

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, July 18th, 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.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR, MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY, OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET. FOR CONGRESS, JOHN J. PATTERSON, of Juniata Co. (Subject to the District Conference.)

FOR ASSEMBLY, HENRY H. WILSON, of Juniata Co. (Subject to the District Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES, JOSEPH POMEROY, of Beale twp LUCIAN WILSON, of Fayette twp

PROTHONOTARY, JOHN M. THOMPSON, of Perryssville.

COMMISSIONER, JACOB WEISER, of Susquehanna twp.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, JEREMIAH LYONS, of Mifflintown

AUDITOR, THOMAS MORROW, of Tuscarora twp.

Soldiers of Pennsylvania remember that Heister Clymer voted against a joint resolution of our Legislature, asking Congress to increase the pay of the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the army. (See page 205 Legislative Record session 1864.) While you were battling for the Union he was exhausting his ingenuity in devising means to counteract the success of your arms.

It seems that the few dishonest would be leaders of the Democratic party are not yet satisfied. It is not enough to secure by fraud and corruption the nomination of such men as Watt, Reynolds and Diven, but the honest masses must be insulted by being informed that it is a "small matter" if Messrs. Adams, Cox, Jacobs, Zeigler and McCoy were cheated and that they must come up to the feast and abide by the decision of the balances—Crawford, Reynolds & Co. They are the balances, gentlemen, in which you were weighed in the late Convention and found wanting. In the above quotation copied from the Democrat and Register, they confess their guilt in helping, grievances on honest men of the party, and then end upon the same men to forget their manhood and every principle of honesty and integrity that has hitherto bound them to their party and come up and vote for and help to elect their "subjects of a price."

It is only a small matter to be cheated, they say, and the honest masses are not philosophers enough to see how these "presto change" nominations are made, so you must abide by the decision of the balances—Crawford, Reynolds & Co.

War in Europe. Half the continent of Europe is engaged in a bloody conflict, of which no termination can be foreseen and which is likely sooner or later to involve the other half. Brief and uncertain as are the bulletins we receive from the seat or rather seats of war, they sufficiently indicate the magnitude of the struggle that is going on, and auger an autumn red with blood. Several battles have already been fought with alternating success. A great battle was fought on the 24th of June at Custozza between the Austrians and the Italians. The Austrians had 80,000 men, while the Italians under Victor Emanuel numbered 100,000 strong. Both armies claim the victory. The Italians lost 12,000 men. Another great battle was fought at Skalitz on the 27th of June, between the Austrians and Prussians, in which the latter are said to have been victorious. In this engagement the Austrians are said to have lost over 12,000 men. Important news is expected by the next steamer.

If Andrew Johnson is right now he was wrong in 1860-61. If he was honest then, he is dishonest now. Who can tell when he played the hypocrite? Mr. Cobb or Mr. Cowan?

NAMELESS ON THAT DAY. While there was no attempt to make the demonstration in Philadelphia on the 4th in any sense a partition celebration, yet it was noticeable that certain names were unknown in that great day of homage to our living soldiers and reverence for our martyred dead. We look in vain for the names of Johnson and Clymer. In vain do we look for any reference to them. They have made records which are familiar to all; have been in the most important public positions where their actions directly affected the war and its results. Why were they nameless on the 4th of July, 1866, when the gallant defenders of nationality met to return their banners—embazoned with the rudes of their victories—tattered and torn by the fury of battle? Was it charity that enforced silence? Clymer was in Philadelphia. He is presented by a great party for the Executive chair, and yet there were none in that vast assemblage, met for a purpose so holy and so patriotic, to do him even the honor of listing his name, simply because the soldiers well knew that Heister Clymer and his friends need their every effort to enable the rebels to capture the aforesaid standards, to hold as an evidence of Southern prowess and superiority over the North, and in view also of the fact that Clymer did not consider a soldier fit to rise to the social respectability of exercising the civil rights of the elective franchise. We call on soldiers and loyal men to make a note of this.

A Contrast.

From the inception of the rebellion to its close, General Geary was constantly in the field, peiling his life in many bloody battles for the preservation of our national unity, and only returned to his home when the supremacy of the national government was fully restored over every foot of the public domain; during the whole period of the rebellion Heister Clymer, though a younger man, was not only staying at home, but assiduously laboring in public and private, to counteract every measure devised for putting down the rebellion, and in every way in his power was giving aid and comfort to the common enemy, and has been, since the close of the war, and is now an earnest advocate for the re-admission of the lately rebellious States, with increased powers and without any guarantees for their future good behavior. During the last week in June an effort was made in the revision of the Tariff to remove the duties from foreign coal, which would have greatly injured the mining interests of Pennsylvania and Maryland: Gen. Geary promptly hastened to Washington and used all his influence for the protection of our mining interests in the prosperity of which thousands of our citizens are vitally interested; while General Geary was thus engaged, Heister Clymer was traveling over the State self-hily laboring for his own election as Governor, and exhibiting no concerns whatever about the then periled interests of his native State.

QUERIES.—If Heister Clymer gave all the aid and comfort, in his power, to rebels during the rebellion and continues laboring for the same end still, will he not continue to advocate the cause of rebels if elected Governor? If Heister Clymer feels no concern for the protection and encouragement of the industrial interests of the State now, while a candidate for Governor, would he be likely to feel any if he were elected? Is the man who gives aid and comfort to the enemies of his country in time of war, and who exhibits no regard for the protection of the vital interests of his own State, fit to be her Governor?

Not Satisfied Yet. "What small matters are individual grievances when cast in the scale against principle. Yet how few of us are philosophers enough to weigh the two fairly and abide by the decision of the balances. Let us forget all else, and unite heart and hand in one determined effort to crush, in this fall's campaign, the last hope of the Disunion negro suffrage despots." Democrat and Register.

Good Democratic Endorsement. After the bloody battle of Wauhatchie which ended in a glorious victory to the Union troops under command of the gallant Geary, and the relief of the army at Chattanooga, General Schoen, the commander of the Twelfth Army Corps, and recently the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State of New York, addressed the following letter to the hero who is now leading the forces of the Union in this State against the enemies of their country: HEAD QUARTERS, TWELFTH CORPS, "ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND," MURFREESBORO, TENN., Nov. 13, 1864. "MY DEAR GENERAL: I am very happy to hear the good reports which reach me from all sides relative to the conduct of your command in the recent action. The contest was one of very great importance. The highest credit is awarded to you and your command, not only by General Thomas, but by all officers conversant with the circumstances. "As I was not with you, I can claim no portion of the credit gained, nor can I, with good taste, publish an order expressing thanks to you; but I wish you and your command to know that I have been informed of all the facts in the case, and that I feel deeply grateful for their gallant conduct, and for the new laurels they have brought to our corps. "Your obedient and sincere friend, "H. W. SLOCUM. "Brig. Gen. J. W. GEARY, commanding 2nd Division, 12th Army Corps."

The Resignation of the Postmaster-General. The following correspondence has just been published: WASHINGTON, July 11, 1866.—Sir:—I have the honor to tender you herewith my resignation of the office of Postmaster-General, to take effect upon your notifying me of its acceptance.

In thus withdrawing from your Cabinet, it is proper to say that I do so chiefly because of the difference of opinion between us in regard to the proposed amendment of the Constitution, which I approve, and the movement for the convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th prox., to which I am opposed. My confidence in the patriotism of the Union Republican party, and conviction that upon its permanent control of the government depends in a large measure the peace and happiness of the country, will not permit me holding any equivocal attitude in respect to it. Assuring you of my personal regard and appreciation of the uniform courtesy I have received from you. I am, very truly and respectfully yours, (Signed) W. DENNISON. To the President.

A Rallying Cry from Tennessee. It would seem that if Tennessee, the State cursed and blessed by the meanest treason and most exalted patriots of the nation, was to occupy an enviable position in the work of reconstruction. The Fourth of July was celebrated at Nashville by a re-union held in a grove, near the field of General Thomas' great battle. Horace Maynard, one of the ablest and most eloquent patriots in the land, delivered the oration. In speaking of the Constitutional amendment he said: "The first two sections were in the Constitution already, in substance. The third section fixing the basis of representation in Congress and the Electoral College was of prime importance. How does representation stand at present? Four blacks and one white in South Carolina have as many votes in Congress as four whites and one black in East Tennessee. Will one fair-minded person contend that this is equitable or just? What was the principle of the 'White Basis' of which you used to hear so much? It was that voters only shall be represented, and not those who do not vote. The principle of the third section of the amendment is the same. The fourth section excludes rebels from office. It only strikes at the deliberate rebel. It does not touch the boys who were deceived by artful demagogues, or by the wiles of enthusiastic and over-zealous women. Some say this section does not exclude enough. Mr. Lincoln once observed that it was better for him to be a little behind rather than a little before the people. It is better to give one stroke too little, than by giving one stroke too much elevate a criminal into a martyr. "These are the terms a victorious nation offers to those who for four years tried to destroy it. It is a magnanimity unparalleled in the history of the world. The gallant soldiers who have fought the battles of the Union have done their duty, and their imperishable fame is beyond the reach of accident or chance. Our children and our children's children will do them honor. For us who perform a more quiet part on the same side, there remains another duty; let us do it so that posterity will give us a share in the glory of saving the nation."

The Issue.

It is very evident that the Copperhead leaders in all the free States have a perfect understanding in opposing the ratification of the Constitutional amendment. These men thoroughly understand the objects of that measure. They know that its principal purpose is to put a perpetual bar on the payment of the rebel debt. It is not the desire of the rebels merely to pay their debts. Almost every slave State, at one time another, has considered the practicability of repudiating their debts. The repudiation would again be attempted, with the debt incurred in rebellion, were it not that the Southern rebels and the Northern Democracy calculated to constrain the Federal Government to assume that debt, in which event it would be highly gratifying to traitors compelled to pay a portion of the liabilities of treason. Actuated by such motives, the Democratic leaders now oppose the provision of the Constitutional amendment which contemplates the non-payment of that debt. These leaders aim at saddling the loyal States with the payment of rebel debts. If this is not their object, why oppose the amendment? If the Democracy do not want the repudiation of a debt contracted in a bad cause, by men who had no authority to create such responsibility, why do they oppose a loyal enactment for its disposal in a proper manner? We are perfectly willing to let this question go before the people of the State, forcing our opponents to take the proper position thereon. If the Democracy enter the campaign opposing this great measure of denying payment of the rebel debt, their success could fairly imply the payment thereof. Thus every man who votes for Clymer literally and actually does so to saddle himself and his children with the debts of a conspiracy concocted to deprive them all of a home and a country. There can be no other light shed on this subject. The Democratic leaders make their own position plain. They are as sincerely in favor of paying the rebel debt as they were honestly anxious for the precipitation of the rebellion.

There is still another point in this Democratic opposition to a ratification of the Constitutional amendment. It proposes, for a certain length of time, to debate traitors from the exercise of the elective franchise, cutting off the leaders of the conspiracy from ever holding offices of trust or honor in the gift of the people. Treason is too grave an offense to go entirely unpunished. The men who became traitors were actuated by a malicious purpose to destroy the Government. They perpetrated their crimes without a reason or a justification. They waged four years of bloody war to obliterate freedom which should be an eternal. Surely there should be a penalty affixed to such offenses. Men who plunged the country into an abyss of indebtedness, making orphans and widows by the hundreds of thousands—who schemed to infect the North with loathsome diseases—who hired incendiaries to burn cities which were the result of years of toil—the Constitutional amendment provides that such men shall not go unpunished; the Democratic leaders insist that traitors are not liable to punishment. In this they are consistent, as at the precipitation of rebellion those demagogues declared that traitors could not legally be coerced by armed force to allegiance.

The plain propositions involved in this subject are, I. Shall loyal men be compelled to pay the debts contracted by traitors in a war to destroy the Government? II. Are traitors worthy of enjoying the honors, the franchises and the emoluments of a Government which they conspired to disjoin and utterly destroy?

The Constitutional amendment meets these questions practically in the negative. The Democratic leaders are opposed to the amendment. It follows that the Democracy are in favor of paying the debts of treason and of honoring traitors. Such is the issue now dividing parties in Pennsylvania. We accept it frankly, confident that the result of popular deliberation thereon will be in favor of making treason infamous and traitors odious. Harrisburg Telegraph.

Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, styles the Philadelphia movement a new "rebel invasion of the North." It will be hurled back and punished, as Lee was at Antietam and Gettysburg, and will be sent "whirling," as gallant Phil. Sheridan sent Jubal Early whirling up the Valley.

We learn by our exchanges of today, that another desperate battle was fought between the Austrians and Prussians at Gitschin in which the Austrians were totally routed with a loss of 24000 killed and 15000 captured.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Mr. Speed, as was anticipated, has formally sent to the President his resignation as Attorney-General. According to the report of Maj. Gen. Alunan's friends, his letter is even more emphatic in his disapproval of the President's policy than that of Mr. Dennison. The resignation of Secretary Harlan is now an event to be daily expected.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. A NEW PICTURE FOR THE HANDSOME, PHENON'S "Night Blooming Cereus." A most exquisite, delicate, and fragrant perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHENON & SON, New York. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHENON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. July 18, '66-ly.

NEWS DEPOT and Stationery Store.—Constantly on hand all the latest News papers, Periodicals, &c., with a large stock of Stationery, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, &c., in the Post Office building, Perryssville, Pa. July 22, '66-ly. JOHN M. THOMPSON.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!! Dr. L. O. MONTE's Cornelia, the greatest stimulant in the world, will force Whiskers or Mustaches to grow on the smoothest face or chin; never known to fall; sample for trial sent free to any one desirous of testing its merits. Address, LEAVES & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y. [July 11, 1866-3m.]

SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD Company.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Company that the annual meeting and election for President and twelve (12) Directors, will be held at No. 650 North 6th street, in the city of Reading, Berks Co., Pa., on Saturday, July 28th, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M. of that day. GEORGE W. KNAUER, Sec'y. July 11, 1866-2s.

J. FRANK, B. S. COOK, D. BOGHEMAN. MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED.—And that can be done to perfection by buying your goods of the new firm in Patterson. Their stock consists in part of Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, a large and superior stock of Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Salt, Fish, Cheese, &c., Dried and Canned Fruits in great variety, Hardware, Queensware, Woodware. Our stock was purchased in eastern cities at reduced prices, and we are confident we can make it to the interest of our customers and the goods-buying public to give us the first call before making their purchases. X. B. We have the largest stock, greatest variety and best styles in the county. Highest market price paid for country produce. FRANK, COOK & CO. Patterson, July 4, 1866-1s.

THE FENIANS IN PATTERSON. GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE. BOWE & HOLLOWAY'S Market Car arrives in Patterson every Wednesday evening on local freight. They have all kinds of FRESH FISH in season; also, VEGETABLES of every description that are to be had in the market. As they carry large quantities they can afford to sell at small profits. Merchants will find it to their advantage to ship goods in their cars, as they will take every care of them and carry them as low as any other parties. Their car leaves for the city every Monday morning at half past six. Persons wishing anything in their line will leave their order previous to that time with one of the parties, or at the residence of Mr. Rowe, on the corner of Path street, opposite the P. R. R. Warehouse. June 27-4s.

MIFFLINTOWN TIN SHOP. HAVING purchased the Tin and Sheet Iron Store, located on Bridge Street in Mifflintown, I would respectfully inform the public that I intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of COOK & PARLOR STOVES. Tin and Japan ware, the largest and best in the country, and as to quality and workmanship cannot be surpassed. SPOUTING, ROOFING. Job and Sheet work, will be promptly attended to either in town or country. Brass Copper and Enamelled French Preserving Kettles, Dippers, Brass Copper, French Tinware, Enamelled Hollow Ware, Waffle Irons, Coal Shovels, Fruit Cans, both common and Patent, and of various measures, always on hand and for sale. Persons in want of anything in the above line are requested to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I feel confident that I can suit them either as regards the article or the price. Old copper, Brass and Pewter bought and the highest price paid in cash or goods. June 27, '66. N. E. LITTLEFIELD.

MIFFLIN COACH & WAGON MANUFACTORY.—The undersigned beg leave to inform our customers and friends in this and adjoining counties, that we have enlarged our shop, and by the addition of Steam Power, are prepared to do work at the shortest possible notice. We are constantly manufacturing and make to order, every description of Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c., also Family and York cart sleighs. We are also prepared to manufacture Road Wagons—Zoom one to four horse. Having been working at the business for a number of years ourselves, and employing none but the best of workmen. We latter ourselves that our work cannot be surpassed for neatness and durability; in this or adjoining counties. We always keep on hand from twenty to thirty sets of best seasonal growth, Jersey Cleary Spokes, in order to make durable wheels. And will warrant our work for any reasonable time. Sleighs and Buggies re-painted with neatness and dispatch. All other repairing heavy or light will receive strict attention. Come and examine our stock and work before purchasing elsewhere. Don't forget the name, MIFFLIN COACH & WAGON MANUFACTORY. Corner of the Pike & Cedar Spring road. June 27-4s.

CAMPAIGN OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. BY WILLIAM SWINTON. THE Standard History of the Grand Army. The greatest Work on the War. Universally endorsed by army officers and the press. The Author says: "I design in this volume to record what the Army did and suffered in ten campaigns and two score battles. "I shall have to celebrate the unswerving loyalty of this army, that oft times when the bond of military cohesion failed, held it, unshaken of fortune, to a duty self-imposed. "I shall have to follow it through a checkered experience, in a tale commingled of great misfortunes, great follies and great glories; but from first to last it will appear that, amid many buffets of fortune, through winter and tough weather, the Army of the Potomac never gave up, but made a good fight, and finally reached the goal. "Of this drama there will be no other hero than the Army of the Potomac itself; for it would seem that in this war of the People it was decreed there should arise no imperial presence to become the central figure and exposure of men's eyes. Napoleon, in an outburst of haughty ebullience, exclaimed, 'I am in the great armies of history the Commander was everything. This proud apostrophe has no application for the Army of the Potomac. And one must think—seeing it never had a great, and generally had made five commanders—it was that it might be said, that wherever it went it would not to genius, but bought with its blood.' "This is the only History of the "Grand Army," and no one who has borne a part in its conflicts, or is interested in its grand achievements, should be without it. This work presents a rare chance to make money. Agents wanted. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 507 Main St., Philadelphia, Pa. June 20, 1866-1m.

NEW STORE.—The undersigned have opened a New Store in the Old Fellows' Hall, Bridge street, where they are prepared to furnish the public with good and cheap goods, consisting in part of Black Silk and Bombazines, black Wool De Laine and 11 wide, French Alpaca, Snow Flake Mohair, Quilts, Quilts, Fancy Wool De Laine and fancy Snow Flake in all colors, Printed Calicoes and Linens. French Silk Plaid Poplins and Poplins, "Striped Plaid Piquee Grapes," "Figured and Plain Percales," "Puffs and Fanned Challis," White Goods such as Irish Linens, Swiss Gaudies, Jacquets, Brillants, Sansoules and Crinolines. Black Tibbet and De Laine Shirts. French Plaid Gaudies "American Cloths and Cassimeres, Middlesex 14 Ladies' great variety, White and colored Flannels, Cottonades, Checks, Shambrics & Tickings, Bleached and brown Sheetings 1, 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 8 1/2, 9 1/2, 10 1/2, 11 1/2, 12 1/2, 13 1/2, 14 1/2, 15 1/2, 16 1/2, 17 1/2, 18 1/2, 19 1/2, 20 1/2, 21 1/2, 22 1/2, 23 1/2, 24 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 29 1/2, 30 1/2, 31 1/2, 32 1/2, 33 1/2, 34 1/2, 35 1/2, 36 1/2, 37 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2, 40 1/2, 41 1/2, 42 1/2, 43 1/2, 44 1/2, 45 1/2, 46 1/2, 47 1/2, 48 1/2, 49 1/2, 50 1/2, 51 1/2, 52 1/2, 53 1/2, 54 1/2, 55 1/2, 56 1/2, 57 1/2, 58 1/2, 59 1/2, 60 1/2, 61 1/2, 62 1/2, 63 1/2, 64 1/2, 65 1/2, 66 1/2, 67 1/2, 68 1/2, 69 1/2, 70 1/2, 71 1/2, 72 1/2, 73 1/2, 74 1/2, 75 1/2, 76 1/2, 77 1/2, 78 1/2, 79 1/2, 80 1/2, 81 1/2, 82 1/2, 83 1/2, 84 1/2, 85 1/2, 86 1/2, 87 1/2, 88 1/2, 89 1/2, 90 1/2, 91 1/2, 92 1/2, 93 1/2, 94 1/2, 95 1/2, 96 1/2, 97 1/2, 98 1/2, 99 1/2, 100 1/2. One of the finest assortments of all Cloths and in great variety, as well as Calicoes at lowest prices. Close cash buyers would do well to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. TILTON & BEPENSCHADE. June 13, 1866-1y.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale his farm situated in Delaware township, Juniata County, Pa., about three miles east of Thompsonport, containing 285 acres, about 200 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the remainder well set with choice timber, having thereon erected a large Stone Mansion, Tenant House, large Barn, and other necessary out-buildings, with a never failing spring of water convenient to the house. The land is well watered. The above land will be sold in whole or in parcels to suit purchasers. Persons desiring to purchase the property can do so by calling on JOHN P. THOMPSON. April 25, 1866-1s.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale his Mill Property, situated in McCaysville, Tuscarora township, Juniata County. The Mill has a large Frame Building, running two sets of Burrs, with Belts, Elevators, &c., necessary for doing a large Country or Merchant business. In connection with the Mill will be sold a good Dwelling House and Stable, with all necessary modern improvements. Terms easy. Persons wishing to see the property will call at the residence of the subscriber in McCaysville, Juniata county. June 29-4s. WM. HACKETT.

NEW TOBACCO STORE.—Just received at Barnes' Cigar and Tobacco Store, a fresh supply of pure Vera Cigars and Tobaccos. Best Navy..... \$1.00 per lb. 2nd "..... 90c " 3rd "..... 80c " Cases Gold Bar..... 1.50 " Oranges..... 1.40 " The best brands of Fine Cut tobacco and in full, and all kinds of Bright Tobacco at reduced prices. The lovers of good chewing and smoking tobacco are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock. June 29-4s. A. T. BARNES.

CUBA MILLS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is still in charge of the above named mill, where he is prepared to accommodate the citizens of Mifflin, Patterson and vicinity, with the choicest Brands of Flour. A large supply of Bran, Chop-Stuff, and Feed of all kinds constantly on hand. As he runs a mill wagon every Tuesday and Friday to Mifflin and Patterson, customers can be punctually supplied at their doors. By strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. Terms Cash. May 9, '66-4s] SOLOMON KAUFFMAN.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS & CATARRH. Treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAAC, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland), No. 519 FINE STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secret in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES, inserted without pain. No charge for examination. mar 21-ly.]

MIFFLINTOWN MARBLE YARD.—Having opened a Marble Yard on Bridge street, Mifflintown, I would respectfully announce to the public that I am prepared to furnish Head Stones, Mantles, Tombs, Table Tops, Mantles, &c., of choice and beautiful designs, at the lowest possible rates, and in a workman-like manner that cannot be surpassed in the interior of Pennsylvania. Call and examine specimens. may 9, 1866-4s. C. D. CAVENY.