



MIFFLINTOWN, Wednesday Morning, August 2, 1871.

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

DAVID STANTON, OF BEAVER COUNTY.

ROBERT B. BEATH, OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, New York.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION.

At a meeting of the Republican Standing Committee of Junata county, held in Mifflintown, on Saturday, July 22d, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That our primary elections be held at the usual places on Saturday, September 2, 1871, between the hours of 2 and 7 P. M., and that the Return Judges meet at Mifflintown on Monday, September 4, 1871.

Resolved, That the primary elections this year be conducted the same as they were last year.

J. W. WHARTON, Chairman. E. W. H. KRIDER, Secretary.

The following states the offices to be filled this fall, and presents to the reader the manner and system under which the primary elections were held last August, with the date changed to suit this year:

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

Saturday, September 2, 1871, 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 Return Judges meet at Mifflintown on Monday, September 4, 1871.

Who will win in '71? "There is no question in my mind," said the General, enthusiastically. "I'll bet on Grant against the field—two to one."

Who will run against him? "There won't anybody run; but not being a politician, I can't guess for a moment who will be nominated."

A Murder Discharged on a Technicality. It has heretofore been briefly stated that John H. Salmon, of Albemarle county, Va., who was convicted in that county, about a year ago, of the murder of his mother and brother, and sentenced to be hung, was discharged last week under very peculiar circumstances.

Monday, September 4, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., to return and add up all the votes 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.

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, September 2, 1871, 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 their 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 was suggested by the County Committee on the 15th of June, 1870, and re-suggested on last Saturday, the 22nd inst.:

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.

Ex-President Johnson in Paris.

Ex-President Johnson is expected in Paris. Arrangements are being made to welcome him. Despatches are not definite as to who intend welcoming him, but that need matter little, for the Greenville Janus can act and speak to suit the parties in the movement. If the monarchist party favor him, he can talk about Dictators and the divine right of Kings. If the Government party honor him, he can talk of the Constitution, and present them a copy of the kind that he so profusely distributed while he swung around the circle. The document would help their party. He left one at Mifflin when he swung. If the Commune fawn upon him, his ex-Excellency can dwell at large upon the duties of a Tribune, and finish with an elegant dissertation on "dead ducks."

On the day of the riot in New York a policeman named Logan refused to obey orders. He was dismissed from the force. At a meeting of the Democracy of the Twentieth Ward in that city, on the evening of the 27th ult., it was resolved to nominate and elect Logan to an office. Just what office the despatch relative to the matter does not state. Gov. Hoffman was also bitterly denounced by the same meeting. These facts tell forcibly that the Democracy of New York have not changed their purpose, but that they are determined to still use the mob and the Catholic church for the perpetuation of their power.

GENERAL SHERMAN INTERVIEWED.—The Saratoga reporter of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, interviewed General Sherman, recently, on the Presidential question, and reports that interview as follows:

REPORTER—"Do you think it policy to elect Grant again?"

GEN. SHERMAN—"Of course I do—Why not? He knows the ropes now—he has become acquainted with the thousands of public men, and ten thousand good-for-nothing White House bumpers who would do nothing but harass a new President for the first year. He has just got where he can tell a good man at sight. Humbert men always get the best credentials; every Congressman signs their recommendations at eight, and many of them deceive new President. These party frauds are now pretty much played out, and Grant is enabled to deal squarely with true men. Experience and acquaintance is the stock in trade of a good President."

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Marriage on Sundays—Marriage of Minors.

A New York paper writes as follows of such marriages: There is, we heard an eminent lawyer allege a few days since, no marriage legal which is celebrated on the Sabbath day. There are, no doubt, twenty thousand couples in this State alone for whom the marriage ceremony was performed on the Sabbath—many of them in the evening of that day. A note drawn and signed on the Sabbath is illegal, or any other legal agreement between parties.

Marriage is a legal contract, which, if performed out of legal time, necessarily must be void; and claiming this, the sons and daughters of a recently deceased millionaire mean to contest his will, because in that large portion of his estate was willed to the children of their stepmother, who was wedded to their father on the Sabbath, in a church in the city of Rochester, this State.

If the question is to be decided that such marriages are illegal, another long catalogue of vexatious suits will be brought into our courts by parties similarly related to the one above mentioned. The decision lately rendered by a learned judge of our courts, that marriages of minors are illegal, and a divorce for such not necessary in order that they can separate and remarry legally, since it was carried into immediate practice by the parties for whom the decision was rendered, is proving beneficial to society. The harm this decision does to our social system is temporary only, and if the entire marrying public but learn of this decision the future will witness less elopements of young couples, and a less number of cases where gulfed and designing men entice young ladies from home in order to wed them.

That the ceremony of marriage performed for minors on any and all days of the week, or for a couple where one is a minor and the other an adult, should be pronounced illegal and non-effective is not so strange. But in the face of long practiced customs that Sabbath day weddings are illegal will strike thousands with feelings akin to consternation—With all our laws and codes, it is, indeed, strange that those legal enactments which most concern our personal welfare and happiness are least known and undervalued by the general public, including our most intelligent people.

John Morrissey's Gambling Place. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes as follows of John Morrissey's gambling place: Returning we branch off at the street which passes the lower end of Congress Hall, and half a square brings us to Morrissey's gambling establishment. It is a fine specimen of architectural beauty, and it is not wonderful that many pleasure-seekers are attracted thither to see the sights. Built of pressed bricks, with trimmings of brown-stone; crowned with a ponderous dome which, when lighted up at night, becomes translucent, reminding one of most of a fairy palace or mansion in the skies; adorned with every conceivable attraction, it stands a monument of the power of money and bribe.

The statesman—Morrissey—nightly is to be found there serenely drawing his gains into the till. Last season John's house was open to all comers during the daytime, and he showed himself willing to explain politely the modus operandi of each game. The result was that he was picked up by the Young Men's Christian Association, his implements confiscated and himself put under bonds. Consequently this year he is more careful in extending his favors, and evidently with all his influence he stands in fear of the indomitable Y. M. C. A. It is said however, that he threatened the city authorities that if disturbed in his gambling operations he would have the race removed from Saratoga, and thus the city would lose a vast amount of patronage. Whether the authorities accepted the compromise we are not informed, but it is certain that the gambling "hell" continues in full blast.

THE reader has not forgotten the National Peace Jubilee held at Boston a few years ago. The man who organized this Jubilee is about to attempt a "World's Jubilee." A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes of it as follows:

P. S. Gilmore has published a prospectus for a World's Peace Jubilee. He proposes to erect at Boston a coliseum that shall seat 100,000 persons. Poets, composers, artists, and conductors of every land will be asked to take a part, and each nation represented by a magnificent band; twenty thousand voices and two thousand instruments will make music for the assembled guests.

Yes it is true we are sick of the silly talk of designing demagogues in regard to the "workingman," and if the "workingman" is not sick of it, so much the worse for him. If he listens to the idle prattle of men seeking political power who only flatter him for the sake of his vote, he is a poor shrew, who deserves neither sympathy nor help from any source. Our idea of a real workingman is that he is an independent man, as far as one man can be independent of another or others in this world, and perfectly capable of taking care of himself.

Leprosy is spreading in Honolulu with the rapidity of an epidemic, and the local papers say that unless the law for the isolation of lepers is vigorously executed, the Hawaiians are doomed to become a nation of lepers in a very short time.

FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD A STEAMBOAT.

Sad Fate to Sunday Excursionists.

One Hundred and Seventy Victims.

AN APPALLING SCENE OF MISERY.

NEW YORK, July 30.—As the Staten Island boat "Westfield" was starting from her dock at the foot of Whitehall street, next to the Battery, at half-past one, to-day, with a heavy load of company, mainly of the usual class of Sunday excursionists, the boiler of about three hundred, her boiler burst with a tremendous explosion, shivering the whole upper works of the boat into a thousand pieces, and laying open the whole forward part of the hull from the very keel. The spectacle of the ill-fated vessel, subsequent to the explosion, is beyond description. A great yawning abyss stretched from abaft the engine room close to the stern, and the deck seemed to have opened like a sepulchre, to swallow its load of precious human freight in the dark hold beneath. The dead and dying were lying about in every direction among the debris of the masting timbers, splinters and heavy machinery.

LATER ACCOUNT. The following is a late account of the ferry boat disaster:—The first bell had just rung when the explosion was heard, and the scene of confusion and terror which resulted baffles description. The boiler, bursting, carried away the whole of the boat in front of the steam-pipe and scattering the debris on all sides—Men, women, children, horses, wagons, boards and chairs were hurled in the air. Nothing escaped that was on the forward portion of the boat. The passengers in the rear rushed for the entrance on mase, but very few escaped without severe injuries.

The scene was frightful, and many fainting from fear. Bodies, debris and portions of the wreck fell among the passengers and increased the confusion. Many fell into the river, and, being unable to help themselves, were drowned. Boiling water was scattered in all directions, scalding those who were unable to get out of its reach. The wind was blowing inward at the time, and forced water on that part of the boat near the dock, whence the greater portion of her passengers had fled.

The bodies of the injured were taken to the Park Hospital, to the First Precinct Station House, and to Bellevue. A large number were taken to the Hospital in the park, which was soon filled, and they were forced to send the remainder to Bellevue. The screams of the wounded were heart-rending, and the scenes at the hospital were terrible.

One of the two ferries on the "Westfield," named Robert Crawson, was in his fire-room at the time of the explosion, and says that fifteen minutes before the accident he was on the cylinder wiping it off. He then went into one of the cabins for a drink of water, and thence into the fire-room, where he heard a hissing noise proceeding from the rear boiler and went to see the cause.

He had gone but about half the length of the boiler when he found the steam so dense that he could proceed no farther, and turned to come back, when he was struck in the face by a flying splinter and knocked down. He made his way to the deck as fast as possible. This hissing noise which Crawson heard must have been the starting of a plate-patch of the boiler; and was the first premonition of the impending disaster.

An examination of the boiler, as it now lies at the bottom of the boat, reveals the fact that the explosion occurred at the rear, and that a piece about four feet long and two wide, was torn out of the jacket, and thrown one hundred feet on to the dock, at the barge office. Another and larger portion of the boiler was thrown directly forward into the bow of the boat.

In Bellevue Hospital at midnight there were twenty four bodies in coffins and ten on slabs, all frightfully scalded, large patches of skin being torn off in many places.

July 31—1 A. M.—The most reliable returns of the casualties by the explosion gives a total of 50 killed, and of wounded about 120.

SOME one, writing of the Boston Ribbonmen—a name given to that class of Irishmen that is opposed to Orangemen—says, during the progress of the New York riots there were eight hundred Ribbonmen in Boston ready to join the rioters in New York, if called upon, or if the Hibernalians had been successful in their attack upon the Orangemen and military. They had spies at different newspaper offices and the telegraph offices to gather information; and if the rioters had secured any degree of success they would have gone forward and reinforced them at once. The mob was chiefly composed of employees in the city gas houses, and comprised many of the leaders in the Boston draft riots.

The Homestead Laws. MILWAUKEE, July 27.—The Wisconsin Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic has adopted a memorial to Congress praying that the Homestead laws be modified to permit honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to locate land and receive title without previous actual residence upon the land, as required by law, and that the transfer, making applications for pensions, be extended and the amount of pensions be increased.

Green tea is being successfully cultivated in Bedford county, Va.

TERRIFIC LEAP FOR LIBERTY.

A Hand-Cuffed Prisoner Jumps From a Sleigh Moving Train to Escape Forty-two Years' Imprisonment.

Joseph K. Turner, the Titusville lawyer, who was convicted a few days ago, in the United States Court, at Erie, of attempting to defraud the Government out of a large amount of pension money.

On Wednesday performed an act which entitles him to take immediate rank among the most daring criminals that the age has produced. On Tuesday evening Judge McCandless sentenced the prisoner to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary and a fine of \$1000, for forging the signatures to the pension papers, also to alike penalty for forging the signatures to vouchers, and to four years' imprisonment and \$1000 fine for opening and detaining letters. The prisoner heard the sentences with some emotion. He was taken back to prison where he remained until morning, when, at ten o'clock on Wednesday the officials of the court started for Pittsburg, Turner accompanying them in the custody of Deputy Marshals, Campbell and Hall.

The prisoner was handcuffed in the most secure manner, and seemed to be perfectly easy in his bearing. The deputy marshals stayed with him until about two o'clock in the afternoon, when Hall walked into the smoking car and left Campbell in charge of Turner. The prisoner soon afterward asked permission to walk up and down the aisle of the car. As he had been sitting down four consecutive hours the request seemed natural, and, Turner wearing gages of the strongest make, it was not for a moment supposed that he would try to escape.

After a little walking the prisoner walked into the water closet, Campbell following him to the door. Some ten or twelve minutes elapsed and Turner not reappearing, Campbell opened the door of the closet, but no Turner was there. He had jumped through the window handcuffed and all as he was.

The train was stopped as soon as possible, and both the deputy marshals alighted to look for their man. The police at Greenville, Mercer county, the nearest station, were telegraphed to look out for him, but District Attorney Swope, who arrived home about six o'clock last evening, has not been advised of his recapture. One of the passengers on the train stated that they saw a man with his hands tied gather himself up from the track. This is the only instance of a sight of Turner having been obtained after he entered the closet. The officers were, of course, considerably annoyed by his escape, but as they have hitherto been esteemed among the most efficient employees of the government it is not likely that the affair will seriously damage their reputation.

Earthquake in the Philippine Islands.

LONDON, July 27.—The earthquake in the Philippine Islands on May 1, affected in a terrible manner the small island of Camaguin, five miles from Misamis. For some months previous, especially in March, there was a succession of violent shocks, which opened extensive crevices in the earth, and finally, on May 1, the level plain near the village of Catarin began gradually to subside, until the tops of the houses became level with the surface of the earth. This remarkable phenomenon attracted a large number of people, when suddenly some terrific shocks were felt, and before the thundering rebereration had died away, the whole level plain fell, engulfing one hundred and fifty persons.

The plain became the crater of a volcano 1500 feet wide, and from it smoke, ashes and stones were thrown into the air. A pause till dark succeeded, when there was another explosion, and a rain of fire followed. The woods became ignited, and men and cattle went flying before the flames. The spectacle was frightful in the extreme. The volcano continues to eject stones and earth.—The inhabitants left the island, which formerly contained a population of 26000. Camaguin produced Manila hemp—one-tenth of the whole quantity grown.

An Incident of the New York Riot.

Ellen Casey, the woman who was shot during the riots in Eighth avenue, and one of whose legs has since been amputated, figures in the Rogue's Gallery at Police Headquarters at No 291 Belleville. She is an English pickpocket, having been born in Liverpool, and her real name is Ellen Coffey.

She assumed, about two years ago, the surname of the burglar Jim Casey, who was subsequently shot at the corner of Twenty sixth street and Sixth avenue by John McCormick, and another burglar during a quarrel over the spoils of a bank robbery.

The detectives assert that she lives in luxurious style in Eighth avenue, and has two interesting children whom she sends to a fashionable school in Lexington avenue, and dresses in costly garments. On the day of the riots she was plying her vocation in the crowd on Eighth avenue when she was shot. She is still at Mount Sinai Hospital, and will recover.—New York Post.

AN exchange says that last week a crazy man named Simon Benedict, a clergyman of the African Methodist Episcopal Church at Weaksville, Brooklynd, was arrested for attempting to shoot children in the Orphan Asylum with a loaded musket. As far as can be ascertained he got it into his head that there were altogether too many children, and it was his duty to kill them off in order to lessen the number.

Railway Accident.

NAVASOTA, Texas 26.—A construction train bound north this evening, consisting of nine cars and having eighteen laborers on board was precipitated into a working car striking the lateral braces and rods of the bridge and causing the accident.

The superstructure of the span was carried, and the second, third, and fourth spans went to the bottom with the cars and engine. Five men were instantly killed, two fatally injured, and twelve more or less hurt. One man was thrown twenty feet in the air, and falling was instantly killed.

Two Men Carried Over Niagara Falls.

BUFFALO, July 20.—Alexander Lovel, a French Canadian, residing with his family on Navy Island, and Edward Bogardus, of Chippewa, in attempting to cross to Navy Island, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, were carried over Niagara falls. On Friday the remnants of their boat were found below the falls. The bodies have not been found. Lovel leaves a wife and three children.

A correspondent writing from Saratoga of the young New York men there, says their peculiar style of fast living makes 30 appear older than their fathers of 60. Five years at Saratoga, he says, will make a corpse of any man who follows up the fashions of a watering-place.

The wives of General Sherman and Admiral Dahlgren, with Miss C. E. Beecher, have started a paper in Baltimore, in opposition to woman suffrage.—It is called the True Woman.

The agricultural report for July indicates that the potato crop will be above the average. The apple crop will be short in all the large apple growing States.

CANDIDATES' CARDS.

PRESIDENT JUDGE. Mr. Editor:—The time is near at hand when the people of this county will have to select candidates for the various offices to be filled at the October election; and while it is highly important that good men should be chosen for every position, we, in common with the voters of Cumberland and Perry counties, have one office to fill of more than ordinary importance—I mean that of President Judge, an office we are called upon to fill only once in ten years, and which, from its very nature, requires that no one who does not possess the necessary qualifications should be selected to fill. The candidate should be a man of sound legal learning, strong mind, good judgment, unbounding integrity, industrious habits, and one who can control his temper, be firm and entirely free from all political bias, and who would zealously guard the interests of the people in the administration of justice. I know of no one in the District who possesses these qualities in a more eminent degree than the Hon. B. J. JENNIS, of Bloomfield, Perry county.—Mr. JENNIS is well and favorably known in this county, and could be prevailed upon to permit his name to be used as a candidate, his nomination would be gratifying to almost every Republican in this county. Cumberland county has had the candidate ever since the formation of the District, and it would hardly be just or fair for them to claim it again at this time. POPULUS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE. The office of Associate Judge, though not lucrative, is one of the most important in the county. We have frequently heard the name of Dr. J. W. BEALE, of the borough of Perryville, mentioned as a suitable candidate for this position. He is popular, able and of unimpeachable integrity; a man of moderation in his political views, and favorably known to the whole community. He is therefore offered to the Republicans of the county as their candidate for Associate Judge; and for this purpose will be supported by MANY CITIZENS.

D. M. JAMISON, of Fayette township, is one of the deservedly popular Republicans of Junata county. His manliness and integrity is recognized wherever he is known. Such qualities fit a man for the position of Judge; therefore, at the earnest solicitations of many of his friends, we ask that he be presented to the people of Junata county as a candidate for Associate Judge.

CITIZENS OF FAYETTE AND MIFFLIN. LEGISLATURE. Mr. Editor:—Please announce NOAH HERTZLER as a candidate for the Legislature. Anything more than the announcement of Mr. Hertzler's name would be superfluous. He is well and favorably known throughout the entire county. JUNIATA.

TREASURER. Mr. Editor:—Please announce W. C. LAIRD, Esq., of Patterson, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the usages of the Republican Primary Election. Mr. LAIRD is well and favorably known throughout the county as an excellent business man. He would make a strong candidate, and, if elected, would be a popular Treasurer. TUSCARORA.

COMMISSIONER. Mr. Editor:—I would recommend to the electors of Junata county, CALVIN JONES, of Perryville, as a suitable man for the office of County Commissioner. He is well qualified for the position, being a good accountant, a sound Republican, and, if elected, would give general satisfaction. A CITIZEN OF TOWNSET.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the first and final account of Samuel Leonard, Assignee of Joseph Sausman and Mary Ann Sausman, his wife, under a deed of voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors, will be presented to the Court for confirmation and allowance, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1871, when all persons interested may attend if they think proper. R. E. McNEEN, Prothy. Prothonotary's Office, Mifflintown, July 22, 1871.

Administrator's Notice. Estate of Anna R. McAlister, deceased. THE undersigned, to whom Letters of Administration on the estate of Anna R. McAlister, late of Fayette township, dec'd., have been duly granted according to law, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against it, to present them properly authenticated for settlement. H. F. McALISTER, Adm'r. July 22, 1871.

New Advertisements.

For Circulars of the Iron City College, the most popular and successful institution in the United States, for the thorough practical education of young and middle aged men, address

J. C. SWAN, A. M., Principal, Pittsburg, Pa.

Trial List for September Term, 1871. William Dunn and Ephraim Dunn, Administrators of James Dunn, dec'd., vs. Margaret Charters. No. 159 Sept. T. 1869.

S. H. Adams vs. Jacob Hower. No. 119 Sept. Term, 1870.

Jacob Zeigler vs. Pa. Canal Co. No. 145 Sept. Term, 1861.

J. M. Bartley vs. Daniel Trout. No. 47 Feb. Term, 1871.

Thomas Cox and Francis Fianca Cox, for use, etc., vs. James McConnel, et al. No. 68 Feb. Term, 1871.

Commonwealth of Pa., at the suggestion of Sarah Stroup, Administratrix, etc., vs. William Adams. No. 81 February Term, 1871.

Robert Hurrell vs. Overseers of Poor of Lack township. No. 91 February Term, 1871.

Wm. G. Thompson vs. Pa. R. R. Co. No. 66 April Term, 1871.

John Bare vs. David B. Spanogle. No. 52 April Term, 1871.

Wm. Cox for use vs. John Sellers. No. 84 April Term, 1871.

Salouff & Staunbach vs. Thomas M. Vanborn. No. 114 April Term, 1871.

George Seabear, Adm'r of Jacob Seabear, deceased, vs. Abraham Shelly. No. 164 April Term, 1871.

David Cress vs. Noah Hertler. No. 176 April Term, 1871.

T. J. Middagh vs. J. B. M. Todd et al. No. 199 April Term, 1871.

R. E. McNEEN, Prothonotary. PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE. Mifflintown, July 22, 1871.

List of Jurors, September Term, 1871. GRAND JURORS. Walker—Wm. Kenawell, I. D. Wallis, Jas. Kyle.

Mifflintown—John Dietrick, Jas. H. Simons, Fayette—John Adams, Keasbee Dabell, E. G. P. Trego, Jacob Rhine.

Milford—Alex. McCahan, Henry Hersh. Turbitt—John Koons, S. R. McMeen, Geo. Boyer.

Monroe—George Hockenbraught, George Fraley, Thomas Watts. Spruce Hill—E. A. Yoder, Wm. Fitzgerald, Perryville—A. T. Baldwin.

Delaware—S. M. Kurtz. Susquehanna—Jacob Shuman, John Tyson, A. B. Christy, Waleis Haller, J. B. Meloy, Milford—John Baldwin, H. B. Robinson, Alex. Meloy.

Patterson—John Thompson, Cloyd Parker, Walker—John Adams, Keasbee Dabell, E. G. P. Trego, Jacob Rhine.