It not paid within 6 Months \$2. Subscriptions taken for less than siz Months.

CONNECTED with this establishment is an extensive NEW JOB OFFICE, containing a variety of plain and fancy type equal to any establishment a the interior of the State, for which the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Professional.

B. BOYER, Attorney and Counsello
at Law. Rooms Nos. 2 & 3 Second Floor,
Bright's Building, SUNBURY, PA. Professional
business attended to, in the courts of Northumberland and adjoining counties. Also, in the
Circuit and District Courts for the Western District of Pennsylvaula. Claims promptly collected. Particular attention paid to cases in Bankruptey. Consultation can be had in the German language. mar25, 771. man language. mar25,'71.

DR. CHAS. M. MARTIN. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Sunbury, Penn'a. Office on Front Street, next door to Haas & aug3, 72.-1y.

H. KASE, Attorney at Law, SUN BURY, PA., office in Masser's Building near the Court House. Front Room up stairs above the Drug Store. Collections made in Northumberland and adjoining countles. Sunbury, Pa., June 8, 1872.

T. B. RASE, Attorney at Law, SUN-BURY, P.A. Office in the Clement Bulld-dings, second floor. Entrance on Market street. Professional business in this and adjoining counties promptly attended to. Sunbury, March 16, 1872.-Iy.

J. G. MARKLE & CO. Market Street, SUNBURY, PA. Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Pocket Books, Dairies, &c.

S. P. WOLVERTON, Attorney at Law. S. Market Square, SUNBURY, PA. Professional business in this and adjoining counties prompty attended to.

C. A. REIMENSNYDER, Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA.—All business entrusted to his care attended to promptly and with diligence.

April 27-67

H. B. MASSER, Attorney at Land BURY, PA.—Collections attended to in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Mentour, Columbia and Lycoming. api10-69 B. MASSER, Attorney at Law, SUN-

A. BRICE, Attorney at Law, Sunbury,
Pa. Office in Masonic Hall Building.—
Collections of claims, writings, and all kinds of legal business attended to carefully and with dispatch.

[April 8, 1871.—1y.

SOLOMON MALICE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office at his residence on Arch street, one square north of the Court House, near the jail, SUNBURY, PA. Collections and all professional business promptly attended to in this and adjoining counties. Consultations can be had in the German language.

July27-1872.

ZIEGLER. L. T. ROHRBACH. ZIEGLER & ROHRBACH,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office in Haupt's Building, lately occupied by Judge Rockefeller and L. T. Rohrbach, Esq. Collections and all professional business promptly attended to in the Courts of Northumberland and adjoining counties.

Botels and Restaurants.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

W. F. KITCKEN, PROPRIETOR, Mr. CARMEL, NORTH'D COUNTY, PA. Centrally located in the town, and ample accommodations furnished to the traveling public. A conveydnce runs to and from every passenger charge.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, C. NEFF Streets, opposite the Court House, Sunbury Pa. May28, '70.

A LLEGHENY HOUSE, A. BECK, Proprietor, Nos. 812 and 814 Market Street, above eighth, PHILADELPHIA. Terms, \$2 per day. He respectfully solicits your patro age. Jan6'72.

NATIONAL HOTEL. AUGUSTUS WALD, Proprietor, Georgetown North'd County, Pa., at the Station of the N. C. R. W.

Choice wines and cigars at the bar.

The table is supplied with the best the market a fords. Good stabling and attentive ostlers.

HUMMEL'S RESTAURANT, LOUIS HUMMEL, Proprietor, Commerce St., SHAMOKIN, PENN'A. Having just refitted the above Saloon for the

accommodation of the public, is now prepared to serve his friends with the best refreshments, and fresh Lager Beer, Ale, Porter, and all other malt EUROPEAN HOTEL,

JOSEPH BACHER, Proprietor, Third Street, near the Depot, SUNBURY, PENN'A. This hotel is conducted on the European plan.

Meals at all hours day and night. A Ladies'
Saloon attached. The best of Liquors kept at
the bar. Charges moderate. [may18, 72.

BYERLY'S HOTEL. JOSIAH BYERLY, Proprietor, Lower Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, Pa., on the road leading from Georgetown to Uniontown, Smith Inn. Trevorton Pottsville, &c.
The choicest Liquors and Segars at the bar.
The tables are provided with the best of the season. Stabling large and well suited for drovers, with most expenses. Every attention paid to make guests comforta-

Nov. 11, 1871.-1y.

Eating House. Waltz & Bright,

Third Street, opposite the Moore & Dissinger buildings, SUNBURY, PENN'A., have opened an Eating House, and furnish

Meals at all Hours. All kinds of Game in season, Fish, Turtle, Oysters, &c., are served up in the best style.

Families supplied with Turtle Soup, &c., at the shortest notice.
The best of Malt Liquors at the Bar.
June 22, 1872.—tf.

Business Cards.

W. S. RHOADS. J. PACKER HAAS W. S. RHOADS & CO.,

ANTHRACITE COAL, SUNBURY, PENN'A OFFICE WITH HAAS, FAGELY & Co., Orders left at Seasholtz & Bro's., office Market treet, will receive prompt attention. Country ustom respectfully solicited.
Feb. 4, 1871.—tf.

ANTHRACITE COAL! VALENTINE DIETZ, Wholesale and Retail dealer in every variety of ANTHRACITE COAL, UPPER WHARF, SUNBURY, PENN'A.

All kinds of Grain taken in exchange for Coal. Orders solicited and filled promptly. Orders left at S. F. Nevin's Confectionery Store, on Third Street, will recieve prompt attention, and money receipted for, the same as at the office.

NEW COAL YARD. THE undersigned having connected the Coal business with his extensive FLOUR & GRAIN trade, is prepared to supply families with the VERY BEST OF COAL, CHEAP FOR CASH, Egg, Stove and Nut, constantly on hand. Grain taken in exchange for Coal.

J. M. CADWALLADER.
Sunbury, Jan. 15, 1870.—†f. SUNBURY



Established in 1840. PRICE \$1 50 IN ADVANCE.

Dew Adbertisements.

SUNBURY MARBLE YARD,

opposite the Court House,

SUNBURY, PENN'A.

NEW

Flour, Feed, Fruit and Vegetable Store

Spruce Street, between Front and Second,

SUNBURY, PA.

JOHN WILVER

Flour and Feed

will be sold at greatly reduced prices. The cele-brated Buck's Mills Flour will be kept constantly

Feed, Grain, Corn, Oats and Rye, chopped or

Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage & Fruit

Up De Graff's

INFIRMARY.

SUNBURY, PENN'A.

THROAT,

. LUNGS,

&c., &c., &c.,

SURGERY

Infirmary, Clement's Building,

CORNER THIRD AND MARKET STS.,

Physician and Surgeon. Sunbury, Feb. 3, 1872.-1f.

J. W. WASHINGTON'S

GRAND BARBER SHOP.

The old permanent shop of the town-

" or water raise style to suit the customer work to please, not please to work.

Stop, don't go past our shop to get shaved on

A chance is all that we demand
To give the proof we hold in hand.
few door above Depot, near Market street.

CHRISTIAN NEFF, and Street, opposite the Court House, SUN-

LIQUOR STORE

BURY, PA.,

Respectfully invites the attention of Retailers and others, that he has on hand, and will con-

PURE HOLLAND GIN!

Fire, Life and Accident

INSURANCE AGENCY

SHIPMAN & DERR,

MARKET STREET, SUNBURY, PA.

COMPANIES REPRESENTED.

New York,

N. American, Philadelphia, Assets, \$2,783,580

Sunbury, July 3, 1869 .- 1y.

JACOB SHIPMAN.

Enterprise, Manhattan,

N. American

Lorillard, Yonkers & N. York "

Lycoming, Muney, Franklin Phlladelphia, Home, New York, Hartford, Hartford,

Travelers, "Farmers Ins. Co.. York, N. British & Mercantile Noumerce, New York, Corwigh, Norwich, New Tongland Mutnal Life,

Hanover, Imperial, London,

Wines: Champagne Wine, Sherry, Port and

C NEFF.

1,368,091 802,570 1,656,139

8,000,002

5,501,000 2,825,731 4,516,368

stantly keep all kinds of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

the basis of ability—because we do it as well as it can be done or ever could be.

Oct. 1, 1870.

C. E. UP DE GRAFF,

SUNBURY, PA.

on hand. Also, all kinds of

EAR,

&c., &c.

SUNBURY, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1872.

DR. JOHNSTON,

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL

Physician of this celebrated Institution, has discovered the most certain, speedy, pleasant and effectual remedy in the world for all DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.

Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—these terrible Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those secret and solitary practices more fatal to their THE undersigned has returned from the Vermont Marble Quarries with 56 Tons of Marble for Monuments, Grave-Stones, He has bought at such figures that will allow him to sell better stone, for less money, than heretofore. The best Sutherland Falls Marble,

secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes of anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., imposwhich is better than Italian. Rutland is now sold as low as the Manchester. Those who need anything in the Marble line, for Monuments, Grave-Stones, or other purposes, will find it to their interest to call and examine especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons or Young Men contemplating this large stock, as better bargains can be secur-ed than buying from parties 'huckstering' round the country. All lettering will be done in the neatest and most improved style.

W. M. DAUGHERTY.

Sunbury, June 29, 1872.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons or Young Men contemplating marriage, aware of Physical Weakness, (Loss of Procreative Power—Impotency), Nervous Excitability, Palpitation, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, or any other Disqualification, speedily relieved.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician. having just opened a Store at the acove place, where all kinds of of the best brands of

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

Impotency, Loss of Power, immediately Cured and full Vigor Restored. This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miscrable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. miscrable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.
Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders who keep them trifling month after month, taking poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately.

DR. JOHNSTON,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London Constitutions. generally, at a cheaper rate than can be bought elsewhere. All goods delivered Free of Charge. Call and examine my stock and ascertain the prices before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN WILVER. Sunbury, Dec. 2, 1871.-if. EYE AND EAR

THIS institution is now open for the reception of Patients for the treatment of Disease of

DR. JOHNSTON,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduated from one of the most eminent
Colleges in the United States, and the greater
part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals
of London, Pris, Philadelphia and elsewhere,
has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ring-ing in the head and cars when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured

immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE. CATARRH, Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marand operations in GENERAL SURGERY. Our

riage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Back and Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, Sc. collection of INSTRUMENTS is very large, com-prising all the latest IMPROVEMENTS, cuabling us in all forms. Physicians are invited to accompany Patients to our Institution for operations.

By request of many Citizens, we will attend to calls in GENERAL PRACTICE.

Nervous Irritation, General Functions, General Sumption, &c.

MENTALLY—
are much to be

MENTALLY-The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil-Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the

evils produced. THOUSANDS of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming, weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consump-

VOUNG MEN Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impos-sible, and destroys both mind and body, should

consider that the mighty truth may be seasona-bly spoken without manifesting an uncomforta-ble amount of vanity and ambition. ble amount of vanity and ambition.

Just twenty years ago I began my business career in this place—half my lifetime thus far spent, have I stood upon the floor of our shop—day after day, and night after night, and applied the sharp blue gleaming steel, and within that clapse of time embraced by the mighty folds of that eventful period have I shaved nearly everybody in the country (in common parlance) and to oblige the public interest we herein publicly announce to our patrons old and new that we are ready to shave them all again three hundred thousand times or more. apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret liabit. Such persons must, before contemplating MARRIAGE.

MARRIAGE, reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection, that the happiness of another thousand times or more.

Come when you please, just in time is the maxim—we are always ready to work, forenoon or afternoon, to shave you, hair cut you, shampoo you, whisker dye you, or perfume, comb and arrange the hair with artistic skill, lu the "water becomes blighted with our ow

A CERTAIN DISEASE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of pleasure finds that he has imbited the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, noctural pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the painte of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes horrid object of commiscration, till death puts period to his dreadful suffering, by sending tim to "that Undiscovered Country from whence uo traveller returns."

It is a melancholy fact that thousands DIE

Consisting of Pure Brandies: Cogniac, Cherry, Ginger, Rochelle and Otard. Whiskies: Pure Rye Copper-Distilled, Monon-gahela, Apple and Nectar. ricins to this terrible disease, through failing into the hands of Ignorant or unskillful PRE-TENDERS, who, by the use of that deadly Poisson, Mercury, &c., destroy the constitution, and incapable of curing, keep the unhappy sufferer month after month taking their noxious or inturious compounds and instead of before received. Claret.
Crab Cider, Champagne Cider, N. E. Rum,
Brown Stout and Scotch Ale.
STOMACH AND BAR BITTERS, jurious compounds, and instead of being restored to a renewal of Life Vigor and Happiness, in des-pair leave him with ruined Health to sigh over And all others Liquors which can be found in the city markets, which will be sold at Wholesale and Retail. Every article guaranteed as represented. Also, a large lot of DEMIJOHNS and BOTTLES, always on hand.

Orders promptly attended to, and public patronage respectfully solicited

C. NEFF.

his gailing disappointment.

To such, therefore, Dr. Johnston pledges himself to preserve the most Inviolable Secrecy, and from his extensive practice and observations in the great Hospitals of Europe, and the first in this country, viz: England, France, Philadelphia and clearly in a raphele to offer the most or and clearly as a combled to offer the most or and clearly as a combled to offer the most or and clearly as a combled to offer the most or and clearly as a combled to offer the most or and clearly as a combled to offer the most or and clearly as a combled to offer the most or and clearly as a combled to offer the most or and clearly as a combled to offer the most or a combled to offer the combled the combled to offer the combled the comble and elsewhere, is enabled to offer the most cer-tain, speedy and effectual remedy in the world for all diseases of imprudence. DR. JOHNSTON,

OFFICE, NO. 7, 8. FREDERICK STREET, BALTIMORE, M. D. Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fall not to observe name FP No letters received unless postpaid and

No letters received unless postpaid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age, and send a portion of advirtisement describing symptoms.

There are so many Paltry, Designing and Worthless Impusters advertising themselves as Physicians, trifling with and ruining the Leath of all who ue ortunately fall into their power, that Dr. Johns on deems it necessary to say especially to those unacquainted with his reputation that his Credentials or Diplomas always hang in his office.

hang in his office.
ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this Establishment, year after year, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the representatives of the press and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted. Shift diseases speedily cured.

February 18, 1872.—1y

Miscellaneous.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

RECORD Charles R. Buckalew

His Steadfast Support of the Rebellion, and Consistent Opposition to Measures for the Suppression of the Rebellion and Restora-tion of the Republic.

We ask the voters of Pennsylvania to examine attentively the record of Charles R. Buckalew as a member of the United States Senate for six years, presented below, and decide from it what claims he has now on them for the highest honors within their

Chas. R. Buckalew, the Democratic candidate for Governor, served as a U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania from 1863 to 1869. It is known-in fact notorious-that all through the war his sympathies were with the rebels. He was a leader among the Copperhead Democracy, that wing of the party which kept up a constant fire in the rear of the Union armies, by giving aid and comfort to the enemy. He was not an open enemy, like Vallaudigham; but a crafty, ed nay. politic adversary, who, whenever it was possible, would disguise and cover up his racks. He was, to all intents and purposes, a rebel in the ranks of the brave men who were fighting against treason. He was, therefore, a fit and trusty emissary of the Confederacy—one who could be relied on to impart any information that might damage the Union cause and help the rebels; one who was willing to consult with the rebel agents in Canada, and encourage

them to persevere in their efforts to overthrow the Republic. At home he was in the confidence of those organizations formed to resist the draft, and was the head and front of a powerful opposition in his own county-a combination whose acts were as treasonable as was the firing on Fort Sumpter. When men were most needed to fill decimated ranks, and conscription had to be resorted to, Buckalew not only tacitly counseled resistance to the process of the law, but aided and encouraged it by welcoming deserters and fugitives from the draft. So firmly and steadfastly was he committed to the cause of disunion, that he never permitted my, whether as a private citizen or a pubnator, is in complete harmony with his other acts. That the people of Pennsylvania may judge this man by his acts, we append

the record of his votes while Senator : RECORD OF CHARLES R. BUCKA-LEW, AS SHOWN BY HIS VOTES IN THE UNITED STATES SEN-ATE 1863-69.

December 22, 1863.—On an amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, "that no bounties except such as are now pro-vided by law shall be paid to any person enlisting after the fifth day of January next," Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

On the motion to exempt from the draft all clergymen, &c., Mr. Buckalew voted January 14, 1864.—On motion to repeal

the three hundred dollar clause in the act of March 3, 1863, Mr. Buckalew voted On motion to raise the maximum of the

commutation to four hundred dollars, Mr. Buckalew voted yea. On the motion that ministers of the gospel drafted into the army may be employed

in hospitals, Mr. Buckalew voted nav. January 18, 1864.-On the passage of the enrollment act, Mr. Buckalew voted

January 25, 1864 .- On the adoption of the resolution requiring Senators to take the oath of July 2, 1862, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

February 23, 1864 .- When the bill to equalize the pay of the soldiers was under consideration, Mr. Davis of Kentucky, offered an amendment to discharge all the colored soldiers in the army, &c., Mr.

Buckalew voted nay. February 24, 1864.—On the passage of the bill to revive the grade of Lieutenaut General of the U. S. A., Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

March 10, 1864.—On the passage of the

bill to equalize the pay of soldiers in the U. S. A., Mr. Buckalew voted nay. March 31, 1864.—On the motion to strike out the words "white male citizens"

in organic act of Montana, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

March 31, 1864.—On the motion of Mr. Davis, of Ky., to so amend the 13th article of amendment to the Constitution as to prohibit colored persons from becoming citizens of the United States, Mr.

Buckalew voted yea.

April 28, 1864.—On the passage of the act to increase temporarily the duties on imports, Mr. Buckalew voted nay. May 3, 1864. - On the joint resolution pro-

viding for the payment of volunteers called out for not less than 100 days, Mr. Buckalew voted nav.

May 11. 1864 .- On the passage of the National Banking act, Mr. Buckalsw voted nav. May 23, 1864 .- On the bill amendatory

of the act incorporating the Pacific railroad, Mr. Buckalew Voted nay.

June 17, 1864.—On the passage of the bill to increase the duties on imports, Mr. Buckalew voted nav. June 23, 1864.—On the passage of the

bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law, Mr. Buckalew voted nay. June 23, 1854 .- On the passage of the act to prohibit the discharge of persons from liability to Military Duty by reason

of payment of money, Mr. Buckalew voted June 28, 1864 .- On the passage of the bill for establishing the Freedman's Bu-reau, Mr. Buckalew voted nay. January 13, 1865 .-- On the passage of the

joint resolution to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, Mr. Buckalew voted nav. January 23, 1865 .- On the passage of the bill to provide for the better organization of the Pay Depaptment, Mr. Buckalew

voted nay. December 13, 1865 .- On the passage of the resolution to appoint a joint committee to inquire into the condition of the so-called Confederate States, Mr. Buckalew voted

January 25, 1866. - On the passage of the bill (S. 60) to enlarge the powers of the Freedman's Bureau, Buckalew voted nay. January 26, 1866.—On the passage of the bill (S. 88) to restrict the expenses of collecting soldier's claims against the gov-ernment, Buckalew voted nay. February 1, 1866.—When the civil rights

bill was under consideration, Mr. Trum-bull moved the following amendment, "That all persons born in the United

States, and not subject to any foreign pow- tion, except upon terms acceptable to the reer, excluding Indians not taxed, are here-by declared to be citizens of the United States, without distinction of color," Mr.

February 2, 1866.—On the passage of the civil rights bill, Buckalew voted nay.
February 20, 1865.—On the passage of the "act to enlarge the powers of the Freedman's Bureau," over the veto of the President, Buckalew voted nay.

voted otherwise.

2. He voted against a resolution providing that neither House of Congress should

March 2, 1866 .- On the question to agree to the concurrent resolution that neither House of Congress shall admit Senators or Representatives from the States lately in rebellion until Congress shall have declar-ed such State entitled to such representa-gress the loyal representatives from Tenn-

tion, Buckalew voted nay.

March 13, 1866.—On the admission of Colorado into the Union, and again April

Colorado into the Union, and again April

Buckalew voted nay.

acts, and the supplements thereto.

5. He voted against the bill re-admitting March 20th, 1866.—On the passage of the bill for the temporary relief of the des-

titute colored people in the District of Col-umbia, Buckalew voted nay.

April 6, 1866.—On the passage of the ci-vil rights bill over the President's veto, of rebel States not yet organized.

III. Charles R. Buckalew opposed every
measure calculated to secure the political and

civil rights of the colored race.

cars.

of the United States.

Fugitive Slave law.

of destitute and suffering blacks.

3. He favored a redundant currency, to

He lavored the passage of an act to re-

duce the tax on raw cotton, so as to benefit

his rebel friends; but when the bill to in-

crease the duties on imports, and the bill

imposing a tariff on imported copper, and

copper ore, were under consideration, he

United States Senator, a single word spo-

gle vote given for the suppression of the re-

nunciation of those who sought to disrupt

We once knew an industrious boy whose

life without a cent. He had a wart on his

nose and a sore foot; but nothing daunted

he worked with the determination and a

than some people, as he has held his own!

milk rising into warm skim milk; then stir

batter as thick as can well be stirred with

a spoon; put into deep bake dishes and set

ed bread; when light, bake moderately un-

til there is a hard, brown crust over the top,

which, if preferred, may be softened by

WHERE is Greeley now? Every State

that has held elections this year so far-

whether Republican or Democratic-has

either gone Republican or given large Re-publican gains. Here is the list; New

covering with a damp cloth.

the returns of the past two weeks

the "liberals."

Judge Stanley Mathews, temporary chair-

man of the Cincinnati convention which

nominated Greeley, has declared for Grant.

He will come in for his share of abuse from

voted nay.

April 20, 1866.—On the passage of the act to amend an act relating to Habeas Corpus, &c., March 3, 1863, Buckalew vot-

June 25, 1866 .- On the amendments to the bill to reduce internal taxes "That no tax or duty shall be assessed, or paid on manufactured cotton, which may be grown or produced after the passage of this act,"

Buckalew voted aye.

July 16, 1866.—On the passage of the bill to continue in force, &c., the Freedmen's Bureau, over the President's veto, Buckalew voted nay.

July 18, 1866.—On the passage of the

bill for the relief of the sufferers by the Portland fire, Buckalew voted nay.

July 22, 1866.—On the passage of the joint resolution admitting the State of Tennessee to representation in Congress, Buckalew voted nay.

July 25, 1866.—On the increase of the salaries of Senators, Buckalew voted aye.
January 7, 1867.—On the passage of the act to regulate the elective frauchise in the District of Columbia, over the President's veto, Buckalew voted nay.

January 9, 1867 .- On the adoption of the amendment to the act for the admission of the State of Nebraska, providing himself to say or to do ought that might injure the rebel cause. When forced to act he was always found helping the ene-

ment, securing the ballot to the colored men of the United States, and raising January 18, 1867.—On the passage of the these downtrodden millions to the dignity lic officer. His record as a United States Senator, is in complete harmony with his other acts. That the people of Pennsylvania act to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices, Buckalew voted nay.

January 31, 1867.—On the adoption of the adoption of the abolish it. to abolish it. the amendment that all animals imported

for breeding purposes be admitted duty free, some financial measures, necessary to secure stability and confidence among business men, and protect the credit of the Nation. 1. He opposed the National Banking act Buckalew voted nay. February 8, 1867.—On the passage of the act of admission of Nebraska into the

Union over the President's veto, Mr. Buckalew voted nay. February 12, 1867 .- On the passage of the bill establishing a uniform system of bankruptey throughout the United States, country, and subsequently enabled the administration to previde for the payment of

Buckalew voted nay.

February 16, 1967,—On the passage of the first reconstruction act, Buckalew votthe national debt. March 2, 1867 .- On the passage over the

President's veto of the act to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices, Buckalew and manufacturing enterprises. March 2, 1867.—On the passage over the the end that financial confidence might be

President's veto of the first reconstruction | weakened by a high rate of premium on act, Buckslew voted nay. March 21, 1867.—On the passage of the supplemental reconstruction act, Buckalew

oted nay.

March 21, 1867.—On the passage of the digainst protection to American industry, thus striking directly at the vital interest of act suspending all proceedings in relation to payment for slaves drafted or received le lavored as volunteers in the United States army,

Buckalew voted nay, March 23, 1867. — On the passage over the President's veto of the supplemental reconstruction act, Buckalew voted nay.

July 19, 1867 .- On the passage of the third reconstruction act over the veto of the President, Buckalew voted nay. January 15, 1868 .- On the passage

the bill to suspend the further reduction of struggle with treason. We challenge his the ladies. the currency, Buckalew voted aye.

January 17, 1868.—On the passage of the bill for the removal of the political disabi- ken in defense of the government; or a sinlities of Robert M. Patton, of Alabama,

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

June 11, 1868.—On the passage of the bill to re-admit the Rebel States, Buckalew thy for the Union cause, or a word in de-June 25, 1868.—On the passage of the above bill over the veto of the President,

Buckalew voted nay.

July 20, 1868.—On the passage over the
President's vote of the joint resolution excluding from the electoral college votes of States lately in rebellion, &c., Buckalew voted nay.

February 17, 1869.—On the passage of nobly fought his way along surmounting sugar, two of flour, little more than half a exemption of cup of sweet milk, half a teaspoon of soda, week we met him for the first time in ten the amendment (XV) to the Constitution,

Buckalew voted may.

February 24, 1869.—On the passage, over the President's veto, of the bill to regue only ten short years ago, without a cent, late "the duties on imported copper and copper ores," Buckalew voted nay.

An analysis of the above record shows:

1. That Charles R. Buckalew opposed every measure tending to aid in the suppression of the rebellion. 1. He voted against paying bounties to

volunteers. He would have deprived the a spoon; put into deep bake dishes and set soldier of all bounties because he hated the in a warm place to rise, the same as kneadcause for which they fought, and wanted to discourage the collistment of volunteers.

2. He voted against giving the black soldier, the same pay as white. A pro-slavery, rebel-sympathizing Democrat, he believed the negro fit only for a slave ! and after the black man has found his loyalty, his bravery and his manhood, Buckalow

would still have him degraded. 3. He voted against the conscription law without which it would have been impossible to maintain the efficiency of the armies, and defeat the rebellion. When this law came to be enforced he encouraged an organization to resist its execution.

4. He voted against an appropriation of twenty-five million dollars, to pay one hundred day volunteers, or emergency men. He would rather that the State Capitol had fallen into the hands of the enemy than that Lee had been driven back from Gettysburg. 5. He voted against the bill to restrict

the expenses of the collection of soldiers' claims against the government. This was entirely consistent. He was in favor of paying soldiers only as little as possible, and when a soldier had lost his life in the service, his representatives must pay as dearly as possible for collecting his claims.

6. He voted for paying rebel slave owners for slaves drafted or received as volun-

teers into the Union armies; and would to-day vote for compensating the rebels for the loss of all their slaves, and for pensioning disabled rebel soldiers. Such a course would be consistent with his every vote.

11. That Charles R. Buckalew hindered, in every possible way, the work of reconstruc10 Lines, or about 100 Words, make a Square

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ADVERTISING SCHEDULE

ONLY SHOOT THE LANDLORD .- Here is an incident which will give a good idea of the relative value which, in the West and South, used to be put upon human life 1. He was opposed to Senators taking an oath renewing their allegiance and fidelity to the United States. Having acted with and upon property.

A couple of flat-boat men on the Missis-

the traitors himself, in giving aid and com-fort to the enemy, and never having re-nounced his treason, he could not have sippi river, having made an extraordinarily good speculation—made in fact, six hun-dred dollars, a very large sum to that bind of folk, twenty years ago—concluded that while they were in New Orleans they would for once have a first-class hotel dinner. They could afford it, and they would just like to see how it would go. So they went to the St. Charles Hotel, and ordered the admit Senstors or Representatives from the rebel States, until Congress should have declared such State entitled to such repre-3. He voted against admitting into Convery best dinner that that establishment could afford. When they had eaten to 4. He voted against the Reconstruction and the probable astonishment of the waiters) they called for their bill. The waiter in attendance misunderstood them, and supposing that they wanted the bill of fare, laid it before them, with the wine-list up-6. He voted against the resolution ex-cluding from the Electoral College the vote permost. Now these flat-boat men, like many of their class, could "figure," but they could not read "writin," and the wine-

list was printed in script.
"Whew, Bill !" said Jerry "here's a bill!

this vote he declared that a black man this vote he declared that a black man should not have the same legal rights as one side of the list and Jerry added them other men-that he should be excluded

"We can't pay that," said Bill, "it 'ud clean us right out. The waiter a'n't here now, lets jump out o' the window and ing enforced in Sayannah, where black men are shot for attempting to ride in street

2. He voted against an amendment to permit colored citizens to vote and hold office in Montana.

3. He voted for an amendment to prohibil and then go down stairs and shoot the bit colored persons from becoming citizens landlord."

> A tall slim fellow is in trouble. Ha wants to know what character to assume lash, swallow himself round and round a few dozen times, and go as a roll of tape, as a whitewash brush, swallow a few mar-

GREEN TOMATO PICKLE .- One peck of green tomatoes, one dozen onions. Slice and put in layers, with salt sprinkled over them, and let them stand until the next day, and then drain off the liquid. One box of olive oil .- Boston Journal of Chemistry,

THE Democracy oppose Grant, because their caudidate, Greeley is the great advo-

things in Indiana. The tremendous augold, and by delaying the gradual return | diences that everywhere greet Henry Wilson are altogether too large for a State that

> nel jelly-bag. To each pint of clear juice add a pound of white sugar and half a gill of best brandy. Cork up tight. Use as a summer beverage, mixed with ice-water.

A CLERGYMAN said that he addressed This is the record of Charles R. Buckalew, and we look in vain for any act or vote his congregation of ladies and gentlemen as of his in aid of the Government in its life- brethern because the "brethren" embraced

than half a cup of milk, half a teaspoon of soda and one cup of cream of tartar.

will, backed by perseverance and energy, half a cup of butter, one and a half cups of

buttered, and drop your cake in each.

cloves, nutmeg and cinnamou to your taste. Bake it four hours in a slow oven.

POUND CAKE.—One lb. flour, 1 lb. butter, 1 lb. sugar, a glass of brandy and wine, orange peel, and spices you may choose. Bake it two hours in a slow oven. Put the brandy and wine in when in it is all mixed.

gar, j oz. of cinnamon, j ib. of butter, beaten to a cream; the eggs are beaten in

Now, since they have been beaten in TO PRESERVE CUCUMBERS AND MEL-North Carolina, the Democrats are crying" ons .- Take large cucumbers, green and Fraud!" and threaten to contest Caldwell's | free of seed; put them in a large jar of salt election. We do not suppose they mean and water, with vine leaves on the top; anything of the kind—it is only an ebul-set them by the fireside till they are yellition of natural grief after sore disappoint- low; then wash and set them over a slow ment; or it may be resorted to as a stimulus | fire in alum and water, covered with vine to sustain their drooping partizans who are leaves; let them boil until they become threatened with a total loss of vitality un- green; take them off, and let them stand der the terrible reaction brought about by in liquor till cold; then quarter them, and take out the seed and pulp; put them in cold spring water, changing it twice a day for three days. Have ready a syrup made thus: to one pound of loaf sugar, half an ounce of ginger bruised, with as much water as will wet it; when it is quite from from scum, put in while boiling the rind of a lemon and juice, when quite cold, pour Wender Phillips, in a lemon and juice, when quite cold, pour letter to Col. R. J. Hinton, just received at Washington, in altuding to the political situation, says: "I have already written for Grant as against Greeley, and shall take a more active part, for I feel what is at stake. Greeley is slimply wax in the hands of trailors. How sad sumter's act! I caunot understand it. It is the great mistake of his life—a terrible fail!"

He voted against the civil rights bill, se-curing equality before the law to all men, without distinction of race or color. By what the wholl thing comes to."

from churches, from schools, from colleges, from railway cars, from hotels, from stamboat cabins, from theatres, and from all public privileges. This doctrine is now begoin to do about it?"

In on the other, and they said Jerry, "That's pretty night all we've got! What are we goin' to do about it?" up on the other, and they made the sum

4. He voted against the repeal of the 6. He voted against establishing the reedman's Bureau, which was the means vises him to braid his leg and go as a whip Freedman's Bureau, which was the means of bringing relief and succor to thousands 7. He voted against furnishing tempora- wrap himself in the American flag, and go ry relief to destitute blacks in the District as a barber pole, bristle his hair up and go 7. He voted against admitting Nebraska | bles and go as a rattle-box, put an insulator with a Constitution enfrauchising the colored residents. in his mouth, and go as a telegraph pole, ored residents. 8. He voted against the Fifteenth amend-He is in worse trouble now than before.

IV. Charles R. Buckalew opposed wholemustard, (two gills,) 1; oz. ground black pepper, 1 oz. of whole cloves, 1 oz. of allspice. Put the pickle in a kettle in layers with the spice, and add vinegar enough to cover up all, first wetting the mustard, and -a measure without which the rebellion could not have been crushed, and the finanlet the whole boil twenty minutes. The same receipt is excellent, made with half cial affairs of the government successfully tomatoes and half green peppers, and when done and perfectly cold, adding one gill of administered; which gave stability to the 2. He opposed the adoption of a uniform system of Bankruptey, a measure which has brought relief to thousands of business

cate of the one term principle, yet here in Pennsylvania they set up a man for Gover-nor who has done nothing but hold office all

V. Charles R. Buckalew voted uniformly is claimed to be doubtful. CURRANT SHRUB .- Fill a stone jar with red currants stripped from their stems. Place the jar in a kettle of water boil around the jar until the juice is well extracted. Let it drip them through a flan-

supporters to show, from his record as a

A MAN having a cock that was much given to crowing by night as well as by day, gave him the name of Robinson. The reason was, because Robinson Crusoe.

Recipes, &c

SILVER CAKE.-Whites of eight eggs, We once knew an industrious boy whose eggs, two-thirds of a cup of butter, two parents were poor but houest. He bekan cups of sugar, two of flour, a little more GOLDEN CAKE.—Yolks of eight eggs.

DROP CAKE .- Five cups of flour, three only ten short years ago, without a cent, hasn't a darned cent yet! Well you need not laugh about it, for he has done more small mustin rings over a tin previously

BLACK CAKE .- One lb. flour, 1 lb. but-SOFT GRAHAM BREAD. -Stir yeast or ter, 11b. sugar, 12 eggs, 2 lb. raisins, 2 lb. in Graham flour chough to make a good currants, † ib. citron, a wineglass and a half of brandy and wine mixed. Mace,

> CUPID'S NOTION .- Six eggs, one pound and a half of flour, three-quarters lb. of su-

Dublicau gains. Here is the list of the list.

Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Coacoanut Cake.—One cup of sugar, Coacoanut Cake. t, it is swept like chaff before a whirlwind. and half a spoon of soda.