



MIFFLINTOWN, Wednesday Morning, July 27, 1870.

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

PUBLICAN 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 the victors and receive the votes by ballot for the nomination of

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1870.

At 10 o'clock P. M., to return and add up all the votes as 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. 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 residing in Republican precincts in each town, ward, or borough shall meet on Saturday, August 20th, 1870, at the usual place of holding the 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.

After the polls are opened the candidates announced as opponents shall be balloted for; the name of each person voting shall be written on a list at the time of voting, no person being allowed to vote more than once for each office.

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 for 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 judge shall proceed to ballot for its choice, the persons having the highest number to be the nominee.

Sixth. The returns 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 fraud 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, on 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.

SEN SPRINGS.—Baltimore, one day last week, reported 25 cases of sun stroke, and New York 20 cases.

The President and his family are at Long Branch, where they expect to remain while, what is there called the season, lasts.

GEN. SHERIDAN sails to-day for Europe, in the interest of our government, to observe the movements and study the tactics of the contending armies.

INFALLIBILITY.—On Monday, the 15th inst., the dogma of infallibility was promulgated. The promulgation was attended with the most imposing religious ceremonies.

DEPART.—REV. DR. NEWMAN, of the Metropolitan Church, Washington, D. C., left on the 26th inst. for Salt Lake, to meet in debate the Champions of polygamy.

The greatest sensational despatch yet received is the one stating that France and Prussia have formed a treaty, offensive and defensive, and are about to launch out in some great military enterprise.

The Chinese Question.

Last week, in closing an article on the Chinese question, we said, "Strip the Chinese question of the coolie phrase, in which it is involved, and it becomes simply a question of emigration, to be treated like the emigration question between our government and Europe." This land is the home of the freeman; it is the asylum and the refuge of the down-trodden of Europe.

We are, all of us, children of the emigrants of the Old World, and few of us can boast of a better line of descent than can the emigrants who daily come to our country. Few can trace our blood to any connection with the mass of the people of Europe. After being here a few generations the foreigner is so completely assimilated to everything that is American that his connection with the Old World is lost. So completely, in thousands of cases does he become Americanized that his origin is forgotten. A family here one generation removed from the father who landed as an emigrant on our shores is as completely an American as are those who can trace their lineage back to the landing of the May Flower, in 1620. The family becomes American in every particular. It is not necessary that one possess great foresight to discover this truth. It is self-evident; and if the reader look at those about him he will discover the truth presenting itself on all sides. Perhaps he need not go so far as to those around him; perhaps his father's family record tells him also. The foreigner who comes here of his own free will comes to improve his condition. If he be industrious, sober and upright, the object of his coming is realized. It is the nature of man, if he has the privilege or right, and knows the direction to the improvement of the condition of himself and family, to eagerly enter that way, and strive for that improvement. Here in this country, under our government, the avenues are open alike to all, and those avenues lead to all places in life that are desirable by man. The foreigners see the opportunity open for advancement, and avail themselves of it. Hence the cause of the hundreds of thousands of Europeans coming to our shores annually.

No harm can come to us as a nation if the Chinese come among us in a greater number annually than do the foreigners of Europe, provided, that he comes of his own accord, as do the people of Europe. It is said that he exceeds the American in adapting himself to circumstances. If it be true, he will adopt our business ways, our religion, our politics, and, in short, turn American more rapidly than do the Europeans. He is a heathen, we are told. We say yes to that, and add, so were our European fathers. It is less than eighteen hundred years since the people of England, Ireland and Scotland roamed naked over the "highlands and lowlands" of those countries, and worshipped in groves—set apart as sacred groves—under a religious system that bears no resemblance to the one under which the people of those countries now worship.

It is less than eighteen hundred years since the German people were in a condition equally as low as that occupied by the people of England, Ireland and Scotland. We know the condition of those countries now. Their condition then bears an unfavorable impression to the reviewer when compared with the condition of China to-day. If the people of those countries changed from their low condition to their present high one, what may we not expect of China! Let the door be opened wide to the Chinaman who comes of his own free will. He will in time convert himself to our superior ways, and instead of China revolutionizing America, America will revolutionize China through its own people. But out upon his coming as a coolie.

Prussia and the Union.

In 1866 Bismarck said to an American: "In our relation with the United States I never had a doubt. The Tory party in Prussia, to which I am supposed to belong, at the outbreak of your war brought the King to recognize the South. I opposed it inflexibly. To me it was clear that the North only could be the true ally of Prussia; with the South we had nothing in common. The government of Prussia never wavered in its friendship for yours. It is a traditional policy with us. Frederick the Great was the first European sovereign to recognize your independence. I am heartily glad to know that America understands and appreciates the friendly feeling we have steadily maintained."

SUICIDE.—On the morning of the 26th inst. the new French Minister, M. Prevost Paradol, took his own life, at Washington, at which place he had been only eight days. He had an appointment to dine with Secretary Fish on the evening of the day on which he committed suicide. The cause of this rash step is not known.

M. Bernhamy, the French Minister whom Paradol succeeded, has instructions from France to remain at Washington until he is nominated for the next Minister.

In the Twenty-first Congressional district, composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Indiana and Fayette, (Hon. John Covode's district,) the Republicans have nominated A. W. Taylor, of Indiana county. H. D. Foster is the nominee of the Democratic party in the same district.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, it is said, is preparing a volume of recollection, which will not be printed until after his death.

Minority Contention.

A convention of delegates from the several counties of the State of Pennsylvania of such persons only as are favorable to the movement to secure minority representation, will be held in the city of Reading, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August, next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The convention will consist of two delegates for each representation in the lower House of State Legislature, provided that each county shall be represented by at least one delegate.

By Order of the Committee.
W. J. MORE, Chairman.
J. W. WOOD, Secretary.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 17, 1870.

To the Republicans of Pennsylvania:

In calling the attention of the Republicans of Pennsylvania to the convention to meet at the city of Reading on the 31st of August, next, we desire to present the following considerations concerning its purposes:

The Republicans of Pennsylvania who live in counties in which they are in the minority, number one hundred and twenty-five thousand voters more than one-third of the whole republican vote. They own and control very large and varied material interests, requiring the care and protection afforded by wise and salutary laws.

That these people are wholly excluded from participation in the management and control of their respective county governments does not in the least estrange their devotion to republican principles or cause them to abate their efforts in behalf of the success of the republican party. They have just cause of complaint, however, in the fact that, while their political brethren around for many years have been in the ascendancy in the State Legislature, they are entirely unrepresented, and by an unjust rule established by a republican majority, they are continually subject to unjust and oppressive laws, while they are persistently denied such legislation as the material interests require.

That so large a body of the people should find themselves unrepresented in the law-making power is evidence of a defective fundamental organization. A republican or democratic form of government must of necessity be representative, and to fulfill the requirements of a representative government it should be so framed that all the people, as nearly as practically can be, should have a voice in the enactment of the laws which govern them. If the government is so shaped that a majority of the people only are to be represented, then it cannot be a free and republican state but a mere despotism of one portion of the people over the other. Such a government is despotic in principle as well as in practice, for it can be of very little consequence to the minorities whether the laws which govern them are made by a particular class of men or by a single potentate, the minorities, who are excluded from all voice or hearing in the lawmaking branch of the government, bearing about the same relation to the majority as do subjects to an absolute monarchy.

According to the mode of representation as established by the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania more than one-third of the Roman Catholic Church, who, it was thought, would be distinguished among their brethren for liberality of views, independence of thought, and broad application of Christian principles, but, since the meeting of the Ecumenical Council, have almost to a man, identified themselves with the ultra monarchical element in that body, and are the most strenuous advocates of Papal Infallibility.

"Life and Life-forever, from a Physicist's Stand-point," is a philosophical essay on that unsettled problem, "What is life?" It combats the theories of evolutionists and protoplasmists, and inculcates the existence of a *vis vitalis* superior to and outside of the domain of physical forces. It is forcible, cogent and plausible, and will delight all who are given to Speculation.

"The Record of Progress" closes the number with its commendation of the doings of the vanguard of scientific, artistic and literary pioneers.

Old and New is published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. Those desiring to subscribe should address Geo. A. Coolidge, office of "Old and New," 143 Washington Street, Boston.

Sylvanus Cobb.

A correspondent of the press, who was down to Oxnbridge, Mass., to witness the dedication of the Harvard Monument, erected to the memory of the students and graduates of that old and honored Institution, who were killed in the late rebellion, speaks thus of Sylvanus Cobb, at whose side he chanced to be, in utter ignorance of the fact. He says: "The only incident which attracted my attention was the nasal twang of a neighbor at my right, whose 'new' and 'wax' proved him to be a real live Yankee, and whose countenance, beard, moustache, and general appearance, showed him to be a relative of the Cobb brothers, the designers of the monument. Imagine my astonishment when the old lady opposite, and the two pretty young girls near me, addressed him as 'Sylvanus.' I instantly joined the two names, and could scarcely believe my senses that I sat beside the man whose fertile brain had sent forth the 'Gun-maker of Moscow,' to say nothing of other novels innumerable, which have appeared in that classic sheet, the New York Ledger."

Could these lips, uttering such unmistakable Yankee accents, be the same, from which so much "choice English," had proceeded? I wondering gazed, and rested contented with admiring that prolific genius.

It has been noticed at all the fashionable resorts this summer that the ladies' toilettes are much more simple than for many previous years.

The European War.

The July number of the "Old and New" is more than ordinarily interesting. "The Quakers in New England" is a defence of that staid and conscientious people from the slanders and injustice of Puritan historians and lecturers. The writer alleges that it was Quaker theology and not Quaker misbehavior and lawlessness that was obnoxious to New England government. His data and reasons on this point are conclusive. In future numbers we are promised a history of the Quakers in America to the present time. The following sketch of the faith of the Quakers, we quote for the benefit of our readers:

"The Doctrine of Inward Light—even that Divine Spirit which would lead men to all truth—was the corner-stone of Quakerism. It inflicted a mortal wound on priestcraft. If God dwells in the soul of man, he is a usurper who dares to be man's spiritual guide. A mere scholastic education cannot qualify men for the true ministry. As religion is from God, only such as are inspired by him can teach religion. Church titles, an ordained and paid ministry were abominations in the sight of Fox. He found the kingdom of heaven within him; and it was heathenish idolatry to worship brick and mortar by calling a church, or steeple-house, as he termed, the house of God.

"As the Bible was written by inspiration, it could be understood only by the aid of inspiration. The revealed word is in itself nothing; it is a sealed book until we know it by revelation. 'The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life.' As Jesus was the Son of God, he could only be known and taught by men who felt the Spirit of Christ illuminating their souls and sanctifying their lives. Every word and deed of Jesus and the apostles must be spiritualized. Baptism, bread and wine, crucifixion, atonement, resurrection were with Fox as signs only, and of themselves were neither necessary nor valuable; they were meaningless, except as applied to the spirit, or soul, of man. He declared all days, every hour, every moment of time to be sacred, as all came from the same Divine hand; and, therefore, he denied the peculiar sanctity of the Sabbath ascribed to it by the people. Under God, Jesus was his friend and teacher; and he had said, 'Swear not at all'; therefore Fox would go to the stake rather than take an oath. He rejected the use of carnal weapons, and denounced war as anti-Christ; he advocated the utmost simplicity in dress and speech; music and the fine arts were vanities, as calculated to distract the mind, and lead it from the contemplation of his spiritual condition. The Inward Light vouchsafed to all men is a levelling doctrine; it places all upon an equality. The Quakers, therefore, refused all titles: neither would they remove the hat or bend the knee to any man in token of respect. King, priest and peasant were estimated at their value as men, and not by the position to which, by birth or accident, they were assigned."

At the head of that valiant army which is animated by love of country and devotion to duty. That army knows its worth, for it has seen victory follow its footsteps in four quarters of the globe. I take with me my son. Despite his tender years, he knows the duties his name imposes on him and he is proud to bear his part in the dangers of those who fight for our country. May God bless our efforts. A great people, defending a just cause, are invincible.

FILLING UP THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

BERLIN, July 23.—The Government has issued circulars to all the Consuls of North Germany in foreign States, requiring them to forward immediately all Germans liable to military duty, paying their passage to the Fatherland, and furnishing them with such articles as may be necessary. They are also empowered to forward on the same terms all volunteers who may wish to fight for Germany.

The soldiers of German ships now in English ports are returning to Prussia to enlist in the ranks, and the English dockyards are emptied to man the German navy.

FRENCH OFFICERS.

PARIS, July 24.—The Journal Officiel of this morning contains the following declaration: "The French government has issued orders that in the prosecution of the war, consular officers of the French forces will scrupulously regard with respect the neutral Powers, rules of international right, and that they especially conform to the principles of the declaration of the Paris Congress of 1856, as follows: 'Privateering is abolished. A neutral flag protects an enemy's merchandise, except contraband of war, is not seizureable under a foreign flag. The blockade must be effective. Although Spain and the United States did not adhere to the declaration of 1856, French vessels will not seize the property of the enemy when such property is the cargo of a Spanish or American vessel, provided it is not contraband of war. France will no longer claim the right to confiscate the property of Americans or Spaniards found on board vessels of an enemy.'

SARISMINING.

LONDON, July 25, 2 P. M.—The following dispatches have just been received from Saarbrücken by way of Berlin: On Sunday a body of Prussians crossed the frontier near Saarbrücken. They penetrated the country several miles, and at length found the French in considerable force near the town of Gerseviller. Sharp skirmishing ensued between the forces, and the French soon retired, leaving ten killed and wounded on the field. There was no loss on the Prussian side. This action has demonstrated that the needle-gun is superior to the Chassepot.

Subsequently a company of the Prussian 17th regiment of the line captured a French custom-house at Schrecklingen. The officers of the custom house made stout resistance, and were all either killed or captured. One Prussian officer was slightly wounded.

Deserters from the French army are very numerous. They are continually coming into the Prussian lines.

MANIFESTO FROM KING WILLIAM.

BERLIN, July 25.—The official journal publishes a manifesto from King William, thanking the people for the expressions of their sympathy and independence received from all parts of Germany, and even from America. The King pledges himself to act in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people, for the benefit of the entire Fatherland, and for the elevation of its people, and people, thus conciliating all opposition. The King concludes by saying that, in right and unity, Germany has now the assurance that the war will lead to a durable peace, and the completion of German unity and independence.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company. The Great Route for Passengers and Freight to China.

By means of the line of rail which runs from ocean to ocean, and is the direct result of the great route which stretches across the Continent, from Omaha to San Francisco, a freight time has been established, which completely eclipses any other enterprise of the kind ever attempted. The line referred to extends from China and Japan to Philadelphia, New York and Havre. Shipments are made direct from the former to the latter places, the time to New York being from forty to forty-five days, and to Havre from forty-five to fifty-five days. The rates of freight are as follows:—

TO NEW YORK, IN GOLD to San Francisco, in currency, San Francisco to New York. Raw silk 85 cents per pound; teas 5 cents per pound; fine goods, San Francisco to New York 25 cents.

The above rates include all expenses of transshipping at San Francisco. RATES OF INSURANCE BY THIS LINE. Yokohama to New York, teas and other goods, 2 1/2; raw silk in bales, 2; Hong Kong and Canton waters, teas and other goods, 3; raw silk in bales 2 1/2. Shanghai, teas and other goods, 3; raw silk in bales, 3 1/2.

TO HAVRE—IN GOLD. Raw silk, 10 1/2 cents per pound. Silk worm eggs, 25 cents per pound. RATES OF INSURANCE BY THIS LINE. Yokohama to Havre, raw silk, 1 1/2; silk worm eggs, 1 1/2. Hong Kong and Canton Waters, raw silk, 1 1/2; silk worm eggs, 1 1/2. Shanghai, raw silk, 1 1/2; silk worm eggs, 1 1/2.

Shipments upon the above route will commence immediately, and will, without doubt, prove such a success as the magnitude of the undertaking deserves.

A Dreadful Death—Killed by a Bat-tle-stroke.

The Savannah Advertiser says:—A fearful death from the effects of the poison of that venomous reptile, the rattlesnake, occurred day before yesterday near the Middle Ground road, the victim being a young colored girl named Lucinda White, who was engaged at the time in company with another woman, in picking buckberries. The companion of Lucinda states that as they were about stepping over a fallen tree that lay in the path, the latter in advance, she almost stepped on the snake, which had coiled up ready for a spring upon hearing the approaching footsteps and rustling in the bushes. As quick as a flash the repulsive head of the creature sprang forward, striking the startled victim on the hand, surely and fatally, as the sequel shows. The two women at once started for some house at a distance for the purpose of getting an antidote, but after walking a few rods, so violent was the poison, Lucinda sunk down utterly incapable of going further. Her companion hastened on, but her return with some colored people shortly after proved of no avail, for the poor girl had breathed her last, and was a swollen, hideous corpse.

The Chinese Sunday school in San Francisco.

The Chinese Sunday school in San Francisco are ten in number, having 201 teachers, and an average attendance of 764 pupils. The denominations under whose auspices these schools are carried on are the Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian, and Methodist. Throughout the State of California there are said to be twenty of these schools, having more than 1,000 pupils.

An enthusiastic German in the State of Illinois.

An enthusiastic German in the State of Illinois has sent a telegram to Bismarck promising to give \$200 to the captor of the first French flag.

It is estimated that the decline in the number of German emigrants to America this year will reach fully two hundred thousand on account of the war.

New Advertisements.

FARM FOR SALE.

IS WALKER TOWNSHIP.

THE undersigned offers at Public Sale, on the premises, in Walker township, Juniata county, about one mile Northeast of Vantage, at 1 o'clock P. M., on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1870.

The following real estate, to wit:—A valuable farm, situated 2 1/2 miles described, adjoining lands of J. N. & W. H. Moore, Wm. Curran and others, containing

One Hundred and Twelve Acres, About Seventy-five Acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a

DWELLING HOUSE,

NEW BANK BARN, 62 1/2 by 15 feet, erected this summer, other necessary outbuildings, a Spring of never-failing water near the house, six or eight bearing APPLE ORCHARD of Choice Fruit, and a Peach Orchard. Persons wishing to invest in real estate, should examine this property. Terms made known on day of sale.

Any person desiring to view the property can do so by calling on Rev. Geo. Myers residing on the premises, or on the undersigned. DAVID BISHOP, July 27, 1870-18

NEW TIN SHOP

AT JOHNSTOWN, JUNIATA CO., PA.

THE undersigned, having returned and taken charge of the above stand, where he was formerly doing business, would beg leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will constantly keep on hand and be prepared at all times to supply the demand for

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE, ROOFING, JOBBING, &c., &c.

In fact everything necessary for the full supply in this line of business.

Repairing will be made a specialty, and will receive prompt attention.

He hopes by strict attention to business to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. J. H. HESTLER, Feb 2, 1870-6m

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE! To all Men Whom it may Concern.

If you have anything to sell, If you have lost anything, If you have found anything, If you have a house to rent, If you want to rent a house, If you want boarding, If you want employment, If you want hired help, If you want anything.

TELL THE PEOPLE OF IT BY ADVERTISING IN THE

Sentinel.

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 26, 1870.

Grocery and Provision Store.

Cherry Street, Mifflintown, Pa.

THE undersigned, having purchased the Grocery and Provision Store of S. E. Landon, situated on Cherry Street, East of Post, has now on hand a full and well selected assortment of

Groceries and Notions.

As follows: Syrups, Teas, Coffees, Flour and Feed, Mackerel, Salt, Coal Oil, Buckets, Brooms, Fancy and Common Soap, Spices, Tapioca, Raisins, Biscuits, Crackers, Vinegar, Coffee Essence, Starch, Corn Starch, Washing Soda, Baking Soda, Lamp Glass, Lamp Wickles, Brushes, Indigo, Combs, Hair Oil, Farmery, Glues and Hoists, Suspensives, Thread, Buttons, Notions and Stationery, and in fact a good assortment of everything usually kept in a country Grocery and Provision 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, mar 29 C. BARTLY.

A Work of Absorbing Interest to Every Presbyterian.

PRESBYTERIAN Re-union.

A Memorial Volume, 1837-1871.

The above work is going through the press as rapidly as possible, and the publishers hope to be able to commence delivering it to subscribers the first week in July. It will be a very pretty octavo volume of nearly 500 pages, large type, profusely illustrated with Engravings upon steel and wood executed in the highest style of the art.

It is intended as an appropriate memorial of the history and success of the Presbyterian Church, and especially of the Re-union movement, which has just been consummated. The work has been prepared at a great outlay, and will be found in every respect attractive and reliable, and worthy of a place in the household, the library, or the drawing-room.

The net profits of the Copyright will go to the Thank-offering Fund. On this account it is believed that the ministers and members of the Presbyterian Church will gladly aid in circulating the work. It will be sold by subscription only.

STYLES AND PRICES.

Large English cloth, \$3 50
Large English cloth, gilt edges, \$4 50
Half calf, or morocco, \$5 00
Half Turkey morocco, antique, \$6 00

Agents wanted in all the States, to canvass for the work.
For terms, and stating territory desired, apply to

DE WITTE, LENT & CO., Publishers and Bookellers,
451 Broome Street, N. Y.

JUNIATA VALLEY BANK

MIFFLINTOWN, PENN'A.

JOSEPH POMEROY, President,
T. VAN IRVIN, Cashier.

Directors,
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Loan money, receive deposits, pay interest on time deposits, buy and sell coin and United States Bonds, cash, coupons and checks Bank money in any part of the United States and also to England, Scotland, Ireland and Germany. Sell Revenue Stamps.

In sums of \$200 at 2 per cent. discount. In sums of \$500 at 2 1/2 per cent. discount. In sums of \$1000 at 3 per cent. discount. [aug 18 1869]

THE HYPERION HAIR CURLERS.

AS INDISPENSABLE ARTICLES FOR THE LADIES. (Pat'd July 9, '67.)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance, and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair.

Manufactured only and for sale by MEMILLAN & CO., 63 North Front Street, Philadelphia.

Sold at Dry Goods, Trimmings and Notion Stores.
N. B.—Single Box 25 cents; 3 Boxes, assorted sizes, 65 cts. 250 cents for any part of the United States, upon receipt of the money. June 12-6m

