

education. For says Bacon, "education is but the confirming of an early habit."—Do not therefore depend entirely upon what your teachers can do for you, but undertake something worthy for yourself.

Form habits, learn to perform each day faithfully whatever duty is assigned to you, whether of study or of manual labor. Such a habit will be invaluable to you in future life. Have respect for others, and love goodness and virtue in whatever form. Determine to act well, your parts in life and thus win the respect and love of all about you. Learn that greatest of all lessons to govern yourself. For says Solomon, "He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city." Cherish no sympathy for anything that is low and mean. Shun the company of those who are guilty of degrading vices. Stay not to look upon the perpetration of a base act. Count it as a dangerous symptom if you find yourselves regarding with satisfaction, vice even in its most attracted form. Be not guilty of taking the first step in the formation of vicious habits. Never taste intoxicating drinks. For when a man is drunk he knows not what he does. He is robbed of his reason. When Mr. Lincoln was first nominated for the Presidency at Chicago, it was telegraphed to his friends that a committee of the convention was on its way to Springfield to inform him of his nomination. His friends came to advise with him in regard to the reception. "You must have some refreshments," said they. "What shall I have?" said Mr. Lincoln. "You must get some good liquors." "That," said Mr. Lincoln, "I can not do." "Never mind," said his friends, "we will get them for you." "No," said Mr. Lincoln. "What I can not myself do, I will not allow my honored and loved, for others had been Presidents who have not had a title of respect and love which is felt for him; but because when raised to that exalted position it was found that he possessed capabilities commensurate with its duties, that the qualities of his head and heart were such as to inspire the profound respect of his countrymen, which made him worthy of being President, fit to be King among men.

An objection has been raised to our system of education that it tends to make pupils discontented with their lot in life. There is truth and sound error mingled in this statement. If it be said that our schools qualify their pupils for a higher position in the world than that occupied by their ancestors, the assertion is true, and high and holy is the system that accomplishes such a purpose. Were it not for such qualification the savage would be the savage over, and the hordes of barbarians that peopled the earth in the early ages would people it now. But if it be meant that these systems make pupils discontented with their lot in life and cause them to be uneasy and anxious to attain to a position for which they are not fit, then it is evident, that it is an abuse, friends to do for me. I will have good water, and plenty of it, but no liquor. And when the committee came delegated from every state, the most honored of the land, and stood in his presence, they drank only water. And that was honest Abraham Lincoln. Blessed be his memory. He was fit to be a President.

And when I point to a man like Abraham Lincoln it is not to stimulate your minds with the ambition for the attainment simply of lofty position. The road is induced open for you as for all other boys of your age. But to stimulate you to be worthy of an exalted position—Whether you actually attain to eminence or not is a matter of little moment compared with that of possessing those qualities of mind and heart which will fit you to discharge the duties well in any position to which you may be called.

It was not that Mr. Lincoln was actually elected President, that caused him to be of these systems and not their proper use of which complaint is made. How can such a result be charged to the error of a system which teaches its votaries to prepare themselves to strive for a higher and nobler position than that occupied by those who preceded them. If that be wrong then to have remained in barbarism, to have wandered still in fresh, and lived the life of the savage, would be a virtue.

No, let the youth be encouraged to win victories in the domain of knowledge, and to fit himself to discharge well the duties in the very highest position he can reach. But let him learn also that higher lesson to do cheerfully and well whatever in God's providence it has fallen to his lot to do. It is to the base, vile notion that labor is dishonorable, and not to the legitimate effects of a sound education that the mischief is due. To know how to make good bread, to know how to make the earth yield abundant harvest, to be just and virtuous—to know how and to acceptably perform these labors is infinitely better than to be bad kings and princes. George Washington was not honored and loved and trusted while he lived, and his memory has not been held in grateful remembrance by every generation since his death, because he was Lieut. General of the armies of the nation and was the President of the country for a time, but because his great virtues, his integrity, and knowledge acquired in his youth, fitted him to discharge the duties well of those high positions. It is not therefore exalted positions that we should cover, but the education, and acquirements, and virtues, requisite to fill such positions.

Draw useful lessons from the characters of the virtuous and the good for their guidance and instruction, and admonish them by the weaknesses and frailties of human nature, that the highest and noblest life is but a series of struggles, and that the practice of fortitude and self-denial is the lot even of the most favored. More than all place yourselves in thorough sympathy with them. You are set over them not to break their natures, but to foster and develop them. As the poet has best expressed it:

He who checks a child with terror,  
Stops its play, and stills its song,  
Not alone commits an error,  
But a grievous moral wrong.

Give it play and never fear it,  
Active life is no defect;  
Never, never break its spirit,  
Curb it only to direct.

Would you stop the flowing river  
Thinking it would cease to flow?  
Onward must it flow forever,  
Better teach it where to go.

Master George Jacobs, a Soldier's Orphan, delivered an oration. "The Orphans' appeal," in a manner which reflected credit upon the efforts of such a youthful Demosthenes. After the oration the Orphans sang "Happy Greeting," during the singing of which the assemblage dispersed.

Before quitting the subject, we must be permitted to offer our feeble tribute to the zeal and affectionate faithfulness with which the Principal and his assistants have executed the onerous duties of their office. The reflection that the best years of their lives have been devoted to the relief of the unfortunate, must be now, and to the latest hours of their lives will continue to be, a subject of self congratulation. Like hope, "it will go with them through, nor quit them when they die." A satisfaction now, a solace in the midst of declining years. It must, it will, irradiate the darkness of dissolution, will identify the consciousness of the past with the hope of futurity, will smooth the passage from this to a better world, and link the last pages of expiring nature with the first rapture of never ending joy.

**PEACE.**

The latest intelligence from Europe confirms the impression that the war will be brought to a close, Austria is prostrate and must submit; but it is not the policy of the great powers to allow Prussia to strengthen herself too greatly at the expense of the defeated empire. Prussia is the youngest of the leading nations of Europe. She has never yet had the title of "empire," but it is not unlikely that the addition of the smaller States to her dominions, which will result from victory, will elevate her to that dignity. This will satisfy her ambition, and Austria will have to be content with her Slavish dependencies, and a chance to rest, recuperate, and improve her war weapons. The real importance, however, of this conflict will be found in the congress of nations which will result from it, and which has been the aim of the great "wirepuller," Louis Napoleon, from the beginning. If Austria had defeated Prussia, it would have been all the same to him. Like the crafty Iago, he studies and plans movements which will "every way make his gain." It is not possible yet to see the end, but it will most probably be England's as well as Austria's humiliation.

**The Harrisburg Clymer Convention.**

The Soldiers' Clymer Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 1st inst., was in keeping with all other kindred conclaves, a miserable farce. When will the copperheads learn that the soldiers have no affinity with them? In every case where soldiers friendly to rebels have been convened together they have displayed weak numerical force and the meeting has been a fizzle. Soldiers know their duty as well now as they did during the rebellion. They cannot kiss the rod which smote them; neither can they sustain the men who refused them succor and aid, while they faced and fought the foes of their government. The Soldiers' Convention of Pittsburg was a terrible blow to the Clymerites. They have not yet recovered from its shock, although nearly every district of the State has put forth its best efforts to muster a squad of soldiers to endorse the Democratic nominee. The Democrats made a grand mistake during the rebellion, in extending their sympathies to the wrong side of the picket lines, and they should not now expect the brave boys in blue to wheel into their columns, in order to elevate to honor and power the northern rebel who betrayed them their hard task while facing the foe.

Mr. Edgar Cowan finally confesses in a long published letter, that he is affiliated with the democratic party. He tells the old story. He says the Republican party left him, by abandoning the Baltimore platform, and the Democratic party came over to him. He makes no explanation of the fact that he commenced voting steadily with the Democrats in Congress full three years before the Baltimore platform was framed.

He farther states that President Johnson is in the same boat with him. Every body knows that since months ago.

# 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, August 8th, 1866.

H. H. WILSON, Editor and Publisher

THE JUNIATA SENTINEL is 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 Perryville.

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 255 Legislative Record session 1861.) While you were battling for the Union he was exchanging his ingenuity in devising means to counteract the success of your arms.

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE

The following is the Union Republican County Committee appointed for the ensuing year:  
Mifflintown—A. H. Martin, C. McClellan, Patterson—B. S. Cooke, H. M. Groninger, Fermanagh—C. B. Horning, John Stoner, Walker—J. N. Moore, Kurtz Kaufman, Delaware—C. S. Shelly, Levi Myers, Fayette—Sam'l. Leonard, R. Caveny, Monroe—A. H. Landis, Tobias Beson, Susquehanna—E. Long, Sel. Updegror, Greenwood—T. Rumberger, B. F. Zedlers, Milton—Jacob Groninger, J. S. Robinson, Turbett—L. E. Mathers, Noah Hertrick, Perryville—Thom. Wagenseiler, S. Back, Beale—Hon. John Beale, J. P. Doyle, Spruce Hill—A. J. Patterson, Shea Voter, Tuscarora—Thomas Morrow, Wm. Hart, Lack—J. T. Dennis, B. Walls, Black Log—R. McIntyre, Sam'l. Shearer.

## SORE HEELS DAVIS.

We hear it stated that this cowardly knave has been appointed Secretary of the Copper-Johnson State Central Committee, at a salary of five dollars per day. Our Accidental President has ordered a tax of five per cent. on the salaries of all office holders, clerks and employees, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of this Committee. So it will be seen that all the one armed and one-legged soldiers who hold office under Andy Johnson are compelled to contribute a portion of their salary to pay Sore Heels W. W. Davis for his betrayal of his party, and to enable him to strut around our streets swinging a cane. Better pay for that blue drilling and many other things before he flaunts a cane in the face of his creditors.

## "THE WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT."

In three Districts of South Carolina the number of white people, by the census of 1860, was 123,000, and that of the Blacks 223,000. The number of voters and white, was 19,400. These Districts had three members of Congress and three Presidential Electors. That would be their number if it was strictly a white man's Government. But as the South depended for its political status on the darkies, it must have a representation of them in Congress and in Presidential elections. One of the three in the above Districts represented the white population and two stood in Congress for the negroes. A white man's Government should have things fixed in a different way—Pittsburg Commercial.

## THE BOUNTY BILL.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

The following is the bill to Equalize the Bounties of the Soldiers and Sailors who served in the late war against the Rebellion, as it finally passed both Houses of Congress:

Section 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That to each and every soldier who has enlisted into the army of the United States after the 19th, of April, 1861, for a period of not less than three years, and having served his term of enlistment, has been honorably discharged, and who has received, or is entitled to receive from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of one hundred dollars and no more; and any such soldier enlisted for not less than three years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children or parents, in the order named, of such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of one hundred dollars hereby authorized.

Section 2. That to each and every soldier who was enlisted into the army of the United States after the 19th of April 1861, during the Rebellion, for a period of not less than two years, and who is not included in the foregoing section, and has been honorably discharged therefrom after serving two years, and who has received or is entitled to receive from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of fifty dollars and no more, and any soldier enlisted for less than two years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children of parents, in the order named, of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of fifty dollars hereby authorized. Provided that any soldier, who has bartered, sold, assigned, loaned, exchanged or given away, his final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act Congress shall not be entitled to receive any additional bounty whatever; and when any application is made by any soldier for said bounty, he shall be required, under the pains and penalties of perjury, to make oath or affirmation of his identity, that he has not so bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, exchanged, loaned or given away, either his discharge papers or any interest in any bounty as aforesaid; and no claim for such bounty shall be entertained by the Paymaster-General or other accounting or disbursing officer, except upon the receipt of the claimant's discharge papers, accompanied by the statement under oath, as by this section provided.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in the payment of the additional bounty herein provided for, it shall be the duty of the Paymaster-General, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, to cause to be examined the accounts of each and every soldier who makes application therefor, and if found entitled thereto, pay said bounties.

Section 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in the reception, examination, settlement and payment of claims for said additional bounty, due the widows or heirs of the deceased soldiers, the accounting officers of the Treasury shall be governed by restrictions prescribed for the Paymaster General by the Secretary of War, and the payment shall be made in like manner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

## DEMOCRATIC PARTY NO MORE.

It has gone the way of all corruption, and had it died years ago the country would this day be in a much better condition than it is. Its funeral obsequies were attended to by a few mourners, lingered around its grave with tears in their eyes and many sad reflections upon what it might have been, had it been faithful to its mission and in progress with the age. A few Democratic members of Congress consigned the poor, old faithful thing to the tomb at Washington on the 31 day of July, 1866. If there was even a remnant or tag end of the party left, it was transferred to Andy Johnson and Billy Seward, who will endeavor to wash up and rejuvenate the dark, blackened and careworn affair and christen it with a new name. This will be done at the Philadelphia Convention, which will shortly convene for that express purpose.

THANKS.—Our thanks are due Hon. G. P. Miller for valuable public documents, also Hon. Edward McPherson, for a copy of his Political Manual for 1866. This work is a summary of facts and dates from President Johnson's accession in April 15th, 1865 to July 4th, 1866.

## The 14th of August Convention.

Some of the promoters of the Philadelphia Convention profess to have regrets about the admission of notorious rebels and copperheads to seats in that body. Did ever these people protest against any measure which offer a protest of accomplishing their desires? While, therefore, we admire their discretion in insisting that men who did all they could to destroy the Union, are not the best men to be consulted when taking council for its preservation, we are inclined to give them credit for anything beyond a nice calculation of probabilities. The copperheads and rebels are all in favor of the President's Policy, not because it is the most favorable to their schemes or any that is offered, but because it is exactly what they want under the circumstances. Admitting the rebellion a failure if the rebels and copperheads had been asked to name a Policy that would suit their views, they would have named that to further which the Philadelphia Convention was called. It would seem, therefore, on this ground that they are fairly entitled to preference in its deliberations. But, when another point is considered, their claims to precedence is still stronger. They are expected to furnish ninety-nine out of every hundred votes the Policy will get on an appeal to the whole people. If any class of people ought to be conspicuous in fairly inaugurating a popular movement to give effect to this Policy, it is the class who chiefly expected to vote for it.

But it is thought necessary to maintain a semblance of loyalty where more is expected. A naked proposition to make over the political power of the nation to the rebels and copperheads would be tantamount to a declaration of war. Hence the necessity of masking the proposal with professions of conciliation, magnanimity and the like. It would seem that no man ought to be deceived, except such as desire to be

## LATEST NEWS.

A great riot took place in New Orleans on the 30th ult., headed by the rebels and "My Policy" men. Quite a number of negroes were shot. The riot grew out of the assembling of the Convention which is to inaugurate steps looking to the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. The city has been placed under martial law and the riot suppressed. The State of Georgia has also been placed under martial law, owing to the conduct of the reconstructed. An indiscriminate murder of negroes is given as the cause of this important step. The news from Mexico confirm the critical condition of the Empire. The express is represented as on her way to Europe. The Liberals have had a number of successes. From Europe we learn that peace negotiations were still in progress. The Atlantic cable appears to be working splendidly.

The elevation of General Grant to the rank of General of Gen. W. T. Sherman to that of Lieutenant-General, and of General W. S. Hancock to that of Major-General, are expressions of the nation's gratitude for distinguished services which refute the maxim that "rebels are ungrateful." So, also, of the promotion of Vice Admiral Farragut to be Admiral, and of Rear-Admiral Porter to be Vice-Admiral.

## New Advertisements.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1866, PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:	
EASTWARD.	
Local Accommodation.....	6:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Express.....	12:44 P. M.
Fast Line.....	6:41 A. M.
Cincinnati Express.....	6:48 P. M.
Day Express.....	11:31 A. M.
Way Passenger.....	10:07 A. M.
WESTWARD.	
New York Express.....	5:54 A. M.
Day Express.....	3:38 P. M.
Baltimore Express.....	3:50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express.....	5:09 A. M.
Fast Line.....	5:50 P. M.
Mail Train.....	4:30 P. M.
Emigrant Train.....	9:47 A. M.
Cincinnati Express, leaves Eastward, (daily) at 6:48 P. M.	

JAMES NORTH, Ag't.

**IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.**—The Bounty Bill has at last passed and is now a law. I promised many soldiers who called on me in regard to their claims to notify them as soon as the Bill passed. I can do this best through the county papers. The inquiries were too numerous to answer by letter, and I have taken this method to answer all letters received. The Bill provides that all who enlisted after April 19th, 1861, and before June 25th, 1864, for three years and served out their term are entitled to \$100 additional bounty. Those who were discharged for wounds or injuries received in line of duty \$150.—The same bounty to be paid to the widow, children, father, mother, in the order named of those who were killed or died in the service. Send me at once your discharge papers and I will return you the proper blank you need. You will not need to come to Mifflintown. Widows, fathers and mothers who have no discharge papers will state date and cause of death, number of regiment and letter of company, name of captain. State your name and post office address plainly in all letters written to me.

JEREMIAH LYONS,  
Ag't at Fair and Claim Agents,  
August 2, 1866.

**ORPHANS' COURT SALE.**—By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Juniata county, the following valuable Real Estate will be exposed to sale on the premises, on Saturday, August 25th, 1866, a tract of land situated in Tuscarora township, Juniata county, containing 160 Acres, adjoining land of Jacob Drobelsch and others, having thereon erected a good Frame House, Bank Barn, Spring House, Smoke House, and other outbuildings, with a well of water at the door. There is a good Orchard of apples, peaches, cherries, &c. About 100 acres are cleared and under good cultivation—the balance well timbered. The farm is watered with springs, and is convenient to churches, schools, stores, &c., and is about two miles and a half from East Waterford, and one mile from Metzler's Mills.

Terms:—So much of the purchase money as will be required to pay the necessary expenses of the sale to be paid on execution of sale and the remainder of the third when possession is given; the balance in two equal payments with interest to be secured by approved bonds.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., which attendance will be necessary by  
REGG G. HUGHES,  
Trustee of Orphan's Heirs.  
August 8, 1866.

## ATTENTION CITIZENS.—NEW DEPOT.

Stationary Store, in Perryville, Juniata county, Penn'a. (Post Office Building.) The undersigned asks leave to inform the good people of this and neighboring counties that he has opened a fine stock of Stationary Books, &c., and having bought them at a very low wholesale price in Philadelphia, by adding a small per centage, is certain he can sell cheaper than any other establishment in the county. The following is a list of Magazines and Periodicals, kept, with prices attached, any of which will be sent by mail free of postage to any place upon receipt of the annexed price, viz:

Atlantic Monthly..... 45c.  
Harper's Magazine..... 45c.  
Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashions..... 40c.  
Godey's Magazine..... 40c.  
Ladies Friend..... 25c.  
Ballou's Magazine..... 25c.  
Waverly Magazine (weekly)..... 15c.  
Harper's Pictorial (weekly)..... 15c.  
Frank Leslie's Pictorial, Illustrated..... 15c.  
Chimney Corner..... 15c.  
Albion..... 15c.  
New York Ledger..... 10c.  
National Police Gazette..... 10c.  
New York Tipper..... 10c.  
Saturday Night..... 10c.  
Gleaners Literary Companion..... 12c.  
Bradford and Morant's Novels, (each)..... 10c.  
Bridle's Songster..... 10c.  
Martin's Sensible Letter Writer..... 50c.  
Fortune Tellers and Dreams Books of different kinds, (each)..... 40c.

Also all kinds of 25c. Novels.

Any of the above will be sent by mail free of postage upon receipt of the annexed price. Back numbers of all papers in the following list supplied at short notice.

N. B.—Any of the Daily Philadelphia papers furnished at 75c. per month, or 25c. weekly at 50c. per month, semi-weekly 30c., or weekly 20c. per month, also Music, Magazines and other bindings attended to.

P. S.—Back numbers of all Magazines and Papers furnished at short notice. I am determined to supply a great want in this county by furnishing the people with reading matter at a reasonable price.

I respectfully solicit your patronage.  
JOHN M. THOMPSON,  
Perryville, Aug. 1, '66.

**CAUTION.**—The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a Promissory note given by me in favor of A. H. and Woodburn, of Newville, Cumberland county. The note is dated, April 23d, 1866, and is for the sum of \$500.00, payable at the Bank of Perry, Perry & Co., Aug. 4-97.

J. F. BARDELL.

**CAUTION.**—Whereas, my Pocket Book containing nine dollars and eighty cents in money, one twenty note of eighty dollars and sixty six cents on J. K. Fenniman, also an exemption note of one hundred and twelve dollars on J. T. Himm, was stolen; I take this method of cautioning the public against harboring for said notes. Any information will be liberally rewarded.

LUCIAN W. SHIRK.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

State.—The undersigned, residing in Delaware township, Juniata county, offers for sale his Farm, situated in said township, two and a half miles from Thompsonston, adjoining lands of Dimm's Heirs, David Garver and others, containing 180 1/2 acres, having thereon erected a Bank Barn 60 x 80 feet, good 18-walting House, with all necessary outbuildings. About 120 acres are cleared and under good cultivation—the balance well timbered. The land is limestone with quarry and kiln on place, with stream of water running through the farm. Terms—cash.

August 1, 1866-67. C. G. SHELLY.

## VETERANS TAKE NOTICE.

By Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, all Veterans Volunteers who have been regularly enlisted and re-enlisted into the service of the United States, between the 25th day of June, 1861 and April 1st, 1861 and received no local bounty are now entitled to a bounty of Three Hundred Dollars from the township, borough or county where their credit was given. Any person having a claim of the above kind, can have it promptly collected by calling on or addressing, Jeremiah Lyons, Attorney-at-Law, Mifflintown, Juniata county, Pa. State in addressing by letter number of Regiment and Company to which you belonged and date of enlistment.

Attorney at Law,  
Mifflintown, Pa.

## COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, P. O. BOX, PERRYVILLE.

14th District of Pennsylvania,  
Mifflintown, July 25, 1866.  
Taxes on the Annual List, 1866, (Income, Carriages, &c.) are now due and payable at the following times and places: Juniata county, John McLaughlin, Deputy, will collect at Perryroy's Store, in Beale township, on Tuesday, August 14th; at Buck's Store, in Perryville, on Wednesday, August 23d; at Schreiner's Hotel, in Mifflintown, on Thursday, August 24th; at E. Magrith's Hotel, in Mifflintown, on Friday, August 25th; at the house of A. H. Landis, on Monday, August 27th; at Schreiner's Hotel, Thompsonston, Tuesday, August 28th; at Morrow's Hotel, in East Waterford, on Wednesday, August 29th.

To all who neglect to pay after ten days, a special notice will be issued, for which the law provides a fine of twenty cents and after that four cents per mile, and ten per cent. penalty, to be collected by districter.—Taxes must be paid in Government funds.

CHARLES H. SHIRK,  
Collector 14th District, Penn'a.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of George Weidman, dec'd, late of Fayette township, Juniata county, Pa. have been granted to the undersigned residing in Walker township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

BENJAMIN WEIDMAN, Adm'r.  
June 29-66.