



MIFFLINTOWN, Wednesday Morning, July 31, 1872

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, GENERAL U. S. GRANT, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. HENRY WILSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FOR GOVERNOR, GEN. JOHN F. HARTBRANT, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, HON. ULYSSES MERCUR, OF OHIO.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, GEN. HARRISON ALLEN, OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE, GEN. LEMUEL TODD, OF CUMBERLAND; GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, OF CARBON; GLENN W. SCOFIELD, OF WARREN.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, WM. M. MERRINTH, PHILADELPHIA; J. GILLINGHAM, HELL, PHILADELPHIA; GEN. HARRY WHITE, INDIANA; GEN. WILLIAM HILLY, CARBON; LYN BARTHOLOMEW, SCHOYKILL; H. N. WALKER, CARBON; WM. H. ARMSTRONG, LYCOMING; WILLIAM DAVIS, MONROE; JAMES L. REYNOLDS, LANCASTER; SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, WAYNE; GEORGE V. LAWRENCE, WASHINGTON; DAVID N. WHITE, ALLEGHENY; W. H. AINSIE, LEHIGH; JOHN H. WALKER, ERIE.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, New York. S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y.

Republican Primary Election.

At a meeting of the Republican County Committee, held according to previous notice, at Wills' Hotel, in Mifflintown, on Saturday, July 6, 1872, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Primary Election be held at the usual places on SATURDAY, AUGUST 24th, 1872.

Between the hours of 2 and 7 o'clock P. M., and that the Returns Judge meet at the Court House, in Mifflintown, on MONDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That the manner of electing Returns Judges, and the qualifications of voters be the same as prescribed and carried out last year.

Resolved, That John A. Gallaher and John M. Motter be and they are hereby appointed members of the County Committee, to represent Walker township, and G. R. Henderson to represent Patterson borough, in place of J. W. Parker and L. W. Steiner, of Walker, and Samuel H. Brown, of Patterson, who are no longer residents of these districts.

JOHN BALSBAUGH, Pres. ALEX. WOODWARD, Secy.

The Democrats party leaders have abandoned their principles. What claims have they of their party?

Miss Nillon was married on Saturday, in England, to a Paris banker. Her wedding gifts are valued at \$60,000.

UNDER the direction of Seth Green thirty thousand young shad have been deposited in the Allegheny river.

GEO. LAW said recently: "Mr. B. I have about a million and a half in United States bonds, and if Mr. Greeley should be elected I would sell them out immediately."

John Erskine was recently murdered in Missouri by a man named James Sharp. On Friday, the 26th, a committee took Sharp from the Kansas City jail and hanged him.

The riotous demonstrations of the Williamson strikers have come to an end. A number of the leaders are in the hands of the legal authorities, and will receive a hearing in court.

Benito Juarez, President of Mexico, died of heart disease, on the 18th inst., aged 65 years. He was of Indian extraction. Lerdo de Tejada was immediately inaugurated as President of the republic.

Buckalew has received about seventy-five thousand dollars from the public offices he has already held. He now asks to be made Governor, which, if conferred on him, would increase his public purse to ninety thousand dollars. What a hard time Charles has had, as his dear Democratic friend say him.

A despatch from South Carolina dated July 24th, says: Judge Willard of the State Supreme Court, has decided that the act for the issue to the Blue Ridge Railroad of State scrip, receivable for taxes, is unconstitutional and void. The practical effect of the decision is to wipe out \$2,000,000 of the State liability created by the action of the last Legislature.

At Thursday night a Grant Democratic Campaign Club was organized in Chicago with a starting membership of one hundred and fifty old-line Democrats, who pledge themselves to support Grant in preference to any other candidate for the Presidency. These men cannot be read out of the party, because there is no Democratic party any more, "poor soul, peace to its ashes," and its members are free to vote for whom they please.—E.

Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee.

The Republican State Central Committee met at Harrisburg on the 25th inst. The attendance was large.

General Harry White—who had been nominated by the State Convention for both Congressmen at large and delegate to the Constitutional Convention, deemed it proper to decline the candidacy of Congressmen at large. It fell to the duty of the committee to fill the vacancy, and also to nominate a third man as a candidate for Congressman at large, for by the latest count of the population the State is entitled to three additional members of Congress. The two new men placed in the field by the committee are Glenn W. Scofield and General Charles Albright.

W. D. Forten, of Philadelphia was nominated as elector at large.

GENERAL CHARLES ALBRIGHT. Gen. Albright is a resident of Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, and is not quite fifty years of age. He was educated at Dickinson College, and embraced the profession of the law, in the active practice of which he is still engaged. He is also actively interested in the banking business, being president of the Second National Bank of Mauch Chunk.

In August, 1862, he was mustered in to service as major of the 123rd regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which he served until the regiment was mustered out of service on May 24, 1863. He was promoted to be lieutenant colonel of the regiment on September 24, 1862, and to the colonelcy on January 24, 1863.

The regiment arrived on the field just at the close of the battle of South Mountain, September 13, 1862, but in time to take an active and efficient part in the pursuit of the enemy across Antietam creek. During October, it took part in reconnaissance at Leesburg and Charlestown, West Virginia, and then joined in the general movement of the army to wards the Rappahannock and preparations for the battle of Fredericksburg. The regiment was led in the charge on Mayre's Heights, on the afternoon of November 13, by Lieutenant Colonel Albright, and although side by side with veteran troops, it stood the brunt manfully. Sickness and casualties had reduced the command from the full complement to 340 effective men, and of these 150 were lost in this assault. The regiment, subsequent to this engagement, performed only the ordinary guard and picket duty near the banks of the Rappahannock, until the battle of Chancellorsville in which it took part, being subject to a severe fire on the morning of the 3d of May, and losing 50 men. Its term of service having expired, it returned home and was mustered out of service.

Two thirds of the Regiment re-enlisted, however, and Colonel Albright again entered the field at the head of the 20th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. The new regiment was mustered in on September 3, 1864, but Colonel Albright was absent from his regular command for some time, in command of the forces employed to suppress the riotous disturbances of the miners in Columbia county. The 20th was first employed in keeping open Sheridan's connections while operating in the Shenandoah Valley, and subsequently in guarding the Orange and Alexandria railroad. During this period they had frequent skirmishes with the enemy, but took part in no pitched battle. In May, 1865, the 20th returned to the State, and portions of it were on duty in the coal regions, and on August 3 was mustered out of service, its colonel having on March 7 previously been brevetted a brigadier general for his gallant conduct during the war.

General Albright is a prominent member of the Methodist Church, and was one of the lay delegates to the recent General Conference of that denomination, held at Brooklyn, taking an active part in the debates and deliberations.

HON. GLENN W. SCOFIELD. Judge Scofield, the third candidate for Congressman at large, is too well known to require extended notice. He was born in Chautauque county, New York, March 11, 1817; graduated at Hamilton College in 1840, and removed to Warren Pa., where he was admitted to the bar in 1843. In 1850 and 1851 he was a member of the State Assembly; and from 1857 to 1859 he was in the State Senate.

In 1861 he was appointed President Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial District of the State, and in 1863 he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-eighth Congress, being subsequently re-elected four times in succession, and serving lately as chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. He was a delegate to the recent National Republican Convention, and acted as chairman of the Committee on Platform of that body. Judge Scofield has taken a high standing in Congress, and is unquestionably one of the strongest men before the people in the State. He had refused to accept a renomination for Congress in the Nineteenth district, which he has now represented for nearly ten years, but will doubtless consent to go upon the ticket as a candidate for Congressman at large.

An agreement has been entered into between the Liberals and Democrats of New Jersey by which an electoral ticket is to be chosen which will meet the support of both parties.

The erection of extensive silk works in Scranton is now being seriously agitated.

Greeley Then and Now—The People Know Grant, and They Trust in Him.

It is Holland, we believe, who tells us that he has seen many a worthy man utterly spoiled by his attempts to reach some political eminence. Perhaps never before to-day in the history of national politics, has this truth been so clearly demonstrated to a waiting and interested people. When we compare the Greeley of '69 with the Greeley of the present; when we place side by side his speech of Jan. 5th, one year ago, with the utterances and mock sentiments of this same bucolic philosopher now, we are forced to conclude that ambition has worked a sore spot upon his nature—that politics hath made him mad, and that because success and praise in this department have been denied him he has determined "to button his coat to the chin, turn up his nose to the world, and, grand, gloomy and peculiar, stand apart."

"How or in what," inquires the Tribune of June 30, 1869, "is Gen. Grant found wanting? I have not peace and plenty in the land? Is not our flag displayed and respected on every sea? What foreign foe molest us or threatens us? Who fears insurrection at home or invasion from abroad? In which of our thirty-six States are the masses wanting work, discontented, suffering?" Again, in a speech during the past year, he declares, "While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President, null a nomination is made we venture to suggest that General Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."

Now, can sensible, sober, pure-minded men find anything in the administrative acts of the President since that date that would warrant an alteration of opinion? Can men, moved simply by patriotic motives, prompted only by an interest for the good of the commonwealth and humanity at large, actuated by no reasons of personal aggrandizement, maintain that Grant and his administration have been practically a failure? No. The world, we are told, is not a con-cup-tile master. It deals with practical life, and is guided by experience and common sense. That a state of affairs exists to-day even better than that mentioned in our quotation, every one is assured. The people know Grant, and have known all about him since Donelson, Vicksburg, and Appomattox; and that they trust in and believe him, finds answer in the crush of every wounded soldier, in the heart of every widowed mother, and in the tears of every orphaned child. No matter what slanders may utter; no matter what libels may pen and send forth as blinds and lies upon the world; they shall be confuted by the words of their own mouths, in the shelter afforded us by Chappagua's prophecy, that "we shall hear lamentation after lamentation over Grant's failure, from those only whose wish is faithful to the thought; but the American people will let them pass unheeded."

Four trunks full of secret service records of the Rebel Government were recently purchased for \$75,000 from Col. John F. Pickett once a rebel colonel, by the Government at Washington. These are valuable papers, and will be highly prized by future writers, by an inside view of the workings of the Rebel Government. The Government has already published one of the letters or reports made or written in Canada, in December, 1864, by Jacob Thompson, who was head of the "Rebel Secret Service" operating in Canada. It reports the existence of secret organizations, in the North in the interest of the Rebels—the plans that were laid, and how they were frustrated—but does not give the names of the leading men of the North with whom they held communion. It is a matter of regret that the paper recognizing and giving the names of the men in the North who co-operated with the Rebels, has not been placed in the hands of the Government. It would be a document of the highest interest. Col. Pickett says that it never came into his possession. It is believed that John C. Creckenridge took it with him when he fled from Richmond.

Dr. Livingstone has been found in the interior of Africa, alive and well. Recent letters from his pen were published in the New York Herald. In his second letter he speaks of the typical negro as follows:

The ancient Egyptian, with his large, round, black eyes, full, luscious lips, and somewhat depressed nose, is far nearer the typical negro than the west-coast African who has been d-based by the unhealthy land he lives in. Slaves generally, and especially those on the west coast at Zanzibar and elsewhere, are extremely ugly. I have no prejudice against their color. Indeed, any one who lives long among them forgets they are black and feels that they are just fellow men. But the low, retreating forehead, and other physical peculiarities common among slaves and West African negroes, always awakens some feelings of aversion. I would not utter a syllable calculated to press down either class more deeply in the mire in which it is already sunk, but I wish to point out that these are not typical Africans any more than typical Englishmen, and that the natives on nearly all the highlands of the interior of the continent are, as a rule, fair average specimens of humanity.

By the late floods in Alabama, it is said the damage will reach \$5,000,000. The waters in Central Alabama were higher than ever known of this season.

Communicated. Boston Jubilee.

Having visited that good old city of Boston, where our forefathers threw the tea overboard, I paid a visit to Bunker Hill Monument, and some other places of interest to me, amongst which was the great big shanty out of town, on the park or Boston Commons. Its dimensions are 550 feet long, by 350 feet broad, being equal in area to a field of nearly five acres. It is a wooden frame building, about 60 feet high in the centre, all roofed and supported by 20 rows of posts cross-wise, and 8 rows length-wise, making 160 posts, all framed together high up in the building, and braced thoroughly. The two inside rows of posts had each a flag of some nation floating. I think the flags of all nations were there represented. I could only see one with the stars and stripes, but some others came near being like it.

A gallery traversed three sides of the building. The whole interior is floored and laid off in divisions, and pews and aisles like in a church. At the entrance of each aisle stood two or three ushers to admit or reject the people, as they came teeming in from one to three o'clock P. M. A one dollar ticket entitled the holder to a seat on the outside division; a two dollar ticket, to the second or inner division; a three dollar ticket, in front of that yet; and four dollars admitted the holder to the inmost division and near to the stand where the music entered.

I was told that 70,000 persons could be seated. It was full everywhere and crowded on Saturday, the 29th of June. An intelligent old Boston gentleman, alongside of whom I sat, said that he believed that not less than 8 000 or 10 000 stood for want of seats. There was a passage way all the way around between the seats and the wall, of about 11 feet wide, which was full and crowded. He estimated the number in the building at that time at 75 000 to 80 000 people. They were nearly all vigorously fanning themselves. It is believed that \$150, 000 were taken in on this day. Several tiers of glass windows of large dimensions were arranged in the roof to admit light. The interior of the building was not painted. The outside was painted a dove color. Tickets were sold at several stands—four doors of admission—all had to show the ushers their tickets by which means their division was reached and they seated accordingly.

In the centre was a large platform for the musicians—four bands, each in their national uniform, and consisting in numbers from 64 members to 88, having their instruments of music played in turn. The English, French, German and American, each had a chief or leader, who with a neat little sword by one, while another used a cane, and the third one a rule and so forth, to keep time with while the band played. The music was all very good, and they all received great applause from the house.

The French received a double portion of applause, for after they had marched out the hurrahs and clapping, continued until they returned and played one or two more tunes. This band got \$50, 000 for coming over to play here. I thought this applause might be for France, the young Republic. It might encourage their President, Thiers, to not resign. I liked the German music best. Some three or four lady singers, of different nationalities, one at a time being ushered in on the arm of some gentlemen, took the stand, and, after politely bowing, sang their favorite songs. They all done well, and were much applauded.

The twenty thousand singers sang two or three hymns, and once all were invited to join in Auld Lang Syne, and oh! oh! oh! if the hair didn't stand on my head that time it never did. They dismissed between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock. I was glad to get out to breath fresh air.

The Jubilee opened on June 17th and closed on July 4th.

H. T. McALISTER. An exchange says that a correspondent who wants to know about Greeley's proposition to pension rebel soldiers is informed that it was virtually made at Vicksburg during his Southern tour last year, when he said "he hoped that the time would come when the soldier who fought with Lee and Johnston would occupy as proud a position in the hearts of the American people as the soldier that fought under Grant and Sherman."

Is it any wonder that the rebel heart is fired at the mention of the name of Horace?

The Buffalo presbytery on Saturday the 27th, deposed the Rev. M. L. P. Thompson, who is charged with adultery at Jamestown, from the ministry, and indefinitely suspended him from communion. Thompson was suspended some years ago for a similar offence in Cincinnati, and on the recommendation of his Buffalo brethren that he had heartily repented his sin, was reinstated.—E.

The business of mackerel fishing at Newburyport is gradually decreasing, and only thirty-five vessels are now employed, instead of two hundred as formerly. The reason of this decline is the custom of employing a more costly class of vessels than formerly, and the consequent increase in expenditure for wages and provisions.

One of the saddest occurrences of the season took place on Saturday in Massachusetts. A young lady while bathing in a pool got beyond her depth. Two other ladies went to her assistance, and all three were drowned.

SHORT ITEMS.

St. Louis is working hard to suppress faro and keno.

Paris is overrun with counterfeit gold coin manufactured in Spain.

Summer hog packing at Keokuk amounts to 15 000 head per week.

Fort Wayne has some wheat grown from grains taken from an Egyptian cat scow.

The birthplace of cholera, according to a scientific writer in the London Times, is Hindostan.

A South Carolina negro harnesses himself to a plow, and his wife drives him with a goad.

Jacksonville, Fla., boasts of a seventy-two pound watermelon raised in that vicinity.

A man wearing three gorgeous breast-pins, but no stockings, recently attracted attention in Danbury, Conn.

It is predicted that before many years California will become one of the coffee growing countries of the world.

White veils are very fashionable in Paris, and of course will soon be here. They are made of plain white tulle, dotted with black.

Dr. Howard the American citizen, has been released from the Spanish prison and orders have been issued for the restoration of his property.

No wood is used for fuel on the Russian railways. This order is very strict, and is intended to preserve the forests from complete destruction.

Half a million of people and thirty millions of capital are employed in this country in the manufacture of stoves, says the New York Bulletin.

The buff-tan shoes are again very much in vogue at the watering places and are said to be much cooler than those made of ordinary black leather.

Stanley, the discover of Dr. Livingstone, has arrived at Port Said, and subsequently departed for England. He is accompanied by a son of Livingstone.

A street temperance speaker, in Albany, clothes himself in a white gown reaching from his neck to his feet with sashes of red and blue about his shoulders.

It was Rachel who said to her stout sister, seeing her dressed for the part of a shepherdess, "Sarah, you look like a shepherdess that has just dined on her flock."

In the onion there is found a peculiar oil containing sulphur, called the sulphur of allyle. The odor of the breath after eating onions is caused by the presence of a small quantity of this oil.

Sunday services are to be regularly held in Chicago theatres next winter. Rev. David Spring will preach from the office of McVicker's, and Rev. Robert Laird Collier in Alken's Theatre.

Half a century ago a worn out field in Connecticut was planted in timber. The field has yielded ten cords per year and fencing for the farm for twenty years past, and last year, when cleared produced fifty cords per acre.

By the late floods in Alabama, it is said the damage will reach \$5 000 000. The waters in Central Alabama, are higher than ever known at this season, and the cotton crop in the State will be \$40,000 short.

An American general was married recently to a French lady. Neither knowing a syllable of the other's language, an interpreter has accompanied them on their wedding tour. The bridegroom having lost his nose in the Second war now wears a silver one.

Rhinoceroses are not nice animals to have about in a flower garden or even in a wheat field. One of these interesting but demonstrative brutes got loose from a menagerie in Vermont a few days ago, and before he could be captured again had trampled down twenty acres of wheat.

In France an inventor of boots with wheels that will walk on the water made a public experiment, when, says the account, the boots indeed floated, but the inventor, with his head under water, seemed to be carrying on a conversation with the fishes, which would have probably ended with his suffocation if a boat had not picked him up.

While workmen were engaged in digging a trench in Williamsport, to lay a water pipe, they came suddenly on a burying ground, unknown to the oldest inhabitant. Some conjecture that it was an old Indian burying place, but there is nothing to confirm this belief. Others are of the opinion that an early day a frontier fort stood near this place, upon a low bluff. So far the entire matter is involved in mystery.

Mr. D. Y. Gerhart, a farmer residing in Upper Hanover, Montgomery county, had a field of wheat totally destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. One of the men struck a match to light his pipe, and a spark communicating with the ripe dry wheat, it was soon in a blaze; and notwithstanding the strenuous exertion of thirty men who came to the rescue, the entire field of ten acres of wheat was destroyed.—West Chester Republican.

An extraordinary marine nondescript was recently fished up from the bottom of the sea off the coast of Australia, on a piece of coral. The body was that of a fish, but it had in the place of fins, four legs, terminated by what might be called hands, by means of which it made its way rapidly over the coral reef. When placed on the skylight of the steamer, the fish stood on its four legs, "a sight," says the narrator, "to behold."

LOOK AT LAIRD & BELL'S LOW DOWN PRICES! Everybody Interested! Great Reduction in the Price of Goods, FOR 20 DAYS, COMMENCING AUG. 5th. AND CLOSING AUG. 25th.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Hamilton, Pacific, Amure and Challie Delaines, Mohair Plains, Fancy Poplins, Ladies' Lasting Gaiters, Men's Kip Boots, etc.

CARPETS AT CITY PRICES. No credit given on reduced prices. Terms cash at the time of purchase. No goods laid away to be called for.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE TO SAVE MONEY. Remember the time—for 20 days only from Aug. 5th. Don't forget the place—Todd's Corner, Patterson.

July 31, 1872. LAIRD & BELL.

CANDIDATES' CARDS. CONGRESS. Mr. ENDRUS:—As it is of the utmost importance that we should place before the people a man whose name would add both strength and vigor to the ticket, allow me to present as a candidate for Congress, the Hon. Joseph Pomeroy, of Academia, a man widely known for his strict integrity, fine business qualities, and knowledge of public affairs.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE. THE undersigned offers the following property situated in Millford township, Juniata county, Pa., 2 1/2 miles west of Patterson, and 1/2 mile from the P. R. R., bounded by lands of James North on the north and east, and by lands of E. S. Dury on the south and west, containing Eight Acres and Seventy-Six Perches, all in a good state of cultivation.

ABLANK HOUSE. 22 1/2 miles from Harrisburg, 12 miles from Spring House, Smoke House, and other necessary outbuildings. There is also an abundance of fruit on the premises—an Orchard of over 50 trees, 20 being in bearing condition, also Cherries and Peaches. There is a good Spring of never failing water near the premises.

CAUTION. ALL persons are hereby cautioned against selling berries on the premises above mentioned, in Pennsylvania township, on FRIDAY evening until TUESDAY evening of each week. Every person violating this notice will be dealt with according to law.

TUSCARORA FEMALE SEMINARY. THE next session of this Institution will commence SEPTEMBER 6th, 1872. Location unsurpassed, buildings spacious and convenient, thorough teachers, and moderate terms. Send for a Circular.

Election of Bank Officers. JUNIATA VALLEY BANK OF MIFFLINTOWN, Pa., July 8, 1872. THE Stockholders Annual Meeting for the purpose of electing the Directors of this Bank will be held at this office on MONDAY, AUGUST 5th, 1872, at 7 o'clock P. M.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1872. GRANT & WILSON, CAMPAIGN CAPS.

LEGISLATURE. Mr. EDITOR:—As our Primary Election is drawing nigh, it is necessary that we should bring out our most available and strongest men for the different offices. I would suggest the name of our friend John W. Muthersbaugh, of old Fayette, as the most suitable candidate for the State Legislature.

DELEGATE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. Mr. EDITOR:—It is of the highest importance that the men who are chosen to represent the different districts in this Commonwealth in the State Convention to revise the State Constitution should be men of character, industry and ability, so that they can intelligently lay hold of the questions of reform that will be brought up for the consideration of the Convention, and so that they can assist in moulding a new fundamental law that shall be in harmony with the spirit of reform that is abroad in the land.

LEGISLATURE. Mr. EDITOR:—As our Primary Election is drawing nigh, it is necessary that we should bring out our most available and strongest men for the different offices. I would suggest the name of our friend John W. Muthersbaugh, of old Fayette, as the most suitable candidate for the State Legislature.

DELEGATE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. Mr. EDITOR:—It is of the highest importance that the men who are chosen to represent the different districts in this Commonwealth in the State Convention to revise the State Constitution should be men of character, industry and ability, so that they can intelligently lay hold of the questions of reform that will be brought up for the consideration of the Convention, and so that they can assist in moulding a new fundamental law that shall be in harmony with the spirit of reform that is abroad in the land.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. Caps, Capes and Torches.

Assignee's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that Christopher G. Engler, of Walker township, Juniata county, Pa., and Catherine, his wife, have assigned all the estate, real and personal, of said Christopher G. Engler, to Samuel Leonard, of Fayette township, said county, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of said Christopher G. Engler. All persons, therefore, indebted to the said Christopher G. Engler, will make payment to the said Assignee, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

S. B. LOUDEN, MIFFLINTOWN, PA. Offers his services to the citizens of Juniata county as Auctioneer and Vendor of Charges, from two to ten dollars. Satisfaction warranted.