Juniata Sentinel.

MIFFLINTOWN.
Wednesday Morning, August 17, 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," and the judge and clerk thus elected shall proceed to hold the election and receive the votes by ballot for the nomination of

One person for Congress,
One person for Senator,
One person for Representative,
One person for Register & Recorder,
One person for Sheriff,
One person for County Commissioner,
One person for Jury Commissioner,
One person for County Auditor.

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 1 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. After the polls are opened the candidates announced as aforesaid 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 (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 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 ing the primary election, after of a judge and clerk, pro[illegible] P[illegible]ns present

Address of the Republican Congressional Committee to the Party.

We regret that our limited space excludes this address in full. We, at this time, can but give a synopsis of it. It addresses itself to all Republicans, and clearly lays down the position of the party in the National Congress, and urges the party to consider the importance of the coming Congressional and Legislative elections. It says, "These elections will determine the political complexion of the popular branch of Congress. They will, too, determine the political character of several State governments, and these results will be accepted as the verdict of the people upon the ideas, principles and policies of the Republican party."

The address reviews the history of the Republican party, and arranges it into four great eras. In the first era the history of the origin of the party is finely set fourth. It had its origin in the stern and irrepressible conflict between slavery and freedom—right and wrong. It "rose to the exigencies of the time, of the hour," and opposed the aggressive policy of the slave power by constitutionally electing Abraham Lincoln, President.

The second era begins at the opening of the rebellion. In the history of this era we find the appalling responsibilities imposed by the rebellion upon the new administration and the party reviewed. We are told how grandly the "Republican party rose with the crisis," how it struggled to save the nation's life, and that it saw that slavery was the "relentless and unappeasing foe of the country; that it was the inspiration, the heart and soul of the civil war," and that its death would be the annihilation of the rebellion, the unity of the Republic and the development of free institutions," and that it, by a series of executive and legislative acts, broke the bonds of the slave and bid him go forth to enjoy that freedom that others enjoyed.

The third era opens at the close of the war. The address reviews the situation of the Southern people, and though conquered by arms, they did not accept "the just, humane, and generous ideas of the victors. nor did they return to their proper allegiance and loyalty to the government, but still bemoaned the 'lost cause.' They remained unsubdued in will and unrepentant in spirit and purpose." This intense hostility of the ex-rebels many times multiplied the difficult task of the work of reconstruction. The apostacy of Andrew Johnson here was also met with its combination that sought to so reconstruct the South as to place the power in the hands of the late slave-holding class, and leave the helpless freedmen in the abject condition of practical serfs. To reconstruct rebellious States on the solid basis of equal rights, they gave suffrage to the freedmen in the reconstruction measures. To secure citizenship and civil rights to a wronged and hated race, they proposed and adopted the Fourteenth Amendment, and enacted the bill of Civil Rights. To establish by irreversible guaranties equal political rights and privileges, they adopted the Fifteenth Amendment, and as a crowning act for freedom they provided by law for the enforcement of these amendments thus newly enshrined within the Constitution.

The party is now in its fourth era, and on entering upon this era it "was summoned to deal with questions relating to the national debt, the currency, finances and taxation, to reforms in the military, naval and Indian service, and whatever remaining burdens and legacies were left by the war." These matters require time as well as financial skill and practical statesmanship for their adjustment. President Grant and his administration stand pledged to these measures. They are pledged to maintain inviolate the public faith, reduce the national debt, diminish taxation, and to appreciate the currency. The firm, just and generous policy of the Administration toward the States lately in rebellion has brought [illegible] security, and crimes [illegible]ished. In the inter- [illegible] the services of thou- [illegible]s of employes, both civil and military, [illegible] been dispensed with. The curren- [illegible] been appreciated in value by tens [illegible]es of millions of dollars, and the [illegible] credit has been largely strength- [illegible] revenues under President [illegible] increase in the arti- [illegible] or in the rate of [illegible]ed improvement. [illegible] ye[illegible] ending [illegible]rly $409,- [illegible]1,000,000 [illegible]e, 1869, [illegible]00,000. [illegible] of the [illegible]se of [illegible]hus [illegible]ng [illegible]n

loss of scores of millions of dollars of revenue in those years. The large gain in the collection is mainly due to the determined and avowed purpose of General Grant to secure an honest administration of the revenue laws, and the appointment of Republicans to office earnestly devoted to his economical policy.

During the recent session of Congress taxes have been reduced more than $75,000,000. The taxes have been removed from transportation by canals and railways from sales by dealers and manufacturers. The income tax has been reduced to two and a half per cent. on all incomes above $2,000; and it is to expire at the end of two years. The tax on tea has been reduced from twenty-five to fifteen cents per pound; on coffe from five to three cents, and the tax on sugar and molasses has been reduced in the aggregate twelve million of dollars per annum. By this reduction of taxation the industries of the people and the necessaries of life have been relieved of burdens amounting to million. The Funding bill is an important financial measure, which contemplates the saving of interest upon the public debt by the exchange of outstanding six per cent. bonds for those of a lower rate of interest, to the amount of $26,500,000 a year.

Not faultless but high, noble, and glorious is the record of the Republican party. History will note it, and the world will gratefully remember it. In the light of this brief review of its achievements, for patriotism, liberty, justice, and humanity, should not Republicans, one and all, cling to their grand organization, rectify its mistakes, correct its errors, and keep it true to its past traditions, and in harmony with the enlightened and progressive spirit of the age? So doing may they not perpetuate their power until their beneficient principles shall become the accepted policy of the nation?

Cheap Paper.

Persons who wish to take a sound Republican paper published outside of the county, should subscribe at once for the

HARRISBURG WEEKLY TELEGRAPH,

which will be furnished from the first of September, 1870, until the first of January, 1871, at the following low rates:

One Copy	$ 40
Ten Copies	3 75
Twenty Copies	6 00
Fifty Copies	14 00
One Hundred Copies	25 00

PRESIDENT GRANT'S Administration, in the sixteen months of service (from March 4, 1869, to July 1, 1870,) collected $32,006,735 more internal revenue than was collected in the last sixteen months of Andrew Johnson's service (from November 1, 1867, to March 4, 1869,) and yet no taxes have been increased, and the collections have been made under the same law. This is Republican economy compared with Johnsonian extravagance.

THE news from Huntingdon county last week, that harmony existed in the ranks of the Republican party there, and that they had harmoniously united on the ticket, did us good.

They nominated for Congress, Daniel J. Morrell, of Cambria county; for Senate, Henry S. Wharton; for Assembly, David Etnier, and a complete list of candidates for county offices.

THE Memphis *Avalanche*, an able Conservative journal, says: "The speech delivered by ex-President Johnson, at some obscure place in East Tennessee a few days ago, was aimed chiefly at some imaginary third party which doesn't suit Mr. Johnson. The only party Mr. Johnson has any use in the world for is the party that will gratify his ungovernable lust for office."

"Never in the history of England has that portion of the commercial class that depends on home consumption and home prosperity been so depressed, despondent, and ruined." —*Sir Edward Sullivan, Bart.*, 1870.

Is this precisely the kind of feast to which the "free traders" invited the people of England twenty-four years since, when they asked them to adopt their policy?—*Press.*

THE POPE AT MALTA!—Louis Napoleon having ordered his 10,000 saints *Chassepots* to leave Rome to attend to a little pressing business on the Rhine his Infallible Holiness and High Mightiness no longer feels safe or comfortable in the the holy city. He has finally concluded to go to Malta for safety. Such is the latest report.

SENATOR LOWRY, it is said, intends re-entering the political field as an independent candidate. The Democrats of that district, it is also said, will make no nomination, but go for Lowry. Must Lowry end thus?

WM. P. WILSON, of Centre county, is the nominee of the Republican party of that county for State Senate. Our readers all know that Centre and Juniata belong to one and the same Senatorial district.

THE temperance people of Massachusetts are trying to unite on Wendell Phillips as a candidate for Governor.

DEMOCRATIC papers are talking about ominating Charles R. Buckalew for the residency of the United States.

THE rank and file of the army now umbers 34,953 men. The force is to be duced to 30,000.

ON the 10th inst. Mr. Seward left his me, Auburn, N. Y., for a trip around e world.

HE murderers of Mr. Nathan in New k have not yet been found.

Communicated.

Legitimate Power of the Civil Magistrate.

[Extracted from the Presbyterian Armory of Oct. 2, 1848.]

The power of the civil Magistrate is not so much in the church as a wall of protection around her, and having the light of Divine Revelation he is bound to know and acknowledge God, whose civil Minister he is, and if that is his duty, it is certainly treason in him not to admonish those whose guardian he is, not to turn aside after those that are not Gods.

He is an instructor of the law as well as protector by law. But we see a radical failure at this time in the branches that constitute the Government. They are initiated under a solemn oath that they must render an account at the upper tribunal, yet I fear that few are impressed with that fact that they become vicegerents of the Most High, and are bound to make and administer law by the ten precepts given for a directory to the end of the world, both for State and Church. The State to be directed by the external and the Church by the internal bearing of that law which was given by a civil ruler, and which was to be a covenant betwixt him and Christian nations forever. The blunted faculties of this age cannot comprehend that they are retarding the increase of the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ by not admitting civil rulers to take that law as the regulating standard in their official capacity; and it behooves the Christian Magistrate to know what principles every organization is governed by—religious sects not excepted—and if their written rules conflict with others exercising their national rights, or if associations will filch the sword or other implements manifestly for the purpose of compelling others by awe or punishment by force to embrace their opinions, the civil power is legitimately administered in suppressing such associations and stripping them of that alone which belongs to the Civil Magistrate. The meek and lowly Jesus set no example of establishing his religion by fire and fagot, neither did he arm his disciples with carnal weapons. He left them where they always belonged, with the Civil Magistrate, to protect natural rights, viz: life and property and a right to worship according to the instructions of Divine revelation.

Paul Schoeppe's Record.

The Baltimore *Sun*, some days ago, published the official record of Paul Schoeppe's crimes in Prussia. The published record is from an authenticated transcript of judicial documents, and was sent by the American Legation at Berlin Prussia, to the executors of the estate of the late Miss Steinnecke:

The crimes charged against John Frederick Theophilus Paul Schoeppe student of theology, were the forging of the signature of Count Blankensee upon a money order; the larceny of divers moneys and papers of value to Count Blankensee, and the writing of threatening letters. The father, John Louis Frederick Schoeppe, was charged with receiving stolen goods. The principal culprit, by exciting the interest of Count Blankensee, had been appointed his Secretary, and in this way obtained facilities for perpetrating the above crimes.

The description of John Frederick Theophilus Paul Schoeppe is said to correspond in every particular with the person of Paul Schoeppe, imprisoned at Carlisle, with the exception that his figure is not lank; but the change to stoutness, it is believed, may have been produced naturally since 1862, the date of the description.

Paul Schoeppe has written a letter to the Harrisburg *Telegraph* denying the charge against him from Berlin. He says that he and his father are not the persons convicted in Germany.

Suicide of a Pittsburg Banker.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 12.—At ten minutes past five o'clock this morning, Philip Mertz, banker, shot himself through the heart at his banking house, corner of Fifth Avenue and Wood street. The body was discovered by the woman who cleans out the office. When found he was sitting in a chair which had been placed in a small vault, his shirt front opened to expose his breast, and the pistol re-cocked on the floor beside him. He left a letter addressed to his wife, to whom he had been married but four months, in which he stated that financial embarassments were the cause of the rash act. He had of late been speculating largely, and it is supposed had lost heavily in the late decline in gold. Nothing is known about the affairs at the bank, but it is supposed that the depositors will not lose anything.

Death of Admiral Farragut.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The following announcement was promulgated this evening:

The Secretary of the Navy has the painful duty of announcing to the navy and to the country the death of the highest officer of the service. David Glascoe Farragut, Admiral of the navy of the United States, died at Portsmouth N. H., at noon on the 14th instant, in the 70th year of his age. The life of this officer has been spent in the service of his country. The record of his deeds is written on the noblest pages of her history, and his death will be mourned by the whole people, who loved while they honored him.

Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—The manifesto issued by the leaders of the Republican party demands the convocation of the Cortes and the revision of the monarchical clause of the constitution. The manifesto counsels calmness and subordination as the only guarantees of success.

THE yellow fever at Philadelphia is abating.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THE NEW MINISTRY SWORN IN.

Great Preparation for Carrying on the War

Two Proclamations by King William to the People of France.

Another Battle—Royal Dispatches.

The Defence of Metz—Proclamation of Napoleon.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The Ministers took the oath of office, at 6 o'clock last night at the Tuilleries. The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne only was absent, and he will not be here until next week. In the meantime, the duties of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs will be performed by Palikao. The Ministers of War and Interior have taken prompt measures to insure the effectiveness of administration in their respective departments.

The Minister of War is collecting arms and ammunition of all kinds, and sending them forward to the troops in the field. He is also preparing to arm and equip the National Guard.

General Trochu will have command of an army formed of men which the law just voted calls into service. To this force will be specially confided the defence of the capital.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received $10,000 from French residents in San Francisco, for the families of the killed and wounded.

Count Palikao announced that the armament of Paris would be complete in eight days, and counted on victory to efface the traces of the recent reverse.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The King of Prussia, has issued the following proclamation to the people:

"We William, King of Prussia, make known to all inhabitants of French territory occupied by German forces, that the Emperor Napoleon having by sea and land attacked the German nation, we, eager to live in peace with the French people, have taken command of the German nation, have taken command of the German armies, to repel aggression, and by military events have been led to pass the French frontiers. We war against soldiers and not citizens, and therefore the latter may continue secure in person and property so long as they abstain from hostile acts. We grant them protection as a matter of right. The generals commanding corps will decide what measures are necessary usages of war and also regulate the requisitions necessary to sustain their troops, and fix the difference of exchange between German and French currencies in order to facilitate dealings between soldiers and citizens.

WILLIAM.

"Given at Saarbrucken August, 1870."

PARIS, Aug. 12—Journals of Metz publish Marshal McMahon's report to the Emperor. The report says that the enemy, in greatly superior numbers, began the attack at seven o'clock on Saturday morning. The first attack having been repulsed about noon the enemy reopened the contest, throwing forward numerous sharpshooters, protected by six guns in a commanding position. Masses of infantry were then brough up, and at four o'clock in the afternoon McMahon was forced to order a retreat, which was effected in good order, the enemy's pursuit being without vigor, and by no means troublesome. The Marshal was unable to send only a partial list of the killed and wounded.

LONDON, Aug. 12—The *Examiner* of this week says Napoleon adopts the course most worthy of his name and of the situation. Roused from indolent indecision by a stunning blow, he attains the greatness of the situation in the presence of peril, unspeakable to himself, his family, and the proud nation which so lately reinvested him with kingly power. Laying aside conventionalities, he tells France her danger and exhorts her to the rescue, not for his sake but for hers.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—General Sheridan, of the American army, has left Berlin for the King's headquarters.

The Queen of Prussia announces that she will take personal charge of the wounded of both nations, and that their treatment shall be identical. French prisoners, as they pass through the railway stations, receive nothing but kindness. Citizens and volunteers give them refreshments, cigars, &c., and ladies enter the cars, and going from man to man offer them paper and pencils, and volunteer to write to their friends for them.

LONDON, August 13.—The King of Prussia has issued a proclamation at St. Avold, in which he declares military conscription abolished in all French territory occupied by German troops. He also announces that though the French government should persist in the forcible expulsions of Germans from France, no measures of retaliation will be adopted by him, "as it would be unfair to punish men belonging to a country cursed with a Bonaparte for its sovereign."

The King adds: "Frenchmen in Germany need not be uneasy. They shall, in common with all mankind, be convinced that Germany moves at the head of civilization."

PARIS, August 15.

The following important dispatch to the Empress Eugenie has just been made public:

"LONGUEVILLE, August 14—10 P. M.—The army commenced to cross to the left bank of the Moselle this morning. Our advance guard had no knowledge of the presence of any force of the enemy. When half our army had crossed over the Prussians suddenly attacked in great force. After a fight of four hours they were repulsed with great loss to them. (Signed.) NAPOLEON."

Longueville, at which place the above dispatch of the Emperor is dated, is a small town on the railroad from Strasburg to Paris, about 70 miles W. S. W. of Metz and 50 E. S. E. of Chalons. The Emperor's headquarters were evidently at this point last evening. He was probably making the best of his way toward Chalons, which is situated directly on the line of the railroad.

BERLIN, August 15.

The Queen of Prussia to day received the following dispatch, dated in the vicinity of

METZ.—Sunday Evening a victorious combat occurred near Metz to-day. The troops of the First and Seventh corps participated. I hasten to the scene of conflict. WILLIAM.

METZ, Aug. 14—8.10 A. M.—The prefect of the Moselle telegraphs the following to the Minister of the Interior:

The Emperor left to-day at two o'clock for Verdun, accompanied by the Prince Imperial.

Before leaving his Majesty issued the following proclamation:

"On quitting you to fight the invaders I confide to your patriotism the defence of this great city. You will never allow the enemy to take possession of this bulwark of France, and I trust you will rival the army in loyalty and courage. I shall ever remember with gratiude the reception I have found within your walls and I hope that in more joyous times I may be able to return to thank you for your noble conduct."

LATEST.

The reports still continue to come that the Prussians were repulsed at Metz.

Lynched.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 11.—Beck, the murderer of the Good family on Favorite Island, who was brought through here last week from Indiana by the sheriff of Tunica county, Miss., was taken from the the jail at Austin, Miss.,, yesterday, by a party of citizens, and hanged to a tree over the spot where he had buried Mrs. Good. It is said he acknowledged the murder

MONTANA.

Frost and Snow.

HELENA, Aug. 10.—The weather is very cool here. The thermometer at noon was down to the freezing point, and it snowed a little.

New Advertisements.

Kishacoquillas Seminary.

THIS Institution affords to both sexes superior advantages of education on liberal terms. Every department—French, German, Painting, Drawing and Music included—filled by competent and largely experienced teachers.

Expenses for the Year, $200.

Fall term opens August 31, 1870. For catalogue address

MARTIN MOHLER, *Prin.*,
Kishacoquillas, Mifflin Co., Pa.

LEBANON MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Jonestown, Pa.

POLICIES Perpetual, at low rates. No steam risks taken. This is one of the best conducted and most reliable Companies in the State. The undersigned, agent, will visit Mifflintown and Patterson on the second Wednesday of each month.

JOHN SWAN,
Agent for Mifflin and Juniata counties.
Lewistown, Aug 17, 1870-1y

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE!

309 ACRES of TIMBER, COAL AND Farm Lands, and 100,000 feet of White-pine Lumber, is offered for sale on reasonable terms.

☞ For particulars address the subscribers at Rocton, Clearfield Co., Pa., or call at Will's Hotel, Mifflintown, Juniata county, on Tuesday and Wednesday of Court week, of September term, where I expect to be.

JOHN DRESSLER.

Aug 17, 1870

SUSQUEHANNA
Female College,
SELINSGROVE, PA.

NEXT scholastic year begins Aug. 18th. Thorough instruction, good board, comfortably furnished rooms, light, fuel, and washing, $180 per year. Apply for references and catalogues to

WM. NOETLING, A. M., Principal.

Aug. 10, 1870-4w

Farm For Sale!

THE undersigned, Executor of the last Will of N. A. Okeson, deceased, will sell by public vendue, at the premises, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1870,

A Tract of Land in Beale township, Juniata county, adjoining lands of Isabella Milliken, Andrew Patterson, Samuel B. Okeson, and others, containing

151 Acres

and 104 perches. This farm is well improved. The HOUSE is a handsome Stone, large and convenient,

A NEW BANK BARN,

in modern style, and sufficient in size—Wagon Shed, Corn Crib and Hog Pen. Near the house is an unfailing SPRING OF GOOD WATER, over which is erected a substantial Stone Spring-house, and the land is well watered throughout. The supply of fruit is abundant. Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Pears, &c. There is a proper portion of well set

Good Timberland;

and the cleared is in a high state of cultivation, and very productive. This property is well located, as regards schools, churches, stores and markets—and is sufficiently convenient to the public improvements. It is very desirable on account of the neighboring society. Good mechanics, necessary for farmers, can be reached at moderate distances. The sale will be without reserve, and on accommodating terms. Sale to commence at one o'clock, P. M., of said day.

EDMUND S. DOTY, Executor.

At the same time I will sell SEVEN ACRES of WOODLAND near to this property.

EDMUND S. DOTY.

Real Estate at Public Sale!

THE undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Beale township, Juniata county, Pa., at 1 o'clock P. M., on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1870,

A tract of land situated in said township, adjoining the above advertised tract, containing

One Hundred and Fifty Acres

of Good Limestone Land, in a high state of cultivation. This farm is WELL IMPROVED, and has a supply of FINE FRUIT in great variety.

By reference to the above advertisement, over the name of Edmund S. Doty, Executor of N. A. Okeson, deceased, information may be obtained as to location, markets, &c.

WILLIAM OKESON.

[*Northumberland County Democrat*, please insert the above advertisements four times, and send separate bills, also paper containing advertisements, to this office.—ED.]

Prothonotary's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of John Balentine, Assignee of Jacob H. Reynolds, of Fermanagh township, will be presented to the Court for confirmation and allowance on WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 7th, 1870, where all persons interested can attend if they think proper.

R. E. McMEEN, *Prothonotary.*

Aug. 1, 1870.

ESTRAY.

CAME to the residence of the undersigned, in Walker township, a Dark Red BULL, about two years old, with white star in forehead and white tail. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, else he will be disposed of according to law.

Aug 10-3t* GEORGE MYERS.

☞ Handbills for public sales printed on short notice at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

New Advertisements.

Bounty Statement of Fayette Township

AUDITORS' REPORT OF BOUNTY TAX Assessed, Collected and Accounted for by Edward A. Margritz, Collector and Treasurer of said tax for the township of Fayette:

1864. E. A. MARGRITZ,	Dr.
To amount of Duplicate for the year 1864	$7638 42

CONTRA.	Cr.
By amount of Certificates issued by J. B. Wilson, dated Feb., 1864	$4746 00
By amt. of interest thereon until Jan. 1, 1866	552 97
By amt. of April Certificates issued by J. B. Wilson, 1864	1886 90
By Interest until Jan. 1, 1866, on the same	193 49
By amt. of exonerations	153 79
By percentage (2½ per cent.) as collector and treasurer's fee	186 36
	$7749 42

Peter Brown, Collector and Treasurer of Fayette township Bounty tax for the year 1865, reports as follows:

1865. PETER BROWN,	Dr.
To amt. of Duplicate	$7570 87
To amt. of interest accrued	8 19
	$7579 06

CONTRA.	Cr.
By amt. of Bonds and interest	$4677 62
By amt. of Receipts settled and accounted for	1684 59
By amt. of a $5. poll tax illegally assessed on those over 45 years	670 00
By exonerations which could not be collected	383 80
By 2½ per cent. as Col. and Trea'r	163 05
	$7579 06

Reuben Caveny, Collector and Treasurer of Fayette township bounty tax for the year 1866, accounts as follows:

1866. REUBEN CAVENY,	Dr.
To amt. of Duplicate	$6556 21
To amt. of interest accrued	11 78
To cash in full	8 64
	$6576 63

CONTRA.	Cr.
By amt. of bonds and receipts as vouchers allowed	$6127 61
By amt. of exonerations allowed	304 98
By Col. and Trear's fees, (2½ pr ct)	129 41
By costs on suit and expenses	13 35
	$6575 35

[No bounty tax collected in 1867-8.]

Eli Weidman, Collector of bounty tax for the year 1869, in Fayette township, at settlement with Auditors accounts as follows:

1869. ELI WEIDMAN,	Dr.
To amt. of Duplicate	$2506 64

CONTRA,	Cr.
By amt. of vouchers approved	$2201 18
By exonerations	101 49
By services and expenses	4 82
By voucher	30 00
	$2337 49

WE, the Auditors of Fayette township, have carefully and accurately transcribed the above accounts from the township book, this 5th day of August, 1870.

H. T. McALISTER,
EZRA McLINN,
J. NORTH, } *Auditors.*

NOTICE.—All persons having bounty claims against Fayette township are hereby notified to present the same to the Auditors on or before the 10th day of September, 1870, or be forever debarred from recovering such claims.

H. T. McALISTER,
EZRA McLINN,
J. NORTH, } *Auditors.*

Aug. 5, 1870-3t.

Inventors ADDRESS EDSON BROS., Patent Agents, 459 Ninth st., Washington, D. C., for advice, terms and references.

SAXON GREEN

Is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

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J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers,
122 North 4th Street Philadelphia.

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