

The Juniata Sentinel.
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MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
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Juniata Sentinel

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| One square, for less than three months | 10 | 20 | 30 |
| One square, for three months | 25 | 50 | 75 |
| One square, for six months | 45 | 90 | 135 |
| One square, for one year | 80 | 160 | 240 |
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| Two squares, for six months | 65 | 130 | 195 |
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| Half column, for three months | 12 | 24 | 36 |
| Half column, for six months | 22 | 44 | 66 |
| Half column, for one year | 40 | 80 | 120 |

Business Cards.
ROBERT McMEEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
Office on Bridge street, in the room formerly
occupied by Ezra D. Parker, Esq.
ALEX. K. McCLURE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
144 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
oct 27-11
S. B. LOUDEN,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
Offers his services to the citizens of Juniata
county as Auctioneer and Vendue Officer.
Charges, from two to ten dollars. Satisfac-
tion warranted. [Nov 3-1870]

Sewing Machines.
THE CELEBRATED SINGER
SEWING MACHINE
The superior merits of the "Singer" Ma-
chine over all others, for either family
or manufacturing purposes, are 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 regard-
less of time, labor or expense, and is now
confidently presented to the public as com-
parably the best Sewing Machine in exist-
ence.
The Machine in question is simple, com-
pact, durable and beautiful. It is quiet, high
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 requiring no special treat-
ment. Its attachments for hemming, blind-
stitching, buttoning, quilting, felling, trim-
ming, binding, etc., are novel and practical,
and have been invented and adjusted espe-
cially 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.
Machines Cotton, Needle, Thread, Oil, &c.,
and everything pertaining to this Machine
constantly kept on hand for sale.
D. W. HAWLEY & CO., Agents,
Mifflintown, July 13, 1870-1y

God's Corner.
FALLING LEAVES.
They are falling, slowly falling,
Thick upon the forest side,
Severed from the noble branches,
Where they waved in beauteous pride,
They are falling in the valleys,
Where the early violets lay,
And the birds in sunny spring time,
First their dulcet music sing.
They are falling, sadly falling,
Close beside our cottage door,
Pale and faded, like the loved ones,
They have gone forever more,
They are falling, on the sunbeams,
Shine in beauty soft around;
Yet the faded leaves are falling,
Falling on the mossy ground.
They are falling on the streamlet,
There the silver waters flow,
And upon its placid bosom
Onward with the waters go,
They are falling in the church-yard,
Where our kindred sweetly sleep;
Where the idle winds of summer
Sonly e'er the loved ones sweep.
They are falling, ever falling,
When the autumn breezes sigh,
When the stars in silver glimmers
Bright upon the midnight sky,
They are falling when the tempest
Moans like ocean's hollow roar,
When the tempest winds and billows
Sadly sigh for evermore.
They are falling, they are falling,
While our saddened thoughts still go
To the sunny days of childhood,
In the dreamy long ago,
And the faded leaves reminded us
Of the blighted hopes and dreams
Faded like the falling leaflets
Cast upon the icy streams.

Miscellaneous Reading.
A CASE OF SUSPICION.
One day a large number of guests sat
at the dinner table of the principal hotel
in Dresden, the beautiful capital of Saxo-
ny. Foreigners and native Germans sat
side by side, eating, talking, and appar-
ently having a very good time. Sudden-
ly a young merchant, who had traveled
through India, attracted the attention
of everybody by holding up a piece of
gold money, which he had brought
with him from that country. The coin
was eight-cornered, and had very strange
figures on both sides of it. The people
around the table were greatly surprised
to see such a beautiful and queer piece of
money, and it is no wonder that they
admired it.
The gentleman owning it let it pass
around the table, and a good many re-
marks were made about how such a
piece of money could have been pre-
pared. Finally it reached the hands
of a gentleman sitting at the end of the
table, who was apparently an officer of
high rank, and who had been so intent
upon conversation with his neighbor that
he was really the only one in the com-
pany who had not paid much attention
to the curious coin. He looked at it a
moment, noticed the figures with some
indifference, and then laid it down on the
table saying, "Oh! I know that piece
of money already; I have seen one be-
fore," and continued his conversation.
Shortly afterward the people began to
talk about other things, and the piece of
money was apparently forgotten. As the
dinner which lasted a good while, drew
to a close, the young merchant who owned
the money looked around upon the
guests, and said:
"Will the gentleman to whom my
piece of money was handed last be kind
enough to give it to me again, for I have
not yet received it?"
The people were greatly astonished at
this remark, and wondered that he had not
received the money again. Every one
declared that he had passed it on to the
one sitting next to him, but nobody
seemed able to tell what became of it—
The company were in great surprise at
the thought that a thief could possibly be
in the number, and yet it did seem that
somebody had taken the gold coin. Final-
ly, when the money could not be
found, and the old gentleman arose and
said in a loud voice:
"Gentlemen, since every one of you
says he has not got the piece of money,
and since all of us in this dining room are
responsible to you for it, I propose to you
that each one have his pocket searched
by the landlord, and I am willing
that mine should be searched first."
The landlord and I will take our position
at the door, and I propose that no body
leave the hall without the landlord ex-
amining his pockets. In fact, there is
nothing else that we can do, if we want
to save ourselves against the supposition
that some one of us is a thief!"
It appeared that every one was agreed
to this proposition, and one after another
had his pockets searched by the land-
lord. Finally, the officer who had given
but little attention to the piece of money
when it was handed to him said:
"Gentlemen, I do not agree to have my
pocket searched, though I give you my
honor as a soldier that I do not have
in my possession the piece of money.
Here is my name, and that is all I can
submit to!"

THE HORRORS OF WAR.
Just at this time, when war is in every-
body's mouth, it may be acceptable to
your readers to have spread out before
them, on a single page, some of the most
terrible battles of the world, with their
bloody results. These will show us the
great evils of war. We had thought
some time ago, that as civilization advanced
war and blood shed would diminish; but
in this we were sadly mistaken. The
Rev. Joseph A. Collier, in his great
work against war, "The Right Way,"
insists upon it that all national as well as
individual disputes can and should be set-
tled without resorting to the arbitrament
of arms. This is a nice theory, but it
don't seem to work well. It is indeed
true, as he says, no difficulty has ever
been settled on the field of battle, for
after the war is over, the settlement must
be made in other modes. "This will hold
good in most cases. Why not then Mr.
Collier asks, make the settlement before
the war? Simply because the war, terri-
ble and wicked, and unreasonable and un-
human as it is, is absolutely necessary to
make the unreasonable and stubborn par-
ties willing to listen to terms. How
could our great civil war have been avoid-
ed? Only by the destruction of our
Union. How could the Franco-Prussian
war have been averted? Nothing would
satisfy Napoleon and the French but a
measuring of strength with the Germans.
Only after getting a terrible thrashing
will they be willing to make peace on
terms safe to Germany."
It is said during this short conflict, it
is from the battle of Sarbruck to the
capture of Sedan, 600,000 men on both
sides have been slain and wounded!
What an enormous waste of humane life!
This equals the greatest slaughters of
former times; and if the siege of Paris
could be continued, it may become one
of the most extensive scenes of suffering
and death in the history of the world, as
the following facts will show:
In the battle of the Granicus, between
Alexander and Darius, 110,000 were
slain; and two years afterward, in the
battle of Arbela, 300,000. In the great
battle between Scipio and Asdrubal in
Africa, 80,000 perished. At the siege of
Jerusalem, according to Josephus, up-
wards of 1,000,000 perished in two years;
and even this does not come up to the
Franco-Prussian war, for at the rate at
which the French and Prussians have
been slaughtering each other for a single
month, the slain would amount to more
than 2,000,000 in two years. In the
great battle between Marius, the Roman
general, and the Ambionians and Teutones
there were slain 200,000 in a few days!
In the battle of Cannae, between the Ro-
mans and Hannibal, 40,000 Romans and
30,000 Africans were left dead on the
field—nearly all were killed outright in
three hand to hand combats. In the
battle between Suetonius and Boadicea,
the Queen of Britain, in the A. D. 90-
800,000 were killed. Julius Caesar, it is
said, in a single battle killed 400,000
Teutons! The combined nations of
Gaul and Germania attacked Attila at
Chalons, and slew 300,000 of his warlike
Huns. The Goths, in the battle of
Mlan (630), slew upward of 300,000.
In 730, the Saracens slew 370,000 Span-
iards. In the great battle between
Charles Martel and the Mohammedans,
350,000 were slain. In the great battle
of Antioch, between the Saracens and
the Crusaders, commanded by Godfrey
de Bouillon, 380,000 perished in one
day. This was, perhaps, the most exten-
sive battle that ever was fought—
There were 700,000 Christians and 620,
000 Saracens engaged at once. In the
battle of Plataea, commanded by Mardon-
ius, a Persian general, only 3,000 escaped,
Jenghis Khan, the great Mongol butcher,
slew Dr. Dick, slew no less than 14,870,
600 human beings in twenty-two years!
These are some of the horrors of war!
Should not all good men pray that wars,
and rumors of war, may be heard no
more!—Lutheran Observer.

THE BIRD WITH A KNAPSACK.
The pelican is a large African bird,
which has one peculiarity quite differ-
ent from all of his cousins. It has a
very oddly-shaped bill, and below it a
great sack of skin, in which to carry its
provisions. Pelicans might answer for
soldier-birds, they are so comfortably
supplied with knapsacks. These pouches
are said to be large enough to hold fif-
teen quarts of water. When the bird
goes fishing it always fills this sack; and
then returns to digest its food at its
leisure. Some writer says that this
pouch can hold fish enough to feed sixty
hungry men. Probably they would re-
quire something else to help piece the
meal out; but certainly this curious
contrivance might hold enough to last
its owner a day or two if he were not
so voracious. As it is, he bears the
"hungry call" early in the morning, and
lazily moves his sluggish form prepara-
tory to a fight. It seems as hard as
the movement of the sluggish; but food
must be had. So he mounts to the
height of twenty or thirty feet, keeping
one eye turned toward the water. As
soon as he sees a fish near enough to
the surface, he darts down upon him
like an arrow, and quickly drops him
into the knapsack. So very laboriously
he travels and fishes until his supply
is obtained. Then he flies to shore, and
rests in ease and contentment. Before
again, however, the hungry call is heard
again, his greedy stomach, and he is
forced to make another sally for his sup-
per.
All his spare time he spends in dismal
solace, quiet—his head resting on his
precious magazine of fish, dozing away
the bright hours.
The flesh is too rancid for even a sav-
age's feast, but they are killed in great
numbers for their silken pouches, which
serve great many useful purposes. They
are even dressed and embroidered by
the Spanish ladies, and made into hand-
some satchels.
These birds are sometimes tamed, and
taught to fish for their masters. They are
said to live to the age of fifty, and even
eighty years.—Psalterian.

A TERRIBLE SWIM FOR LIFE.
Saturday, at a court martial at New-
port barracks, William Dache, a United
States soldier was found guilty of deser-
tion and sentenced to one year's confine-
ment at hard labor.
Yesterday morning, between the first
and second roll calls, he was marched
out of the guard house under two sol-
diers towards the Licking river—
Dache broke from his guard and plunged
into the Licking, not to drown himself,
but to swim to the opposite side, where
he believed, he was at liberty, while be-
hind him he would leave a galley serv-
ice. The guards cried halt. It was no use.
Dache swam on. The two guards fired,
but did not hurt him. The whole post
guard was called out and ordered to fire
on their deserting comrade. Rang,
rang, went the guns. Dache was not
touched by the scores of balls that splashed
the water around his head. On he
swam, only the faster toward freedom
away from the hated restraint as the
whiz of the minnies increased. The
banks of the Licking were lined with
people, excited intensely, not heeding
the deadly missiles that screamed after
the struggling fugitive. One soldier was
swimming for his life; forty soldiers were
sending death's fiercest messenger after
him. He was struggling with the wa-
ters, with an utter contempt for danger.
Six hundred yards from where he plunged
in, he came out of the river, fell ex-
hausted but unharmed upon the ground, and
was made an easy captive. About a
hundred shots had been fired at him.
Had he set himself, with but half the
energy, about being a good soldier that
he did about escaping punishment for
being a bad one, his happiness and the
good of the service would have been pro-
moted.—Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 3.

DRUGGIST,
PATTERSON, PENN'A.
August 18, 1869-11.
D. C. SMITH, M. D.,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Having permanently located in the borough
of Mifflintown, offers his professional services
to the citizens of this place and surrounding
country.
Office on Main street, over Beidler's Drug
Store.
G. W. McPHERRAN,
Attorney at Law,
601 SANSON STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
aug 18 1869-1y
CENTRAL CLAIM AGENT,
JAMES M. SELLERS,
114 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Notaries, Pensions, Back Pay, Horse
Claims, State Claims, &c., promptly collected.
No charge for information, nor when money
is not collected. [oct 27-11]

GROVER & BAKER'S
SEWING MACHINE.
The following are selected from thou-
sands of testimonials of similar character,
as expressing the reasons for the preference
for the GROVER & BAKER Machines
over all others.
"I like the Grover & Baker Machine,
the first place, because, if I had any other,
I should still want a Grover & Baker, and
having a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose
of a Sewing Machine more, a greater variety of
work and it is easier to learn than any other."
—Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jenny Jane).
"I have had several years' experience with
a Grover & Baker Machine, which has given
me great satisfaction. I think the Grover &
Baker Machine is more easily managed, and
less liable to get out of order, I prefer the
Grover & Baker, decided, y."—Mrs. Dr. Watts,
New York.
"I have had one in my family for some two
years, and from what I know of its workings,
and from the testimony of many of my
friends who use the same, I can hardly see
how anything could be more complete or give
better satisfaction."—Mrs. General Grant.
"I believe it to be the best of all things con-
sidered, of any that I have known. It is
very simple and easily learned; the sewing
from the ordinary spots is a great advan-
tage; the stitches are entirely reliable; it does
ornamental work beautifully; it is not liable
to get out of order."—Mrs. A. M. Spencer,
Dund Street, Brooklyn.
"I am acquainted with the work of the
principal manufacturers, and I prefer the Grover
& Baker to them all, because I consider it
stitch more elastic. I have now in the
house which was done nine years ago, which
is still good."—Mrs. Dr. McCready, No. 45
East Twenty-third Street, New York.
"More than twenty of all the sewing
done in my family for the last two years has
been done by Grover & Baker's Machine, and
I never had a garment rip or need mending,
except those rents which frolicsome boys will
make in a side cloth. It is in my opinion by
far the most valuable of any I have tried."
—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.

TOADS IN THE GARDEN.
J. P. Stells, in the Entomologist says:
"I kept about a dozen toads in my gar-
den all through last summer, and found
them to be zealous insect exterminators.
Their only objection made to them
grew out of the fact that they took no
pains to discriminate between my friends
and my foes; all insects excepting one
or two, they would eat the same way
with them. They had no taste for the
striped Potato Beetle (Litta vittata Fabr.);
I thought I saw them "bolt" an occasion-
al Spanish Bug (Coreus viridis DeGeer),
but it didn't seem to go down with anything
of relish. They will feed on squash
bugs, however, as I know from having
some vines entirely cleared by them ear-
ly in the season; but I think they only
do so in cases where other insects are
extremely scarce. I could note no less
to say of fall of squash bugs, attributable
to their being in the garden.
Contrary to the general supposition,
there is but little of the Gypsy spirit
about the toad; for having chosen his
beat, he seldom goes beyond it, or changes
his location during the summer. One
may settle him for the reason at almost
any particular locality by simply pen-
ning him up in a temporary enclosure
for a few days, and then removing the
enclosure without disturbing him. I
have often established them in different
parts of my garden on this plan, and but
seldom failed to find them in the neigh-
borhood of their respective stations ev-
ery evening.
A toad brought into a garden and im-
mediately set at liberty, will usually
strike for some other parts the first night;
but a few days' penning up seems to at-
tract him to the locality.
Some of the papers are trying to make
out that the prolonged campaign of the
Prussians in France is for its ultimate
object the restoration of the Bonaparte
dynasty. If King William is really
playing this little game, the result will
be that the French people will be more
united than ever to repel the invader.
The Prussian King has two immense
horns to his diadem—to allow France
to become a Republic, or to use Prussian
troops to help in setting up a French
dynasty.
Henry Clay used to say that there
were three classes of people with whom
it was never safe to quarrel. First—Min-
isters; for the reason that they could de-
nonce me from the pulpit, and I had
none through which to reply; Second
—Editors; for they had the most pow-
erful engines from which they could ev-
ery day hurl wrath and fury upon me,
and I had none through which to reply.
And, finally, with women, for they
would have the last word anyhow."
The State of Nebraska offers a suit-
able lot to every church that will build a
house of worship at Lincoln, the capital
of the State, a town of 2500 inhabitants.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.
The sufferings imposed upon the un-
fortunate French who live in the neigh-
borhood of the active operations of the
war, according to all accounts, of a
fearful description. Around Metz and
Gravelotte and other points where grim
viageurs has shown his wrinkled
front in its grimest aspect, there is
nothing left for the peasant to eat, no
shelter remains for them, no place of
refuge offers. Their friends cannot help
them, and their foes have nothing to
give, either in the shape of substantial
or in sympathy.
NEWARK has the youngest drunkard
in the State—Patrick Murphy, aged 14.
He has but recently been set at liberty
after five months' confinement for getting
drunk, and on Saturday was again sent
up for one month for the same offence.
The Bath Times mentions a fireman
in that place, who, on a recent parade,
poured a glass of whisky into his boot
to relieve its tightness, and in less than
two hours was barefoot, the whisky hav-
ing eaten off the sole.

TOADS IN THE GARDEN.
The toads are sometimes tamed, and
taught to fish for their masters. They are
said to live to the age of fifty, and even
eighty years.—Psalterian.

NEWS ITEMS.
New York is thinking of having her
police force increased 1000 more.
California, it is said, has paid over
\$80,000 bounty for gorcher scalps this
season.
A drunkard in Montreal, recently, in
an altercation with his wife, threw her
out of a third-story window.
The Nation says, New York city is
the first Irish Republic ever established
and possesses many novel governmental
contrivances.
The Massachus (Va) Gazette says that
a company of engineers are now locating
the new road which is to run from that
place to Evansport, and from there into
Pennsylvania.
It is said the slate interests of Penn-
sylvania, Vermont and Maine, are be-
coming more than ever marked features
in the business of the country, from sud-
den increases in the demand made for
American slate abroad.
A Detroit, Mich., lady was recently
surprised with the gift of a valuable set
of diamonds, from her Quaker aunt and
god-mother. They were accompanied
with the following epistle: "They may
not be convenient, Catharine, in case
of necessity."
Two young girls, of comely presence
and elegant manners, have recently been
visiting many of the best mansions of
New Haven, on the pretense of looking
for friends, but in reality for the purpose
of theft. They have been very success-
ful.
A singular accident occurred at Baxter,
Kansas, last week. Mr. Samuels, and his
clerk, Max Horn, were unpacking goods
when their motions shook down a dou-
ble-barreled shot-gun, which was dis-
charged in the fall, killing them both in-
stantly.
The ladies of Louisville, Ky., desire
answers to the following questions:
"What do the men do at clubs? Are
clubs immoral? How much does it cost
to belong to one of them? Do they
prevent young men from marrying?
Are they a sign of civilization or of cor-
ruption and decadence?"
A German statistical writer remarks
that the invention of the sewing machine
has enabled one woman to sew as much as
a hundred could sew by hand a century
ago; but he continues, one woman now
demands as much clothing as a hundred
did a century ago—so that matters are
not much changed after all.
Gov. Walker of Virginia, communi-
cated to the Legislature of that State, on
Thursday, his disapproval of the law re-
quiring jurors to be freeholders. The
Governor's objection is that, under the
constitution, all persons entitled to vote
are allowed to sit on juries. The im-
pression is that his objections will be
sustained by the Legislature.
A party of respectable Chicago ladies
have formed a society for reclaiming
young men, and they go about the streets
at nights and pick up the young men
who show signs of dissipation, invite
them to their houses, and treat them to
ice cream, chicken salad, &c., and send
them home sober. As the result it is
reported that half of the young men in
town lie around the streets at nights to
be taken in.

LEBANON MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF JEWSTOWN, PA.
POLICIES Perpetual, at low rates. No
claim 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 Mifflintown and Juniata counties.
Lewistown Aug 17, 1870-1y

CLARK & FRANK,
HARDWARE DEALERS,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,
MIFFLINTOWN, PENN'A.
Iron, Steel, Nails, Nail-Rod, Horse Shoes,
Carpenter's, Builders, Cerrage Makers, Cab-
inet Makers and House Furnishing
HARDWARE.
Call before purchasing elsewhere at
CLARK & FRANKS,
aug 18, 1869-11y

New Firm.
FASICK & NORTH,
BOOT & SHOE MAKERS,
MAIN STREET, MIFFLIN,
In the Hotel Building of Mr. Albricht.
Having entered into partnership, we are now
preparing to manufacture and have for sale
all kinds of
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
FOR
GENTS', LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Our work is all manufactured by ourselves,
and we warrant it to be made of the best ma-
terial. Our work sold at our counter will be
repaired free of charge, should the sewing
give way.
Give us a call, for we feel confident that we
can furnish you with any kind of work you
may desire.
Repairing done neatly and at reason-
able rates.
FASICK & NORTH,
aug 18, 1869-11y

COAL AND LUMBER YARD.—The under-
signed begs leave to inform the public
that he keeps constantly on hand a large stock
of Coal and Lumber. His stock embraces in
part, Stone Coal, Smith Coal and Limb-
burners Coal, at the lowest cash rates.
Lumber of all kinds and quality, such as
White Pine Plank, two inches, do 12 White
Pine Boards, 1 inch, do one-half inch, White
Pine worked Flooring, Hemlock Boards,
Scaunting, Joist, Roofing Lath, Plastering
Lath, Shingles, Striping, Sash and Doors.
Coal and Lumber delivered at short notice
Persons on the East side of the River can be
furnished with Limeburners Coal, &c., from
the coal yard at Lyons Lock.
aug 16-1y. GEORGE GOSHEN

COAL AND LUMBER YARD.—The under-
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the coal yard at Lyons Lock.
aug 16-1y. GEORGE GOSHEN

COAL AND LUMBER YARD.—The under-
signed begs leave to inform the public
that he keeps constantly on hand a large stock
of Coal and Lumber. His stock embraces in
part, Stone Coal, Smith Coal and Limb-
burners Coal, at the lowest cash rates.
Lumber of all kinds and quality, such as
White Pine Plank, two inches, do 12 White
Pine Boards, 1 inch, do one-half inch, White
Pine worked Flooring, Hemlock Boards,
Scaunting, Joist, Roofing Lath, Plastering
Lath, Shingles, Striping, Sash and Doors.
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BEST CIGARS IN TOWN
AT
Hollighans's Saloon.
Two for 5 cents. Also, the Finest Lager
the Largest Oysters, the Sweetest Cider, the
Finest Domestic Wine, and, in short, any
thing you may wish in the
EATING OR DRINKING LINE
at the most reasonable prices. He has also
refitted his
BILLIARD HALL,
so that it will now compare favorably with
any Hall in the Interior of the State.
June 1, 1870-1y

J. M. KEPHEART
WITH
BARNES BROTHER & HERRON
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS AND CAPS,
608 Market Street, Philadelphia
aug 18, 1869-1y

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