting on the notice of the Monitor, says: "President Trevelick is certainly no prophet, nor can he be a very effective speaker, or else the workmen do not trust him, because after stamping the State Labor Reform Third Party Ticket which he advocated, received, as far as we have seen reported, less than six hundred votes in the whole State. The voters were sold out last year to the Free Trade Democracy by these leaders, and they didn't want to be sold again."

So much for the influence of the President of the Third Party Labor Reformers. We observe also that President Trevelick was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency. It seems that the leaders of this Third Party must be rather ignorant of the Constitution which they prate so much about, otherwise they would have nominated a man born in Europe as a candidate for President of the United States, which our Constitution prohibits. They are eligible to all other offices in the country except President.

The Hon. J. B. PACKER presented a petition to Congress last week, favoring the interests of American industry, and signed by Irishmen in the Coal region. The petition declares that they have had British free trade in Ireland, and it is destructive to the cause of labor and industry, and that they do not desire to try it in this country. There is certainly no class of people who have had more practical experience in Free Trade than our Irish population, and we have frequently wondered at the tenacity with which they adhere to a party, the policy of which is to oppose protection, and reduce them to the same impoverished condition they were so well acquainted with in Ireland—knowing at the same time that most of their poverty there, was simply the result of a want of protection to labor. The Miners' Journal truly says: "The Irishmen have been the support of the Democratic Free Trade party in this country, and if they were to vote only for candidates who advocate and vote for Protection,—not those who only make promises to secure votes, and afterwards betray the people, as some have done in the present Congress, there will be no difficulty in establishing the Protective Policy in our country."

When the Irish go, they generally go with a rush, and the recent movements in favor of Protection and Temperance, seem to inaugurate a wonderful change for the better in that direction. If some of our stupid American Democrats, who advocate and vote for Free Trade, do not soon become better enlightened, we should not be surprised to see the Irish rising far above them.

TEA and Coffee will soon be on the free list, a fact accomplished almost entirely by Republican parliaments, and what is still more pleasing, by Pennsylvania Legislators. Judge Mercur introduced the resolution, and carried it in the House, and John Scott passed it in the Senate. Such is the free trade of the Republican party. It lets into our ports the necessities of living we do not produce in this country, untaxed, and by a well-directed system of duties, levies a tax on all production coming in competition with American labor. The tax on tea and coffee, will necessitate keeping that on railroad iron, steel, and other articles into our ports, the necessities of living we do not produce in this country, untaxed, and by a well-directed system of duties, levies a tax on all production coming in competition with American labor. The tax on tea and coffee, will necessitate keeping that on railroad iron, steel, and other articles into our ports, the necessities of living we do not produce in this country, untaxed, and by a well-directed system of duties, levies a tax on all production coming in competition with American labor.

MORE SCALPS.—We learn that fox and skunk scalps are becoming more plentiful daily, and that the Commissioners are kept busy issuing orders for the purpose of defraying the expense of getting these nefarious—these chicken-stealing culprits, cunning old Reynard and his perfumed accomplice—the stretch-tailed skunk—out of the way! It is a matter of surprise (and perhaps regret) to the tax-payers of the county, that these marauding quadrupeds do not revengefully turn upon the late Democratic member of the Legislature, for thus creating a war,—simply for Ring purposes—involving great loss of life, and a useless and unjust expenditure of the, as yet, Uncollected Taxes. This passiveness on the part of the foe, may be attributable to their panic stricken condition, in consequence of the expertness with which the sharp shooters connected with the army of the Ring handle the deadly rifle, and the gradual reduction of their forces during the bloody scalping campaign of 1871.

Complaints are said to have been entered against the conquering soldiers of the army of the Ring in regard to the return to the proper officers of the scalps taken. Although the prize money per scalp is sufficiently remunerative, a good deal of fraud is practiced upon the County Officers by the rank and file, which, it is said, is connived at by their superiors in command. The character of the frauds practiced, although a loss to the tax-payer, are somewhat amusing, and go to show the intelligence of the American soldiery, and the inventive character of the great American people—in disputably the development of our constitutional liberty. In relation to the alleged frauds it is said that many of the scalps are manufactured out of the skins, the hair of which is skillfully shaved down with a razor, and the nipple (this seems to be a cruel war of extermination) is artfully attached thereto, forming artificial ears resembling nature's best so closely that the officers at the Commissioners' office cannot make a distinction between fraudulent and genuine scalps without the use of artificial aid—a microscope, or some such like.

This disposition to fraudulent practices, does not pervade the whole army, otherwise there would be a larger number of manufactured scalps, and a greater amount of money lost. It seems to be confined to a company in the 3d regiment, called "Anti-Reynard Zouaves," a fine body of men, selected with great care, and drilled during the late campaign, exclusively to the skirmish and picket service, and a company in the 11th regiment known as the "Skunk Exterminators," from the upper end of the county. Men holding such dangerous positions in active military service—a body of men we say, who are always in front, and at all times engaged with the enemy—become reckless of life and reckless in principle. Although this fact is not an extenuation of fraud, it will excuse, to some extent, the heroic men who compose the army sent forth as the great gatherers of SCALPS—at five dollars a head.

We have recently heard from the Locust Gap region, and also from the seat of war in Schuylkill county, during the campaign of 1871. The army of the Ring in that county was composed principally of the sons of Erin. Their military prowess is proverbial, and their prestige for it, during the late campaign, was more than fully sustained. Yes, it is somewhat pleasing to contemplate the Irish character, and we think we can see them in imagination, with banners lifted high in air, rushing to the charge with three cheers for the Ring, and the warlike cry of Erin Go-Breagh.

But heroic as were their feats, the mode of these men is not highly spoken of, their natural turbulence and insubordination prevailing. Their usual inclination to manifest itself in various ways, but more particularly in the return of scalps to receivers. In this there was real Irish wit. It was exhibited in this wise:—It was not an unusual thing immediately after the campaign, to see one of those war-worn fellows enter the office of a Justice of his own nationality, with forty or fifty of the skins of the enemy on his back, for the purpose of receiving the prize money, which after the usual proceedings, he receives. The Justice, from an aversion to the enemy, throws them into the street. They are picked up by an accomplice, brought back in the course of a few hours, and the usual prize money paid the second time. Well, well!—We must pay for foxy legislation, and we can afford to give something for an exhibition of Irish wit.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.—As the Alabama claims question still occupies much of public attention, in consequence of the unexpected difficulties raised by the head, it may be as well to keep in mind the character of the men composing the Tribunal of Arbitration who are to set in judgment upon the two nations, as well as of the character of the men who are to argue the points in dispute. The five Arbitrators are Sir Alexander Cockburn, and Chief Justice of England; Mr. Charles Adams, late United States Ambassador at the Court of St. James' Court, Scotland, Italian Senator, and one of the leading jurists of Europe; Jacques Steuph, ex-President of the Swiss Confederation; and Baron Hatzuba, a distinguished legislator of Brazil. Each government is represented by a special agent. Hon. J. Bancroft Davis on the part of the United States, and Lord Tenterden on the part of England. Mr. A. Favrat of Berne, was chosen Secretary of the Tribunal. The counsel are Sir Roundell Palmer for Great Britain, and W. M. Evarts, Caleb Cushing and Mr. Morrison Waite for the United States, in this great international suit. The gentlemen are all well known to fame for high character and eminent services.

THERE is a singular condition of affairs in Connecticut, now that her campaign for the election of State and other officers is about opening. The Democracy there are very poor. They have no money. Heretofore, on the eve of a campaign, every Democratic leader, from the highest to the lowest, was flush with funds—money was plenty, and no trouble experienced to meet all the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the campaign. Now, as we have said, the lack of funds is sorely felt by the Democracy of Connecticut, and the cause of their poverty is traced to defunct Tammany. Tweed & Co. furnished their friends in Connecticut with all the money they had, but the firm is now dissolved, the source of corruption dried up, and, therefore, we may look for a fair and pure election in Connecticut, which will make it easy for the Republicans to succeed.

A DETAILED report of pork packing coming from Cincinnati, says that the total number of hogs packed in the West during last year was four million eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand four hundred and forty-eight, against three million six hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and twenty-five of the previous year. Average weight of hogs two hundred and twenty-seven and five-eighths pounds. Yield of lard per hog, thirty-nine and one-quarter pounds. The increase in the crop of lard in the twenty-eight and one-eighth per cent.

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—At an adjourned meeting of the Pennsylvania Republican Association of Pennsylvanians, temporarily residing in Washington, D. C., on Saturday night last, for the purpose of instructing their delegates to the State Convention, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: "Whereas, We repose entire confidence in the integrity, ability, and patriotism of Hon. John B. Packer, Representative in Congress from the Fourteenth Congressional District of our State, and believing that he is a distinguished and popular politician, location, and eminent qualifications render him the most available man in Pennsylvania to be presented by the Republican State Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 10th day of April next, as the candidate for Governor of this State, we do hereby Resolved, That this, the Pennsylvania Republican Association, of Washington, D. C., claiming to be a representative body of the whole State, do hereby instruct their delegates to the State Convention to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of the Hon. J. B. Packer for Governor."

Resolved, That our delegates are hereby requested and instructed to use all honorable exertions to promote the nomination of Hon. Ulysses S. Grant, of Bradford county, by said Convention as our candidate for election to the office of Republican member of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the high character, unquestioned integrity, and tried statesmanship of President Grant, and that, as members of the Republican party, identified with its march of progress, and proud of its history, we point with satisfaction to the fulfillment of his pledges and the faithful discharge of the many and responsible duties of his exalted position as the surest evidence of his fidelity and as the best assurance that he is a distinguished and popular politician, location, and eminent qualifications render him the most available man in Pennsylvania to be presented by the Republican State Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 10th day of April next, as the candidate for Governor of this State, we do hereby Resolved, That this, the Pennsylvania Republican Association, of Washington, D. C., claiming to be a representative body of the whole State, do hereby instruct their delegates to the State Convention to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of the Hon. J. B. Packer for Governor."

Resolved, That, in the deliberate opinion of this Association, the Republican State Convention about to assemble at Harrisburg, should cordially unite in presenting the name of Hon. John Scott, to the Philadelphia National Republican Convention, as Pennsylvania's favorite for the nomination of the Vice-Presidency. His record in the United States Senate for the last three years is without blemish. The soundness of his principles, the integrity which marks his private character, and the ability with which he has discharged his Senatorial duties, have commended him to the respect of the Republican party of the nation. Resolved, That, the delegates chosen to represent this Association in the State Convention at Harrisburg, be instructed to use all honorable means to secure an expression by that Convention, in favor of the nomination of Hon. John Scott, for the Vice-Presidency, and the adoption of a resolution; instructing the National Convention, to urge, by every fair effort, his nomination for that office.

Resolved, That, as it will soon become necessary to elect a United States Senator from this State, the Hon. Simon Cameron a wise, judicious and far-seeing statesman, an eminent, thorough and active Republican, who, for many years, has done efficient service in defending the great principles of the party, and in guarding with jealous care the interests of the State, he so ably represents, and who has, uniformly, fully sustained his high reputation at home, while he has, by his ability and integrity, secured the confidence of the Administration, and attained to the position of a member of the Cabinet to the State and himself, which it would be impossible for any new member to reach, and now possesses a knowledge, derived from a long legislative experience and an intimate acquaintance with the wants of the people, of the highest importance in advising the Executive, and in the solution of the grave questions arising in Congress; Therefore, it is the sense of this Association that the best interests of the State, and the future success of the Republican cause therein, demand the reelection of Hon. Simon Cameron, and in the discharge of the duties of the Secretary of the United States, and he is, therefore, hereby earnestly requested to allow his name again to be used in that connection.

Resolved, That the Delegates from this Association are hereby instructed to urge upon the Convention, the adoption of a proposition, permitting the State Association to name one of the Delegates at large, to the National Convention, to which the State is entitled. R. M. Jones, Secretary.

Ice in the Susquehanna—Unprecedented Blockade. The Emporium (Pa.) Independent says that within the memory of the oldest inhabitant never has there been such a heavy body of ice in the Driftwood and its tributaries as at present. The water is in streams and ponds is all frozen solid, and there is not enough flowing down stream to run a bob-sled—all the mills being idle, waiting for a thaw. The snow in the valley of the Driftwood is nearly off—but back on the mountains and towards the heads of the streams it has passed the lower branch of our lumbermen, taking advantage of the heavy ice on the Driftwood, have for a week or more past, been hauling timber on its smooth surface, with some dozen or more teams, from the mouth of North Creek to Crows & Bro's dam, a distance of five or six miles, the intervening dams being no obstacles to them—they driving right over them.

The Lock Haven Democrat contains the following: "The Boom company have now engaged in weakening the ice preparatory to the cutting of the ice into blocks. They are cutting the ice with two ice plows—one six inch and one fifteen inch plow—along the line of the boom sticks and around the piers, and lines will be cut across the river. The ice varies in thickness from twelve to twenty inches. The managers of the boom do not fear any serious results from the moving of the ice, and the precautions they are taking in weakening the ice and breaking the strain on the boom will very much lessen the danger of having the boom broken and the many logs now in it carried away. The theory of Mr. Nehenian Shaw, one of the experienced lumbermen, in reference to the thick ice up the river, is that before it moves, the ice below will be rotted away, and that it will be very much thinned before it does move. There is no need to fear any serious results to the Lock Haven boom."

An Arkansas paper says that in Lawrence county, as some persons were clearing some land, they set fire to a large oak lying on the ground, when they noticed a rattlesnake crawling out from under the log. They turned it over, when a den was disclosed, containing seventy-two rattlesnakes, two green snakes and one copper snake. Twenty-two of the rattlesnakes had from fourteen to eighteen rattles, and measured from seven to nine feet in length. France continues to be in a very unsettled state, so far as Paris is concerned. The rural portions of the nation and most of the other principal cities do not seem to participate in the feeling prevalent in the metropolis. The singular anomaly presented of the existence of a Republican form of Government with a President at its head, is the deed of a National Assembly containing a decided majority opposed to the President's policy. The opposition supports the present mode of government, and to brave the consequences of a change.

MEXICO.—PROGRESS OF THE WAR—DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.—Matamoros, Matamoros, La. and Matamoros, Matamoros state that the defeat of the rebels was complete. The Government troops captured at Matampulgas and embodied in the revolutionary army, rejoined the Juaristas when the fight commenced, and indicated great slaughter on the revolutionary side. Trevino arrived in an awful condition at Saitillo, where he gathered the stragglers of his army. Trevino quarrelled with Martinez a month since, owing to the former appointing a young lawyer Governor of San Luis Potosi, and ceased all co-operation with him. The revolutionists are generally demoralized, and are expected to evacuate Camargo and the border soon.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 20.—General Zepeda defeated the rebel cavalry on the 18th near Charrac. The revolution in Matampulgas, headed by Viza, has been crushed, and Viza was killed. Over \$32,000 has been subscribed by the French residents towards the payment of the German war indemnity.

Starved Himself to Death. On Monday morning Mr. John Ludwig, a young man, with a wife and child, and who has but lately moved into town from the Valley, died, having starved himself to death. It appears he had been unfortunate in some business engagement and had given himself up as a hopeless case, when he was afraid would be pushed. This preyed so much upon his mind that he must have lost his senses, since, for eighteen days he absolutely refused to take any food and when he became so weak that he had to go to bed he would not take the remedies prescribed by the physicians. He was buried on Wednesday by Watkins Waters Post, No. 146, G. A. R., and although he was not a member of the order, they propose to do what they can for the widow and her child.—Shawmut Herald.

Boston has a prohibitory law, and 1121 bar-rooms. Russia has recently organized 15,000 public schools. Scranton denies the report of spotted fever being epidemic in that town. Judge Davis intends to investigate the forging of his name to the letter accepting the nomination of the Labor Reform Convention, and if the parties are discovered he will punish them. Parties from Utah, who are in Washington trying to get that Territory admitted as a State, are a case to submit to the Territorial Committees of the two Houses. They argue that its admission as a State is the only way to solve the Mormon difficulty, and at the same time further trouble to the Government.

Colonel Tom. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, has proposed to build the Northern and Southern West Virginia Railroad if the counties along the route will subscribe a million dollars. This will make a stir along the route. The Counties interested cannot see this sum easily if they want to. Allegator hides are tanned by the thousands in Massachusetts, and are much worn in the shape of winter boots and shoes. Hay is very scarce in some parts of Somerset county, Maine, and several cattle have died from actual starvation. Great news comes from the Lake Superior and silver mining region. At Silver Island enormous quantities of ore are daily taken out, the amount being inexhaustible, the only limit being the force employed.

The old saying, about "winter fingers in the nose," is not appropriate to this latitude, says Miss Spick, as yet, has not developed any thing like a "lap" for herself. Asparagus and green peas have made their appearance in the Savannah market. Large numbers of negroes are leaving New Orleans for the Mississippi States. The President has signed the bill granting pre-emption rights to settlers in California. George N. Knapp, postmaster of Orleans, Ind., has disappeared. He is charged with having defrauded the government out of \$4000 through fraudulent money orders. The best explanation of the almost invaluable success of the Republican ticket in the recent elections is that in Tammany, the people see Democracy, and in a diminishing national debt, diminishing taxation, and the general prosperity of the working masses, they see Republicanism.

The delayed overland mails on arriving at San Francisco made eighteen large wagon loads. An Irishman called at a drug store to get a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for the Rheumatism; the druggist asked him the part of the body it troubled him most. "Be me soul," said he, "I have it in every houl and corner er me." For loss of food, horn ail, red water in cows, loss of appetite, rot, or murrain in sheep; thick wind, broken wind, and roaring, and for all obstructions of the kidneys in horses, use Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.

Mr. Wm. F. Smith, a former well-known Philadelphia member of the Legislature, has been stricken with paralysis, and is in a dangerous condition. Two children died of hydrophobia in Brooklyn, in frightful agony last week. They, with three others, had been bitten by a little black-an-tau dog in February. The bill for the election of State Treasurer by the people passed the lower branch of the Legislature on Monday. Excitement over the temperance question continues in the Northwest. The Germans of Illinois are making a vigorous war on the new law, but it is thought will hardly succeed in securing its repeal. In Iowa a similar bill has been defeated. Wisconsin's Legislature is also in trouble on the same question.

A California lecturer recently made a point in illustrating the power of heat, by saying that the iron track of the Central Pacific Railroad is 1000 feet shorter to-day than on the 4th of July last. Thos. H. Greery and John Siney have issued a call for a "labor reform convention" to meet at Williamsport on the 7th May, to nominate candidates for State offices, &c. A few days of the State of the South have been issued a call for a "labor reform convention" to meet at Williamsport on the 7th May, to nominate candidates for State offices, &c. A few days of the State of the South have been issued a call for a "labor reform convention" to meet at Williamsport on the 7th May, to nominate candidates for State offices, &c.

The famous "Switchback" at Match Chuk, Pa. is used exclusively for tourists and summer travelers the coming season. An elegant pavilion is to be built on the top of Mt. Pisgah, where the tourist can stop and view the magnificent scenery, and where refreshments of all kinds will be served in the best style. New coaches will be put on the road, which will run to Mt. Pisgah and return every few minutes, while trains to Summit Hill leave every hour. Other improvements are in contemplation.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of CHRISTIAN KEABACH, late of Lower Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, Pa., deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement. WILLIAM KEABACH, Administrator. Lower Mahanoy twp., March 30, 1873.—6t.

Estate of Rachel Hoover, Late of Jackson township, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of RACHEL HOOVER, late of Jackson township, Northumberland county, Pa., deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement. Z. T. HOOPER, administrator. Jackson twp., March 30, 1873.—6t.

Estate of John Michael, Deceased. NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of JOHN MICHAEL, late of Lower Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, Pa., deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement. R. M. BETH, Administrator. Lower Mahanoy twp., March 30, 1873.—6t.

NOTICE. A MEETING of the Board of Examiners, appointed by the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county, to examine candidates for the office of "Mine Inspector" of the 3d or Schuylkill District, will be held in Potsville, on Monday the 8th day of April next, to which time all applications for the office will be received. By order of the Board. W. R. SIMONS, C. E. Sect. March 30, 1873.—2t.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES THE WORST PAINS IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. NOT ONE HOUR. After reading this advertisement you will see that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY THAT CURES ALL THE PAINS OF THE HEAD, THROAT, CHEST, LUNGS, BRONCHITIS, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, HEMIPLEGY, RHEUMATISM OF THE HEART, HYPERTENSION, DIALYSIS, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, CATARRH, COLIC, GOLD CHILLS, ACUTE ABILITY, RHEUMATISM. The application of this Ready Relief to the part affected, will relieve the patient in a few minutes. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is sold in all the principal cities of the United States.

DR. RADWAY'S SANSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. This is a powerful medicine, and is sold in all the principal cities of the United States. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is sold in all the principal cities of the United States. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is sold in all the principal cities of the United States.

DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS. These pills are a safe and reliable remedy, and are sold in all the principal cities of the United States. They are a safe and reliable remedy, and are sold in all the principal cities of the United States.

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