



MIFFLINTOWN, Wednesday Morning, November 22, 1871.

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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

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.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

THERE WAS frost and ice in South Carolina last week.

It is believed that Mexico is on the eve of another revolution.

RECENT rains in China flooded twenty thousand acres of land, and drowned a thousand people.

By despatch three hundred and eighty deaths from cholera were reported in Constantinople, Turkey.

A CONFLAGRATION destroyed a portion of the town of Goodrich, Canada, on the 15th inst. Loss \$22,000.

A BILL for the repeal of woman suffrage is now before the Wyoming Legislature.

THERE WAS a heavy frost at Savannah, Georgia, last Saturday, being the fourth of the season.

A Philadelphia jewelry store, at No. 6th North Sixth Street, was the victim of a \$20,000 burglary, last Saturday night.

AN insane mother, at Blackstone, R. I., cut her young child's head to pieces with an axe. Previous to this act she made two attempts to drown herself.

DESPATCHES say that Russian papers counsel Prussia to cede North Schleswig to Denmark. A war cloud, Query—will it grow larger or smaller?

WHEN the women get a vote which may be sooner than some of us are willing to admit, the liquor business will be knocked out of existence.

NEW YORK has a first class sensation over the arrival of Prince Alexis and a German vessel that had quite a number of cases of cholera on board, and the small-pox.

THE friends of local option are moving in great earnestness in Philadelphia. On last Thursday evening meetings on the question were held by citizens of the following wards: the 13th, 14th, 15th, 20th, 21st and 29th.

A DESPATCH from New York city says that last Thursday Ex-Governor Seymour was in the city in conference with prominent Democrats, on the great question of reorganization of the party with a view of excluding the corruptionists of Tammany.

EVERY SATURDAY, the rival of Harper's Weekly, will drop its pictorial character, December 30th, 1871. On and after January 1st, 1872, it will be converted into a journal of choice reading. Full particulars respecting its size, form and quality, will be given in its next number.

THE financial credit of South Carolina has taken a plunge downwards, in consequence of the charge of the illegal issue of State bonds to the amount of millions. Gov. Scott and other State officers insist that the transactions are legal. Time will unearth the correct version.

THE Supreme Court heard the reasons given by the return judge of Cumberland county for not signing the Senatorial election certificate in the Cumberland and Franklin district, and has commanded Eminger and Skiles, the return judges, to jointly give a certificate of election, in the proper legal form, to the person elected Senator in the counties of Cumberland and Franklin, the 19th Senatorial district. Mr. J. M. Weakley is the Senator elect.

THE Philadelphia North American and United States Gazette, on the 13th inst., contained a highly interesting four and a half column article on its origin on the 28th day of October, 1771, under the name of the Pennsylvania Packet, and its subsequent progress and development to the very first ranks of commercial and political papers of the country, under the proprietorship and management of Hon. Morton McMichael. The North American is the oldest daily paper on the American continent.

THE New York World ventures the following advice to the Democracy, if they ever again assemble in a national convention to nominate a President and Vice President and prepare a party platform:

'No more greenback heresies! no more denunciations of negro suffrage! no further vain attempts to roll back the earth on its axes and put everything where it stood in the administration of President Buchanan! no more selection of candidates foredoomed to defeat from the moment of their nomination! no more placing of a bull on the track to butt the coming locomotive!'

Theodore Tilton at Tyrone—His Lecture, "Home Sweet Home," or Marriage and Divorce and Woman Suffrage.

Tyrone has a Lecture Club, which is an evidence of its intellectual enterprise. For this winter's course it engaged the following distinguished lecturers: Theodore Tilton, Olive Logan, John B. Gough, Fred Douglass, Anna E. Dickenson.

Last Wednesday evening we were there to see and hear the opening of the series by Theodore Tilton, at Caldwell Hall. The audience was abundantly large, considering the inclemency of the weather. A light rain with a cold wind blowing at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour—as we inferred from the regular pace that fleeting clouds kept with the cars that took us to Tyrone—prevailed, and made the evening unpleasant, out of doors.

The lecturer came on the platform at 8 o'clock, and the close attention of an hour and a half that the entire audience gave him was conclusive evidence of the attractiveness of the lecture.

Mr. Tilton is not only the possessor of a large and well proportioned body—standing nearly, if not quite, six feet—but he is also the possessor of a face such as nature seldom gives to man, without whiskers or a hair upon his face. His is the most regularly formed face that has been our privilege to see in pulpit, on stage, on platform, or on forum. The eyes, the nose, the chin, the forehead, the mouth, the cheeks, all harmonize and give him a facial expression that inclines one in his favor regardless of what one heard said, or read against him in regard to his position as to the existing marriage ties and divorce laws.

The lecturer announced his subject for the evening to be "Home Sweet Home." We believe that those who listened to him, will not declare us presumptuous when we say that the lecture should have been styled "Home Sweet Home," Marriage and Divorce, and Woman Suffrage.

He said that he had not come to the Hall to tell those present what kind of a home they should live in, to constitute a home, of the kind of furniture they should have, of the table service, how they should adorn and beautify their residences. These were all external objects, and could not of themselves constitute a home. A place merely to eat and sleep was not the home that he came to talk about. He was there to speak of the home of the heart; where its purest affections are centered that is home—whether in cabin or palace, on sea or land—and without this centralization of affection there could be no real home. The object of the union of persons in matrimony is to create a home. How often the object is missed. The haste of young people in this matter, and their incompetency in many cases to form correct views as to the true motives of their own hearts that hastens them on to marriages that should have never been solemnized, was considered, and the continuance of the marriage relationship when it had failed of creating what should be the grand object of life, that of securing a "Home Sweet Home," was dwelt on.

The lecturer here raised the question of, "What is marriage?" and answered by declaring that the Church holds it to be a sacrament, and the State proclaims it to be a civil contract. There must be something wrong here in this conflict of the highest authorities in the world. Where is the error? "Which is right?" The marriage ceremony of both the Church and State was here introduced, and the differences pointed out, followed by a sharp criticism of the church for what the speaker alleged were apparent contradictions. Love, he said, was the "great central principle of marriage, and that without love there could be no marriage." That if persons by improper motives, or deception, misplace affection in marriage create discord in the family and drive out love, then marriage ceases. Marriage is a matter of the heart. When infidelity takes possession of the heart, and rules it, then marriage ceases, and parties should be divorced. Faithfulness of the spirit or heart to the marriage vows is as great a sin as faithlessness of the body, and if parties are so moved by their discordant feelings that they cannot possibly live happily together, they should be divorced.

The lecturer believed that the 3rd verse of the fifth chapter Mathew proclaimed that doctrine. Fornication in that verse, by linguists and biblical students, did not alone mean prostitution of the body, but it means prostitution of the spirit or heart, as well. Milton and other good men so interpreted it. The divorce laws of the different religious denominations were here passed in review, and the divorce laws of the forty different States constituting this Government—no two being alike—were considered at length; in three of which for seven specified reasons divorce is granted; in one no divorce can be obtained.

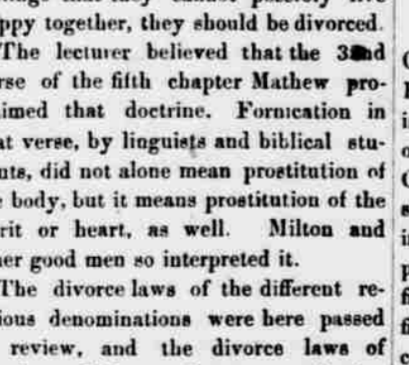
Here again the two great powers of the earth—the Church and State—differed as to the reasons for granting divorces, as they differed as to what constituted marriage. "Which is right?" There is something radically wrong in this conflict of authority.

Harmony was needed. Woman, in the great majority of cases, is the sufferer, by marriage and by the severance of the marriage ties. Woman suffrage is needed to right the evil and bring about a harmonious working of the marriage and divorce laws. When she gets a vote she can tell through legislation just what her suffering wants are.—Hitherto the laws on marriage and divorce have been one-sided—all made to suit the views of men. Women have not had a voice in their enactment.

He believed in the sanctity of the marriage relationship, but deception, violence, and infidelity, of either the spirit or of the body, had no sanctity about them. It is monstrous to think so. He would make marriage a civil contract, as the State declares it to be, to be dissolved as partnerships are dissolved, when they failed of attaining their object, in a business-like way. This should not be done lightly and in such a manner that society suffers; but the severance of the marriage relationship should be hedged about with proper restrictions, so that equal justice should be done to society and to all parties concerned. He would hedge it about with enactments such as would secure an equal distribution of property among the parties divorced, and impose upon them the maintenance and education of their children. These views are in advance of the times the Lecturer believed. Woman suffrage is the great panacea for all the ills considered.

In this review of Mr. Tilton's lecture of "Home Sweet Home" we believe we have treated him fairly impartially.—The reader can be his own judge as to the soundness of the Lecturer's views.

Uncle Sam Cordially Receives Prince Alexis, the Young Russian Bear.



"How do you do, Prince? I'm glad to see you. Hope His Majesty, your Pap, is well. He was well pleased with t. Alaska job. I know he's not in the San Domingo business. Welcome, Prince, welcome. Walk ashore."

Prince Alexis, who was born in 1850, is the third child of the Czar of Russia. He sailed from Falmouth, England, on the 26th of September last, and was expected at New York a month ago, but which place he only landed at on Monday afternoon, 20th inst, in consequence of having sailed to Madeira, where he remained five days. The amplest preparations were made in New York for his reception. He is now enjoying the hospitality of the city, it is hoped. A correspondent describes the Prince as follows: "Alexis was dressed in the simple uniform of a lieutenant. He is tall, strongly built, and has the air of a gentleman; clear complexion, light hair, whiskers, blue eyes, and speaks English quite fluently, but appears to prefer French."

All honor to the Prince as the son of a ruler of a mighty nation. All honor to the Prince as the son of a friend who gave our people the weight of the influence of his undisputed friendship when rebellion was threatening the nation, and when England and France both turned their backs on us, and used their moral influence against us. Let there be a grand holiday upon the arrival at every place that he may visit. Let us show that we have friendship for the people who were our friends in time of need.

Payment of the Members of the Legislature.

Mr. Editor—Sir, I present my views on the above special subject, thus. The Legislatures of Pennsylvania have established each and every office in the State, and, I suppose, constitutionally, and to each and every office they have affixed a salary or fees; but to their own office it appears that each Legislative body affixes their own salary or fees, and that not quite constitutionally; for they profess to do the work and then come in with their bills, and sometimes extortionably take just as much as their greedy and covetous souls can well carry home—and who dare say unto them "What dost thou!" They take enough to pay extravagant wages, and have a surplus left sufficient to put them through the next campaign, thinking lo man dare say, "I'll do yer." Now, is it not time that this is taken cognizance of by the people. Look how it works in the city of New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere. Is it possible that there is a leak in that hot place, and that some of the evil spirits are roving about, seeking whom they may devour. Now as a remedy, I propose that the people petition the coming Legislature for a law of this kind, thus: That the first grand jury that shall assemble in any county in any year shall be required under their oaths to vote by ballot, marking figures representing dollars and cents—each juror voting, according to his judgment, how much he believes his representatives in House and Senate ought to have per day in full satisfaction for their services as members. After voting, the foreman of said jury shall appoint two clerks, when the foreman or one chosen by him shall take out a ballot and call out said figures, and said clerks shall each make a list thereof, and when done, cast up the whole and divide by 24 or the number of jurors present, and that average shall be clearly reported and read aloud to said jurors, after which the said report shall be signed by the foreman and countersigned by the two clerks, and then put into an envelope and mailed to the Auditor General of Pennsylvania. This being done in each and every county of the State at the first Quarter Sessions, and the counties having reported to the Auditor General, then on a certain day, to be affixed by law, say in early May, let the Auditor General, in the presence of all who may be concerned, open said reports, first having chosen two clerks to record every figure. After the reports from all the counties are recorded and added up, then divide by 66, or the number of counties having so reported, and this average or division shall be the per diem allowance. The said grand jurors shall be limited in their voting, none voting less than \$4 and none more than \$10. This result will not affect the present legislative bodies, but those only who will be nominated and chosen thereafter. So that any man desirous of being a member will, like all other offices, know beforehand what he can expect if chosen.

Now let us see who are the grand jurors of Pennsylvania. If the juries in each county are full, it makes 1584 men. These are chosen by lot, being taken promiscuously from amongst the citizens and taxpayers, old and young, rich and poor, laborers, mechanics, farmers, merchants and private gentlemen. Surely the average private judgment of over fifteen hundred men could not be far wrong; and if it could be shown to be wrong one year, it could be corrected the next.

Taxpayers, you are all interested in this; hence get up your petitions, and cry aloud and spare not, until your work is accomplished, and let reformation, springing directly from the people, be accomplished in high places; and, Mr. Editor, I ask that you request other papers, with which you exchange, to insert this, and see whether it will or will not become a popular measure in Pennsylvania.

The above communication is from a gentleman of character and standing in his own township, and is favorably known throughout the entire county.—Ep.

A DESPATCH from Indiana on the 19, says a mob, last night, at Brookville, Indiana, forced the jail, and attempted to take out McDonald Cheek, confined for the murder of his father-in-law. Cheek knocked down the first man that came into his cell, and taking the revolver from him, defended himself bravely.—Many of the mob were hurt. The jailer in the meantime escaped and rang a fire alarm, which brought a number of citizens to his aid, whereupon the mob scattered; but many were recognized, notwithstanding their disguises.

DURING this fishing season, twenty-two Gloucester, Mass., vessels have been wrecked, sunk, or abandoned—valued at \$103,060, on which there was \$89,316 insurance—nearly all, however, on the mutual plan. One hundred and thirty-six fishermen lost their lives, forty-five of whom fell widows, and upwards of ninety children were rendered fatherless.

THE Press says that those learned in the history of diseases, assert that every epidemic visitation of cholera has been preceded by an epidemic of small-pox. If this is so, then there would seem to be no escape from the conclusion that next summer we are to have the cholera in an aggravated and very fatal form.

ELLEN WADE, a resident of San Francisco died on the night of the 15th inst. from the effects of strychnine, which she had taken in a mistake for arsenic. She was in the habit of using arsenic for her complexion.

Murderers Lynched.

On the morning of the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock Squire Taylor, Charles Dexson and George Johnson, negroes, charged with the murder of the Park family, were taken out of the jail at Charleston, Indiana, by a mob of 40 persons, masked and disguised, 33 of whom entered the jail while the rest stood guard in the street.

The negroes were hung in the woods about two miles from town. When found they had been stripped naked and burned in a number of places with brands from a fire which the mob had kindled, probably with the intention, as expressed by them, of roasting them alive.

It is intimated that the negroes made confession before death. Taylor and Johnson were hung on the same tree, and Davis on another tree some hundred feet distant. The mob was made up of citizens from Hewaneyville, Otis county, and Charlestown. The coroner's inquiry, held to-day, rendered a verdict that they came to their deaths by violence, being hanged by parties unknown.

The negroes had been indicted by the grand jury, and the citizens feared that they would escape punishment. No attempt to interfere with the mob, who broke in two doors with sledge hammers and chisels, but the sheriff unlocked the third, seeing that he could not keep them out.

A SINGULAR way of removing a diphtheric membrane from the throat has occurred in Lewiston, Maine, the person relieved being a girl of fifteen, who was attacked with the severest type of this terrible disease. The false membrane was about three inches in length, completely preserved, and was a perfect cast of the air passage from which it came.—The film was a thick, white, tough, leathery substance, presenting the well-known characteristics observed in attacks of this disease. The girl went to work one day, when she was taken down ill with diphtheria. The usual treatment in such cases was resorted to, but the patient grew worse, and breathed with great difficulty. One day she had a violent fit of coughing, and seemed to be strangling. The nurse who had charge of her had the presence of mind to put her finger down the girl's throat, and seized the end of something which appeared loose there, and pulled out what proved to be the false membrane of which we have spoken. The presence of mind of the nurse saved the girl, who is recovering.—Pres.

A WASHINGTON despatch dated Nov. 16th says the President to-day signed the commission of Major D. R. B. Nevins, of Cumberland county, Pa., for pension agent at Philadelphia, in place of Major Calhoun, removed. Major Nevins is at present the chief of the Division of Receipts and Expenditures in the Bureau of the Register of the Treasury. This position he has held for several years.—He was recommended for the office of pension agent by Senators Cameron and Scott, Commissioner of Agriculture Watts and several other prominent Pennsylvania Republicans. During the war Major Nevins served as an officer of the 7th Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, and was for some time an inmate of Liberty Prison. He has a good war record, and has been among the ablest and most trusted of Secretary Boutwell's subordinates.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKER, ST. LOUIS.—The Nov. number of this Magazine is a good one. An effort was made to get all the different denominations and Sunday School Journals to follow One course of Lessons—but we learn that Schools will have the choice of five or six courses of Lessons next year, instead of being restricted to one. The number before us contains "THE WORKER" List, with an able Editorial article thereon, which we commend to the attention of all who are asking the question, What Course of Study Shall We Adopt Next Year in our Sunday School? The Publisher is J. W. Mc Intyre, St. Louis, Mo.

JUDGE WAY, of Woodfield, Ohio, was found dead on the morning of the 15th inst., on one of the streets of Wheeling, W. Va. There were no signs of violence, and it is supposed that overcome by some infirmities, he had fallen early in the night, and perished from exposure.

GAS issued in so great a volume from a new oil well at Cory, the other day, that the whole atmosphere was filled with it. The fire in the town had to be put out, to prevent a general conflagration.

FOR SALE!

YORK STATE COWS!

I WILL have a car-load of superior COWS from York State for sale at Porter Thompson's, near Mexico, on Monday, November 27, 1871, and at John A. Gallagher's—on the Pike, one mile above Mexico, on Tuesday, November 28, 1871. This is the first lot of York State Cows ever offered to the farmers of Juniata county.—They have been selected with a vigilant eye by the celebrated Dairyman, in Madison, Austin and myself. The cows will come into profit in either February, March or April. Farmers and dealers, come and judge for yourselves. LEWIS R. RHOADS.

NOV. 15-27

TWO STORES!

Two Coal and Lumber Yards.

The undersigned would inform the public that he keeps constantly on hand at his Coal and Lumber Yard, in Millin, a large stock of Coal and Lumber. His stock consists in part of STOVE COAL, SMITH COAL, AND LIME-BURNERS' COAL, at the lowest cash rates. Lumber of all kinds and quality, such as White Pine Plank, two inches; do. 1 inch; White Pine Boards 1 inch; do. 1 inch; White Pine Worked Flooring, Hemlock Boards, Scantling, Joists, Roofing Lath, Plastering Shingles, Stripping, Sash and Doors.

He has also just received at his STORE IN PATTERSON, a full line of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, FLANNELS, PRINTS, CASSIMERES, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, SALT, SPICES, FISH, PROVISIONS, &c., &c.

He has also opened a branch STORE AT TYSON'S LOCK, at his Coal Yard above Millin, where he keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Flour, Feed, Provisions, Spices, Tinware, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, and everything to be found in a Grocery Store.

The highest prices paid in trade, at either store, for butter, eggs, bacon, railroad ties, locust posts and bark.—GEORGE GOSHEN.

Persons on the east side of the river can now be accommodated with coal and lumber at all times, without any inconvenience, as heretofore, by calling on C. B. HOISING, at the Grocery at the yard.

Assignee's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that Cheney J. Chamberlin, of Millintown, Juniata Co., Pa., and Sarah, his wife, by deed of voluntary assignment, have assigned all the estate, real and personal, of the said Cheney J. Chamberlin, to William G. Goshen, of Fernmont township, in said county, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said Cheney J. Chamberlin. All persons, therefore, indebted to the said Cheney J. Chamberlin will make payment to the said assignee, and those having claims or demands will know the same without delay.

WILLIAM GOSHEN, Assignee of Cheney J. Chamberlin, Nov. 6, 1871.

Executor's Notice. Estate of Christian Segrist, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Christian Segrist, late of Susquehanna township, Juniata county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER SEAGRIST, Executor. Nov. 8, 1871.

Dissolution of Partnership. NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership between Lucian, J. Banks, and J. L. Latimer Wilson, under the firm name of L. Wilson & Co., at Oakland Mills, Pa., was dissolved by mutual consent on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1871. The business will be continued by Lucian J. Banks Wilson, under the firm of L. J. & B. Wilson.

LUCIAN WILSON, J. BANKS WILSON, L. LATIMER WILSON. Nov. 1, 1871-3.

ATTENTION! DAVID WATTS most respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to furnish SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY at reduced prices. Hereafter give him a call at his OLD STAND, MAIN ST., MIFFLINTOWN. Oct 25-4

MAKE UP CLUBS FOR THE INDISPENSIBLE HAND BOOK

How to Write—How to Talk—How to Behave, and How to do Business. COMPLETE IN ONE LARGE VOLUME. This work—in four parts—embraces just that practical matter-of-fact information which every one—old and young—ought to have. It will aid in attaining it if it does not insure "success." It contains some 600 pages, elegantly bound, and is divided into four parts, as follows: HOW TO WRITE. As a Manual of Letter-Writing and Composition, it is far superior to the common "Letter- Writers." It teaches the inexperienced how to write all kinds of Letters, Notes and Cards, and Newspaper Articles, and how to Correct Proof for the Press.

Legal Advertisement

PROCLAMATION—WHEREAS THE HON. JAMES H. GRABAM, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 9th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Juniata, Perry and Cumberland, and the HONS. THOMAS L. MILLIKEN and SAMUEL WATTS, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Juniata county, have issued their precept to me directed, bearing date the 8th day of Sept. A. D. 1871, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at Millintown, on the first MONDAY of December, 1871, being the 4th day of the month: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables of the county of Juniata, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, with records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to show things that they are required to recognize to prosecute against the prisoners that are or then may be in the Jail of said county of Juniata, he then and there to prosecute against them as they be just.

By an Act of Assembly, passed the 8th day of May, A. D. 1854, it is made the duty of the Justices of the Peace of the several counties, to cause all recognizances to be returned to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, of the respective counties, all the recognizances entered into before them by any person or persons charged with the commission of any crime, except such cases as may be ended before a Justice of the Peace, under the existing laws, at least ten days before the commencement of the session of the Court to which they are returnable respectively, and in all cases where any recognizances are entered into less than ten days before the commencement of the session to which they are made returnable, the said Justices are required to return the same in the same manner as if said recognizances had been passed. Dated at Millintown, the first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

Sheriff's Office, Millintown, Pa. November 1, 1871.

List of Jurors for December Term, 1871. GRAND JURORS. Spruce Hill.—D. K. Barton, J. D. Milliken, John Wiscelaupt. Lach.—Joseph Bell, John Kepner, Henry Tittel. Susquehanna.—J. L. Barger. Patterson.—George Goshen, A. J. Fasic, Fayette.—A. Haldeman, Jacob Heckman, E. L. Jamison. Delaware.—J. W. Kurtz, Geo. Kinzer. Walker.—W. J. Stambaugh, Chas. Zetler. Millintown.—S. B. Loudon. Beale.—J. P. M'Williams, Ed. Sherlock, John Rodgers. Monroe.—John M'Connell. Fernmont.—H. A. Stambaugh, Jno. Noteboine, Joseph Rothrock. PETIT JURORS. Beale.—Wilson Allen, Jos. Pomeroy, Harrison Reed, J. Woodward. Tuscarora.—Thos. Aruback, S. M. Beale, James Irwin, John M'Idagh, Jr., John Woodward. Susquehanna.—Ab. Brewer, Henry Hochendorf, Henry Sechrist. Millintown.—Jacob Berry, H. D. Weller. Millford.—John Cunningham, John E. McCrone. Greenwood.—Samuel Dimm. Spruce Hill.—John Esh. Walker.—John A. Gallagher, John Surtain, Benjamin Kercher. Patterson.—W. J. Groninger, W. C. Laird, Turbett.—David Hertzler, Wm. Brech, J. P. Johnson, Philip Kilmer. Fayette.—John Hart, Michael Hoffman, A. E. Kaufman, John Kenneff, Daniel Nace, Henry Sieber. Perryville.—Solomon Hertzler. Delaware.—D. H. Hornberg, Jonathan Kinzer, A. H. Kurtz, Cyrus Meredith, George Speakman, Philip Smith, Jacob Spiece. Monroe.—A. H. Loudon, G. S. Metzger. Fernmont.—Josh. Paffenberger, Michael Stoner. Thompsonstown.—Jacob Spicher. Millintown, Nov. 8, 1871.—W.

REGISTER'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the following named person have filed their Administrators, Executors and Guardians accounts in the Register's Office of Juniata county, and the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at the Court House, in Millintown, on Wednesday, December 6th, 1871:

- No. 1. The account of John C. Zeigler, Adm'r of George Zeigler, late of Tuscarora township, deceased.
- No. 2. The account of Jacob Shelly, Administrator of Samuel Sellers, late of Monroe township, deceased.
- No. 3. The account of Absolom Barger, Adm'r of Daniel Klecker, late of Susquehanna township, deceased.
- No. 4. The account of I. D. Wallis, Adm'r of Zachariah Webster, late of Walker township, deceased.
- No. 5. The account of William Kain, Guardian of Aaron Weiser, deceased.
- No. 6. The account of Thomas Watts, Adm'r of John Stewart, late of Monroe township, deceased.

ELI DENN, Register. Millintown, Oct. 31, 1871.

Trial List for December Term, 1871. 1. L. Burchfield vs. Millford township. No. 25, September Term, 1871. 2. Overseers of Poor of Monroe township vs. Hostetler & George. No. 173, September Term, 1870. 3. John W. Spedly vs. Juniata county.—No. 88, December Term, 1870. 4. Cam. for use Fanny Cox et al vs. James McConnell et al. No. 58, Feb Term, 1871. 5. Com. on suggestion, &c., vs. Wm. C. Adams et al. No. 81, Feb Term, 1871. 6. J. B. Okeson, Adm'r. &c., vs. Alex. McNo. 104, April Term, 1871. 7. Jas. F. Kirk, Adm'r. &c., vs Isaac Kirk, ten. ten. No. 115, April Term, 1871. 8. David Cree vs. Noah Hertzler. No. 170, April Term, 1871. 9. T. J. M'Idagh vs. J. B. M. Todd. No. 199, April Term, 1871. 10. George W. Smith vs. Joel W. Whitmer. No. 27, September Term, 1871. 11. Levi Dundee vs. John A. Whiteman.—No. 101, September Term, 1871. 12. Brown far use Phillips vs. James Robinson. No. 109, September Term, 1871. 13. Young for use Coffman vs. Deaving & Quinn. No. 132, September Term, 1891. R. E. McMEEN, Prothy. Prothonotary's Office, Millintown. town, Oct. 21, 1871.

JUNIATA VALLEY BANK

JOSEPH POMEROY, President. T. VAN IRVIN, Cashier.

Directors. Joseph Pomeroy, John J. Patterson, Jerome N. Thompson, George Jacobs, John Babalack.

Loan money, receive deposits, pay interest on time deposits, buy and sell coin and United States Bonds, cash, coupons and checks. Remit money to any part of the United States and also to England, Scotland, Ireland and Germany. Sell Revenue Stamps. In sums of \$200 at 2 per cent. discount. In sums of \$500 at 2 1/2 per cent. discount. In sums of \$1000 at 3 per cent. discount. [aug 18 1869]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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