



MIFFLINTOWN, Wednesday Morning, August 16, 1871.

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL: DAVID STANTON, OF BEAVER COUNTY.

SERVEYOR GENERAL: ROBERT B. BEATH, OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

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

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

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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 23d, 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. KRUEGER, 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 judge and clerk, which shall remain open for thirty minutes, after which the ballots shall be counted, and the parties having the highest number of votes shall be declared respectively the judge and clerk, and the judge and clerk thus elected shall proceed to hold the election and receive the votes by ballot for the nomination of

One person, 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 7 o'clock, after which the votes shall be publicly counted, and all the papers taken possession of by the Return Judge who shall meet in Joint Convention at the Court House, in the borough of Mifflintown, on

Monday, 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 said, 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 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 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 22d 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.

Tammany—Its Corruption.

The Democratic party in New York city for some years past has been so strong, numerically speaking, that they could wrangle and fight each other to the extent of thousands without affecting the general result. The party management has been controlled by a ring, known as the "Tammany Ring." Tammany has a reputation, though not of the most enviable kind, in every State in the Union, and in every civilized country in the world. Democratic rings in other States, in other cities, in other counties, including Junata, have been formed, with Tammany for their great model. The chiefs of Democracy everywhere have been fashioning their rings after Tammany, for its manipulations were of the most subtle kind; and Democracy generally having no clearly defined principles that recommended themselves to the people, they were compelled to resort to cunning work to maintain their party.

But Tammany has blundered fearfully, and revealed in its blundering work its character. Not only New York city and State, but the whole country stands amazed at its course. It told the country plainly, in July last, when it attempted to suppress a peaceable procession, that for power it would not hesitate to overthrow the fundamental principles of the government. If the great majority of the people of the city had not protested as one man, free government would be numbered among the things of the past in New York. That was a rebuke to Tammany. Its fellow rings in this State should be rebuked and shot dead with ballots next October. That is the kind of lead to administer.

It is believed that Tammany will not interfere on the 25th of this month to prevent the Italians of New York city from celebrating the entrance of Victor Emmanuel into Rome.

The people of the city and the country had not more than recovered from the surprise and indignation at the invasion of their public rights, when they are informed by the New York Times and Harper's Weekly, of the most stupendous public plunder perpetrated by Tammany increasing the public debt of New York city within two years to fifty millions.

The following, which covers but a small portion of the plunder, has been compiled from the Times:

Supplies to the new court house, received within the period of two years amounting to nearly six million dollars. In one month a single carpenter bill footed up \$369,000—the same party receiving large amounts every month in the year besides. The bill for chairs reached \$170,759—these chairs being charged to the armory expenses of the militia. The money paid or alleged to be paid for carpets for the court house and armories would have purchased 122,222 square yards at \$4.50 per yard; and, if of the usual width, this carpet would cover 306,666 feet, or about seventy miles, or nearly from New York to Philadelphia; whereas there are only three floors occupied—or a total of 9,000 square yards in all—and not the half of that covered with carpets. The same as to the chairs. Allowing five dollars for each, the sum paid would have bought 314,145 chairs, which, allowing two and a half feet to each, placed in a row would have stretched to a distance of seventeen miles. For cabinet work and furniture for the court house and county offices the sum of \$2,174,450 was drawn from the treasury outside of the amounts above stated, or enough, allowing \$10,000 to a house, to furnish three hundred mansions on Fifth avenue; or put into two parlor suits at \$250 each; and three bed room suits at \$200 each, would be supplied every house on both sides of Broadway from the Battery to the farthest end, with enough still left to furnish in the same way every house on Third avenue from the Bowers to Seventieth street on both sides. Among the boldest villainies is the item for fire-proofs for the court house—the amount expended being eight hundred thousand dollars, or enough for all the court houses in the commonwealth!

These are not random statements that the Times make. They were produced from the books of the controller of the city. These revelations have seriously frightened Tammany. It would do anything to prevent the publication of these damaging truths. It could not bully either the Times from writing or Harper from publishing pictures illustrating the plundering operations, but it attempts to bribe them. Harper, it is said, was offered a large sum to cease his picture illustrations; and the Times was offered a million of dollars to cease its attacks upon the Tammany Ring and its plundering operations. But character and honorable reputation was more desirable to these journals than money. They spurned the offers, and by their honorable course virtually said that

"He who steals my purse steals trash, 'tis something, nothing, 'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slaves to thousands, But he who fishes from me my good name Robs me of that, which not enriches him, And makes me poor indeed!"

A damaging record Tammany has made for itself: first, an attempt to destroy a right guaranteed to every man; second, guilt of plundering through contracts; third, an attempt to bribe public journals. If the people were as corrupt as Tammany, the Republic could not live six months longer.

The election in North Carolina has been a triumph for the Republican cause, and it is believed secures the State to the Republicans for 1872. The overthrow of the reconstructed constitution was sought by the Democratic party by attempting to elect a convention to form a new constitution that would give the State a basis to suit the views of the rebel element.

The large Democratic majority that Kentucky usually gives, was greatly reduced at the late election in that State. Republican gains about 40,000.

State Temperance Convention.

On Wednesday the 9th inst., a State Temperance Convention was held at Harrisburg, and a State ticket nominated—Barr Spangler, of Lancaster county, for Auditor General and E. A. Wheeler, of Mercer county, for Surveyor General. The Convention was not harmonious. A number bolted the Convention, and have issued the following card:

HARRISBURG, August 9 1871.—To the members of the May Convention and the friends of temperance in Pennsylvania. The undersigned, members of the Central Committee appointed by the authority of the Convention held in Philadelphia, May 10 and 19 last, being present at Harrisburg, deem it their duty to that body and the cause generally to enter their solemn protest against the actions of certain of their fellow-members who, in violation of the action of the Convention in May, have called, and are this day holding a convention to nominate independent candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, thereby ignoring the plan of action adopted in May last, and having been informed by the men engaged in this movement that it is purely an individual enterprise, and that no one could be allowed to take part in the proceedings unless willing to pledge himself to carry out the objects named in the call, and having failed to obtain any change of purpose on the part of those engaged in the revolutionary movement, we do hereby declare that the said convention and the nominations made by it are in violation of the action of the May convention, and without authority from the central committee.

Signed, JOSEPH T. OWEN, P. COOMBE, EDWIN H. COATES.

The heretical Mormon Steinbock attributes the decline in the growth of Mormonism throughout the world to the introduction of polygamy. He says polygamy has been the ruin of the Mormon system. In the first ten years of Mormonism, when its apostles and priests went into all the lands proclaiming the Latter-day Kingdom of the Saints, the power of the spirit, the gift of the prophecy and healing, its growth was wonderful, and its enthusiastic converts were numbered by tens of thousands every year. The British Mission in particular was considered the glory of the Latter-day Church, and multitudes there were often "born in a day." But when it announced that polygamy had been introduced as a Mormon practice, the foreign mission quickly fell to decline, the enthusiasm disappeared, tens of thousands of converts forsook the new faith, and the British recruiting ground ceased to furnish material for the Saints in America. If polygamy thus ruined Mormonism abroad, it was also the cause of all its troubles in Utah. But for polygamy the Mormon system would never have been interfered with, and it might have become a powerful religion, with many millions of adherents.—Cincinnati Commercial.

BRICK POMEROY speaks thus of the Tammany ring. "This infamous clique has been a dead weight in the party ever since the war. Its loathsome associations its intrigues and treachery defeated us in 1868, when it gave us a bad omen throughout the campaign, stuffed the party with a put up ring candidate, and betrayed us and sold us out on the eve of success by treacherously abandoning the ticket. The ring made \$17,000,000 by this operation, as one of the ring candidates, now elected to Congress, himself admits and sets forth. (See leading editorial in Roosevelt's New York Citizen for August, 1870.) Unless we resolve to throw off the incubus of this piratical and treacherous crew; unless we stertly resolve to politically "cut" the ring and every second who follows its leader ship, we shall be defeated, and we ought to be defeated. No party with such a mass of corruption deserves to succeed anywhere but in—"

On Monday morning, at an early hour, Messrs. Edward Boden, Win. Hay and John Canfield, of this city, started out to shoot woodcock. When about two miles out on the Brightown road they espied a ground hog in a field a short distance off, and Mr. Boden concluded to shoot it. He got out of the wagon, and with his hand near the muzzle was pulling the gun after him, a double barrel fowling piece, when both barrels were discharged, and the contents passing through his right arm between the shoulder and elbow, and destroying the bone as well as the flesh thereof. Dr. Ray was immediately sent for, who accompanied by Dr. Best, hastened out to the Cussewag hotel, situated near where the accident occurred, and found it necessary to amputate the badly mangled arm. Mr. Boden keeps a grocery store on Dock street, and is said to be an industrious and worthy man.—Crawford Democrat.

THE Patriotic Sons of America held a State Camp in Harrisburg on Wednesday last week. About three thousand were present. The society was organized about 1847, and is composed exclusively of Americans.

FEMALE suffrage was indulged in at the recent Republican primary election in Titusville, Ga. Mrs. Charles U. Brett walked up to the polls with her husband, and each of them deposited a vote.

Several internal revenue officers in New York have been removed, effecting a saving to the government of \$50 a day.

On the 25th inst., New York will witness a procession in honor of the occupation of Rome.

THE Perry county Democratic county convention nominated Judge Graham by acclamation.

A Live Home Journal—Notable Change.

Last October *Heath and Home* passed into the hands of Messrs. Orange Judd & Co., of 245 Broadway, New York, the well known publishers of the *American Agriculturist*—a journal long without a rival in its sterling value and circulation. The marked improvements then expected to appear in *Heath and Home* have been fully realized, and it is now one of the choicest illustrated journals anywhere issued for the family circle—adapted to both the juvenile and adult people, and meeting the special wants of the housekeeper. Besides it supplies very useful chapters for the garden farm, and an important News sheet, giving a valuable *resumé* of the news for a week, up to the moment of issue. From \$500 to \$800 worth of very fine engravings beautifully each weekly number. We notice now a still further mark of enterprise on the part of the publishers; they have secured the exclusive editorial services of Edward Eggleston, so widely and favorably known by his writings in *Scribner's Monthly*, and many other Magazines and Journals, and especially as the chief superintending Editor of the *New York Independent* for some time past. With this notable addition to the previously large and strong editorial force, *Heath and Home* cannot fail to merit and command a prominent place in every household, in city, village, and country. Specimen copies can doubtless be obtained of the publishers, as above.—Terms only \$3 a year. Single numbers 8 cents. *Heath and Home* and *American Agriculturist* together, \$4 a year.—Better add one or both of them to your supply of reading; they are each worth infinitely more than the small cost.

BURSTING OF A GRINDSTONE.—The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says: A man named William Johnson was severely injured this morning about 9 o'clock, by the bursting of a grindstone, weighing over 3,200 pounds, in the cellar of Blickefelder's foundry, corner of Duke and Chestnut streets. It appears that Johnson had recently erected the stone for his own use, and at the time of the accident was at work upon it for the first time. He was seated on the wooden "horse" above and behind the stone, which was driven by steam power, and was running at the rate of 400 revolutions per minute, when suddenly it broke into three fragments, weighing over half a ton each, tearing the woodwork by which it was surrounded into a thousand fragments, and carrying the horse upon which Johnson was sitting almost up to the ceiling, he falling to the floor among the debris and receiving an ugly cut above the eye, and on one hand, besides being injured internally. One fragment of the stone was thrown entirely across the cellar, and coming in contact with the heavy shaft of a large cast-iron wheel, broke and overturned it. Another fragment was thrown against the opposite wall, and the third remained in the wheel-pit. A workman named Levi Landis was standing beside the wheel at the time, but escaped without any other damage than a bruised leg. He picked up Johnson and dragged him from the ruins and sent for Dr. Atlee, who was promptly on the spot and dressed the man's wounds, and conveyed him to his residence in West Orange street. His external injuries are not very severe, but the extent of his internal injuries is not yet known.

RAILROAD CHANGES.—Extension of the Pennsylvania Central.

LOUISVILLE, August 13.—The Pennsylvania Company, which is the bureau representing the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company's interests, west of Pittsburgh, has completed negotiations for the lease of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, and has also secured a controlling interest in the Ohio river bridge at this place. By this arrangement the Pennsylvania Company secures control of all lines crossing the Ohio river at Cincinnati and Louisville to the South and Northwest. It is understood that liberal arrangements will be made with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company for the use by the latter of the bridge at this point.

A SNAKE STORY.—The following account is vouched for by one of our most respectable townsmen. Mrs. Richard Pierce, of Morgantown, Berks county, was out on the Welsh mountains, gathering berries, a few days since, and discovered a large copperhead snake which she attacked and succeeded in killing. After killing the snake she observed a number of small ones crawl from the body, which she killed. They continued to make their appearance until she had dispatched one hundred and ten.—Fearing that her story might be doubted, and in order to establish the fact, the lady cut the pocket out of her dress and gathered the little reptiles in it, and carried them home, as trophies of her victory, and to silence all doubts that might be entertained about the matter.—Mrs. Pierce is evidently a lady of much nerve and bravery. Most ladies would have run away screaming on seeing the snake.—West Chester Republican.

Ice cream should not be taken immediately after a full meal, unless in the most leisurely manner possible—a plateau in the course of fifteen minutes, during lively conversation. If eaten rapidly it cools the stomach, prevents digestion, and causes acidity, unseemly belchings, if not actual chills, in feeble persons endangers life.

COL. TODD, of Calisle, has been nominated by the Republicans of Cumberland county for President Judge.

Just as We Found Them.

Indiana has one hundred and fourteen breweries. Brick Pomeroy is opposed to the Tammany Ring. A Republican editor has been elected to Congress from Montana. There are now sixty-eight colleges for women in the United States. Horseback riding is the principal amusement of the ladies at the White Sulphur Springs. The Mexican government has appropriated \$50,000 more for bounties for Apache's scalps. Mrs. Vallandigham, wife of the late C. L. Vallandigham, died in Baltimore, on Monday morning. Five persons were choked by fire-damp in an old coal shaft near Eddyville, Iowa, on Friday last. While a Cincinnati family were at the theatre recently their servant girl stole two wagon loads of furniture. Divorces are obtained in Maryland without publicity. Husbands take their wives out fishing and lighten the boat. A cynical lady, rather inclined to flirt, says men are like a cold—very easily caught, but very difficult to get rid of. Four large stables, filled with hogs, were burned on Thursday at Newark, Ohio, entailing a loss of \$35,000, with no insurance. Some 15,000 young shad have been turned loose in the Sacramento river, and Californians already begin to talk about feasting on shad. Eighteen persons were killed and fifty-seven injured by the gun-cotton explosion at Stow Market, England.—Nine others are missing. Out in Iowa kisses are sold at fairs by the general fund, and selects the girl or woman he desires to kiss. A great pear-shaped spot, forty thousand miles long, is now to be observed on the sun. It is said that it can be seen without a telescope through a dark colored glass. A photograph of the lace purchased by the wife of Senator Sprague is retained in the shop at Paris, it being the finest lace ever made, and costing \$18,000 for six yards. A party of six persons at Shrewsbury, N. Y., saw two hundred and twenty-three shooting stars on the morning of the 9th inst., in one hour and thirty-eight minutes. White linen parasols, lined with dark purple or green linen, are used by ladies at the sea shore in preference to the porge or silk ones, which are so expensive and so easily spoiled. Miss Lidia Nye wears the honors of champion female pedestrian of Bennington, Vermont, having walked the other day thirty miles within eight hours, over the rough and mountainous road. A lady in Halifax county, Va., who year before last, was the mother of three boys at a time, none of them living, was, week before last, the mother of four boy babies, all hearty and kicking. In a disagreement between a superintendent and a teacher of a Sunday school in Indiana, the lady came out with victory and a shattered parrot. The scholars enjoyed it better than the catechism. The first bale of cotton raised in Georgia this year was received on the 9th at Savannah. It was grown in DeCATUR county, and was sold yesterday at auction for 32 cents per pound. It classed as strict middling. Lewis Beach, of San Francisco, whose remaining son was killed by the fall of a building two weeks ago, committed suicide by taking poison on the morning of the 9th inst., at the grave of his children, in Lone Mountain Cemetery, in that city. A London policeman, who did not know that monarch sometimes get up at 6 o'clock in the morning and stroll about the streets unattended, was recently going to arrest the Emperor of Brazil as a Communist and suspicious character generally. A wife poisoning case has turned up in Madison county, Ohio. Mrs. Puffenberger is accused of murdering her husband with arsenic, four years ago, the sooner to get his \$75,000. The body has been exhumed, and large quantities of arsenic found in the stomach. Three heavy golden vases were lately found in Pompeii in the middle of a street only a few feet under ground. It is believed that they were carried by priests in a procession to propitiate the gods, and that the bearers were killed while passing through the streets. General Butler and Colonel French, while watching at Newburyport, Mass., a few days ago, accidentally fell overboard. Colonel French caught hold of a small boat and saved himself, but General Butler had to be helped out of the water after going completely under for the second time. Riverdale-on-the-hudson is one of the most aristocratic places on the river.—The whole place is owned by a company of rich men, who will not allow a boarding house nor a store to be opened in the neighborhood, and the walks and drive are kept in the most perfect repair at their expense. Two hundred ready-made dwellings are to be shipped from Chicago to Colorado. They are to contain seven rooms each, with partitions, stairs, windows, sash, and casing roofs, and trimmings for doors and windows, complete, and can be placed in complete condition for occupancy two hours after being unloaded.

New Advertisements.

THE AMERICAN WASHER. PRICE \$5.50. The American Washer Saves Money, Time and Drudgery. The Fatigue of Washing Day no longer dreaded, but Economy, Efficiency, and Clean Clothing, Sure. In calling public attention to this little machine, a few of the invaluable qualities, (not possessed by any other washing machine yet invented,) are here enumerated: It is the smallest, most compact, most portable, most simple in construction, most easily operated. A child, ten years old, with a few hours' practice, can thoroughly comprehend and effectually use it. There is no adjusting, no screws to know, no delay in adapting. It is always ready for use! It is a perfect little wonder! It is a miniature giant, doing more work and of a better quality, than the most elaborate and costly. One-half of the labor is fully saved by its use, and the clothes will last one-half longer than by the old plan of the rub board. It will wash the largest tub and of a better quality, and is washed, and the labor and cost of abrasion of any fabric, from a Quilt to a Lace Curtain or Cambric Handkerchief, are equally within the capacity of this LITTLE GEM! It can be fastened to any tub and taken off at will. No matter how deep rooted a prejudice may exist against Washing Machines, the moment this little machine is seen to perform its wonderful, all doubts of its cleaning efficiency and utility are banished, and the doubt and detractor at once become the fast friends of the machine. We have testimonials with-out end, setting forth its numerous advantages over all others, and there is no article of domestic economy that is so useful, so economical, and which have signally failed to accomplish the object proposed in prominent and loud sounding advertisements. It is as perfect for washing as a wringer is for wringing. The price, another paramount inducement to purchasers, has been placed so low, that it is within the reach of every housekeeper. No teacher, no student, no laborer, no tradesman, that will repay the small investment so soon.

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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. SWIN, 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: Perryville and Turbet, Monday, August 28th, at the school house in Perryville. Spruce Hill school house, August 29th, at the Spruce Hill school house. Seale, Wednesday, August 30th, at the school house in Johnston. Milford, Thursday, August 31st, at the Locust Grove school house. Summers and Fernsavage, Friday, September 1, at the school house in Mifflintown. Patterson, Saturday, September 2, at the school house in Patterson. Walker, Friday, September 22, at the school house in Mifflintown. Sunghams, Wednesday, September 27, at Prosperity school house. Greenwood, Thursday, September 28, at Wilk's school house. Delaware and Thompsons, Saturday, September 30, at the school house in Thompsons.

Tuscarora Academy. TUSCARORA ACADEMY, PA. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. The 36th School-year will begin Sept 6th. More than 3,000 young men have been prepared for business and for College. For boarding, washing, furnished room, tuition in all the branches taught, except French and German, \$2 00; or, for the first Session, \$85. For terms, location, character of School, &c., send for a circular. D. D. STONE, Pr. D., J. J. PATTERSON, A. M., Principals.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA. JOINT RESOLUTION. Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth 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 of 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 time and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

JAMES H. WEBB, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Speaker of the Senate. Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. JNO. W. GEARY, Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution. F. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth. Harrisburg, July 6th, 1871. 3m

A Valuable Farm IN WALKER TOWNSHIP AT PRIVATE SALE. The undersigned offers at private sale, a valuable farm, situated in Walker township, about one-fourth mile northeast of Perryville, on the east side of the Junata river, adjoining lands of William Hetrick and Mrs.