

Juniata Sentinel.



MIFFLINTOWN.
Wednesday Morning, May 22, 1872.

B. F. SCHWEIER,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.
GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

FOR GOVERNOR.
GEN. JOHN F. HARTMAN.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
HON. ULYSSES MERCUR.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.
GEN. HARRISON ALLEN.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. HARRY WHITE, of Indiana.
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MERRITT, Philadelphia.
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia.
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana.
GEN. WILLIAM LILLY, Carbon.
LINS BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill.
H. N. MAJESTER, Centre.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe.
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster.
SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, Wayne.
GEORGE V. LAWRENCE, Washington.
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny.
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh.
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

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

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

Are our agents in that city, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Congress will adjourn on the 3rd of June.

Horace Greeley has retired from the Tribune.

A co-represent of Forney's Press nominates Henry Ward Beecher for President.

Judge Jeremiah S. Black, who gave James Buchanan such poor advice, is opposed to Greeley.

Another of Dr. Jayne's magnificent buildings in Philadelphia was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening.

Tseng Kwofan, the viceroy of Nankin, the most powerful politician in China and the determined opponent of foreigners, died recently.

The Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia in a liquor case that came up from the Twenty-second Ward, declared the Local Option Law constitutional.

Many Chinamen are as heartily opposed to foreigners entering China, as many Americans are opposed to Chinamen entering America.

The carpenters of New York, the painters of Richmond, and the cooper-masters of Michigan are on a strike. Eight hours a day and present wages are demanded.

Fire has made dreadful havoc in the woods of Pike county. Many houses and barns, and twelve saw mills and millions of feet of lumber have been destroyed.

General Burnside intends visiting Norristown on Friday, June 7, and will be the guest of General Hartman. The 16th Regiment, Colonel W. J. Bolton, will parade in honor of the occasion.

The Emperor of China, though not yet 16 years of age, is about to be married. He signified the anniversary of his accession to the throne by liberating all but the first criminals of the Empire.

Twenty-sixth Republican State Conventions have been held; twenty-three have instructed their delegates to vote for the renomination of President Grant at the National Convention to assemble at Philadelphia on the 5th of June.

The Republican State Central Committee met for organization in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on last Wednesday. Russell Errett was chosen chairman, and General H. H. Bingham, treasurer.

Col. Scott, of the Penna. Central Railroad, has succeeded in getting a bill through Congress to allow his Company to construct a depot at Washington City. He was vigorously opposed by Mr. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

It is stated that there are received and kept regularly on file at the American Newspaper Advertising Agency of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York, no less than 552 different American Daily Newspapers, 56 tri-weeklies, 49 semi-weeklies, 4,662 weeklies, 8 semi-monthlies and 320 monthlies, making a weekly average of over 8,500 periodicals of all kinds which are regularly filed and kept open for inspection by advertisers and others who may be interested. The visitor to New York from Oregon, Texas, Florida or Maine, can find at this establishment the local paper published at his home.

Smallpox is said to be on the increase in New York.

Letter from South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, May 10, 1872.

MR. EDITOR.—This is "Memorial day" with the Southern people. To-day they are strewing the graves of the confederate dead with beautiful flowers, showing their devotion to the memory of the "heroes of the lost cause." I cannot find fault with these people for this.

Could we expect them to turn away from their relatives and friends, and let them lie forgotten and neglected. Such a thing would be inhuman! Let the North only show equal respect and love for those noble boys who fell in the great struggle which consummated in the restoration of our divided country to its former position of glory and prosperity.

We have this objection, however, to the conduct of the Southern people on memorial day. "In thinking of the dead and in honoring their memory, we are too apt to think and speak of those causes which lead to their death. Then we extol or denounce that cause according to the manner in which we have learned to look upon it. The Southern people, in honoring their dead, are apt to spit out their venom at the North and laud and magnify the cause for which those heroes fell, as if it was as fresh as in '61. These things they did while standing in the "silent city," in all the solemnity of death, thus bringing up fresh those memories that should be forever buried, and inflaming those passions that yet remain too rife in the minds of the Southern people.

I will clip for you a few leaves from our note book concerning the occasion. As you stood in the dense crowd your ears would be greeted with such expressions as these, "Noble boys"—"fought well"—"fought for freedom, but died slaves"—"curse the North"—"murderers"—"assassination"—"tyranny," &c., &c. Then the exercises are opened in the same strain—

"Oh! tell not the South
That her gallantry failed;
Nor say in the face
Of a foe she'er quailed.
Rather say that she met,
With her face to the foe,
And gave to the Northern
A blow for a blow."

"Oh! tell not the South
She was coward in fight—
O'erpowered she sank,
Though her cause was a right.
In the far distant future
Some bard will arise
And strike their rich harps
With her fame to the skies."

Col. P. C. Gaillard, presiding officer of the occasion, took the liberty of saying in his opening remarks, "that we have assembled here this afternoon to pay our tribute of respect to the dead of a glorious cause." * * * "This ovation of feeling for the honored dead evinces that we have principles which can never die."

The Rev. John Bachman, D. D., mentioned in his prayer that fact that we had gathered around the remains of those to whom we owe a deep debt of gratitude because they had shed their blood in our defence. * * * Then he prayed that the Almighty "would engrave upon our hearts the remembrance of their virtues, and teach us to emulate their patriotic love of country." The query is "what country?"

Magnolia Cemetery is a magnificent place—the most beautiful spot for the dead I ever saw in my life. Nature and art have joined hands here to crown the spot with beauty. To this cemetery the Union dead have been removed. Shall the South not pay her respects to these also? Never! The papers here will not so much as publish the notice of our "Memorial Day" on the 30th, but they can publish columns of honeyed words about the brave boys who fell in defence of "our country."

The poem prepared for this occasion and read had the jingle of very good verse. I wish I could send it entire, but it is too long. Here is a specimen or two:—

"Bend o'er your sleeping dead,
Oh, bowed and stricken State;
Behold, like pearls of memory shed,
And hallowed ever be the bed
Where they who for your freedom bled
The better life await."

"Forget! If from the land
They nobly died to save,
Fairpeace had swept the tyrant hand—
If falsest ood, and not truth were banned,
We might with zeal less holy stand
Beside each hero's grave."

"But now the soil they trod
With free untrammelled feet,
Lifts up appealing voice to God
For patience to endure his rod—
Though wielded as a despot's nod—
And all his will to meet."

The decoration of the graves was done by ladies. Each mound and headstone was decorated with flowing crosses and evergreen chaplets and gave a quiet and beautiful effect to the cemetery. This scene was solemn and impressive, but cause now every traitorous breath was hushed and every venomous tongue was silent!

Just here was a scene so thrilling that any one who looked upon it can never forget it. A very old lady, supported by her daughter, asked leave to enter the enclosure. At first she was told it was contrary to the rules, when she exclaimed with tearful eye and choked utterance, "I lost two dear boys at Gettysburg, and won't you let me in a moment to see if they are here and cared for?" Of course she was admitted, and as she tottered up the avenue toward her sleeping treasures, all eyes were upon her with an intense interest. Suddenly she stopped before the mounds, and, with clasped hands, she bent over them, and exclaimed in the midst of the sobs and moans, "Oh, my poor boys!" It is needless to say that every eye that witnessed the affecting scene was wet with tears, and every heart touched with the deepest sympathy.

THE MENNONITES.

From recent despatches from St. Petersburg, it appears that the Mennonites, a sect numbering some forty thousand souls, will probably leave Russia in a short time and emigrate in a body to either the United States or Canada. The creed of the Mennonites closely resembles that of the Friends, one of their principal doctrines of belief being non-resistance—that war is unlawful and military service sinful—and the reason of their leaving Russia is that the government of that country has recently rescinded the law which exempted them from military duty, thus making their further stay in the Empire incompatible with their religion. The sect had its origin at the time when the Anabaptist and other mystical beliefs flourished in the Netherlands, its apostle being one Menno Simons, who, having been a priest in the Roman Catholic Church, abandoned Catholicism and preached a doctrine whose fundamental elements were charity and faith, and who sought by his teachings to restore the simplicity of the Primitive Church.

That it is to the interest of our Government to endeavor to obtain them, now that the opportunity is offered, as residents of the United States, is very plain, as their natural thrift, intelligence, and self-dependence mark them out distinctly as fit citizens of the Great Republic. Indeed, the law abiding nature and thrift of the colony of the sect already established in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, affords abundant proof of the desirability of having added to it either further additions, or else of having a new colony founded in some other portion of the Union. There is one obstacle in the way of the Mennonite migration from Russia, and that is the Russian law, which forbids a subject to leave the country without the consent of the authorities, and although there is little doubt but that this consent would be accorded to one or two, or even to ten or twenty of the sect, when permission is asked for the entire forty thousand to leave in a solid body it is extremely doubtful whether the Government will grant the permission desired. For the United States, however, Russia has always professed a high regard, and it is quite possible that although for their own individual asking the Mennonites would not be allowed to emigrate, yet if by no means improbable that if their request was urgently seconded by our Government, it would be granted, and the admissibility of thus urgently seconded it is so evident, both on the grounds of lending assistance to an oppressed people and on the grounds of political economy and self-interest, that it seems to be the plain duty of our Government to take such action in the matter as will secure to the United States a colony of people who will add so largely to the morality, wealth, and intelligence of the nation.—The Press.

Mrs. Woodhull's Sister Desires to Become the Colonel of James Fisk's Regiment.

NEW YORK, May 6, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I understand that the colonelcy of the gallant 9th Regiment of the National Guard, made vacant by the death of James Fisk, Jr., still remains unfilled; also, that there are as yet but two candidates for the position—Jerome B. Fellows and Robert G. Gregg.—both of whom are men of respectability and wealth, but it is to be seriously questioned if such qualifications only can recommend them to the regiment. Fisk had wealth, youth, and brains. Under his guidance the regiment rapidly took rank in let Division as one of the most efficient bodies of men in the service. His men partook of his spirit and dash, and each one felt the inspiration of his genius.

I protest that it would be a wrong to the memory of the dead leader to select as his successor any one who lacks the magnetic influence he possessed over his soldiers—securing their love and admiration and communicating their enthusiasm to the general public. It would be an impediment to the further advance of the regiment to permit such a selection. In fact, it would be a blunder, and the great captain, Napoleon I., declared a blunder to be worse than a crime.

Your connection with the Grand Opera House brings you in social contact with the committee having the matter of the selection of colonel in hand. See the gentlemen, please, and tell them I will accept the position, and pledge myself, if elected, to give such an impetus to recruiting that in thirty days the 9th Regiment will be the foremost in the State.

There can be no objection to me save that I am a woman. Permit me to remind those who urge it that Joan d' Arc was also a woman. While I do not make pretensions to the same military genius she possessed, I may state that I have always been my desire to become actively connected with the service, and have always gratified a passion I have for studying its rules and tactics, in which I am well versed.

I have no doubt that this communication will at first sight occasion incredulity as to my intentions, but permit me to assure you I am deeply and forcibly in earnest in the matter.

Yours, very sincerely,

TENNIE C. CLAPHIN.

To Joseph H. Tooker, Manager Grand Opera House.

The father of the late James Fisk, of New York, may be met frequently on Broadway. He is a plain, quiet old man who has seen a world of trouble in his wayward son, besides those other misfortunes which brought him to a lunatic asylum.

VOLUNTEER OF '61.

INDIAN MASSACRE.

The Massacre at Howard's Well, Texas—Details of the Horrible Affair.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A report has been received at the War Department, detailing the capture by Indians of Mexicans and negroes combined, of a train of supplies en route to Fort Stockton, at Howard's well, near old Fort Lancaster. The facts are reported to General Angur by Colonel Merrill, of the Ninth Cavalry, under date of Fort Clarke, Texas, April 29, are as follows: On the 20th inst I arrived with the cavalry of my command at Howard's Well, a few hours too late to prevent one of the most horrible massacres that has ever been perpetrated on this frontier.

A Mexican train loaded with United States commissary and ordnance stores, on its way from San Antonio to Fort Stockton, was attacked and taken by Indians, plundered and burned. All the people with the train, seventeen in number in all, were killed or wounded, except one woman.

My command buried eleven bodies and brought three wounded men and one woman into this post. Before arriving at the burning train, the first intimation we had of the terrible disaster was the charred and blackened corpses of four of the victims, but no one alive to tell the horrors of the affair. I supposed up to this time that Captain Sheridan, with the infantry of my command, was in camp at Howard's well, about a mile from the scene of massacre, and while yet some distance from the point, the smoke of the burning wagons was mistaken for his camp fires, and confirmed me in this belief.

I knew, at least, that a sergeant and four men were at the well in charge of forage. The command moved rapidly toward the well, when the sergeant in charge of the detachment at that point was met, and pointed out the course the Indians had taken with the stolen animals belonging to the train. In less time than it takes to relate it the trail was found and a rapid pursuit was at once made by Companies A and H of the Ninth Cavalry, commanded respectively, by Captain Conroy and Lieutenant Vincent.

After following the trail some seven or eight miles the cavalry came upon the Indians in force on the summit of a steep and almost inaccessible bluff. Here a sharp fight occurred in which I regret to say, Lieutenant Vincent fell mortally wounded while bravely leading and attempting to control his men. He died shortly after returning to camp about ten o'clock that night. Captain Conroy was painfully though not seriously injured by his horse falling and dragging him while moving at a rapid gait. He, however, remained and retained his command.

The men of his company behaved very well, but in great part were recruits without experience in Indian fighting, which was the case in H Company to a still greater extent. They squandered their ammunition, as sometimes even older troops not well under control will do with repeating or magazine arms. Lack of ammunition and supplies, and limited transportation, made a protracted pursuit of the Indians impracticable.

The escaped woman reports six Indians killed in the fight. Words fail to convey the sickening atrocities committed by the demons, who overpowered the train men. Several of them were taken alive, tied to the wagons and burned. An old woman was carried some distance from the place of the attack, then shot and scalped.

Her grandchild had its ears cut off, was scalped and had its brains knocked out, while her daughter, the mother of the child, who witnessed all, as also the death of her husband at the train, was carried off by the fiends. More than one poor wretch crawled from the burning wagons after the ropes which bound them had burned off, only to be burned to blackened, unrecognizable masses with their charred hands and faces raised in positions of entreaty.

The train had nine men with it. The remainder of the party were women and children. It is feared one woman was taken away by the band, though it is possible she, as well as the other body unaccounted for, was burned to ashes with the wagons.

It is reported that the band consisted of from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty men, and was composed of Indians, Mexicans, and deserters from the army. A number of arms and supplies of ammunition were taken from the train by the band before burning it. How many arms I cannot say. It was the supply lately sent from the arsenal at San Antonio to Fort Stockton.

General Angur, in forwarding this report, expresses the opinion that the Indians came from Mexico, and this belief is sustained by the fact that Mexicans were with them, and deserters from colored regiments, the latter universally going into Mexico.

The Mechanicsburg Journal says wheat fields are in a deplorable condition in that vicinity, and are particularly bad in the upper part of the valley. Many farmers in Franklin county have determined to put the fields in which they planted wheat to other purposes.

It is stated that there are in the United States 651 soldiers who lost both eyes, 113 who lost both legs, 11 who lost both feet, 5 who lost both hands, 35 who lost both arms, and 16 who lost an arm and a leg.

FIRES.

Fire at Mechanicsburg.

MECHANICSBURG, Pa., May 15.—Miller & King's large ransh and door factory and Seidel's spoke factory were totally destroyed by fire this evening. Loss nearly \$20,000; insurance as far as known, \$3,600. The origin of the fire is not known, but is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Fire Friend.

KEMPVILLE, Ohio, May 15.—This village was nearly destroyed by fire, yesterday. All the principal stores, hotels, telegraph office, &c., were burned. The loss is estimated at \$80,000; insurance \$25,000, principally in the "Etna," of Hartford, British American, Western, London and Globe, Commercial Union, and Johnston Mutual.

Paper Mill Burned.

HUDON, N. Y., May 16.—C. F. Davis' paper mill and five dwellings were burned to day. Loss \$25,000.

Burning of a Village.

LOUISVILLE, May 16.—A fire in Sacramento, Ky., on last Friday, nearly destroyed the whole village.

JAPAN.

Fearful Conflagration—Unparalleled Destruction.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Advisers from Yokohama, Japan, of April 23 say a frightful fire occurred in Yeddo during a severe gale, destroying habitations covering a space of two by three miles. The fire originated in one of the prince's late palaces, which was occupied by troops. The flames leaped over whole blocks of buildings, and set fire to places a mile distant from the building in which the fire began. An immense amount of property was destroyed. Where the wounded and lame were unable to escape the officers slashed right and left with their swords, and thus saved many persons from the more awful fate of burning. Thirty thousand persons are homeless. The government has opened the rice storehouses and all who apply are fed.

The occurrence of this fire has led the government to permit foreigners to lease land in Yeddo, the owners being compelled to make monthly reports. This act will cause foreign money to be invested there to improve the city. A new plan of the burnt district will be made, and wide streets and substantial buildings only will be allowed.

A FURIOUS STORM.

FOUR FEET OF WATER IN THE TOWN OF EASTON, KANSAS—LOSS OF LIFE BY DROWNING IN THE STREETS.

LEAVENWORTH, May 18.—The storm of night before last was one of great severity. The town of Easton was flooded to the depth of four feet, and four persons were drowned. No trains have run on the Leavenworth branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad since Thursday. The North Missouri Pacific Railroad trains are also still delayed.

A WATER SPOUT IN IOWA AND DAKOTA TERRITORY.

CHICAGO, May 19.—During a terrific rain storm which passed over Northwest Iowa and Dakota on the night of May 15, a large water spout descended to the earth striking a few miles from White Swan, Dakota, and covering the earth for a great distance around with water to the depth of 8 to 30 feet. Fortunately it did not strike near any settlement, and no person was injured, but considerable stock was lost.

SHORT ITEMS.

Florida clergymen speak against the habit of church members carrying revolvers.

The remains of a young woman were found boiling in a soap kettle recently in Kansas City, Mo.

A young lady of Flushing, N. Y., died on her wedding day, and was buried in her bridal robes.

Miss Ida Greely, whose father is somewhat known as the author of a book on farming, was educated in a convent.

A fashion writer states that the latest style at funerals is for the pall-bearers to wear full-dress suits with white kid gloves. Many of the farmers in Chester county are ploughing down their wheat and sowing Hungarian grass.

A sewing machine needle, swallowed years ago, has just reappeared through the breast of Mrs. Beckwith, of Henderson, Kentucky.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Joseph A. Sartin, of Walker township, Juniata county, Pa., and Catherine A. Sartin, his wife, of voluntary assignment, have assigned all the estate, real and personal, of the said Joseph A. Sartin, to John B. M. Todd, of the borough of Patterson, in said county, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of said Joseph A. Sartin. All persons, therefore, indebted to the said Joseph A. Sartin, are requested to make payment to the said Assignee, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

JOHN B. M. TODD,
Assignee of Joseph A. Sartin.
May 15, 1872-6t.

New Lumber Yard.

Patterson, Pa.

BEYER, GUYER & CO.
Have opened a Lumber Yard in the borough of Patterson, and are prepared to furnish all kinds of Lumber, such as

Siding, Flooring, Sudding,
Paling, Shingles, Lath, Sash, &c.

in large or small quantities, to suit customers.

Persons wanting Lumber by the car load can be supplied at reduced rates.

BEYER, GUYER & CO.
George Goshen, Agent.
Patterson, May 15, 72-4t.

Orphans' Court Sale!

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Juniata county, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Mathias James, late of said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public outcry, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1872.

A Lot of Ground, situated in township and county aforesaid, with a

LOG HOUSE

thereon erected, bounded by lands of William Stier, John Stier, Barbara Kauffman and others, containing THREE ACRES, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale by the Court, when deed will be made and possession given; the remainder to be paid April 1, 1873, and to be secured by Judgment Bond.

JEREMIAH LYONS,
Administrator.

O YES.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

THE undersigned, offers great inducements to the coming season, in the Wool Trade, as he is prepared to furnish home-made goods of all kinds to persons who have wool to exchange, or will pay full cash prices to those who are desirous of selling.

He intends to travel through Juniata and adjoining counties, with his Goods Wagon, and will carry the following assortment of Goods:

All Styles of Doe-Skin Cassimeres, Alpacas, Fells, and Winter Cassimeres; Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, Cassinets, Blankets, Shawls, Carriage Robes, Water Proof Cloaks, Coats, Overcoats, Vests, &c.

Persons who have wool to dispose of, will do well to wait till I call on them, as I intend to make a thorough G. L. DEER.

May 8, 1872-4t.

A. J. HERTZLER.

GREAT REDUCTION

PRICES OF TEETH!

Full Upper or Lower Sets as Low as \$5.00.

No teeth allowed to leave the office unless the patient is satisfied.

Teeth remodeled and repaired.

Teeth filed to last for life.

Toothache stopped in five minutes without extracting the tooth.

Will send medicine for persons without them leaving their homes, if desired.

Electricity used in the extraction of teeth, rendering it almost a painless operation, (no extra charge) at the Dental Office of G. L. DEER, established in Mifflintown in 1869.

May 8, 1872-4t.

Practical Dentist.

C. ROTHROCK, DENTIST.

McAlisterville, Penna.

OFFERS his professional services to the public in general, in both branches of his profession—operative and mechanical.

First week of every month at Richfield, Fremont and Turkey Valley.

Second week—Liverpool and Wild Cat Valley.

Third week—Millersburg and Racoon Valley.

Fourth week at his office in McAlisterville.

Will send medicine for persons without them leaving their homes, if desired.

Teeth put up on any of the bases, and as liberal as anywhere else.

Address by letter or otherwise.

May 1, 1872-4t.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Maria P. Lichtenhauer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Maria P. Lichtenhauer, late of the borough of Thompson, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. L. GREENLEAF,
Executor.

May 8, 1872-6t.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of James M. Sharon, deceased.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of James M. Sharon, late of Fayette township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JEREMIAH LYONS,
Executor.

May 1, 1872-6t.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Mathias James, deceased.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of Mathias James, late of Delaware township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

G. W. SMITH, Administrator.

May 1, 1872-6t.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Solomon Slough, deceased.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of Solomon Slough, late of Delaware township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JEREMIAH LYONS,
Administrator.

May 1, 1872-6t.

Office for all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing.