



MIFFLINTOWN. Wednesday Morning, July 20, 1870.

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION.

The qualified members of the Republican party of Juniata county are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the respective districts, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1870,

At 2 o'clock P. M., and after electing a judge and clerk pro tem. An election shall be held for judge and clerk, which shall remain open for thirty minutes, after which the ballots shall be counted, and the parties having the highest number of votes shall be declared respectively the judge and clerk.

At 2 o'clock P. M., and after electing a judge and clerk pro tem, an election shall be held for thirty minutes, after which the ballots shall be counted, and the parties having the highest number of votes shall be declared respectively the judge and clerk.

The polls to remain open until 7 o'clock, after which the votes shall be publicly counted, and all the papers taken possession of by the Return Judge who shall meet in Joint Convention at the Court House in the borough of Mifflintown, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1870.

At 10 o'clock P. M., to return and add up all the votes so polled in the county, and the person having received the highest number of votes for a particular office to be declared the nominee for that office. By order of the Committee.

M. L. LITTLEFIELD, Chairman.

The following is the system under which the Primary Election will be conducted:

First. The candidates for the several offices shall have their names announced in one or more of the county papers at least four weeks previous to the primary meetings stating the office, and subject to the action of the said primary meeting.

Second. The voters responding to Republican principles in each town, ward, or borough shall meet on Saturday, August 20th, 1870, at the usual place of holding the spring election, at 2 o'clock P. M., and proceed to elect one person for Judge and two persons for clerks, who shall form a board to receive votes and determine who are proper persons to vote, and shall hold the polls open until 7 P. M.

Third. After the polls are closed the board shall proceed to count the votes that each candidate received, and make out the returns accordingly, to be certified to by the Judge and attested by the clerks.

Fourth. The judge (or one of the clerks appointed by the judge) of the respective election district, shall meet at the Court House, in Mifflintown, Monday following the primary meetings, at 1 o'clock P. M., having the returns and a list of the voters, and count the votes, and the person having the highest number of votes for any office shall be declared the regular nominee of the Republican party.

Fifth. Any two or more persons having an equal number of votes for the same office, the judges shall proceed to ballot for its choice, the persons having the highest number to be the nominee.

Sixth. The return judges shall be competent to reject, by a majority, the returns from any election district, where there is evidence of fraud, either in the returns, or otherwise, to the extent of the frauds committed.

Seventh. No person shall be permitted to vote proxies.

The following resolution was adopted by both the Republican Committees, on the 18th of June last:

Resolved, That on the day of holding the primary election, after the choice of a judge and clerk, pro tem, by the Republicans present, an election shall be held for judge and clerk, which shall remain open for thirty minutes, after which the ballots shall be counted, and the parties having the highest number of votes shall be declared respectively the judge and clerk, and after the election is held, the same to receive the votes for candidates, certify the same to the County Convention; and the judge so elected shall exercise the same powers as prescribed by the Crawford County System.

The Chinese Question.

From ocean to ocean, from the North to the South, all over our land, through out its centre, and around its border, the great question is the Chinese question. Statesmen are looking at it carefully; newspaper men are writing about it; and politicians are preparing for the introduction of John Chinaman into politics.

He has been introduced into the workshops of Massachusetts; he has been put into the fields of the South; and has rendered, as far as the work is concerned, complete satisfaction; and the news now is that contracts for large numbers have been made for New York City and other places throughout the country—hence the interest in the question. This contract system savors strongly of slavery to allow the American people, who have just passed through an ocean of human blood, to rid themselves of the system of slavery, which was eating out the vitals of the Republic. We are yet mourning for our friends and kindred lost in the dreadful struggle against it, and are still deep in the slough of a debt of billions created to rid ourselves of one of the "last relics of barbarism." The country

is in no mood to foster slavery, even in its mildest form. If the Chinaman comes to our land, he must not come through the agency of middle men, who traffic in him as do "horse and cattle dealers" traffic in horses and cattle. He must not, through their agencies, be bought up in China at a price of \$2.00 per head, per month, and bound out to citizens of the United States at \$10 to \$20 and \$23 per month, for a series of years. This is slavery modified; instead of being for life, it is for a series of years—generally for five. This is the coolie trade, as now practiced, and a most infamous trade it is. Out on it. It is a species of slavery, and has a tendency to detract from the worth and dignity of labor, almost as much as slavery in the South detracted from there. It is the boast of the Northern States that labor with us is honorable. This is the sentiment of the Northern people, and no system that will ally in any way with a system of slavery will be borne by the country. The verdict of the country on that question has been given unmistakably.

A law was enacted against the coolie trade, by Congress, a few years ago. If it be defective, let it be changed to meet the case, and then rigidly enforced. The Republican party, with its broad platform, that all are equal before the law, can not and will not sanction this modified trade of slavery. While it opens the door wide to the oppressed of every land, and invitingly says come, here are our workshops, here are our fields, and here are our mines, help us to improve and develop them, it cannot admit the Chinaman as a coolie. If the Chinaman desires to come to our land untrammelled by contract, as a free man, of his own free will, just as the Irishman and the German, and as all the other people of Europe come, then let the door be open. Strip the Chinese question of the coolie phrase, in which it is now involved, and it becomes simply a question of emigration, to be treated like the emigration question between our government and Europe.

Representative Calkins, of the Schuylkill and Lebanon district, in a series of resolutions which he offered has struck the key-note on the coolie question. The following are the resolutions offered by Mr. Calkins, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor:

WHEREAS, Since the emancipation of the American slave and the elevation of our humbled laborer to the full rights of citizenship, unscrupulous speculators of human flesh have demonstrated the practicability of fastening slavery upon the nation in another form;

And whereas, To take a step backward is contrary to a sound and healthful policy, tending to a betrayal of the people and a subversion of the Government;

And whereas, The United States of America has ceased to be the home of the slave or the field in which the slave driver may pursue his trade with impunity;

And whereas, Danger may be anticipated in organized immigration of bond Chinamen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while the people of the whole world are invited to come as voluntary and free men to share with us in the protections of our laws, of our free institutions, and in the wonderful advantages of our wonderful land, it is against the genius of the age to bring them in in bonds for a term of years or even minutes; that this traffic in bondmen is degrading to labor and will not be tolerated by a nation of freemen, and must be checked in its inception by the prompt action on the part of the representatives of the people; therefore be it further

Resolved, That the Committee on Education and Labor are hereby instructed to investigate the subject, including the contract or coolie system practiced in various parts of the country, and to report a bill as soon as practicable, prohibiting the introduction of bondmen from China or elsewhere, providing for the protection of those who voluntarily seek our shores in quest of free homes, and who will as speedily as practicable adopt the manners, habits, and customs of our people, making it a criminal offense punishable by fine and imprisonment to be a party direct or indirect to a project tending to perpetrate the barbarism of slavery.

War in Europe.

Last week we stated to our readers that war was imminent between Prussia and France, and that the bloody work might commence at any hour. Within the time of that statement and this one, embracing only one week, the war tocsin has been rung, and now great armies are about to meet in bloody conflict. We, last week, briefly stated the avowed and apparent cause of the trouble, which we again, in substance, restate; for we wish all the readers of the SENTINEL to start with a correct knowledge of this trouble.

Two years ago Queen Isabella, of Spain, was driven from her throne by an uprising of her people. She was compelled to leave the country. It was first thought that a Republic could be established on the ruins of the old monarchy. It appears, however, that the party favoring a republic is too weak to bring to a consummation this desired end. The leading men of the country then agreed to select a member of some one of the German families of Europe to accept the crown, and sit in the empty throne. The choice, after a good deal of casting about, fell upon a German Prince of the Hohenzollern family—the family name of the Prussian ruling family—but commonly known in European political circles by the name of Prince Leopold. The Prince accepted the offer of the throne, which was tendered him by General Prim, of Spain. This nomination was, however, not final, for it was subject to the decision of the Spanish Cortes, a sort of Legislature or Congress. To this nomination Louis Napoleon was bitterly opposed, and declared that it was gotten up by Count Bismark, the Prussian Prime Minister at Berlin, and Gen-

eral Prim, and principally all in the interest of Prussia, and further declared his intention of declaring war if the Prince was not withdrawn. This declaration and demand for withdrawal was met by the Prussian King in the statement that he was a stranger to the affair, and that he could not intervene for the withdrawal, that the Prince could do as he chose. The Emperor then demanded that the King should give a promise for the future. The King refused to say that he would not in the future take any part in the candidature of Spain. He declared that he reserved to himself the right to consider circumstances. Prince Leopold was withdrawn. Minister Benedetti, who represented France at the Prussian seat of government, Berlin, again saw the King and peremptorily demanded to know the King's intentions. The Minister was on the instant dismissed, and the fact despatched to the Cabinets of Europe. Both governments immediately put troops on the march for the frontier.

Thus we state to our readers, in as brief a manner as we can, what we believe to be a correct statement of the question.

Despatches inform us that it is rumored that a battle was fought on the frontier, at or near Forebach—other despatches say at Thionville. For particulars we must wait for the foreign mail. This is but the entering wedge. The people of both Prussia and France are enthusiastic in support of their respective governments. French accounts put the loss of the Prussians at 3,000 killed, and that of the French at 2,000 killed. As yet the report can be traced to no reliable source. Napoleon and his son have gone to the front. The Crown Prince of Prussia has taken the field and is in command of the Prussian forces.

At Washington, on the 17th inst., President Grant called a Cabinet meeting, at which it is understood the whole subject was discussed. Arrangements are being made by which our government will be kept constantly advised by telegraph, of the situation of affairs.

There are rumors among the Cuban agents here, to the effect that Napoleon intends seizing Cuba in case Spain shows any sympathy with Prussia. In that case the United States will be compelled to interfere, and President Grant is reported as saying yesterday that in such an event he would be called upon to enforce the Monroe doctrine. The President has determined to send General Sheridan to Europe to observe the operations of the contending armies. He will start at once, and will be accompanied by two or three members of his staff.

Naturalization.

We present to our readers a correct synopsis of the amended naturalization law recently passed by Congress. It has been apparent to the most careless observer that great frauds have been yearly perpetrated through illegal naturalization. To stem this current of iniquity this law has been enacted. The act has received the President's approval. It is stringent, and it is the duty of every citizen to see that it is faithfully executed. We are all interested in the preservation of the purity of the ballot-box. In that lies the safety of the Republic.

The 1st section relates to the disgraceful and frequent practice of trickery and perjury employed in the use of naturalization papers, and provides for the punishment of such offenses, on proper conviction, by imprisonment at hard labor for a period not less than one year nor more than five years, or be fined in a sum not less than three hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or both such punishments may be imposed at the discretion of the court.

The 2nd section declares against a person appearing as a false witness in a naturalization proceeding, or employing any other fraudulent means in the procuring of naturalization papers, intentionally. Upon conviction of such felony the guilty persons shall have the penalty declared in section first imposed upon them.

The 3rd section declares against the use of naturalization papers that were procured through fraud or by false evidence, and against the use of papers issued by the clerk, or any other officers of the court, without an appearance and hearing of the applicant in court, and any person who shall falsely represent himself to be a citizen of the United States without having been duly admitted to citizenship, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in due course of law shall pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding two years, either or both at the discretion of the court.

The 4th section declares that the act shall be applicable before any court in which any proceedings for naturalization shall be had, and that the United States Court shall have jurisdiction of all offenses under the provisions of this act, in or before whatever court or tribunal the same shall have been committed.

The 5th, 6th and 7th sections we publish entire, as follows:

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in any city having upward of twenty thousand inhabitants it shall be the duty of the judge of the Circuit or District Court of the United States for the circuit or district wherein said city shall be, upon the application of two citizens to appoint in writing for each election district or voting precinct in said city, and to change or renew said appointments as occasion may require, from time to time, two citizens resident of the district or precinct, one from each political

party, who, when so designated, shall be, and are hereby authorized to attend at all times and places fixed for the registration of voters, who, being registered, would be entitled to vote for Representatives in Congress, and at all times and places for holding elections of Representatives in Congress, and for counting the votes cast at said elections, and to challenge any name proposed to be registered, and any vote offered, and to be present and witness through to counting of all votes, and to remain where the ballot-boxes are kept at all times after the polls are open until the votes are finally counted; and said persons and either of them shall have the right to affix their signatures or his signature to said register for purposes of identification, and to attach thereto, or to the certificate of the number of votes cast, any statement touching the truth or fairness thereof which they or he may ask to attach; and any one who shall prevent any person so designated from doing any of the acts authorized as aforesaid, or who shall hinder or molest any such person in doing any of the said acts, or shall aid or abet in preventing, hindering, or molesting any such person in respect of any such acts shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment not less than one year.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in any city having upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, it shall be lawful for the marshal of the United States for the district wherein said city shall be, to appoint as many special deputies as may be necessary to preserve order at any election at which Representatives in Congress are to be chosen; and such deputies are hereby authorized to preserve order at such elections, and to arrest for any offence or breach of the peace committed in their view.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the naturalization laws are hereby extended to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent.

Hampton and Blair.

Wade Hampton and Frank Blair, Jr., did more than any other men in the nation to defeat the Democracy in the last Presidential campaign by rashly exposing the true feelings and purposes of the party. It was generally supposed that they had learned a lesson from that experience, and that the Democracy were to be spared thereafter the disastrous effects of their incontinent candor. Blair has kept commendably quiet, and there is room to hope that he may be truly penitent. Not so Hampton, however. This blatant rebel seems fearful that the country is forgetting his offence and therefore takes occasion, now and then, to air anew his vocabulary of treason. A statue in commemoration of certain dead Confederate soldiers was unveiled the other day at Charleston, and Hampton was the orator. His address was, in the words of the Democratic Baltimore Gazette, "worthy of the man and of the occasion." The same paper says further regarding it: "He boldly controverted the declaration, so often repeated, that the principles for which the South fought were settled by the war. He warned his hearers not to be misled by that unmeaning jargon which tells you that your case was submitted to the arbitration of arms, and that the sword has decided that cause against you." He emphatically denied the power of the sword to decide the principle or establish a truth. He admitted that it often overthrew a just cause, and by brute force controlled the right. It simply vindicated the truth when it was drawn in defence of truth. "But it is false," he said, "in fact as in logic, to assert that the sword can or does decide justly between right or wrong." Thus, despite the wild World, and against the earnest advice of the more prudent leaders, the Democracy will here and there boldly show their hand, and thus demonstrate the identity of their cause with that of the rebellion.

New Banks.

Simultaneously with a prospect of a withdrawal of a portion of our currency from the banks of the New England and Middle States, there has sprung up a movement to establish the State banking system both here and in New York, but more especially in Philadelphia, where a deficiency of chartered banking capital is greater now than at any former period, because our business has swollen to such vast dimensions. We have already in operation here two State banks that seem to be doing well, and notices have been published of applications to be made to the next Legislature for some half a dozen bank charters of the same kind; all, of course like the two now in operation, without currency.—North American.

INFALLIBILITY.—The Pope has been successful in getting the Ecumenical Council to adopt the dogma of infallibility. The vote stands 450 in favor 88 against. The pope and the dogma of infallibility are seriously clouded by the war now raging in Europe. The minds of the people are on the war question instead of the religious question. There is a probability, too, that France, in consequence of her troubles with Prussia, will withdraw her troops from Rome. They are based on the Rhine. "When the French bayonets leave Rome, it is likely that the 'Reds,' with Garibaldi and Mazzini will go in, and when they go in, the Ecumenical Council will go out."

Red Cloud.

If the appended despatch be true, Red Cloud really intends to stand by the recently enacted treaty stipulations, notwithstanding the predictions of some sagacious men that he would disregard them:

CHEYENNE, July 13.—A telegram from Fort Laramie says it is rumored that Red Cloud has gone to the Cheyennes to urge them to be peaceable, and that if they are not he will drive them from the country. The Cheyennes are camped on the right fork of Powder river. Red Cloud is expected here about the 10th of next month.

A HOAX.—The announcement of the massacre of the French Secretary of Legation and all other French residents by Chinese at Peking, on the 27th of June, turns out to be a grand hoax.

The rumored fight at Forebach is denied.

Grasshoppers in Utah.

A writer to the Department of Agriculture says: "We are surrounded, encompassed about, and overwhelmed with grasshoppers. These insects have hatched out the past spring by myriads, on the benches around the city, and in most of the unfrequented streets, so that now in the outside lots they are doing a great amount of damage. In my lot, which is on the east part of the town, they have destroyed all my young green vegetables, also my pie-plant, gooseberries, strawberry plants, potato vines, grape vines, old and young, and stripped nine tenths of my trees of foliage, and now are cutting off the pea vines. As an instance of their voracity, on the 24th of April my place looked lovely in the morning, at noon the small insects commenced to travel in a body, and before sundown the place was as bare as nothing had been planted, and they, staying around, kept it so; and now we have the appearance of winter in the lots so affected. The insects have not travelled far into the city in any number, but the inhabitants of the outside lots are vigilant in their efforts to destroy all that they can. All modes are resorted to—digging holes, driving the insects into, and burying them in the mud; piling straw, surrounding them and driving them in, and then setting dark burning them in the straw; putting a hoop in the mouth of a sack, sweeping them into sacks and crushing them; catching them in sheets and destroying them, &c. Though millions are killed daily, we are overrun with them, and people from the mountains say the hills are covered with small ones, yet to come down. It is a deplorable prospect, but we are going to fight it out on that line."

An Item for the Ladies.

Those of our lady readers who favor the medical education of woman, and also all our readers, both male and female, who are dogmatically opposed to woman entering the medical profession—becoming doctors, will read with interest the following, which we clip from the Philadelphia Inquirer:

Several months ago the Medical Gazette offered a prize for the greatest number of acceptable clinical reports. In answer to this the editor received a series of articles signed "M. M. W.," which he published in the Gazette, and they there attracted the attention, admiration and commendation of the Faculty for their undoubted ability, clearness and force.

Consequently, the prize was awarded to "M. M. W.," but the editor was rather more surprised than delighted to find that "M. M. W.," were the initials of "Mrs. M. M. WEBSTER, a recent graduate of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania."

The peculiar feature of this story is that while the Gazette was publishing these admirable articles of "M. M. W.," its editor was filling opposite columns with arguments against the ability of women to properly treat just such subjects as "M. M. W.," was writing upon to the admiration and praise of the entire medical profession.

We have one word to say for the editor—on making the discovery of the identity of M. M. W., he frankly, fearlessly and gracefully acknowledged that he was wrong and the women are right.

APROPRIATE.—Miss Mary Putnam, a daughter of the publisher, George E. Putnam, New York, has graduated as a physician at Paris, with the highest certificate that the institution can give.

The Union Congressional Republican Executive Committee.

The organization of the Union Congressional Republican Executive Committee is as follows:

- Hon. Henry Wilson, Chairman, Hon. J. H. Platt, Jr., Secretary, Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. Zachariah Chandler, Hon. B. F. Rice, Hon. Fred. A. Sawyer, Hon. John A. Logan, Hon. John H. Ketchem, Hon. Aaron A. Sargent, Colonel J. H. Clendening, Assistant Secretary, William S. Huntington, Treasurer.

All communications should be addressed to Hon. J. H. Platt, Jr., M. C., Washington, D. C.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The point of difference between Mr. Motley, our Minister at the Court of St. James, and the Administration is said to be this: Mr. Motley, on the Alabama question, claimed damages on the basis that England had no right to recognize the Confederacy as a belligerent power; whilst the Administration claimed damages on the basis that England failed to act in good faith toward a nation with whom she was at peace. Motley has been re-called. The President nominated Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen for the honorable post. The Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 40 yeas to 3 nays.

Red Cloud.

If the appended despatch be true, Red Cloud really intends to stand by the recently enacted treaty stipulations, notwithstanding the predictions of some sagacious men that he would disregard them:

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OBITUARY.

Death of Admiral Dahlgren.

Telegrams from Washington, on Tuesday announced the decease in that city of Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren, from heart disease. This distinguished officer was a native of Philadelphia. He was born in 1810, and was appointed midshipman from Pennsylvania, February 1st, 1826. In 1861, while most of the principal officers attached to the Washington Navy Yard resigned their commissions, Commander Dahlgren remained faithful to the flag, and was consequently appointed commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, Feb. 7, 1863, he was promoted to be Rear Admiral, and on July 7th, 1863, relieved Rear Admiral Dupont in command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. A combined operation of army and navy forces, under General Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren, resulted, after a long and severe struggle, in the capture of Morris Island and the reduction of Fort Sumter to a pile of ruins. Admiral Dahlgren, when connected with the Bureau of Ordnance brought about great changes and increased efficiency in that department. Among his measures were the adoption of heavy shell guns of the Dahlgren pattern and an efficient armament for boats consisting of bronze howitzers of twelve and twenty-four pound calibre with a light iron field carriage for duty on land. He also published several works on branches of gunnery a part of them being issued by the United States Government.

United States Senator Daniel S. Norton.

This gentleman died of consumption in Washington yesterday, at the early age of 43. He was a native of Knox county, Ohio; received his education at Kenyon College. Immediately after graduating he enlisted in an Ohio volunteer regiment and served for one year with the army in Mexico. Returning to his native place, he devoted himself to the study of law, but forsook legal lore for an overland trip to California. Returning to Ohio, Mr. Norton resumed his law studies, and in 1852 was admitted to the Bar. For three years he followed his profession, when the roving spirit again mastered him and he wandered to Minnesota. After a two years' residence in that State he was sent to the Legislature, serving both in the upper and lower branches. In 1865 he was chosen United States Senator from Minnesota. In the Senate he served on the Committees on Indian Affairs, Claims, Territories and Patents.

The Editor of the New York Standard has lately been on to Louisville, Kentucky. He writes thus of George D. Prentice:

"We stood in the room where Prentice worked and slept—a kind of journalistic monk; where he cooked his steak on a ramrod until it was half done; and baked potatoes in the coals. We saw the cupboard where he kept his fresh bread and raisins and nuts; where day and night he lived and labored, in the rooms of ink and dampened paper. We stood by his grave on Cave Hill, the greenest and sunniest spot in all Kentucky—sweet, and quiet and peaceful—but a grave quite forgotten, for no stone marks his tomb. A simple, sodded mound, with fresh June roses straggling over it, and only known to the eyes of affection and friendship, as the resting place of George D. Prentice."

The Indiana Republicans are now closing up the payment of a debt of \$13,000,000 which the Democracy saddled upon the State while they had possession of its government.—E.

We do the same thing in Pennsylvania—the Democrats left a debt of over FORTY MILLION in this State, which the Republicans have reduced to about twenty-five millions in nine years, and paid a war debt of some five millions more.

The Income tax some time ago was repealed, and again reinstated. We did not notice the latter action, not knowing how long it would remain in that shape. Now, that Congress has adjourned, we state that the income exemptions have been raised to two thousand dollars, and the tax reduced from 5 to 2 1/2 per cent.

SENTENCED.—The United States District Court at Canandaigua, on the 13th inst., sentenced the Fenians, General Starr and Col. Thompson to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison. The Canadians are rejoicing.

The Mormons of Utah have turned their attention to the production of gloves that rival those of Paris in delicacy and workmanship. The gloves are made from genuine kid, raised in the vicinity of Salt Lake.

The biggest thing Chicago has on hand is its debt. Forty-seven millions is the sum total of it.

It is now stated that artificial ice can be manufactured for a quarter of a cent per pound.

PRESIDENT McCosh, of Princeton College, has in press a treatise on logic.

New Advertisements.

GRAYBILL & SHELLY, CRYSTAL PALACE, MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

COMPLETE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, NOTIONS, HATS AND CAPS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, Queensware, Stoneware, Earthenware, &c., &c.

The highest market prices allowed for produce, in exchange for goods. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call and see us. GRAYBILL & SHELLY. Mifflintown, July 20, 1870.

ALL KINDS OF BLANK WORK, &c., done at this Office in the neatest manner and at low prices. A FINE assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., just received and for sale by S. B. LOUDON.

New Advertisements.

THE CELEBRATED SINGER



THE superior merits of the "Singer" Machine, chosen over all others, for either family use or manufacturing purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellencies is no longer considered necessary.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE,

which has been years in preparation and which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor or expense, and now confidently presented to the public as comparably the best Sewing Machine in existence.

The Machine in question is simple, compact, durable and beautiful. It is quiet, light running, and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single Machine, using either Silk-Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for hemming, braiding, cording, tucking, quilting, felling, trimming, binding, etc., are novel and adjusted, and have been invented and adapted especially for this Machine.

Machines always kept on hand at our Clothing Store on Bridge Street, Mifflintown, Pa., for the inspection of the public, and for sale at the most reasonable prices. Machine Cotton, Needles, Thread, Oil, &c., and everything pertaining to this Machine constantly kept on hand for sale. D. W. HARKLEY & CO., Agents. Mifflintown, July 13, 1870-ly

ADVERTISER'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Perry county to audit the accounts of Samuel Leonard, assignee of the Firm of Kurtz & Freet, and also his account as assignee of John Freet and wife, would hereby give notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointments, at the Public House of Jesse S. Grant in Newport, Perry county, on FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1870, where all persons interested can attend if they think proper. G. W. JACOBS, Auditor. July 13, 1870.

Grocery and Provision Store.

Cherry Street, Mifflintown, Pa.

THE undersigned, having purchased the Grocery and Provision Store of S. B. Loudon, situate on Cherry Street, East Point, has now on hand a full and well selected assortment of

Groceries and Notions, As follows: Syrups, Teas, Coffees, Flour and Feed, Mackeral, Salt, Canned Oils, Buckets, Brooms, Fancy and Common Soaps, Spices, Tobacco, Cigars, Rice, Crackers, Vinegar, Coffee Essence, Wash, Corn Starch, Wash, Soda, Baking Soda, Lamp Glass, Lamp Wicks, Brushes, Indigo, Combs, Hair Oil, Paraffine, Gloves and Hosiery, Suspenders, Thread, Buttons, Notions and Stationery, and in fact a good assortment of everything usually kept in a country Grocery and Notion Store. Also, a Complete Assortment of Ladies' and Children's shoes and Brogans.

The highest rates allowed in exchange for Butter and Eggs. Prompt payers, thirty days. C. BARTLY, mch30

A Work of Absorbing Interest to Every Presbyterian.

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