



MIFFLINTOWN, Pa.
Wednesday Morning, August 3, 1871.

B. F. SCHWEIER,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
DAVID STANTON,
OF BEAVER COUNTY.
SERVANT GENERAL:
ROBERT B. BEATH,
OF SCHUYLK COUNTY.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, New York
AND
S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y.
Are our sole agents in that city, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates. Advertisements in that city are requested to leave their favor with either of the above houses.

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.
L. W. H. KEMPNER, Secretary.

The following states the officers to be filed 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 for the county, which shall remain open for thirty minutes, after which the ballots shall be counted, and the person having the highest number of votes shall be declared respectively 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, in conjunction with Cumberland and Perry counties, for President Judge.
Two persons for Associate Judges.
One person for member of the General Assembly.

One person for County Treasurer.
One person for County Commissioner.
One person for County Surveyor.
One person for County Auditor.

The polls to remain open until 1 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, September 4, 1871, 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.

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, September 2, 1871, at the usual place of holding the primary 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 frauds committed.

Seventh. No person shall be permitted to vote proxies.

The following was suggested by the County Committee on the 18th 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 Republican 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 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.

Protection.

If it were possible to put a manufacturing establishment—no matter what kind—that would employ one thousand hands, into the strongest Democratic township in the county, not a pound of the produce raised in the district would be taken or sent out of it—all would be consumed at home, and even more. The produce of other townships would be necessary to supply the demand, wages would be higher, land would be higher in price, and a higher prosperity would surround the people, and free trade notions would vanish from the district as night vanishes from sunlight. Protection encourages manufacturing establishments; free trade keeps them down, and tends to the obliteration of those that are now in existence.

Judge Watts and the Civil Service Reform.

Judge Watts, of Carlisle, who is the new Commissioner of Agriculture, does not entertain a parcel of finely spun theories on Civil Service Reform, but has shown himself to be quite practical in the service. He does not waste time in the efforts to untie the knot; he cuts it. He does not intend to use his department for the furtherance of political ends, but for the furtherance of agriculture, for which it was established. He is resolved not to remove or appoint a single one of those under him on political grounds. Qualification and merit alone will govern him in his removals and appointments. It is said that he accepted the position only when President Grant promised that the Agricultural Bureau should be governed. "That sounds like practical Civil Service Reform."

Words like the following from Henry Ward Beecher, in the *Christian Union*, his paper of last week, teach us solemnly that truth can never be conquered:

"The Orange societies should parade next year without a banner less, or an inscription rubbed out. They should not do it on an implied promise that, if protected for once, they will do it no more; they ought to move through the streets of New York until nobody thinks of molesting them. When that time arrives it will be a matter of no public importance whether the annual procession is kept up or not; but so long as a dog wags his tongue against an Orange-man's procession, or a bewildered magistrate forgets his duty toward them, the public good requires their continuance. If the Orangemen of New York fall next year to march through the streets of the city they will betray a sacred duty. By accident they have become the representatives of a principle which lies at the foundation of modern civilization. They do not just now represent a spent force in history, but a living principle. It is not the battle of the Boyne in Ireland, but the question of liberty in New York."

The Paris papers state that the Committee of Engineers appointed to report upon the construction of a tunnel across the Channel between England and France have accepted the plan of M. Thomas de Gamand, and that the works will shortly be commenced, on one side at Dieppe, and on the other side at New Haven. The cost of the work is estimated at about \$50,000,000, and the duration of the work six years.

The returns of the late election in North Carolina are favorable to the Republican party, showing very decided gains on the vote of 1870. So many Republican losses have heretofore occurred in the South that it is high time the tide was turning, if Mason and Dixon's line is not to again become a dividing line in American politics.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

ONE of our Republican exchanges fits to the new departure policy of the Democracy the old anecdote of the boy and the woodchuck. The boy was observed watching for a woodchuck to come out of his hole. "Do you suppose you can catch him?" said a passer-by. "Catch him?" said the boy, contemptuously. "I've got to catch him, stranger, we're out of meat."

THE National Labor Union has gone into politics. The President of the Union has issued a call for a convention to be held at Columbus, Ohio, October 18th, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President in 1872.

HENRY C. GAREY, Esq., of Philadelphia, is out in a powerful letter showing that no "portion of our community whose future is more, if even so much, dependent upon the maintenance of a protective policy as the railroad one."

Henry Clay Dean is out in a card in which he denounces the "new departure," reaffirms his hostility to the war and declares himself in favor of repudiation of the debt; or if not that, then of paying it in greenbacks.

THE Democracy still talk against centralization, as it styles the proposition that that the general government should be strong enough to control the States. This is an indirect way of advocating secession.

NOTHING more encouraging for the free traders can be done than to elect Democratic State officers and a Democratic Legislature.

DR. GEORGE V. MITCHELL is the Legislative nominee of the Democrats of Mifflin county.

THE Republican primary election of Cumberland county will be held next Saturday.

JUDGE GRAHAM has been renominated by the Democracy of Cumberland county.

It is said that detectives are yet on the trail of the Nathan murderer.

Compliments to Gen. McCandless.

One of the comrades-in-arms of General McCandless, before he resigned his commission rather than fight for the freedom of the slaves, sends us the following somewhat pertinent inquiries and suggestions, which are respectfully submitted to the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, now traversing Pennsylvania and advertising for the votes of the "Lincoln herdings":

"Will you be kind enough to ask the following questions of Colonel William McCandless, as he is traveling through the country begging the votes of the soldiers, on the ground that he served during the war in the Pennsylvania Reserve?"

Did you, Colonel McCandless, vote for the soldier, J. T. Owens, for Recorder of Deeds of Philadelphia?

Did you vote for General John F. Hartranft for Auditor General?

Did you vote for John W. Geary for Governor?

Did you vote for U. S. Grant?

"All these soldiers ran against well-known Copperheads—men who opposed the war; men who, when you were in the field, with the blow-touch when death's brief pang was quickest, styled you and the rest of the soldiers of the Union army, 'Lincoln herdings and murderers'; who said we had no right to murder our dear Southern brethren; who said we had no right to coerce the South; who said we had no right to save the nation's life!"

"If the post of honor was the private station in 1864 why do you ask the votes of the soldier who said by their acts that the post of honor was where death's brief pang was quickest?"

"This plea of 'Because I was a soldier in the Union army is a good plea from men who have stuck to their colors, but a very poor plea for one who has joined the enemy he fought as well as you did for three years."

A soldier who was with you in the Old Reserve, and believes in the great principles for which he fought—the Union, the laws, and equal rights for all men everywhere—asks these questions and makes these suggestions.—*Press.*

Riot in Ireland.

In Dublin, Ireland, on the afternoon of the 6th inst., an attempt was made to hold a public meeting to demand the release of the Irish political prisoners.—The authorities attempted to prevent the meeting and a riot followed. A despatch says of it:

Smyth, member of Parliament; Sullivan, editor of the *Nation*; and John Sullivan Byrne, of the *Irishman*, entered the park with a large crowd. Police Superintendent Haw, standing on the Wellington monument, ordered Smyth and his followers to disperse, which they refused to do, and were hurled to the bottom of the monument and tearfully maltreated, and a riot ensued.

The police charged on the mob, and beat and kicked men, women, and children indiscriminately. The fight lasted half an hour when the police, having been reinforced, succeeded in dispersing the rioters. Smyth, Sullivan, and a man named Nolan were badly wounded, and over a hundred wounded have been taken to the hospitals. The authorities are firm in their determination to prevent any meeting, and will prosecute the leaders of the attempt made today.

Late despatches state the number of killed to be forty-seven.

The English government has serious trouble on hand.

No poisoning mystery lately has awakened so great a general interest as the Wharton-Ketchum mystery of Baltimore. Every few days something new regarding it is presented. Here is the latest despatch regarding it:

Strong circumstantial evidence of the guilt of Mrs. Wharton will be developed, and based on the reason why she was going to Europe. It is alleged that she endeavored to poison the wife of a well known merchant of Baltimore, who, with his family, went to Europe some weeks since to escape Mrs. Wharton's company. It is stated that Mrs. Wharton had conceived a great affection for this lady's husband, and that she was preparing to follow him abroad when suspicious circumstances detained her. It is believed that the evidence to be given from the parties now in Europe will be more conclusive of the woman's guilt than all the other testimony put together.

THE Lancaster *Inquirer* says a singular circumstance is related by a Montgomery county paper: A Mr. Samuel K. Stout was cutting grass with the machine and came on a hen partridge seated upon the nest, which he did not stir till almost touched by the cutter. There were seventeen eggs in her nest, and up on Mr. Stout returning to the spot an hour after, 12 of them were missing. Surprised at the circumstance, Mr. Stout and a companion retired a little distance and watched the parent bird take the eggs, one by one, in her claws and fly to some distance with them. In this manner she removed them two fields off having to cross two five-rail fences at every journey, and breaking but two of the seventeen.

A despatch from New York says, Wm. Carroll of Derby, Conn., and John Harrington, of No. 12 Bennett avenue, Boston, each 14 years old, were committed to jail yesterday, at Millard, Pa., for placing obstructions on the Erie Railroad track near Port Jervis, as they said when arrested, "to see how high the locomotive would jump." They had fastened an inverted chair on one rail and wound a chain repeatedly around the other, but the engine passed safely over, and the boys lurking near by were soon arrested.

"CHOLERA is reported to have been some time in Persia, to have passed through Russia, and to be traveling westward by Poland and Pomerania, where, by the latest accounts, it has made itself pretty severely felt. In fact, it is following the route it always has followed, and obeying the same natural laws incidental to epidemics."

Women of the Race Course.

Olivia, a correspondent of Forney's Press, writes the following incidents at the mammoth race course at Long Branch last week:

"I'll wager a dozen bottles of wine on my horse; who'll take me up?" says a pretty woman. "I'll take you up any time," answers a man in a velvet coat with very long arms. "I tell you I am in earnest," gasps the feminine. "So am I," quoth the velvet coat, little woman getting quite red in the face with anger instead of modesty, but this is happily dispelled in time by the velvet coat asking, in the most polite and deferential way, "What kind of wine shall it be, madam?" At this moment one should see the velvet coat remove his hat, and notice the benignity and clerical appearance of his countenance; see the dimples come and go in his smoothly shaven cheeks and mark the innocence reflected from his expressive face.

"A thousand pairs of gloves on Hubbard; what do you think of that?" asks a dashing woman of the man at her side. "I think it a woman's bet." Apparently for this reason alone this wager falls to the ground. The most gorgeous creature on the platform is seen grasping an immense roll of greenbacks. She has come to win or lose, and bears the resolution in her countenance of an English duchess. Her face and figure seem the living personification of the hour. She is a yellow blonde, lithe and slim as a tigress. She is clad in silk the color of the tawny mud of the Nile. Perfectly audible to all around, she makes wagers for gloves, wine, money. Alas! alas! fate is against her. Her favorite horse has lost the day. Her opponent, the man who has won her money, looks cool and smiling. She reaches forth a roll of bills. "What—what does this mean?" inquires the innocent masculine.

"Don't you remember our bet?"

"Why, I was only in fun."

"You know very well we were not in fun."

"I was, I'm sure," masculine moving off.

The feminine makes a spring and seizes him by the arm. "You know very well if I had won the money I should have taken it. Here; you have got to take it." The man reluctantly yields, and Uncle Sam's promises to pay modestly disappear.

More Indian Depredations.

A letter from Fort Benton to the *Montana Herald*, dated July 18, says the express from Cow Island, under the charge of a man named Courtney, was attacked by Piegan Indians on July 16, and robbed of all the valuables. What could not be carried off was burned.

A few days previous the Indians sacked a post forty miles below Fort Benton, and tore down the stockade to raft them selves across the river. They have stolen every horse at Camp Cook, and shot a man named Cevix.

Every place on the river between Benton and Cow Island have been pillaged and destroyed. The main Indian camp is now across the line on the British territory, from which they make incursions upon our settlements. They declare their intention to clean the whites out this winter.

The Sioux are raiding on the Crow, and last week the Crows killed sixteen Sioux on the Upper Judith river. The Crow Venties have moved up Marais river. The Crows, Nez Percés and Venties say the Sioux will conquer their country this winter, and hence they are anxious to make peace with the Black Foot and neighboring tribes for their own safety.

The Louisville *Journal* says: On Saturday night, the 1st inst., the barn of Mr. Samuel Mitchell, of Palaski township, Allegheny county, with all its contents, embracing his entire farming utensils, some \$300 worth of broom corn, and other things stored in it, together with other outbuildings, were totally destroyed by fire. His house, with himself and family made a narrow escape from suffering the fate of the barn, as the fire had extended to some parts of the house in which they were sleeping, unconscious of danger. When the persons on the late train going south on the E. & P. R. R. saw the fire, they sounded the alarm, but failed to awaken the inmates of the dwelling until the men from the train forced open the door and aroused the family.

THE other day an excessively humorous Canadian came upon a small snake in the woods, and carefully entrapping it, waited until night, and placed it between the sheets of an old gentleman's bed.—The victim retired as usual, and had barely covered himself when the reptile began to crawl over him. Paralyzed with horror, he lay still until the snake had left him, and then half dead with terror fled from the bed and around the house. He was told that the affair was intended as a joke, and the author designated. That idiotic scamp took counsel of discretion, fled the town, and has not ventured to return, though his absence cost him a fine position and his home.

It is estimated that \$200,000 worth of wool has been sold this year in Beaver county, while a considerable portion of the clip still remains in the hands of the growers. The average price received has been fifty five cents—the highest sixty cents.

BETWEEN fifty and sixty persons, including the proprietor and wife of the Alhambra Hotel, at Atlantic City, were poisoned one day last week by eating dessert.

Just as We Found Them.

Most people give their opinion, except lawyers, who sell their's.

A "bridal chamber car" is in course of construction at Schenectady, N. Y.

A large number of colored people in York county, South Carolina, are making arrangements to emigrate to Liberia.

Some two weeks ago the Indians captured a herd of one thousand Texas cattle on the Concho, and killed two men.

The horse flies are reported to be so numerous and annoying in Arkansas that the farmers have to do their plowing by night.

A train on the Pennsylvania Railroad last Saturday a week ran from Altoona to Harrisburg, 132 miles, in 2 hours and 47 minutes.

The prejudice against church organs is now as strong as ever in Scotland.—Many of the people will not enter a church that has one.

The Methodists are about to erect, right under the nose of Brigham Young, in Salt Lake City, a Gentile Methodist Church building, to cost some \$30,000.

Minnesota is proud of six daughters of an invalid farmer, who within five years, have cleared forty acres of woodland, fenced and cultivated without male intervention.

A South Adams, Mass., woman, who had been doctored two or three months for rheumatism in the shoulder, recently applied to another M. D., and found that her shoulder had been out of joint all the time.

The task of a mammoth was found in a gravel pit, near Brocton, in Northwestern Pennsylvania, last week: It was about six feet in length, and its original length had evidently been some feet more.

A sausage chopper, such as is used by butchers, weighing two hundred pounds, fell on a boy named Smith, in Erie, on Saturday last, mutilating his limbs in such a manner as to render him a cripple for life.

A gentleman was struck by lightning in his house near Richmond, Va., during a recent storm at night. His wife led him out of doors, and the rain brought him to consciousness, when his first words were, "In torment at last!"

Victor Hugo's fortune is estimated at over 2,000,000 francs, and yet since the Franco-Prussian war he has had an apprehension that he might come to want, and many believe he has grown deranged on the subject of money—in other words that he is a money maniac.

At Lawrenceburg, Indiana, on Saturday, the wife of J. Vaught, the postmaster, broke a lamp filled with coal oil, while sweeping in the hall, and thoughtlessly applied a lighted match to consume the oil on the floor. The sudden blaze set fire to Mrs. Vaught's clothing, burning her very seriously.

The women of a certain town in Ohio took it upon themselves recently to close the gin mills, and assembled in squads, they betook themselves to the taverns and quietly sat down with their knitting the whole day, working and talking unconcernedly. Husbands and brothers came in unawares, and of course did not drink under such circumstances, and the reform has proved lasting.

A gypsy woman the other day persuaded a credulous Missouri farmer to search for hidden treasure on his land under her instructions, after he had deposited \$3200 in a place known to herself and to him. Her spells and incantations failed to have result expected by him, and when he looked for the money, after the lapse of ten days, that was gone. And so was the gypsy woman.

Luxurious persons in New York take lemon with them to the drinking fountains, where they manufacture lemonade, leaving the squeezed lemons after them as *prima facie* evidence of the act. In Central Park it is not unusual to observe some thirsty wayfarer produce a flask of spirits from his pockets, wherewith to temper the Croton that flows from the roadside pump.

A gentleman in Jefferson city who was troubled with bed bugs soaked the bed with kerosene and turned in, leaving the light burning. Just as he was dreaming that a regiment of bed bugs were drawing up a set of resolutions, condemning him for using kerosene, he was awakened by a fireman pointing the nozzle of a hose through the window.—The house was insured but the man was not.

The Sharon (Pa.) *Times* says: "A number of our young ladies have banded together for the purpose of reclaiming those young men who have become addicted to the free use of ardent spirits.—Each morning they send a bottle of pure fresh buttermilk to each victim, and it, together with the kind word that accompanies it, is doing more than a dozen temperance organizations. At first they send but a very small bottle and increase the size as the victim becomes accustomed to the beverage."

A parallel for the fate of Valladolid is found in one of Boccaccio's stories of a girl and her lover: They were in a garden together; the young man raised a flower to his lips and slightly bit one of the leaves, he fell; in an instant he was dead. She was accused of poisoning the man she loved best on earth and besought her judges to be allowed to revisit the fatal garden, promising that she would show them how the thing was done. They granted her prayer. "It was thus," she said, plucking a flower.—She put it to her lips; her teeth just proved a leaf; in an instant she was a corpse."

A Beastly Attack on a Young Girl.

On Sunday afternoon a brute in human shape made an attack on a young girl about ten years of age in the vicinity of the Pennsylvania Lunatic Asylum and outraged her person. The facts, as we learn them, are that Emma Crommes, daughter of Henry Crommes, a farmer in the neighborhood of the asylum, repaired to a blackberry patch near by to pick berries, and while so engaged a man (?) named Henry Norton approached her, and taking advantage of her being alone, overpowered her and ravished her. The child returned to her home and stated the facts of the case to her father, who immediately started for this city and made information at the mayor's office against the brute, who was represented to be an attendant in one of the wards of the asylum.

In the meantime Officer Kelly learned of the transaction, and proceeded to the asylum for the purpose of arresting the perpetrator of the outrage. Upon finding his man, the officer demanded that he should accompany him to the Mayor's office. Morton stated that he would, but that he must first lock the door of the ward in his charge; the officer allowing him to do so he went to the door, opened it, and jumping inside, slammed it to, and it having a dead-latch, he was safe, the door being between him and the officer.

It was fully a quarter of an hour before anything further could be done, and in the meantime Morton made good his escape through some of the other doors, leaving officer Kelly to think upon the deceitfulness of man and the uncertainty of trusting too much to prisoners.

The villain, Morton, is described as follows: Large, heavy man; weight 150 or 200 pounds; round, full face; dark brown hair; heavy black mustache; striped pants; short, dark blue sack coat; barred vest; black cloth cap; about 5 feet 8, or 5 feet 10; between 25 and 35 years of age; supposed to have left on a train; has a mother living in Philadelphia.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Western Cattle Blindness.

The Kansas City *Times* gives the following particulars of this disease as it has appeared in Jackson county:

"In Independence there are thirty or forty—some of them the finest kind of animals—that have completely lost their sight, and are now wandering about in pitiful helplessness. In Westport the disease is spreading rapidly. Along down the line of the Memphis and Kansas City railroad the epidemic is raging, and in Blue, Sui-a-bar and Lone Jack townships the reports come up very gloomily of the ravages of the strange affliction. In Kansas City there are not less than two hundred blind cows. Some of the dairies have had in the last week, fifteen blind milkers at one time. The eyes begin to swell a little, lasting generally from five days to two weeks. As soon as the swelling commences the eye also begins to turn clear water, just as though some hard and foreign substance was beneath the lids. After the running ceases, a hard white film covers the eyeballs, completely destroying the sight.—This disease does not seem to effect the general health of the cow. Her appetite is as good as ever. There appears to be no change either in the quality or quantity of the milk, no pain, no unconsciousness of any kind, no peculiar thirst indicating fever, and indeed, no symptom that would indicate disease. The eyes alone suffer and are destroyed."

LAST week, Captain Travis the celebrated pistol shot, volunteered to shoot an apple, a la William Tell, from the head of Mr. Henry Miller, at the Theatre Comique, Cleveland, Ohio, and he did it successfully. At the appointed time Mr. Miller took his seat at the farther end of the stage, Captain Travis being seated in a private box some twelve paces distant. He took aim and the apple was pierced near the centre, but not stirred apparently from the head of Mr. Miller. Which shall be most to compliment, the accomplishments of Capt. Travis, or the wonderful nerve of Mr. Miller.

Hail Storm.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A terrible hail storm passed over Albion, Wisconsin, on July 31. Hail stones two and a half inches in diameter fell, and the ground in places was sufficiently covered to run a sleigh. The corn and tobacco crops in that vicinity were completely ruined.—The damage is estimated at \$250,000.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—BY THE NORTH-WESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—organized in 1852—with assets of over Ten Millions (\$10,000,000). District Agents for the following localities: Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Schuylkill Berks, Lehigh, Northampton, Columbia, Monroe, Northumberland, Monroe, Adams, Juniata, Bradford, and any other unoccupied territory that we hold. This is a rare chance for some first-class men. Call on our offices.

PERCIVAL & STOW,
State Agents East Penna.,
430 Walnut St., Philada.
Call in person if possible.
Aug 9, 1871—1w

Prothonotary's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first and final account of Samuel Leonard, Assignee of Joseph Sansman and Mary Ann Sansman, 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. McEEN, Prothotary,
Prothonotary's Office, Mifflin-town, July 25, 1871.

FOR SALE.

SIX HORSE POWER ENGINE, with Governors, Boiler and Mud Boiler, all complete. For full particulars address ROBERT MCINTIRE, Ferry Mills, Juniata Co., Pa.
June 23, 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. SMITH, A. M., Principal,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aug 1, 1871—3m

Public Examinations.

PUBLIC examinations of teachers for the present school year will be held at the times and places indicated, as follows: Ferryville and Turbot, Monday, August 28th, at the school house in Ferryville.

Spruce Hill, Tuesday, August 29th, at the Spruce Hill school house.
Beale, Wednesday, August 31st, at the school house in Bealeville.
Mifflintown, Tuesday, August 31st, at the Locust Grove school house.

Mifflintown and Farmington, Friday, September 1, at the school house in Mifflintown.
Patterson, Saturday, September 2, at the school house in Patterson.
Miller, Friday, September 22, at the school house in Miller.

Fayette, Monday, September 25, at the school house in Fayetteville.
Monroe, Tuesday, September 26, at the school house in Monroeville.
Susquehanna, Wednesday, September 27, at Prosperity school house.

Greenwood, Thursday, September 28, at Wilt's school house.
Delaware, Thursday, September 29, at the school house in Delaware.
Toussaint, Tuesday, October 3, at the school house in East Waterford.

Lark, Wednesday, October 4, at the Lick school house.

The examinations will commence publically at 9 o'clock a. m., and applicants arriving 15 minutes after that hour will not be admitted into the class.

Positively no one need apply for examination who is unwilling to be examined in all the branches required by law, and no certificate will be granted to any applicant who has not read some work on the Theory of Teaching, neither will there be any certificate issued of a lower grade than 8.

No teacher will be examined after they have already charge of a school for any time, neither will I endorse Professional certificates or Professional from other counties without previous arrangement.

The spirit of the law requires that all applicants shall be examined in the districts where they expect to teach. This provision will be adhered to and applicants should govern themselves accordingly. Persons known to the Superintendent will be required to furnish certificates of good moral character before taking their places in the class.

Special examinations will be held in the borough of Thompsonstown, as follows: Saturday, October 28th, November 11th, and 18th, 1871. Applicants to secure an examination at the special examinations will be required to furnish a request signed by at least three directors signifying their intention to employ said applicant if successful. No private examinations will be granted.

School directors who are parties interested are respectfully requested to be present at the examinations. GEO. W. LLOYD, August 1st. County Superintendent.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

JAMES H