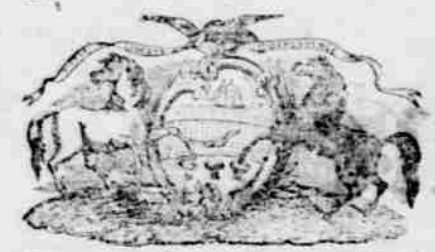


Juniata Sentinel.



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, January 30, 1867.

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.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Many years ago, says the *Pittsburg Gazette*, when the enemies of popular institutions in this country first conspired to overthrow the national government, and establish on its ruins another and different one, having its roots in prescription and ease, they obtained powerful and persistent help from the Supreme Court. Indeed, it may, without exaggeration, be affirmed that the bench kept steadily in advance of the conspirators, finding precedents and making decisions to cover and fortify every position they took in the preparatory work of demolition. This was the more easy, as neither the Constitution nor an act of Congress made it obligatory on the federal courts to recognize and respect the Common Law, as a measure of personal rights. The Constitution and the statutes at large they found no difficulty in construing to suit the main purpose they had in view. As the movement against the government, still vague and indefinite, acquired momentum, new and increasingly pernicious claims were framed and made the foundation of still more obnoxious decisions until the Court marched boldly up to the infamous point of declaring that there were nearly four millions of men, women and children living within the boundaries of the republic none of whose rights the other portions of the population were bound to respect. No exceptions or limitations were made to this sweeping and terrible disfranchisement. Under it assault and battery, robbery, arson, rape, manslaughter and murder were terms without meaning, as applied to actions by white people towards black ones. It was virtually to take all protection of law away from four millions of people and give them up as victims to the cupidity, lust and violence of the other twenty-eight millions. Gratefully do we acknowledge and affirm that the masses of the white people were not so thoroughly debauched and demoralized as the Judges. The dicta interjected into the Dred Scott decision was so abhorrent to the moral consciousness and religious sentiments of even the most ruffianly of the conspirators or their tools that it was fully reduced to practice by probably a single individual. The most unmitigated villain in the nation was better in practice than the Judges were in theory.

Take this Dred Scott dicta; analyze it; reduce it to its elements; and it will be found that it allows and sanctions all conceivable and inconceivable crimes against the members of the black race; nay, that actions performed by whites toward blacks, so abominable that all but devils must revolt at them, are not crimes, but the laudable assertion of undoubted rights and privileges. Search all the Draconian enactments and decisions that have disgraced the most barbarous nations, in which the dominion of law has been decently established, and no parallel to this enormity can be discovered.

Recently, the Supreme Court recovering from the shock administered to it by that mighty uprising which saved the nation, has gone craftily at work to see how many of the fruits of the old and baffled conspiracy it can save, and carry over to a period when the contest may be reopened either in the halls of national legislation or upon the battle field. This is the meaning of that list of pre-determined opinions upon which it has entered. During the war the Judges did not dare to affront the loyalty of the nation as they are now studiously affronting it. They did not then dare maintain that the principles and measures absolutely essential to put down the rebellion and save the government were unconstitutional and void. Had they so adjudged they would have been accounted as public enemies and treated as such. There is, there can be no question, but in time of imminent peril whatever is necessary for the public safety is lawful and right. Upon no other hypothesis can a nation be rescued when its

existence is seriously menaced. When the life of a man is assaulted, there is no restriction but necessity upon what he may do for his own deliverance. It is not simply folly, but wickedness, to seek to deter him by pointing to the laws against manslaughter and murder. As applicable to his circumstances no such laws do or can exist. That sum total called the nation has surely as many rights as each one of the units entering into its composition. The right of self-defense in the nation is as inalienable and unrestricted as in the individual. It cannot be hindered by Constitutions or statutes. It is primary, inherent, immutable.

How far the Judges will go in the direction in which they have set out, can be pretty accurately determined by considering how far they have gone in had courses heretofore. The Judiciary is, from its nature, the most irresponsible department of the government. Its members are not elected by the people, and their respective terms of service expire only when death takes them, hence, they are amenable to Congress, under process looking to impeachment, but not otherwise. If arraigned before the Senate for trial, in matters of this sort, the issue so completely respects motives that it is difficult to adduce tangible evidence and to make a case palpable to public cognition. There seems to be no present remedy but in the erection of new districts. But so long as the President has the right of nominating the Judges this remedy is inadequate if not entirely nugatory. The President is pleased with the decisions made. They are in the line of his Policy, and doubtless proceed from conferences held between him and the majority of the bench. Hence, it will be seen that the new peril which confronts the nation has entrenched itself behind the Supreme Court, and is comparatively secure from assault until another Presidential election shall be held. Meantime it is not easy to see what loyal men can do but watch and wait.

FROM MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The correspondence from Durango of Dec. 25th, states that Juarez arrived there the day before and received a most enthusiastic reception. He was escorted by over six thousand citizens. The next day the President commenced operations against the invaders. An army of two thousand was sent in the direction of Jalisco, with orders to follow the French on their way to the City of Mexico.

Official news received states that a column of French troops, one thousand strong, fell into an ambush near San Juan Los Lagos, and were entirely cut off, losing all their arms and material of war, besides two hundred and fifty prisoners.

General Placido Vega left Durango on December 28th for the City of Mexico, in command of a brigade.

Previous to the arrival of Juarez, the French evacuated the city and went toward Zacatecas, fighting all the way to Guadalupe.

Colonel Perez was appointed Military Commander of Durango, and Senor Aranda Governor of the State of Durango. In the Staff of President Juarez are eighteen American officers, lately from California.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

Theodore Tilton, in a recent letter from the West, in discussing the question of Amnesty, uses the following language.—The sentiments expressed are undoubtedly those entertained by the true Radical party of the country:

"I am acquainted with nearly all the representatives Radical men of the North, acquainted, also, with their public views and utterances—and I speak within bounds when I say that the Radical party, as distinguished from its surrounding rind of the Republican party, has been in favor of lenient, rather than of severe terms in settling with the rebellion. The Radical party holds with Macaulay, that after a great rebellion a wise, victorious and humane government will pardon the many and punish the few. And even in punishing the few, what shall be the punishment? Death? The Radical party asks for no drop of blood. Conciliation? It begrudges no man his property. Exile? It bears no ill will to foreign nations to expatriate American renegades to foreign shores. What then? It demands that the ring leaders of the rebellion shall be deprived of the power of casting a ballot and of holding an office. In New York State, even a pick-pocket who steals fifteen dollars, and goes to jail, can never afterward, on coming out, go to the ballot-box or run for an office. Is treason a less crime than petty larceny? The Radical party, therefore, demands that the men who lately lifted their hands to destroy this nation shall not now be invited to govern it. To this end, it demands that the test oath, like a sword of fire, shall guard the doors of the Federal Capitol against the intrusion of traitors. It demands that Andrew Johnson's usurping state government shall be displaced by legal and valid legislatures. It demands that a Southern black man shall not fare worse for being a loyalist than a Southern white man for being a traitor."

NEWS ITEMS.

—James W. Nye has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Nevada.

—Gen. Grant is going to take his family to the Paris Exposition.

—The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided as constitutional the law levying taxes on dogs in that State.

—A few Sundays ago, at Leport, Ind., a mother and daughter were married in the same church and at the same time.

—It is estimated that the health of American women has improved twenty-five per cent, since they commenced wearing thick shoes.

—A girl only fifteen years old, with her brother, last week skated from Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Dayton, a distance of forty miles, in six hours.

—Two Germans are going to have a foot race between Nashville and Memphis, thirty-two miles, for \$1,000. Neither is to take food on the route.

—When the town of New Elm, Minn., was laid out, years ago, the proprietors made it one of the conditions that "no church should be built in the place."

—The Senate of this State has ratified the Constitutional amendment by a vote of 23 yeas to 9 nays. The amendment has been ratified by both branches of the Minnesota Legislature.

—It is stated by a correspondent that a merchant in New York who failed twice in fifteen years, and was forced to sell his wife's wardrobe to procure the necessities of life, has just retired from business with a fortune of \$500,000.

—The conservatory attached to the Executive Mansion, at Washington city, was partially destroyed by fire on the morning of the 18th ult. Many valuable and rare plants were destroyed, and the buildings injured to the amount of \$20,000.

—United States Senators Elected. New York, Hon. Rippey Cookling; Indiana, Gov. O. P. Morton; Missouri, Hon. C. B. Drake; Pennsylvania, Hon. Simon Cameron; New Jersey, Hon. T. Frelinghuysen; Illinois, Hon. Lyman Trumbull; Nevada, James W. Nye.

—In a stealer in Syracuse, New York, some sixty odd dollars had disappeared in a very mysterious manner, being taken from the till when persons were in the room. At last a portion of the counter was removed, a rat was discovered fast asleep on a bed made of greenbacks and postal currency.

—The resolution of Col. Washburne, of Indiana, in Congress, providing for an investigation of O. W. Chilton, a member elect from Texas, was prompted by these facts: Gov. Hamilton was piloted through the rebel lines out of Texas by Captain Montgomery, a Texan in our service. The Captain subsequently fled to Mexico, when Hon. George W. Chilton, with a body of men, crossed the Rio Grande, kidnapped Montgomery, took him back across the river, hung him, cut off his arms, and sent the mutilated corpse to the town where he had resided, as was said, to show the fate of traitors. To this act, more than any other, Chilton owes his election.

The official statement that "the Indians in the everglades of Florida are determined to keep negroes in their tribes as slaves, denying that the white man's laws are applicable to them on the subject of slavery," is an additional illustration of the barbarous character of that institution. It comports so naturally with an uncivilized condition of society that unwillingness to surrender it is regulated, in a large degree, by the amount of civilization possessed by the people among whom it has obtained a foothold. It required Herculean efforts to compel savage white slaveholders to acquiesce in emancipation, but still more savage Indian slaveholders are naturally a little more tenacious of their assumed right of property in their fellow-men.

—The American Bible Society employs at the building in Astor Place, N. Y., twenty Adams power presses and four hundred hands in the different departments of printing, binding, &c., and is able to print between four and five thousand copies of the scriptures every day. The chief demand now is from the south. The great work of preparing type for the Arabic Scriptures will be finished in about six months.

—A Western artist had one thousand dollars' worth of tickets in the Crosby Opera House lottery. He drew fifteen dollars' worth of pictures.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN AND TEACHERS.

Every young man, whatever may be his future calling in life, will find a thorough and practical business education his greatest aid to success. Such a course may be had by all, as the expense and time necessary for a thorough preparation can readily be spared from the earnings of every industrious youth in the country. Three months only are necessary for a preparation that shall introduce any farmer's son, teacher or mechanic, into a business position that shall bring him a good salary, and that may lead him on to a good success. At Philadelphia, Pa., a system of instruction has been introduced into J. C. MESSON'S Business and Telegraph College that must be thoroughly practical and work a revolution in commercial instruction in all schools having pupils enough so that it may be introduced. Unfortunately this system of instruction can only be carried out in a few of the larger schools of the United States, as it requires for its successful operation a great number of students in daily attendance. The course of studying the encouragement and enthusiastic support of the leading business men and educators throughout the country, and is drawing for this College patronage from nearly every State in the Union. The practical arrangement of every department makes it profitable for young men to come hundreds of miles to enjoy its advantages, as no other school in the country can equal advantages be had for business education.

REV. ALEXANDER CLARK, Editor of *Good's School Index*, in a notice of this Institution, said: "The Commercial College of J. C. Messon combines in its plan more practicalities, and better disciplines its students for successful business than any similar institution with which I am acquainted in the city, and but one in our whole country in any wise compares with it, and that one pursues a somewhat different course than perhaps any fully developed."

Such a report from Rev. Alexander Clark is strong evidence of the character and standing of this school. The College from its plan of instruction, invites the attention of the masses, and as it issues many publications explanatory of its working, which are mailed free of charge, we suggest that those interested in education send an application for circulars, as they will not doubt be furnished immediately on receipt of request.

Address J. C. MESSON, Philadelphia, Pa. Jan. 16, 1867.

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DR. SCIENCE'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

This great medicine cured Dr. J. H. SOUTHWELL, the Professor of Pathology, Consumption, when it had advanced to its most formidable stage, and who speedily recovered. It is a powerful remedy, and its health-giving properties are very well known. It is a powerful remedy, and its health-giving properties are very well known. It is a powerful remedy, and its health-giving properties are very well known.

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DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER AND UNIVERSAL CLOTH WRINGER.



The best and most popular Machine ever invented. Doty's Washer took the First premium at the last Fair of the American Institute; Also, at the Great New England Fair of 1866. And at the State Fairs of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Kentucky. All Washers warranted to give satisfaction. If not as represented, the washer will be taken back and the money refunded. In offering the Washer we present you the following alternatives:

- 1. Either to make a woman work all day at the hardest drudgery, dangerous to health and life, fifty-two days in a year—or buy a Machine for her, with which she can do the same work in two hours, and not be tired.
- 2. Either to have goods to be rubbed to fragments on the wash-board, or buy a Machine that will clean without injuring garments, and so pay for itself three times a year—

Read what our neighbors have to say: PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, PATTERSON, Jan. 28, '67. J. B. M. TOMP, Esq.—This is to certify that I purchased Doty's Clothes Washer and Wringer from you, and will use it as long as it is strictly observed, especially for heavy clothing, one person can wash as much in an hour with ease as they would do in six hours by hand or common rubber. It is a great saving of clothes and time. There is neither friction in washing or strain in wringing. Boys or Girls of 12 to 14 years old can do the washing.

F. M. MICKLEY, M. J. B. M. TOMP—See: Since I have purchased Doty's Clothes Washer and Wringer from you, wash day is no more drudgery by my wife and my little girl 14 years of age. I can do my washing of 6 persons, in from two to three hours, which used to take me with all my family, I can do my washing of 6 persons, in from two to three hours, which used to take me with all my family, I can do my washing of 6 persons, in from two to three hours, which used to take me with all my family.

JOHN VALENTINE, Jan. 30, 1867. F. M. MICKLEY, M. J. B. M. TOMP—See: Since I have purchased Doty's Clothes Washer and Wringer from you, wash day is no more drudgery by my wife and my little girl 14 years of age. I can do my washing of 6 persons, in from two to three hours, which used to take me with all my family, I can do my washing of 6 persons, in from two to three hours, which used to take me with all my family.

1866. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. This Great Line traverses the Northern and Western portions of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY. LEAVE EASTWARD. Erie Mail Train, 6:45 A. M. Erie Express Train, 7:30 A. M. Erie Express Train, 1:30 P. M. LEAVE WESTWARD. Erie Mail Train, 6:45 A. M. Erie Express Train, 7:30 A. M. Erie Express Train, 1:30 P. M. Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION. Leave New York at 9:00 A. M., arrive at Erie at 2:00 A. M. Leave New York at 5:00 P. M.; arrive at Erie at 7:15 P. M. Leave Erie at 7:30 P. M., arrive at New York at 10:15 A. M. NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN ERIE & NEW YORK. Elegant sleeping cars on all night trains. For information respecting passenger tickets apply at the corner of 30th and Market streets, Philadelphia. And for freight business of the Company's agents: S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner of 12th and Market streets, Philadelphia. J. W. Reynolds, Erie. Wm. Brown, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore. B. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia. H. W. GIBBS, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. A. H. TILLEY, General Superintendent, Williamsport. Feb. 13, '66-67.

JACOB BEIDLER, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, &c.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Mifflintown and surrounding country that he has just received from the east a large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c., and a general assortment of everything pertaining to his business. Physicians' orders promptly filled at a small advance on eastern wholesale prices. Prescriptions carefully compounded at his store, at Rollman Brothers' old stand, Main street, two doors west of Belford's store, Mifflintown, Pa. Jan. 23, 1867-ly.

TRIAL LIST—February Term, 1867.

- T. P. Cochran vs Samuel Clathame.
- Same vs John J. Patterson, et al.
- W. A. Kinger for use of P. M. Kepner vs Jno. Murphy.
- V. V. Ray & Bro. vs Thompson & Mans.
- John K. Kramer vs John Sellers.
- John P. Thompson and Sarah Ann Thompson his wife, for the sole and separate use of said Sarah Ann Thompson vs Jos. Kemp, Robert Vincent vs Hugh McNeal.
- John J. Patterson vs Wm. Littlefield and Wm. M. Allison.
- Isaac Ruffenbarger vs Jacob Beshaw.
- Samuel Page and John Long vs Isaac Bostizen.
- GEORGE REYNOLDS, Proth. J. Mifflintown, Jan. 16, 1867-ly.

A GREAT NATIONAL NEWSPAPER. FORNEY'S WEEKLY PRESS FOR 1867.

ENTIRELY REMODELED AND RENEWED.

A Vigorous, Original Journal, Devoted to Industrial Topics, Agriculture and Manufacturing, Literature and Art.

PROGRESSIVE, ENERGETIC & FEARLESS.

On the first of January the undersigned proposes to publish the first number of *Forney's Weekly Press* in an entirely revised form, presenting attractions, and organized on principles which cannot fail to give it a leading position among the truly national and most widely spread journals of America.

The success which has attended our publication of the *Daily Press*, induces the belief that the same energies, which have aided it will be well applied to a weekly newspaper organized with a special view to the great practical and progressive principles now being developed throughout the country. We propose to do it, while giving with great care from the best authorities all that can interest the agricultural and manufacturing, also to communicate all literary intelligence and general news, devoting to this all the extensive resources at our command. The mining, the lumber interests and the railroads, with markets of every description, will receive full attention; the farmer will find the latest current prices for his produce in all the leading markets (a department which will be prepared with the greatest care) and, in a word, all industrial developments, especially of Pennsylvania, will be set forth with a view to make *Forney's Weekly Press* indispensable to all whose capital and labor are invested in them. For a fuller conception of the scope of the journal, we refer the reader to the following table:

The Political Department.—An Agricultural Department.—Industrial Departments.—Literature.—Housekeepers' Department.—Ladies' Department.—Musical Department.—General News.

Every other department which can aid interest to a journal devoted to practical industry, literature and news, will be faithfully and fully cared for by able writers. All questions from correspondents, on every topic, will receive special attention and be promptly answered.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Single Copies.....\$ 2 25 per annum. Five Copies.....\$ 10 00 " " Ten Copies.....\$ 18 00 " " Twenty Copies.....\$ 35 00 " " Larger Clubs than Twenty in the same proportion.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the *Weekly Press*.

PREMIUMS TO CLUBS.

To any person sending us \$25 for One Hundred Subscriptions, we will give one of Singer's first class Sewing Machines, Bronze and Black Walnut. To any person sending \$50 for Fifty Subscriptions, we will give a complete set of Charles DeMott's Works, published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, in eighteen large decorative volumes cloth. To any person sending \$100 for Twenty-five Subscriptions, we will give a Photograph Album for One Hundred Pictures or a set of Dickens' Works (T. B. Peterson's edition). Publisher's price, \$19. For every Club of Ten, an extra copy of the paper will be given.

JOHN W. FORNEY, Editor and Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Jan. 23, 1867-ly.

CHAS. MILLER.—The undersigned best leave to inform his friends and the public that he is still in charge of the above named popular work, where it is prepared to accommodate the citizens of Mifflintown & vicinity, with the Cheapest Brands of Flour, a large supply of Bran, Chop-Straw, and Feed of all kinds constantly on hand. As he runs a mill wagon every Tuesday and Friday to Mifflintown and Patterson, customers can be promptly supplied at their doors. By strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. Terms Cash may 1, '66-67. SOLOMON KAUFFMAN.

PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned, offers at private sale his Farm situated in Mifflintown, Juniata county, Pa., about five miles from Patterson, in Licking Creek valley, containing 150 Acres, about 85 acres cleared, the remainder well set with Oak and Chestnut timber, having thereon erected a good Dwelling House, Wash House, Bank Barn, and other necessary out-buildings, with a never-failing spring convenient to the door. The property is situated in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, mills and stores, and is a very desirable property. Persons wishing to view the property can do so by calling on ALEX. McCAMAN, Dec. 12, 1866-67.

LAMPS FOR THE MILLION.—Another great Invention! Lamps for every one—No Wick, No Shade, No Smoke, No Chimney, No Soot, No Explosion. Guaranteed against Explosion. The Liquid used in our Lamps, generates its own gas, and is Thirty per cent cheaper than Coal Oil. Our cans are also Non-Explosive, and should be used for all explosive fluids. Country rights for sale. Call and have all explained at the Ware-rooms of the Patent Gasoline Safety Lamp and Can Company, No. 115 North Second St., above Arch. L. STRAUS, Manager. Jan. 16-67.

F. D. MILLER WITH LEWIS BREMER & SONS, TOBACCO WAREHOUSE, NO. 322 NORTH THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. Sept. 12, 1866-ly.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—Notice is hereby given that Samuel Irick, Ezra P. Birtell, Orlando O. Mathers, David Wilson, John M. Thompson and J. B. Osborn, have made application for a Charter for an Academy or Seminary, under the title of the Airy View Academy; and that the same will be presented to the Court at the February Term. [Jan. 2-67.]

WESTERN LAND AGENCY.—C. G. Guirich, Lancaster, Wisconsin, will buy and sell REAL ESTATE, and pay Taxes for non-residents, to those desiring to locate in the West, can obtain cheap Homes and good water power in prosperous localities by consulting him—reference given if required. mar. 21-ly.

ALEX. SPEDDY, Auctioneer, respectfully offers his services to the public of Juniata county. Having had a large experience in the business of Auctioneering, he feels confident that he can render general satisfaction. He can at all times be consulted at his residence in Mifflintown, Pa. [Jan. 16, 1867-ly.]