Juniata Sentinel.

A union of lakes, and a union of lands,
A union no power shall sever;
A union of hearts, and a union of hands,
And the American Union forever!

MIFFLINTOWN:
Wednesday Morning, March 14, 1866

H. H. WILSON, Editor and Publisher

☞ *THE JUNIATA SENTINEL* ☜ has the *Largest Circulation* of any paper published in this County. It is therefore the *best advertising medium.* It is a Paper, truly loyal, ably conducted, a first class Localist, and well worthy of the patronage of every loyal citizen in the County.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

AFTER the 1st day of March 1866, the SENTINEL will be discontinued to *all* Subscribers residing outside of the county unless the Subscription is paid in advance.
Jan. 31–tf.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE UNION CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the Union Republican State Convention will be read with great interest. For the past month it had been pretty well settled that General Geary would be the nominee for Governor. The people demanded that a soldier should be rewarded, and public attention seemed to centre speedily on Gen. Geary as the most fit man. His record is a proud one. It has fallen to the lot of few men of General Geary's years, to have filled so many responsible positions, both civil, military and political, and performed all that was required so creditably to himself and supporters. He commanded a Pennsylvania regiment in the Mexican war, through which conflict he served with distinction. Appointed Governor of Kansas by President Buchanan, after a series of predecessors, all of whom had failed most lamentably, he succeeded by his adroit management in calming the troubled elements and establishing law and order where all had been misrule and disorder. He was, indeed, the first Governor of Kansas who seemed to be thoroughly master of the situation, and the ability he displayed in that office made him a man of mark in the republic. The breaking out of the rebellion found General Geary in retirement, but his love for the Union and his soldiery instincts prevented him from remaining there. He raised a regiment of volunteers, mainly in Philadelphia, and these he led in many campaigns with such distinguished ability, as to make his name once more conspicuous, so that he rapidly advanced to the command of a brigade, and finally of the famous White Star division of Sherman's glorious army of the West.

He commenced operations in the Shenandoah Valley, but was subsequently sent with his regiment to reinforce the western army before the great conflict by which Grant relieved Chattanooga. His first battle in the west was that of Lookout Mountain. But after that his record is that of Sherman's army, with which he marched and fought from first to last.—When Sherman took Savannah he made General Geary Military Governor of the city; but when the army marched forward to its brilliant campaigns in the Carolinas, Geary was with it. With such a record he comes before the people of the State, nominated for Governor by the party that fought for the Union from first to last. Though he had been a life long Democrat, the war separated him from his ancient partisan affiliations, and in 1864 he voted for Lincoln and Johnson. That he will be triumphantly elected does not admit of question. The issue between the two great parties is more fairly presented by the records of their candidates than by any mere platforms. Gen. Geary represents the unconditional Union sentiment of the State, while Mr. Clymer represents that sympathy with the rebellion which gave the government so much trouble during the war. Here is the issue. Who can doubt how the people will decide!

☞ General Lee stated in his evidence before the Reconstruction Committee, that in his opinion the people of Virginia are disposed to pay the rebel debt.

THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

General Geary Nominated as the Candidate of the Union Party for Governor.

On Wednesday last, in obedience to the call issued, the delegates of the Union State Convention assembled at the State Capital for the purpose of nominating a Governor. The attendance of the people, deeply interested in the selection of the right kind of a man, was very large—much more so than was anticipated.

The convention was called to order at noon precisely. Mr. Cessna, as chairman of the State Central Committee of last year, rapped the packed galleries and house to silence, and the crowd retired.—The list of delegates was called and the entire delegation, with one or two exceptions, answering to their names.

Hon. Lewis W. Hall was elected temporary chairman.

He thanked the convention for the honor, remarking that he would not make a speech; he invoked order among the delegates, and said that motions were in order.

Mr. Muller, of Cumberland, moved the appointment of a mommittee of five to consider the contested election cases.—Agreed to.

Mr. Swope, of Clearfield, moved that a committee equal to the senatorial representation be appointed for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization.

Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, of York, moved the appointment of an equal committee on resolutions.

Both motions were agreed to.

The privileges of the floor were extended to General Steadman.

A series of resolutions adopted by the convention of Union Editors of the State were presented, and referred to the committee on resolutions.

In the afternoon, Hon. John Covode was chosen permanent chairman, and made a speech on taking the chair that aroused considerable feeling. He heartily endorsed General Geary.

The following is the platform adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That this convention, representing the Union-loving and loyal people of Pennsylvania, who never despaired of the republic, and who poured out millions of treasure and devoted yet more precious blood for the rescue of the country from the felonious attacks of a wicked and causeless rebellion, whose sons fought on every battle field, suffered in every southern prison den of torture and starvation, whose noble dead lie on the soil of every State where they fell under the folds of the national banner, here renew their pledge of unfaltering devotion to the Federal Union, and repeat their determined purpose that it shall be preserved.

2. That having held up the hands of Abraham Lincoln during the dark and bloody days when treason arrayed its armed hosts for the destruction of American nationality, and never having consented to the flagitious sentiment "that the war was a failure," nor held out the grand hailing sign of sympathy with the rebels by calling for an immediate suspension of arms and recognition with the yet unsubdued traitors, the loyal people of Pennsylvania, when the national arms have compelled submission, demand that the fruits of their long and deadly struggle shall not be lost by an undue and untimely restoration of unrepenting offenders against the peace and dignity of the nation to all the rights which they forfeited by their crimes, and that pledges and guarantees shall be required and obtained which shall secure the nation from all like attempts in the future to cast off its authority, destroy the integrity of its territory, and set up a law less usurpation by force of cruelty over any part of the country or any portion of its citizens.

3. That, filled with admiration of the devotion and fearless courage with which Andrew Johnson resisted and denounced all efforts of the rebels to overthrow the national government, Pennsylvania rejoiced to express her entire confidence in his character and principles and appreciation of his noble conduct by bestowing her suffrage upon him for the second position in honor and dignity in the country. His bold and outspoken denunciation of the crime of treason, his expression of thorough sympathy with the friends of the Union, secured for him the warmest attachment of her people, who, remembering his great services and sacrifices while traitors and their sympathizers alike denounced his patriotic action, appeal to him to stand in that high place of influence and responsibility which he occupies under the Constitution of the country, warmly by the side, and to repose upon the support, of the loyal masses whose votes formed the foundation of his promotion, and who pledged to him their unswerving support in his fearless stand against the men who were seeking to destroy the government until those lately in arms recognize the firm stability of the Union secured and the States which shot madly from their spheres brought back to their true places in the Federal galaxy, in harmony with the great laws of liberty, truth, justice, and fidelity, which they attempted in vain to extinguish, and which led our brave soldiers and seamen to pour out their blood, and even their lives, a libation for the safety of their country.

4. That the work of restoring the late insurrection States to their proper relations to the Union necessarily devolves upon the law-making power, and that until such action shall be taken, no State lately in insurrection is entitled to representation in either branch of Congress and that, preliminary to such action, it is the right of Congress to investigate for itself the condition of the legislation of these States, inquire respecting their loyalty, and to prescribe the terms of restoration, and that to deny this necessarily constitutional power is to deny and imperil one of the dearest rights belonging to our representative form of government; and we cordially approve the action of the Union representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania, that no man who has voluntarily engaged in the late rebellion, or held office in the rebel organization, shall be allowed a seat in the Congress of the nation, and that the law known as the test oath should not be repealed, but should be enforced against all claimants in Congress.

5. That the national faith is solemnly pledged to the national debt incurred in the war, to save the country and suppress the rebellion, and that the people will not suffer this faith to be violated and impaired. To this they pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.—That all debts incurred to support the rebellion were unlawful, void, and of no obligation, and shall not be assumed by the United States, nor shall any Sate be permitted to pay any evidences of so vile and wicked engagements.

6. That the public faith is not less solemnly pledged to the protection in the enjoyment of all their natural rights of their persons, property and domestic relations of the colored population who have been emancipated by the fiat of the people and under the providence of God, and who deserved liberty by their kindness and fidelity to our soldiers in prison or wounded or seeking escape from their tormentors by their own courage in bearing arms for and fighting the battles of the Union. Even as man is more precious than money in every just account, so the honor of the nation is more sacredly engaged to these humble but never treacherous friends than to those who hold its bonds stamped with the broad seal of the United States, and that their own freedom shall not be a mockery nor their just hopes of security, education and elevation, intellectually and morally, be disappointed, this faith must be kept inviolate.

7. That protection to all branches of useful and productive industry is the only wise policy in our present national condition, is the true plan for retrieving the losses and ravages of war, defending the national prosperity, increasing the national welfare, and supplying the means of maintaining the public faith with the public creditors, and ultimately wiping out the national debt; that in the provisions of internal revenue and the laying of duties on importations from foreign nations the object should be to cause the former to press as little upon, and the latter to protect as fully as possible, our own citizens who are engaged in the work of labor, of mining, manufacturing, and every branch of home industry against unequal and unfair competition with capital and policy, which neither contribute to develop the resources of our own country, assist to pay our taxes, nor are concerned to maintain our government and frame our national authority, which during the recent life-struggle they have insidiously striven to subvert.

8. That the administration of the public affairs of Pennsylvania by Governor Andrew G. Curtin during the years of trial and toil, responsibility and anarchy, recently passed through, has been marked by such patriotic devotion, unyielding courage, constant watchfulness, unwearied labor, and consummate ability, as have made his name illustrious in the annals of this Commonwealth, and given him a place in the memory and affections of the people which cannot be lost. His deserved title of the "soldier's friend" is in itself expressive of the highest eulogium that could be pronounced on any public officer, and when the term of honorable, and useful, and most beneficial public service shall close, he shall not be forgotten, but honor, love, and affectionate remembrance, and the plaudits of a grateful people shall cluster around his person and make his name immortal.

9. That this convention congratulate the people of the State of Pennsylvania on the passage of the law relieving the real estate of the Commonwealth from taxation for State purposes, and tender to the members of the General Assembly their thanks for their considerate attention to relieve the popular burdens, while they confidently refer to it as a proof of the superior capacity of the Union organization for the beneficial conduct of public affairs, that after a long and exhausting war the debt of Pennsylvania is reduced, and the taxes imposed in a time of peace by their political opponents are diminished by the judicious management of the executive officers and General Assembly elected by the Union party.

10. That the loyal people of Pennsylvania having steadily manifested through the war with rebellion their warm regard for the rights of the gallant defenders of the Union, and never have voted to refuse to them the right of suffrage when in the camp and in the field—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to traitors and their sympathizers only—the present convention take pleasure in expressing, not now for the first time, their gratitude for their gallantry and devotion and resources of the government to the comfort, consolation, and support of the disabled survivors, or the widows and orphans of those who fell in the conflict.

11. That the services, consummate ability, and unyielding faith in the destiny of the country manifested by the Hon. E. M. Stanton, as the head of the War Department, during the rebellion, have been of inestimable value to the country, and entitle him to the warmest commendation of the country.

12. That Congress should not fail to make an equitable adjustment of the bounties and allowance to the brave men who were engaged in the military service of the country, and that we heartily approve of the liberal appropriation now pending in the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the care and education of the orphan children of the soldiers who gave their lives for the salvation of the republic.

13. That in this crisis of public affairs, full of grateful recollections of his marvelous and memorable service on the field of battle, we turn to the example of unfaltering and uncompromising loyalty of Lieutenant General Grant with a confidence not the less significant and unshaken, because at no period of our great struggle has his proud name been associated with doubtful patriotism or used for sinister purpose by the enemies of our common country.

14. That any attempt by foreign nations to establish a monarchal government on this continent is evidence of a design to destroy republican institutions. Regard for our own safety and for the future security of the republic demand that no such attempt should be permitted to succeed.

15. That the most impressive duty of the present is to gather the legitimate fruits of the war in order that our Constitution may come out of the rebellion purified, our institutions strengthened, and our national life prolonged.

16. That failure in these grave duties would be scarcely less criminal than could have been acquiescence in secession and in the treasonable machinations of the conspirators, and would be an insult to every soldier who took up arms to save the country.

17. That Hon. Edgar Cowan, senator from Pennsylvania, has by his course in the Senate of the United States disappointed the hopes and forfeited the confidence of those through whom he holds his place, and is hereby earnestly requested to resign.

The last resolution provides for the appointment of the usual State Central Committee.

The first, second, and third resolutions passed.

When the fourth resolution was read, it created considerable debate, but it was finally passed by a vote of 109 yeas to 21 nays.

The rest of the resolutions were adopted *viva voce*.

General Geary was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. The following is the result of the ballot: Geary, 81; Ketchum, 30; Moorhead, 10; Colonel Harry White, 3.

Amid loud cheers the nomination was made unanimous. The convention pledged Geary fifty thousand majority.

Hon. Thomas E. Cochrane offered a resolution recommending the candidate to the people of Pennsylvania.

Gen. Geary was then brought in. He accepted the nomination and endorsed the platform.

Messrs. Ketchum and Moorhead also spoke, endorsing the nomination, and the convention adjourned harmoniously and enthusiastically.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

On Monday last, the delegates of the Democracy assembled in Harrisburg in State Convention, and nominated Hon Hiester Clymer, the present Senator from Berks county, as their candidate for Governor. The platform adopted is a queer one. The first resolution shows that Democracy, after war has ceased and peace is restored, is only beginning to recognize the fact that the whole country is in a crisis, and to save the Union, Congress must at once admit, without question or qualification, the representatives from the South. The second pledges the faith of the nation to the payment of the national debt—a new plank in the Democratic structure, varying very much from the cry of "bounded aristocracy.—The third confesses that democracy owes obedience to the Constitution it attempted to destroy, and that it respects the prohibition of slavery. The fourth says that each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own electors; while the fifth contradicts this by saying that the white race is entitled to the control of the government and the blacks have no right to vote. The sixth endorses President Johnson. The seventh confesses the obligations of the nation to the soldiers and sailors for their heroic defense of the Constitution and the Union. The eighth urges upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of the returned soldiers.

Here we have the present *status* of the democracy—essentially a new one in every particular. They have stepped outside the well worn, beaten paths of the past five years; they have discarded the bold cant of treason, and the harangues of new loyalty, patriotism and devotion. Just before Dan. Vorhees was ejected from his seat in Congress, in a characteristic speech he said that patriotism was the last refuge of a scoundrel. To day, Mr. Vorhees and every other democratic is professing lound mouthed patriotism.

We ask our readers to compare the two platforms. Our own is rather lengthy; but that is owing to the gentleman who drew it up. The fight is now narrowed down to a contest between disloyalty, and determined patriotism to save the nation, build up the Union and reconstruct the South, so that treason will become abhorrent, and love of country be considered a virtue.

☞ Potter county must be a second paradise, as there is not a tavern or liquor drinking house in the county. The February term of court was a failure—so far as trials were concerned, and the jury were of no service at all. The District Attorney expressed his disgust at the criminal record—only *one* indictment, no prosecutor and no witness.

☞ It is stated that the month of February, 1866, is noted as having had no full moon. There was one just before, and one after, the beginning and the close of that month. Some say such a combination will not occur again for a couple of million of years. Did it ever occur before? It might be "cyphered out" by the learned.

New Advertisements.

LAST NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or Book Account, will please call on H. H. Hamlin on or before the twenty-fifth day of March, 1866, and settle the same. After that date all accounts will be placed in proper hands for collection. SULOUFF & STAMBAUGH.
March 14, 1866-2t.

AUDITORS NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed to audit the account of Adam Wilt jr., Executor of the last will and testament of Adam Wilt sr., dec'd, and report distribution of balance in hands of accountant, will meet all parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment on Thursday, April 12th 1866, at the Public House of Thomas Cox, in Greenwood township, Juniata county, Pa.
mar. 14–5t. JOHN T. L. SAHM, *Auditor.*

NOTICE.—There will be an election held on Monday, the 26th inst., at the store of Samuel Buck, in the borough of Perrysville, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M., to elect Officers to manage the affairs of the Perrysville Bridge Company for the ensuing year. By order of the President.
SAMUEL BUCK, *Treas'r.*
March 7, 1866-3t.

Notice to Contractors.—Proposals will be received until the 15th DAY OF APRIL next, for building a BRICK CHURCH in East Waterford. The contractors to furnish all the Material. Plan and Specifications can be seen at the store of A. J. Ferguson, East Waterford, Register's office Mifflintown, and at the store of Samuel Buck, Perrysville.
A. J. FERGUSON,
MATHEW CLARK,
DAVID S. COYLE.
mar. 7–td.

JUNIATA COUNTY TEACHERS' SCHOOL.—This school will open again, in Perrysville, on the first Monday in April, 1866, to continue at least one quarter of 11 weeks—perhaps two quarters.

TERMS OF TUITION:
First Class, per Quarter.....$5,00
Second do do.....7,00
The *First Class* embraces those studying only the branches usually taught in the public schools; the *Second Class*, those studying any other branches. Persons entering the Second Class can study what branches they please.—The books used will be the same as at the last session. Boarding can be had with private families, and on reasonable terms.
The School will be under the control of the undersigned, assisted by able Teachers from a distance.
H. B. ZIMMERMAN, Co. Sup't.
Perrysville, March 7, 1866 2t.*

628, HOOP SKIRTS, 628,
HOPKIN'S "Own Make,"
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
NO. 628 ARCH Street, PHILAD'A.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's HOOP SKIRTS, in this City; gotten up expressly to meet the WANTS OF FIRST-CLASS TRADE; embracing the newest, and most desirable Styles and Sizes of "Gore Trails," of every length—from 2¼ to 4 yds. round—20 to 56 Springs, at 2 to $5 00. Plain Skirts, all lengths, from 2¼ to 3 yards round the bottom, at $1 40 to $5 15.
Our line of Misses' and Children's SKIRTS are proverbially beyond all competition, for variety of styles and sizes—as well as for finish and durability; varying from 8 to 23 inches in length, 6 to 45 Springs at 35 cents to $2 25. All Skirts of "OUR OWN MAKE," are WARRANTED to give Satisfaction; but BEY NONE as SUCH, unles they have, "Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch St." Stamped on each Tab!
Also, constantly on hand, GOOD SKIRTS, Manufactured in New York, and the Eastern States, which we sell at very low Prices. A lot of cheap Skirts—15 springs, 85 cents; 20 springs, $1 00—25 springs, $1 15—30 springs $1 25 and 40 springs $1 50.
☞ Skirts, made to Order and Repaired.
☞ *Terms Cash.* ONE PRICE ONLY!
mar. 7–1m.

1866. PHILADELPHIA. 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
and
Window Shades,
CORNER FOURTH & MARKET Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B. Always in Store, a large Stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.
feb. 28–3m.

CRAYBILL & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Cedar, Wood & Willow Ware,
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES,
Brooms, Mats, Brushes, Cotton Laps,
Buckets, Twines, Wick, &c.,
345 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Feb 21, 1866-1y.

NOW IN PRESS
A Work of Absorbing Interest and Permanent Value.
GRANT
AND
HIS CAMPAIGNS:
A MILITARY BIOGRAPHY.
BY HENRY COPPIE,
Editor of "U. S. Service Magazine."
1 Vol. 8vo., 500 *pages Illustrated*.....$3 50.
1 " " " " *Calf Skin*,..... 5 50.
This is a book of which every American Citizen will desire to possess a copy. The history of this great leader of the "Armies of the Union," has become the property of the nation he has done so much to save, and is imperishably incorporated in its annals.
It is prepared in the most thorough manner, and has been printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound, and illustrated with numerous portraits on steel, and by maps and plans of all the principal battles recorded.
The free access enjoyed by the author to the private records of the several Commanding Generals, enables him to present the INNER OFFICIAL HISTORY of the Great Campaigns, and prepares such a work as no one else could possibly do.
It will be sold exclusively by subscription, and cannot be had except through our own agents. Hence those desiring a copy for their libraries should subscribe promptly when the opportunity is presented. It will not be sold, only by the agent.
W. J. HOLLAND & CO., Publishers,
Pittsburg, Pa.
E. L. JAMISON, Agent for Juniata county, Pa. [mar. 7,–3t.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF SADDLERY from January 18, 1866.
JAMES H. SIMONS would respectfully announce to his old customers and the public generally that he has a large stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, WHIPS and all other articles usually kept in a *SADDLER SHOP*, which he will sell at the following reduced prices:

Best Silver Plated Harness	$34 00
Second best do	32 00
Third do do	30 00
Common Plated do	25 00
Second do do	24 00
Common Plain do	19 00
Best Spanish Saddles	24 00
Second do do	22 00
Common Quilted Seat do with Horn	18 00
Common do without horn	16 00
Wagon Saddles	9 00
Five inch Breech-Bands & Side Leathers for two Horses	40 00
Four inch do	35 00
Back-bands 8 inches 3 20, 6 inches 2 40, 5 inches 1 75.	
Double set of Yankee Harness which includes bridles, hames, collars, lines, hat chains, &c.	45 00
Pair of Yankee Bridles	6 00
Five-ring Halters	1 50
Three-ring do	1 25
Check lines 3-4 inch	2 75
do do 1 inch	3 25
Blind Bridles	3 00
Riding Bridles from $2 50, 3 00	4 00
Good Draft Collars	3 00
Harness do	2 00
Wagon Whips 2,00, 1,75, 1,50, 1,25	
Buggy do from 75 cents to	2 00
Buggy Lines, flat 2,00, round	3 00
Plow Lines 3-4 inch 1,00, 1 inch 1,15 1 1-4 inch 1,25.	

He would also invite the public to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he can sell cheaper than any other establishment in the county. His motto is quick sales and small profits. Give him a call and save money.
☞ REPAIRING neatly executed and all work warranted.
JAMES H. SIMONS,
Bridge St., Mifflintown Pa.
Oct. 11–1y.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale the following Real Estate, to wit:—A tract of Land belonging to S. P. Blair, Esq., situated in Walker township, Juniata county, Pa., adjoining lands of Moses Kyle, John Wright, Joseph Tyson and others, containing SEVENTY ACRES, more or less, about 55 acres of which are cleared, in a good state of cultivation and under good fence.—The ballance, about 15 acres, is well covered with the very choicest timber. The improvements are a good LOG DWELLING HOUSE, an excellent new BANK BARN, with all the necessary out-buildings, and an excellent Orchard of GRAFTED FRUIT. The above farm is beautifully located about half-way between Mifflintown and Mexico, (the Turn Pike leading from the above named places passes through it,) and with a very little improvement can be made one of the pleasantest homes in the county. For particulars inquire of Joseph Tyson, Esq., or
JEROME HETRICK,
Jan. 17, '66-2m.] Mexico, Pa.

DENTAL CARD.
R M KEEVER, Surgeon Dentist,
TAKES this method of informing his friends in Juniata county, that owing to the reasonably good success he has met with, during the few months he has been practising his profession in said county, he feels warranted in making stated visits to Mifflintown and McAlistersville. The first Monday of each month Mr. Keever may be found at the Juniata Hotel, Mifflin, to remain two weeks. The third Monday, at McAlistersville, to remain during the week. Teeth inserted on VULCANITE, GOLD & SILVER. TEETH FILLED and extracted in the most approved manner, and with the least possible pain.
☞ Strict attention given to diseased gums, &c. All work warranted. ☞ Terms reasonable.
January 24, 1866–tf.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing
JOHN B. OGDEN.
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.
Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned.—Those having fears of being humbugged wil oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant.
THOS. F CHAPMAN.
831 Broadway, New York.

WANTED.—A good Blacksmith can find constant employment and liberal wages at Bechtel's Tannery, near McCullough's Mills, in Tuscarora Valley, address
H. H. BECHTEL,
McCullough's Mills,
Juniata county, Pa.