Professional.

B. BOYER, Attorney and Counsello Seat Law. Rooms Nos. 2 & 3 Second Floor Bright's Building, SUNBURY, PA. Professiona business attended to, in the courts of Northum berland and adjoining counties. Also, in the Circuit and District Courts for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Claims promptly collected. Particular attention paid to cases in Bank-raptcy. Consultation can be had in the Germar25,'71.

DR. CHAS. M. MARTIN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Sunbury, Penn'a. Office on Front Street, next door to Haas &

aug3,'72.-1y. II. KASE, Attorney at Law, SUN near the Court House. Front Room up stairs above the Drug Store. Collections made in Northumberland and adjoining counties.

Sunbury, Pa., June S, 1872.

T. H. B. KASE, Attorney at Law, SUN-BURY, P. A. Office in the Clement Build-dings, second floor. Entrance on Market street. Professional business in this and adjoining counties promptly attended to. Sunbary, March 16, 1872.-1y.

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

S. Market Square, SUNBURY, PA. Professional business in this and adjoining counties prompty attended to.

C. A. REIMENSNYDER, Attorney at trusted to his care attended to promptly and with

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

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.

July27-1372.

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 Mestanrants.

NATIONAL HOTEL, W. F. KITCKEN, PROPRIETOR,

MT. CARMEL, NORTH'D COUNTY, PA. Centrally located in the town, and ample accommodations furnished to the travening partial. A conveydnce runs to and from every passenger train free of charge.
July 27, 1872.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, C. NEFF V Proprietor, Corner of Market & Second 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 Jan6'72.

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

Choice wines and eigars at the bar.
The table is supplied with the best the market affords. 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 mait

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 sight. A Ladies Saloon attached. The best of Liquors kept at the bar. Charges moderate. [may18, 72.

BYERLY'S HOTEL. JOSIAH BYERLY, Proprietor, Lower Maha-noy township, Northumberland county, Pa., on the road leading from Georgetown to Union-town, Smith Inn. Trevorton Pottsville, &c. The choicest Liquors and Segars at the bar. The choicest Liquors and Segars at the bar. The tables are provided with the best of the sca-son. Stabling large and well suited for drovers,

with good ostlers.

Every attention paid to make guests comfortable. Nov. 11, 1871.-1y.

Eating House. Waltz & Bright,

Third Street, opposite the Mo buildings,

June 23, 1872 .- tf.

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 Mait Liquors at the Bar.

Business Cards.

J. PACKER HAAS W. S. RHOADS & CO., RETAIL DEALERS OF

ANTHRACITE COAL, SUNBURY, PENN'A OFFICE WITH HAAS, FAGELY & Co., Orders left at Scasholtz & Bro's., office Market greet, will receive prompt attention. Country astom respectfully solicited.

Feb. 4, 1871.—tf.

ANTHRACITE COAL! TALENTINE DIETZ, Wholesage 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, 1879.—46.



SUNBURY AMERICAN.

Established in 1840. PRICE 61 50 IN ADVANCE.

Del Abbertisements.

SUNBURY MARBLE YARD, THE undersigned has retured from the Vermont Marble Quarries with 56 Tons of Marble for

this large stock, as better bargaius 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.

NEW Flour, Feed, Fruit and Vegetable Store, Spruce Street, between Front and Second, SUNBURY, PA.

JOHN WILVER having just opened a Store at the above place, where all kinds of of the best brands of Flour and Feed

will be sold at greatly reduced prices. The cele-brated Buck's Mills Flour will be kept constantly on hand. Also, all kinds of Feed, Grain, Corn, Oats and Rye, chopped or

Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage & Fruit 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 .- tf.



SUNBURY, PENN'A.

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

EYE,

EAR,

THROAT,

CATARRH.

&c., &c., &c., and operations in GENERAL SURGERY. Our collection of INSTRUMENTS is very large, com-prising all the latest IMPROVEMENTS, enabling us

SURGERY

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.

Infirmary, Clement's Building, CORNER THIRD AND MARKET STS.,

SUNBURY, PA. C. E. UP DE GRAFF,

Physician and Surgeon. Sunbury, Feb. 3, 1872.-if.

J. W. WASHINGTON'S

GRAND BARBER SHOP. The old permanent shop of the town. We decline the boast, but at the same time consider that the mighty truth maybe seasona-

bly spoken without manifesting an uncomforta-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 elapse of time embraced by the mighty folds of that eventful period have I shaved nearly every body 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.

Come when you please, just in time is the maxim-we are always ready to work, forenoon o afternoon, to shave you, hair cut you, shampeyou, whisker dye you, or perfume, comb and at ange the hair with artistic skill, in the "water We work to please, not please to work.

Stop, don't go past our shop to get shaved ou the basis of ability-because we do it as well as it can be done or ever could be. A chance is all that we demand
To give the proof we hold in hand.
A few door above Depot, near Market street.
Oct. 1, 1870

Oct. 1, 1870. LIQUOR STORES

CHRISTIAN NEFF, Second Street, opposite the Court House, SUN-BURY, PA., Respectfully invites the attention of Retailers and others, that he has on hand, and will con-

stantly keep all kinds of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, Consisting of Pure Brandies: Cogniac, Cherry, Ginger, Rochelle and Otard. Whiskies: Pure Rye Copper-Distilled, Monon-gahela, Apple and Nectar.

PURE HOLLAND GIN! Wines: Champagne Wine, Sherry, Port and Claret. Crab Cider, Champagne Cider, N. E. Rum,

Brown Stout and t cotch Ale. STOMACH AND BAR BITTERS, And all others Liquors which can be found in the city markets, which will be sold at Whole-sale 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.

Sunbury, July 3, 1869 .- 1y. JACOB BHIPMAN.

Fire, Life and Accident INSURANCE ACENCY

SHIPMAN & DERR, MARKET STREET, SUNBURY, PA.

COMPANIES REPRESENTED. N. American, Philadelphia, Assets, \$3,783,580 Enterprise,
Mauhattan, New 1
N, American
Lorillard,
Yonkers & N. York New York, 1,656,139 Hanover, Imperial, London, Lycoming, Muney, Frankilu Philadelphia, 8,000,002 5,501,000 8,825,781 4,516,368 Home, New York, Hartford, Hartford, Travelers, Farmers Ins. Co., York, N. British & Mercantile Nommerce, New York, Corwich, Norwich, New England Mutual Life,

SUNBURY, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1872.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL DR. JOHNSTON,

SUNBURY MARBLE YARD,
opposite the Court House,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.

HE undersigned has return a from the Vermont Marble Quarries with 56 Tons of the for

Monuments, Grave-Stones,
&c., &c.

He has bought at such figures that will allow him to sell better stone, for less money, than heretofore. The best Sutherland Falls Marble,

Sutherland Falls Marble, which 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 this large stock, as better bargains can be seen, at the sold of the sold of anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

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 cloquence or waked to ecstacy the living lyes, may call with full confidence.

thunders of eloquence or waked to cestacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

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 resulted. may religiously confide in his bonor as a gentle-man, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Phy-

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

Impotency, Loss of Power, immediately Cured and full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable 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 failing into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides 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 preten-ders 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, Graduated from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose ife 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.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and soiliary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unSiting them for either business, study, society or mar-

apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his

country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of devisting from the path of nature and ludulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons MUST, before contemplating MARRIAGE, reflect that a sound mind and body are the most

necessary requisites to promote connubial happi-ness. 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 melan-choly reflection, that the happiness of another comes blighted with our own

becomes blighted with our own.

A CERTAIN DISEASE.

When the misguided and impradent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from a publicate to the control of th 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 nove, noctural pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremitles, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful suffering, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a melancholy fact that thousands DiE victims to this terrible disease, through falling into the hands of Ignorant or unskillful PRE-TENDERS, who, by the use of that deadly Polson, Mercury, &c., destroy the constitution, and incapable of caring, keep the unhappy sufferer mouth after mouth taking their noxious or injurious compounds, and instead of being restored to a renewal of Life Vigor and Happiness, in despair leave him with ruined Health to sigh over the mouth of the contract of the co

his galling disappointment.

To such, therefore, Dr. Johnston pledges himself to preserve the most Inviolable Secreey, and from his extensive practice and observations in the great Hospitals of Europe, and the first in this country, viz: England, France, Philadelphia and elsewhere, is enabled to offer the most certain, speedy and effectual remedy in the world for all diseases of imprudence.

DR. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE, NO. 7, 8. FREDERICK STREET,

BALTIMORE, M. D.

BALTIMORE, M. D. Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fall not to observe name and number.

To letters received unless postpaid and

containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Per-sons writing should state age, and send a portion of advirtisement describing symptoms.

There are so many Paltry, Designing and Worthless Imposters advertising themselves as Physicians, triling with and ruining the health of all who unfortunately full into their power, that Dr. Johnston 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. The many thousands cured at this Establish-2,825,731

4,516,368
ment, year after year, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr.
1,627,010
1,331,007
929,100
14,865,324
253,100
368,301
7,800,000

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 affects. Shiu diseases speedily cured.

February 18, 1872,—ly Miscellaneons.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

AVONDALE! BUCKALEW HAS NO SYMPATHY FOR WORKINGMEN!

ALWAYS FOR THE LARGE CORPORATIONS. READ THE FACTS!

LET HIM DENY IT IF HE DARE!

roused the public mind to the crying nekilled in them was only a question of time.

Before applying for legislative relief the miners had endeavored to induce the operaleast of escape, from the horrors to which they were exposed. The endeavor failed Sordid capital seldom hears the wail of sorrow, and is slow to alleviate it. This refusal showed its evil effect at once. The miners were in a sullen mood. The symptoms of that almost complete disorganizations of the bill believed the Sun and New York Tribune reflecting upon and New York Tribune reflecting upon the officials before named and other persons in a private capacity: that these have been based upon as data either furnished by Dr. Wm. Paine or some other friend of George O. Evans, and that upon careful inquiry of witnesses under oath we find that the spectrum of the New York Tribune reflecting upon and New York Tribune reflecting upon the officials before named and other persons in a private capacity: that these have been based upon as data either furnished by Dr. Wm. Paine or some other friend of George O. Evans, and that upon careful inquiry of witnesses under oath we find that the spectrum of the New York Tribune reflecting upon and New York Tribune reflecting upon the officials before named and other persons in a private capacity: that these have been based upon as data either furnished by Dr. Wm. Paine or some other friend of George O. Evans, and that upon careful inquiry of witnesses under oath we find that the spectrum of the New York Tribune reflecting upon and New York Tribune reflecting upon the officials before named and other persons in a private capacity: that these have been based upon as data either furnished by Dr. Wm. Paine or some other friend of George O. Evans, and that upon careful inquiry of witnesses under oath we find that the spectrum of the officials before named and other persons the officials before named and other persons in a private capacity: that these have been based upon as data either furnished by Dr. Wm. Paine or some other friend of George O. Evans, and that upon careful inquiry of witnesses under oath we find that the Sun and New York Tribune reflecting upon and the officials before toms of that almost complete disorganization which, at a later period, convulsed the mining region, could be seen. And the

time for prompt relief, or stern deliance, had come. When the Legislature of 1870 met its attention was at once called to the subject. That the Legislature felt the necessity of prompt action a reference to the Senate Journal of 1870 will show. One day after viding for the health and safety of persons red to the Committee on Mmes and Mining (see page 91.) On Febreary 11 it was reported, with amendments, and the 17th was set apart for its consideration (see page 334). On February 17th, it being the Senate for action (see page 389).
Then the full force of the lobby, employ-

ed by the mine owners, began to be felt, and the work of defeating this most righttheir demand was backed by a public sentiment so firm, that to defeat the bill openly would have raised a storm of indignation few possessed the nerve to encounter. It was therefore resolved by the lobby, and its creatures in the Senate, to mutilate the bill by amendments, and so kill it by indirection. The bill might pass; but its pro-moters and friends should see that, when it was passed, it was useless as a protection These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, vis:
Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the back and Limbs, Pains in the operator. The fact was early developed, Wealiness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the color of the Hearing of Muscoline Power, Palpitation of the Hearing of Muscoline Power Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the bill. And particularly one evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their decilning health, and the committee, it is fundimental principles, and each year the conviction has the object as the safety of the lives of a few tens of thousands of coal miners! Men ciples, and each year the conviction has the object as the safety of the lives of a few tens of thousands of coal miners! Men ciples, and each year the conviction has the object as the safety of the lives of a few tens of thousands of coal miners! Men ciples, and each year the conviction has the object as the safety of the lives of a few tens of thousands of coal miners! Men ciples, and each year the conviction has the object as the safety of the lives of a few tens of thousands of coal miners! Men ciples, and each year the conviction has the object as the safety of the lives of a few tens of thousands of coal miners! Men ciples, and each year the conviction has the object as the safety of the lives of a few tens of thousands of coal miners! Men ciples, and each year the conviction has the object as the safety of the lives of a few tens of thousands of coal miners! Men ciples, and each year the conviction has the object as the safety of the lives of a few tens of thousands of coal miners! Men ciples, and each year the conviction has the object as the safety of the lives of a few tens of thousands of coal miners! Men ciples, and each year the conviction has the object as the safety of the lives of a few tens of the object as the safety of the lives of a few tens of the object as the safety of the lives of a few tens of the object as the safety of the lives of a few tens of the object as the safety of the lives of a few tens of the object as the safety of the lives of a few tens of the object as the safety of the lives of a few tens of the object as the safety of the lives of a few tens of the object as the safety of the lives of a few tens of the object as the safety

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice insulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when colliery, worked by, or through a shaft, or slope, to employ any person in which within such coal mine or colliery, lows : working within such coal mine or colliery, for the purpose of working therein, unless there are, in communication with every seam, or stratum of coal worked in such coal mine or colliery, for the time being at work, at least two shafts, or slopes, or outlets, separated by natural strata, of not less than one hundred and fifty feet in breadth, by which shafts, slopes, or outlets, distinct means of ingress and egress are always available to the persons employed in the coal mine, or colliery," &c. This period named, of four months, was no chance. The miners demanded protection. The owners of mines had rights. To have made it instantly unlawful to employ men because improvements, requiring some time to make, were not made, would have been unjust. The supply of coal must The capitalist must suffer. The stop. miner must want, perhaps starve. But the pressing want of the miner must be considered in conjunction with the desire of the capitalist to delay. And to prevent any improper, or unnecessary delay, the mine owner was forced to make the improvements demanded by the safety of his miners in the time specified, or failing to do this, close his mine as a penalty for his inhumanity.

The lobby determined to attack the point of time named in the third section! By defeating the specific period the owners of mines might go on for a year; and at the end of a year there might be a softening of that stern public opinion which demanded protection for the sturdy delvers in the mines. Perhaps the owners thus might escape, entirely, the public clamor that they should convert these golgothas of death into regions of comparative safety. These were the arguments of the lobby and they at once acted on them. On Feb ruary 17, Mr. Buckalew moved-and Mr. Broadhead seconded the following amendment: "To strike out the words 'four months after the passage of this act' in line one of section three." On the question, Will the Scuate agree to the amendment? the yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Buckalew and Mr. Randall, and the amendment was adopted, yeas 16, nays 14. Mr. Buckalew voting yea! (See Sen-

ate Journal 1870, page 390. So thoroughly dia this destroy the bill that Mr. Sincy-a gentleman in the confidence of the miners, then in Harrisburg, to pass the bill for them—and Senator Mumma, who had charge of the bill, were thoroughly nothing to hope for from a Legislature controlled by the mine owners and that coal-carrying monster, the Reading railroad. Mr. Mumma urged him to remain, and determined to make one more effort. He tose in his place in the Senate and hurled fiery phillipic against the heads of those who, claiming to be the friends of the workingman, denied the most dangerously situ-ated class of workingmen the poor boon of security against a fearful, a horrible death; eral for his determined conduct in this case.

and closing, he implored his Republican colleagues to stand by him, and pass this bill as it came from the committee, cutting off the amendments put upon it to kill it, by the creatures of the lobby. The effect was electrical. That shrewd and far sighted politician, Wm. A Wallace, was yet in command. He moved about among the Democratic Senators, and in a few mother preceding day were referred to this Democratic Senators, and in a few mo-ments forced them—all but Randall—to withdraw the burtful amendments, and tain resolutions were quoted which reflectsuffer the bill to pass. Randall clung to one amendment which is now in the law. The committee left the amount of the fine and made specific charges against them in for an infraction of the law in certain sec- their official capacity. It was made our When the Avondale borror, in 1869, Mr. Randall fixed the maximum fine at ascertain the facts attending the introduc-\$500 ! The bill did not reach the Governor | tion of the said resolution, and the publicessities for some measures of protection from the House until March 3, when it was for the coal miners, these patient toilers approved. Instantly a technical difficulty was raised that the law as it was passed munication to the Tribune were prepared to work in collieries where the chances of could not go into effect for one year. The by Strahan, counsel of Evans, Evans himviolent death were greater than in the phraseology on which these petty lawyers self or Dr. William Paine, one of his bail, powder magazines, or starve, they demanded was in section 1 of the law. The powder magazines, or starve, they demanded the passage of a law to force their employers to so ventilate the mines that a
laborer in their deadly depths might be
delivered from the prespect of certain
death; for it had been shown that being
killed in them was only a question of time.

The law. The
section I of the law. The
section I of the law. The
section provides that each owner of a usine
shall have prepared an accurate map of his
lucy of Representatives and Senate; that
hopposed the Vational banking act, and the
section provides the entire introduction into the armies of the United States. He
opposed the National banking act, and the
scale of Representatives and Senate; that
definition of sunform system of bankruptthe facts charged in the resolutions rective
adoption of a uniform system of bankruptthe facts charged in the resolution are untrue; that in
pursuance of this inquiry we called before
use their introduction into the armies of the United States. He
opposed the National banking act, and the
scatter of the United section provides the continuous states of the United section provides the continuous that they jointly attempted to procure
their introduction into the armies of the United space the introduction into the armies of the United space the introduction into the armies of the United space the introduction into the armies of the United space the introduction into the armies of the United space the introduction into the armies of the United space the introduction into the armies of the United space the introduction into the armies of the United space the introduction into the armies of the United space the introduction into the armies of the United space the introduction into the armies of the United space the introduction into the armies of the United space the introduction into the armies of the United space the introduction into the armies of the United space the introduction into the armies of the United space the introduction into the armies of the United space the introduction into th The bill passed and was approved March miners had endeavored to induce the operators to provide some means of safety, or at least of escapa, from the horrors to which

must be construed in conformity with the are not true intention of its framers; but, to avoid all doubt, a short supplement was presented in the Senate requiring the coal mine owners to prepare their mines in accord-ance with the requirements of the law within four months from its passage. MR BUCKALEW AGAIN CAME FORWARD AS THE ENEMY OF THE MINERS! When Senthe Legislature met (January 5,) Mr. Tur-ner presented a bill entitled "An Act pro-ator Howard presented the supplement Mr. Buckalew and Mr. Broadhead moved to amend it as follows: "That the limitation employed in coal mines." (See page 12.) amend it as follows: "That the limitation of four months, contained in section 3 of the act to which this is a supplement, is hereby see page 91.) On Febreary 11 it was reported, with amendments, and the 17th was set apart for its consideration (see page 334). On February 17th, it being the provided for the provided for shall be prosecuted and made with all representations of the provided for shall be prosecuted and made with all representations of the provided for shall be prosecuted and made with all representations of the provided for the provided for the provided for the state. Shaffer, who declare that such is not the case. No man who has possession of his case. No man who has possession of his case can venture to believe that an assertion of the Press can convention for the provided for the provided for improper purposes, it may refer to the report of Messrs. Lewis & Shaffer, who declare that such is not the case. No man who has possession of his case. No man who has possession of his case. No man who has possession of his case can venture to believe that an assertion and honor one who strove so desperate the provided and the shafts, slopes or outlets. Shaffer, who declare that such is not the case. No man who has possession of his case. No man who has p tic amendment, passed the Senate. The House refused to pass it. A committee of conference was ordered. Buckalen was on left they will cease discussing this matter the committee. And on the 7th of April he in the fashion to which we have alieded. eous measure began in earnest. The temper of the miners was determined, and committee of conferences existing between committee of conferences existing between the two Houses in relation to bill No. 1896, entitled "A supplement that an act providing for the health and safety of persons share of the plunder back to the Treasury, employed in coal mines, approved the 3d day of March, 1870," BE DISCHARGED in office so that he might rob the State, and FROM THE FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF | that he is sorry that the hatred excited by THE SUBJECT !" (See Senate Journal of General Hartrann's prosecution of Evans, 1870, p. 1180.) The supplement was there-fore killed by being amended to death by Charles R. Buckalew.

stealthy enemy of the miners in their effort | Bulletin. to procure safety from sudden and horrible death; the creature and tool of corporate capital and selfishness; the pettifogger to PLEDGES GIVEN TO RESTORE THE LATE REBELS TO the expense, it might be, of many lives.
The persistent foe to the ratification of this flaw; and the cold-hearted, pulseless thing, who contemporarie asks to be relieved from the state at large, spoke as follows: who contemptously asks to be relieved from the "further consideration" of so trivial a pies of the Democratic party. I have treat this heartless man?

AN OLD STORY It is perhaps too much to expect that the Press will admit candidly that its charges against General Hartranft have been utterly and completely refuted. Such an act might be suicidal. But it was reasonable to suppose that it would refrain from "damnable iteration" of falsehoods which are known by the whole community to have that character. And yet this morn-ing it returns to its old accusation through the medium of a letter which was probably written in its own office, and makes the following charges: That General Hartranft is responsible for the Evans defalcation; that the Legislative committee appointed to investigate the matter censured Hartranft in the severest manner; that the sinking fund has been robbed; and that Hartranft was in league with Geary in the Evans business. There is something inexpressibly impudent in this continued reference to the Evans robbery by the Press. The very investigating committee which is quoted by that journal said, in its report :

"We are unable to arrive at any reliable data as to the disposition of the whole of the commissions withheld by Evans. He testifies that he is without property of any kind, and that he paid his debts and expenses with these moneys. D. C. Forney admits that Evans paid him 35,000 out of the commissions, and swears that he had a contract for \$10,000 thereof. Evans swears that the sum paid Forney was \$6,-

And among the testimoney presented in the same report was the following evidence from Evans himself:

"I think I am indebted to Colonel John W. Forney, more than any other man, for the endorsement to the Governor, and perhaps also to several gentlemen with whom I have no personal acquaintance, but who were persuaded from the recommendation of Colonel Forney that I was a proper person to be appointed agent."

John W. Forney, editor of the Press, also admitted that he had received two thousand dollars of the money alluded to in the above extract. It is therefore indecent for the Press to recall this Evans case daily, and to use it to blacken the character of General Hartranft, especially as the Forneys still retain their share of the stolen money, after having placed Evans where he could take it, and having striven desperately to save him from punishment. But the shamelessness of this conduct is quite equal by the persistence with which the Press asserts that Gen. Hartranft was

a party with Geary to the Evans fraud, and that the Legislative committee fastened the discouraged. Mr. Siney determined to go home, and abandon what seemed a hopeless effort, and to tell his friends they had aware that Geary and the Forney ring conducted the Evans robbery secretly, and that as soon as the crime came to the light, General Hartranft did his very best to compel Evans to make restitution. Evans would never have been arrested but for General Hartranft, and his prosecutor was due effort of that officer; while it is certain that the persecution of Hartranft by the

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preme Court would decide that the law cific charges made in said communication

All of which is respectfully submitted. JAMES L. GRAHAM, WM. A. WALLACE, Committee on the part of the Senate,
D. N. WHITE,
A. C. NOYES,
B. L. HEWITT, J. D. HANCOCK,
B. A. McConnell,
Committee on the part of the House." As for the charge that the sinking funds

has been used for improper purposes, it may refer to the report of Messrs. Lewis & mony of these gentlemen. If the conduc-There is but one thing they can ever say about the Evans case that will not excite the disgust of the community. It is to announce that Mr. Forney has given his in case of Hartranft's election, impelled harles R. Buckalew.

Thus we traced Mr. Buckalew as the that worthy officer.—Philadelphia Evening

Horace Greeley's Bargain.

POWBIL.

still linger in my heart. The second pas-Looking back upon the once shattered and fruitless hopes of the South, I now see that lost cause have not died in vain. This will e a victory for that for which they fought. Mr. Greeley promised to do all he could to aid us when we get a majority in Congress. I object to Grant because he is a Republican; because he is a member of that party which waged successfully the contest desired."
against my brethren of the South, whose orators kept the fires burning that filled the Federal ranks with soldiers. I have heard it said by some that the Democratic party shall have no part with Mr. Greeley in the conquest; but I feel that they will not be neglected. Not only will Greeley not forget who has helped him to his posidon, but pledges-direct pledges-have been given us by him that we shall not be

the same meeting:
"Our part of this bargain is to give the Liberal Republicans our votes, in order to enable them to succeed in the undertaking. Their part of the bargain is to restore to power the now disfranchised sons of the outh, to drive out of the tempel these vandals and thieves, and to restore you, Demo-crats, to their positions. They are to give you, men of the South, those places which the men of the dominant party now hold. I don't care a picagune for Horace Greeley, or what he has said. He represents the dawn of a new era to us, an era that will restore us to power. Will that not be victory enough for us? It may be, in the words of a friend from Woodford, Blackburn, "that Greeley is purgatory, but Grant is hell." The election of Greeley also means that the Federal soldiers, who now stand as a perpetual menace of the South, shall be re-moved. I am tired of seeing them here. They have no business here. This is not the place for them. I don't want to vote any longer under a shadow of bayonets. I want them out West, where they ought to

Colonel U. C. P. Breckinridge said at

forgotten in case of success."

Buckalew's Record.

The Philadelphia Bulletin of Thursday, of last week, says on Tuesday night Mr. Buckalew made a speech at Lancaster, in which he undertook to defend the acts of his Congressional career, and to explain him, that he was in sympathy with the rebels and the rebellion, and was the consistent opponent of every measure devised by loyal men for the protection of the Government. But Mr. Buckalew did not by any means cover the whole ground in his remarks. There were many public acts of his to which he made no reference whatever, because he dared not speak of them, knowing them to be wholly indefended.

ADVERTISING SCHEDULE

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We may catalogue a few of them here, so that loyal men may know something of the record of this person who aspires to become the Governor of the State which did such good and valient service against those rebels for whom Mr. Buckalew had such warm affection.
While in Congress Mr. Buckalew voted

igainst the Fifteenth Amendment to the

Constitution of the United States; against the repeal of the infamous Fugitive Slave law; against establishing the Freedmen's Bureau; against a Civil Rights bill, which secured equality before the law to all men of every color, and he voted for a constitutional amendment prohibiting negroes from becoming citizens of the United States. He voted against paying bounties to volunteers; against paying bountes to voitin-teers; against giving black soldiers the same pay as white soldiers; against the conscription law; against payment of the "emergency men" called out to defend his own State, and he voted for paying rebel slave-owners for slaves drafted or received seemed likely to throw any light upon the al College the vote of the States not yet or-

> character of a career which was marked by personal opposition to every measure approved or devised by the loyal people of the country, and by consistent support of every scheme which could help the cause of his rebel friends. All through that long and desperate struggle with the confederacy Mr. Buckalew had no word of cheer for the armies and the people of the North, but always, whether in the halls of Congress, or in secret conference with the regress, or in secret conference with the re-bel conspirators at Niagara Falls, he did all that was in his power to do to help the Southern leaders and to embarrass their opponents. This is the man who is the rival of John F. Hartrauft, the brave soldier and faithful civil officer, as an aspir-ant to the Chief Magistracy of the State.

TO PREVENT MOSQUITOES. - Acorrespondent of the Scientific American writes : The strongest crystalized carbolic acid should be placed in bottle and covered with the same quantity of strong red cod liver oil; shake the bottle thoroughly until a whitish colored foam appears; if such foam does not arise, however, a small quantity of powdered lime should be added, with a little water. Pour the mixture into a dish or other convenient article, and place di-rectly under the open window, as it is from this quarter the mosquito enters. The moment the mosquito enter, it loses the scent of blood; for, as the combined odor of the oil and acid is much more powerful then that of blood, it follows, as a consequence, that the mosquoito become sud-denly perpiexed. The consequence is, that after scrambling and skirmishing about in the dark, the mosquito's leg, as it were, in stinctively into the mixture, where it is think drowned in the mixture where it is by the acid. I have slaughtered more mosquitoes with the article explained above than ever I could have done with my fists or any other dangerous weapon

judge what is the cause of their declining health, to the best part of the bill. The third second losing their vigor, becoming, weak, pale, nervous and emaclated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumptions of the subject, reported it as following the convergence of their declining health, to the best part of the bill. The third second losing their vigor, becoming, weak, pale, nervous after devoting a month to an anxious conviction in the gloom of the collier grown deeper that its fundimental principal grown field thousands throw away their lives in defense of these principles. The graves of the gallant Southern dead who sleep under a south of the gallant Southern dead who sleep under a special trong the proceed to boil it down as quickly as possible to avoid fermentation, but instead of beginning to till in with apples when halfbeginning to fill in with apples when half-boiled, and stirring with a paddle twenty every hill-side in the South, over whose graves the night winds sigh, are reminders hours, we continue the boiling process till to me of the love for these principles which it is all boiled down to a good sirup, say about five gallons into one, which can be sage in Mr. Greeley's letter means that poured out into a wood or stone vessel, and John C. Breckinridge and other chivalrous will keep if not ready to make up immedisons of the South shall be restored to their ately. The evening previous to making up, former positions of power and influence, with the assistance of our men folks, we pare and core our apples, which we stew in a little sweet cider if we have it, otherthe equal rights and sovereignity of States wise, water or some of the boiled eider shall be restored, and my comrades of the weakened down. When the apples are cooked soft, we commence stirring, adding the boiled cider as fast as it will bear, four bushels of apples being quite sufficient for thirty-two gallons of cider. Three hours brisk boiling with constant stirring will make it strong enough to keep a year if

PRUNING .- Many fruit-growers prune oo much, cutting away all the low branches, so as to leave the tree with a tall, slender, maked stem, fully exposed to all excesses of heat and cold, dryness and dampness. Let a tree be allowed to have its own way, and it will be surrounded in summer with breast of foliage. The lower branches and spray will break the force of winds in

winter.
The objection that low branches are a hindrance to plowing is only another rea-son why they should be suffered to remain. Among the many enemies of fruit trees none are more destructive and remorseless than the plow. It does incurable mischief by breaking roots, bruising bark and muti-lating branches. A plow ought never pass nearer to a fruit tree than the tips of its lowest branches. Let the spade be used in loosening the soil, and removing the grass close about the trunk.

A gardener once planted an extra-sized Seckel pear tree, with a long, pokerish stem, for which an extra price was paid, with the hope that it would yield large and immediate returns. A neighbor's cow strolled in at the open gate, and gave an abrupt lesson as tree culture, by snapping off the long bean-pole of a Seckel about two feet from the ground. The tree's owner tried to be resigned to this vandalism. The tree itself was more than resigned; it was glad of it. In the spring it made haste to repair its shattered fortunes by throwing out a circle of vigorous shoots, and forming a round, compact head, near enough to the gound to withstand the violence of high wind, and proving by its annual and abundant crops that a marauding cow's accidental pruning may be more philosophical than that of men who boast of their skill and careful observation.

A BRAUTIFUL young lady who had allowed the tendrils of her heart to twine away the charge, so often made against fondly around a conductor on a horse car