



MIFFLINTOWN, Pa., Wednesday Morning, Sept. 4, 1872.

B. P. SCHWEIER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. HENRY WILSON.

FOR GOVERNOR, GEN. JOHN F. HARTRAFT.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, HON. ULYSSES MERCUR.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, GEN. HARRISON ALLEN.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE, GEN. LEMUEL TODD.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE, GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE, GLENN W. SCOFIELD.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

WM. M. McBRIDE, Philadelphia.

J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia.

GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana.

GEN. WILLIAM LILLY, Carbon.

LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill.

H. S. McALISTER, Centre.

WM. H. ARMISTEAD, Schuylkill.

WILLIAM JONES, Monroe.

JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster.

SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, Wayne.

GEORGE V. LAWRENCE, Washington.

DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny.

W. H. AINLEY, Lehigh.

JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

FOR CONGRESS.

Hon. JOHN E. PACKER.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

JOHN W. MOTHERSBAUGH.

DELEGATE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

DR. JOHN P. STERRETT.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

Lieut. ROBERT A. LAIRD.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

DAVID CUNNINGHAM, Esq.

FOR AUDITOR.

GEORGE W. WILSON, Esq.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.

Geo. P. ROWELL & Co.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.

S. M. PETTINGILL & Co.

Are our agents in that city, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

The Great Democratic Mass Meeting—One Speech.

The great Democratic Mass Meeting that Mr. Jackson, Chairman of the ring wing of the Democracy in Juniata, announced in posters large enough for a State or National Convention, came off on Monday evening, in the Court House.

Mr. Carrigan, of Philadelphia, was announced as the gentleman for the occasion, who was to administer the panacea that would eradicate the hostility of the Democrats, and drive out Greeleyism from the Greedy men as the good men of old used to drive the evil spirits out of those who were possessed of them, and blend them all in one common brotherhood.

But Mr. Carrigan did not appear in person. He was present only by proxy, in the person of a Philadelphia gentleman whose name we cannot now get to the end of our pen.

The meeting was organized by electing Mr. Jacob Christy president, with a full complement of vice presidents and secretaries.

The orator was introduced by the president. He launched out eloquently, and for a time he seemed to have neither chart or helm, but beat the compass at every point, then grandly rose on the pillars of the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson, and thence glided down into the trough of the sea of Greeleyism, where he floundered fearfully in the effort to work himself and his audience up to the belief that now there exists no difference between the Greedy men and the Democracy, and that Greeleyism and Cincinnati means Democracy, and nothing short of it.

While in this elysian field of harmony he suddenly became conscious that there is a high old Democratic movement on foot against the combination with Mr. Greeley, and straight way delivered himself against the Louisville Convention in final language.

He declared that President Grant was at the bottom of the movement, and that his whole desire is to split the Democratic party; just as though it were not now drifting apart in fragments. There he took a backward step a dozen years, and visited the Democratic Convention at Charleston, South Carolina, that nominated John C. Breckinridge for President in 1860, and charged the Republicans with breaking up that Convention and the Democratic party, as they are now trying to do at Louisville.

He might have added that the Republicans prevented Mr. Breckinridge and his friends from breaking up this government. He passed that point, however, unnoticed, and landed squarely with his whole weight on "Ben Butler." He styled him

a disorganizer, a man seeking false gods, but to his credit, he left "Ben's" table service and "spoons" out. Like the man with the "leagué boots," he made fearful leaps, and left Charleston, and again landed at Louisville, and declared that the men who composed that Convention were self-constituted delegates, and none of those he knew were men of character. He inveighed against them bitterly—Again he lauded the Greeley movement, and seemed to be under the lead of Mr. Childs and Drexel, of Philadelphia, who are a guarantee that the movement is a good one, in his view.

All this was nicely enough delivered, and fell like the crystal drops of an arctic shower, that does not warm but produces a dreadful chill. He now arraigned President Grant, just there in our dear old court house, and gave him a trial for having blooded stock and being rich. It was an un- lawyer-like affair; any of our Mifflin lawyers are capable of giving him a better one. Jackman missed the mark in his orator. Our home ability is infinitely better; but the gag of the nursing committee and ring must be observed. He produced no evidence, but insinuated that the President came by his means through mean and unfair ways, when the evidence is clearly open and known to the world that a grateful people, at the close of the war, in appreciation of the services rendered to the nation, made him rich by bestowing upon him lands and houses, before even his name was spoken of in connection with the Presidency—just as they made General Sherman rich. He, too, has been the recipient of wealth at the hands of a grateful people, for great services rendered the nation in times of sore distress. He might, with as much consistency, have denounced General Sherman for being rich.

How the gentleman got over the "bloody chasm" is an unsolved problem. It is guessed, however, that his vaunting propensity helped him over. He failed to say a word about it. Evidently it is no Banquo's ghost to him.

After delivering himself against Grant, as above indicated, he finished and left him by declaring him an ass.

He would not deal in invectives, but General Harttraft is a criminal, and, instead of being a candidate for Governor, should be in a felon's cell in the Eastern Penitentiary. It was singular that he did not allude to the Evans swindle. Doubtless it was too thin for the gentleman's genius. There was not wool enough in it to cover the eyes of those present, and he gave it the go by.

His thrusts at Harttraft were made through the State Treasury. He repeated the charge that is heard every day, that a certain amount of State funds are deposited by the State Treasurer in banks in different parts of the Commonwealth, and that these favored banks pay a certain amount of interest to the Treasurer, and that the Treasurer pockets a portion of this interest and divides the balance among his friends, and that General Harttraft is an acquaintance and friend of the Treasurer and has also received a portion of this interest.

It is a well known fact that business men when they purchase bonds, railroad stocks, oil stocks or any other stocks, do it through bankers or brokers. It is almost an impossibility to get such papers through any other channel. A broker in Philadelphia had been entrusted with some State funds. He became financially embarrassed, and in the language in common use, "broke up"—as many another man, with the confidence of the community in which he resides, has done—and the State lost one hundred thousand dollars.

This broker, previous to this trouble, had been a man in such standing that it was not deemed improper for good men to deal with him. For the violation of trust reposed in him by the Treasurer of the State, he is now undergoing a state of imprisonment. General Harttraft had some business transactions with this broker, as doubtless hundreds of other good men have had, and the letters that have passed between the General and the broker, relative to the purchase of some stock for Harttraft, have been seized upon by the Democrats and are circulated among their party as an evidence that he had to do with speculations in State funds.

It may be true that State Treasurers have drawn and used the interest of the State funds kept on deposit in various banks. If it is true, it has been practiced many years. How many Democratic State Treasurers have availed themselves of the chance thus to make money the gentleman did not say; and if Charles R. Buckalew and his friends get into the power of the State government, unless the law be changed, they will not hesitate to do the same thing over. The safest way is for the people to retain Republican rule, and demand that the law be so changed as to forbid such work by the Treasurer. All evils in the ranks of the Republican party can be weeded out, if the people but unite against them. The orator did not say that if his friends get into power that no such thing will take place. He did not say that they will change and so amend the law that such work cannot be practiced. He left that open. Mr. Jackson should have taken his friend by the coat sleeve, pulled him down and whispered in his ear that it is believed here in Juniata that some Democratic ex-treasurers had been members of a ring for the purchase of county orders at a heavy discount, and then charged the full face value of the orders upon the county.

But Jackman passed the chance. After his tirade on Harttraft, the speaker veered and made a dash at Grant's

relatives, and Miss Nellie Grant, who is now traveling in Europe. This passage across the water got him on to foreign soil, from which he assailed Secretary Fish, who he designated as one of the mackerel kind, with a bad smell—the moonlight he left out. Fish, in his view of the case, has made a botch out of the Cuban question, and had neglected the interests of American citizens on that island, once so much coveted by the slave power. He longed for the good old days of Franklin Pierce. He would have settled with Cuba and Spain in a different way.

Santo Domingo not being far away from Cuba, of course it was the most natural of things for the orator to step over and occupy it. He did so, and was heavy on it. If he had read Sumner on that question it would have been more interesting to listen to.

The SENTINEL reporter left while he was doing his best effort on this island that territory and then returned to Pennsylvania, paid his parting respects to Harttraft, and enjoined his brethren in Juniata, and the ring particularly, to work hard against the General declaring that Buckalew must get his majority in the country, that Philadelphia would give Harttraft a majority of ten thousand.

A Theory Applied.

Mr. Buckalew has taken the rostrum in his own behalf. The Democracy having no well defined political creed, Mr. Buckalew of course devotes himself to criticism. The Senator delivered a characteristic speech at Pottsville last Friday evening. A city paper turns the scales, and that addresses itself to the Senator's national record. Mr. Buckalew says: "When men are up for public office and they have a public record, it is not only our business but our duty to examine it, and if there be iniquity upon it, then sure condemnation should be borne to the offender." It is because we have recognized the righteousness of this principle that he thought it worth while to examine the public record of Mr. Charles R. Buckalew, and to show to the people that there is such iniquity upon it as should serve to exclude him from the Chief Magistracy of this great and loyal State.

That record demonstrates that while Mr. Buckalew was in Congress he voted against the Fifteenth Amendment, against the repeal of the wicked Fugitive Slave Law, against a Civil Rights Bill which gave to colored men equality before the law and against establishing the Freedmen's Bureau. He supported a resolution offered by a Kentucky secessionist, providing that escaped slaves who were enlisted in our armies should be discharged and their pay given to their former owners. When gold was 120 he advocated the payment of our troops in specie, hoping by his action to embarrass the government and disturb its finances. He voted against paying bounties to volunteers; he protested against giving to black soldiers the same pay as white soldiers; he opposed the conscription law, and he even tried to prevent the payment of the militiamen who were called out to repel an invasion of his own State. He also voted against the reconstruction acts and their supplements; he engaged in conferences with the rebel conspirators at Niagara Falls, and he opposed, in the following language, the extension of suffrage to black men:

"Now, sir, the objection which I have to a large extension of suffrage in this country, whether by Federal or State power, is this: That thereby you will corrupt and degrade elections, and probably lead to their complete abolition hereafter. By pouring into the ballot boxes of the country a large mass of ignorant voters and votes subject to pecuniary and social influence, you will corrupt and degrade your elections and lay the foundation for their ultimate destruction. This is a conviction of mine, and it is upon that ground that I resist negro suffrage and female suffrage and any other proposal of suffrage which takes humanity in an unwieldy broad or enlarged sense as the foundation of an arrangement of political power."

In the presence of the facts recited here, is it not simply just that Mr. Buckalew should be made to feel the weight of that "sure condemnation" which he admits should fall upon a public man whose record is filled with wrong? We do not demand for him any punishment but the denial by the people of his fitness to wield the Executive power of this State. If his hopes had been fulfilled, if his machinations had been successful we should now have a divided country. Unless we are to admit that the consummation at which he aimed would have been a blessing and not a curse, it will be grossly improper to confer upon him a lofty honor to which there is an aspirant who, while Mr. Buckalew blotted treason in the Senate Chamber, fought open treason boldly and successfully in the field.

Straight-Out Democrats.

TOPEKA, Kan., August 27.—The Straight-out Democrats assembled here to-day, and passed resolutions repudiating Greeley, re-affirming Democratic principles, and endorsing Charles O'Connor for President.

Minister Curtin has returned from Russia in poor health. Physicians say, however, that his health will be restored to him soon.

Three-quarters of a million of "pamphlets and Trilobes" have been sent out by the friends of Mr. Greeley.

A NEW geological survey is talked of for Pennsylvania.

What a Democrat thinks of Gen. Grant. Mr. Samuel E. Axtell, who was the Democratic member of the Fortieth and Forty-first Congress from the San Francisco district, has declared for Grant and Wilson. In a letter he says: "It is true that I have not sold out to the Cincinnati cabal, nor have I stood the Baltimore transfer. I have voted with the Democratic party for more than twenty years, but this is the first time I was ever invited by them to vote for a political opponent upon a platform formed by political opponents. Of these two I have had most opportunity to observe General Grant. I saw something of him as General of the army, acting Secretary of War under Johnson, and during the first two years of the Presidency. He was the same man all the time; cool, self-reliant and well posted upon men and measures. I am sure he is consistent. I am sure he can be known as well in the dark as in the light. Unquestionably he makes mistakes, but I cannot believe that he is wilfully corrupt. He will make a better President for four years to come than in the four years past. I think he will be freer to act and have a purer Administration since certain factions and impracticable men have left him. I have no hesitancy in saying that I believe that it will be for the best interests of our country that he should be continued in office for another term. From the peculiar combinations made to sustain Mr. Greeley, it appears impossible that his Administration could be harmonious or consistent. I should fear the same wrangling and discord which marked and marred the unfruitful years of Andrew Johnson."

THE New York Herald correspondent from Washington states that it was Mr. Ches. R. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, who first suggested to the confederate emissaries in Canada the propriety of using Horace Greeley as an instrument for negotiations, and through him gain the good will of Mr. Lincoln. Cornell Jewett, who was the companion of Thompson and Holcomb at Niagara, carried out the suggestion of Buckalew, and Secretary Chase encouraged Horace Greeley, to go to Niagara. Mr. Lincoln opposed the movement, and said that just at that time, it was absolutely necessary to show a bold front, and he could not sanction any compromising policy. Mr. Holcomb, the Confederate Commissioner, in his report to Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of State, says:

"Besides the crowd of less distinguished persons I saw during the course of the summer, in some instances repeatedly, Governor Hunt of New York, and Messrs. Leigh Richmond and Benjamin Wood, of the same State, Mr. Buckalew, Judge Black and Mr. Van Dyke, of Pennsylvania, McClean, of the Cincinnati Herald, and Messrs. C. W. Walker, Judge Bullitt, of Kentucky and Col. Walker, of Indiana."

At a recent speech in New Brighton, Beaver county, Hon. W. W. Ketchum used the following language: "If he had been juror in a case where Harttraft had been tried, and the evidence brought out was similar to that developed in his connection with Evans, he should emphatically vote for acquittal, and not only so, but accept him as an honest man. He said that he had thoroughly investigated all the charges against Harttraft, and was prepared to say that they were false in every particular. He closed with an earnest appeal to all to support the whole ticket."

DESTRUCTION OF THE Cotton Crop by Worms. Reliable reports from all quarters of Alabama represent that the destruction of cotton by worms is more thorough than ever before. The worms have eaten the leaves and forms until the fields are as bare as after a frost. The naked condition of the plant reveals the fact that the mature fruitage is not so great as usual at this season. Fears of almost universal bankruptcy among the planters are entertained.

TRAGIC Ending of an Elopement. ALEXANDRIA, August 31.—A special to the Gazette says that Clark, who eloped with Miss Fowell, was shot this morning at Brensville by a brother of the young lady. Clark was mortally wounded, and is supposed to be dead by this time. Fowell shot him through the bars of the jail.

Terrible Boiler Explosion. CLEVELAND, Aug. 29.—The boiler in the rolling mill of Brown, Bonnell & Co., in Youngstown, Ohio, exploded this morning, and a fireman, named Garatty, was instantly killed. A large piece of the boiler fell in the house of William Quigly and instantly killed Mrs. Quigly and child and fatally injured Mr. Quigly.

Another Fatal Explosion. CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—The boiler in a steam saw mill in Gallipolis, Ohio, exploded yesterday, killing John Jones, the proprietor, and two men named Clark and Webb, and wounding two others.

Yellow Fever. NEW YORK, August 29.—A vessel arrived here from Carthagen, New Granada, South America, brings reliable private advices that the yellow fever is raging there, causing thirty to forty deaths daily.

A Gallows Horror. COLUMBIA, August 31.—Bill Lucas and Ned Harris (colored) were hanged here yesterday for the murder of John Simpson and Pat Murphy. Owing to the ropes being improperly adjusted, the culprits had horrible struggles, lasting ten minutes, in desperate efforts to save themselves.

A GREAT DISASTER.

Sinking of the Steamer Metis. Seventy Persons Believed to have Perished.

WATCH HILL, R. I., via Stonington, Conn., Aug. 30.—The propeller Metis, Capt. Butler, of the Newport line, on her trip from New York to Providence, this morning struck a schooner, staving in her bottom. A dreadful storm had prevailed during the entire night, and the waters were very rough. The Metis immediately began to fill. The passengers were aroused and warned to secure life-preservers, and in a short time the lower part of the boat, engines, etc., went down about five miles from shore. The waves were rolling high, while rain poured down in torrents. The passengers were frantic. Many immediately took to the water, clinging to the life-preservers, while large numbers sprang to the upper deck, huddling together. Death stared all in the face. Some of those who have been saved say such a scene was never witnessed. The upper deck parted from the hull and floated. Through this many were saved. The upper works struck just below here at about 7 1/2 o'clock.

The excitement among the people was intense. Thousands flocked to the wharves, while hundreds of small boats put off to lead what aid they could. Soon the bodies of the dead commenced floating ashore, while the boats with the living also began quickly arriving. The people did all in their power to aid the sufferers. Beds were already awaiting those who were nearly overcome with their long stay in the water, and, as fast as they were brought in, warm dry clothes were put upon them.

It seems to be almost certain that seventy lives have been lost by this awful wreck. Many went down with the lower part of the steamer whose names can never be known. One man, who was married at Sharon Springs, New York, night before last, and was on his way to Providence on his wedding trip, sends word to the clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that city to make arrangements for the funeral services of his wife in his church next Sunday. Her body was sent forward by the train this afternoon.

The Metis was lately altered from a freight to a passenger boat, and was valued at \$175,000. Her cargo was principally fruit, and was valued at \$50,000. Most of the passengers obtained their tickets on board, and no list of the names is available.

ANOTHER HORROR.

Burning of the "Bicentennial." HAVANA, August 30, via Key West, Fla., August 31.—Captain Jefferson Manry, of the steamship Bicentennial, arrived here this morning, from Nassau, and reports the burning of the Bicentennial at sea. The Bicentennial left New York on the 10th of August for Apinwall. When in latitude 25 1/2, longitude 74 1/2, at quarter of four o'clock A. M. on the morning of the 15th inst., fire was discovered among the cargo. Steam and water were immediately turned on, but the steam pumps, after a few revolutions, broke down and could not be worked. Captain Manry then ordered the hatches battered down, hoping thereby to smother the fire, and after some time, the fire extinguishers were used between decks and steam kept on.

The fire gained, however, rapidly, and at six o'clock P. M. Captain Manry, fearing an explosion from the powder placed in the hold if he remained any longer, ordered the six boats launched, and the passengers and crew began to embark. At half-past seven Captain Manry was forced to leave the ship, being the last one on board. One of the boats capsized after leaving the ship, and from seven to ten inmates, including two women, were drowned. After sunrise a fresh breeze sprang up; the capsized boat was righted and bailed out, and reached Cat Island in safety. The other boats, except one, reached Eleuthera Island, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles from the scene of the disaster. The missing boat has not been heard from, but it is supposed it was picked up by a passing vessel, as an empty boat was seen adrift near Eleuthera Island with a life preserver in it. One of the boats, including Mrs. Brauder and her three children. At half past one P. M. the Bicentennial exploded and immediately sunk. When the fire was discovered it was supposed to be in the forehold, where a large quantity of powder cargo was stored, but it proved to be between decks, over the boilers, and among the cargo.

The passengers and crew lost all their baggage, and saved nothing except the clothes they had on. Anna Braun, one of the rescued, became insane, and was left at Eleuthera, because she could not be found when the party left for Nassau. Out of one hundred and twenty-nine persons on board the Bicentennial thirty-four are unaccounted for, including nine lost at Eleuthera.

The bodies of six persons were recovered and buried at James Point.

STARTLING REPORT OF AN INDIAN OUTRAGE—A Government Train Captured and the Men Butchered by Arrapahoes.

TOPKHA, Aug. 31.—The Commonwealth has the following startling Indian news from Colorado:—E. H. Stanley, of Fort Larned, reports that on Monday last Denver, and arrived there on Monday last a government train of thirty six mule teams, loaded with army supplies for Fort Lyon, was proceeding along Dry Creek, between Carson City and Fort Lyon, Colorado, under command of Steve Bryan, wagon master, and while in the valley of Dry Creek the train was mired in the sand. While thus detained a band of two hundred Arrapahoe warriors under command of their chief, Little Raven, made an attack which equals in outrage and ferocity any annals of Indian massacre. The wagons were burned and the contents that could be carried off were taken. The mules were run off, and fifteen belonging to the train were left wounded or dead on the bloody field.

Mr. Bryan was skinned alive, from head to foot, by the savages. Besides these fifteen men were missing. They are supposed to have been carried into captivity. The train was under escort of Lieutenant McFarland of the Sixth United States Cavalry, with one hundred men, but being nine miles in the rear at the time of the massacre, no protection could be afforded. Mr. Stanley was with the escort, and when it arrived at the terrible scene the savages were just retiring over a hill beyond, whirling their tomahawks and shouting in mad glee over their ill gotten gains.

Tremendous Tornado in Illinois.

CHICAGO, August 29.—A Jacksonville, Illinois, despatch says:—A terrible tornado passed over this city and vicinity last night. About half of the roof of Coop's woolen mills was torn off, and a third of the roof of the Jacksonville Home woolen mills. The walls of West Chicago Methodist Episcopal Church, in course of construction, were blown down, several barns and small houses were uprooted and torn to pieces, while shade and forest trees were snapped off and sent whirling through the air with terrific force. The corn and fences throughout the country are flattened, and the damage is very great. If there has not been loss of life, the storm is the severest that has visited this city for many years. The weather here is not yet settled, and the Dexter Park races may have still further to be postponed.

SHORT ITEMS.

Snow fell in Wisconsin, August 1. Chicago revels in the possession of 637 attorneys. White ants chew up the telegraph poles in Australia. Eighty car loads of tea passed through Omaha for the East last week. Fifteen cents a bushel is what they expect for potatoes in Iowa this fall. The summer now closing has been the most remarkable for heat and rain storms on record.

An Iowa man cut a man's leg off by trying to ride him and carry a scythe at the same time. American green corn is sent during the season in quantities to Liverpool by Atlantic steamers. A sufferer at one of the mountain house says "the flies come down to breakfast at the sound of the gong."

An Indiana hog, with a taste for mianing, lately rooted up four silver watches, two bracelets and some other valuables. Chicago has a dog which unites horses hitched to posts, then jumps into the the buggy and barks until the thing starts.

A railroad brakeman in St. Louis recently twisted his wife's ears off in his sleep recently. He dreamed he heard the long whistle. One of the latest inventions for women's travelling costumes is a leather belt, from which depends a small shopping bag and an umbrella.

The new trial in the case of Emanuel Shaffer, for the murder of his wife Nancy, has been fixed for Monday, October 14th. Professor J. Morgan Hart, of Cornell University, is in Germany, perfecting himself in Anglo-Saxon at Marlburg, under Grein.

They have a new way of muzzling dogs out west. It is done by placing the muzzle of a pistol behind the ear and pulling the trigger. A cannon contrivance for throwing a five ton ball is proposed by Mr. Besemer, the inventor of the new process for making steel.

A scamp has made himself rich by robbing the bath houses at Atlantic City of jewelry, money, &c., while the bathers were out in the surf. A young lady of St. Joe, Mo., on Sunday accidentally bathed her head with cherry pectoral and took a good dose of hair dye. A physician was promptly called in, but failed to determine the color of her hair. William Jarcken, a New York policeman was arrested on the 27th ult. while committing burglary on his best. He confesses to having committed seventeen burglaries within a few months. Another officer was arrested as an accomplice.

On last Tuesday a week, the house of Mr. James Jones, near Chester, was struck by lightning between 1 and 2 P. M. The family had just left the dinner table when the bolt fell, tearing the roof and splintering the weather-boarding, but doing no serious harm.

New Advertisements.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to a pluries order issued under the Orphans' Court of Juniata county, the real estate of George McConnell, late of Juniata township, Juniata county, Pa., deceased, is to be sold at public outcry, on the premises, at one o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, 1872.

A tract of Land, situate in Lock township, Juniata county, Pa., bounded by lands of W. Stewart, heirs of Elizabeth Collins, late of Robinson John H. Gray, Henry Long, and others, containing THREE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES, more or less, about two-thirds of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance well set with choice white oak and chestnut oak timber. The improvements are a TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, BANK, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, Wood House, Carriage House, Well of water, with pump at the door; also, a large Orchard of grape Apples, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—So much of the purchase money as will be necessary to pay expenses to be paid on confirmation of sale by the Court; \$1,000 on the first of April, 1873, when Deed will be delivered and possession given; the balance April 1st, 1874, to be paid annually. The purchaser to pay the taxes for 1873, and enter into recognizance with security for purchase money. J. M. MORRISON, Trustee, Sept 5, 1872.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,

531 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA.

We have opened for the FALL TRADE, the largest and best assorted Stock of PHILADELPHIA CARPETS, Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Brushes, Buckets, Washers, &c. &c.

Wooden and Willow Ware, IN THE UNITED STATES. Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of Goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER, Price \$5.50. THE MOST PERFECT AND SUCCESSFUL WASHER EVER MADE.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE AMERICAN WASHER in all parts of the States. [Sep]-3mo

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following property situated in Millard township, Juniata county, Pa., 2 1/2 miles west of Patterson and 1/2 mile from the P. E. R. Road, bounded by lands of James North on the north and east, and by lands of E. S. Doty on the south and west, containing

Eight Acres and Seventy-Six Perches, all in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are as follows:— A PLANK HOUSE, which clothes presses and two wells; also a good BANK BARN, 28x46, well arranged; also Spring House, Smoke House, and other necessary out-buildings. There is also an abundance of fruit on the premises—an Orchard of over 50 trees, 30 being in bearing condition, also Cherries and Peaches. There is a good Spring of never failing water near the house. TERMS.—Price \$2,500. One thousand dollars to be paid on the 1st of April, 1873, when Deed will be made and possession given. The balance in payments to suit purchaser. Call at the premises, or address A. J. HERTZLER, Patterson, Juniata Co., Pa.

N. B.—If desirable, the purchaser can buy thirty acres more, adjoining the above property, under cultivation, at \$39 per acre. July 31, 1872—H

Public Examinations.

THE Public Examinations of Teachers for the present school year will be held as follows: Delaware and Thompson town, Wednesday, Sept. 11th in the school house at Thompson town. Walker, Thursday, Sept. 12th, in the school house at Mexico. Fernhout and Millintown, Friday, Sept. 13th, in the school house at Millintown. Greenlee, Saturday, Sept. 14th, at Leont Grove school house. Luck, Wednesday, Sept. 18th, at Luck school house. Tusovers, Thursday, Sept. 19th at McCasville school house. Beale, Friday, Sept. 20th, at Johnstown school house. Turbett and Perryville, Monday, Sept. 24th at Port Royal school house. Spruce Hill, Tuesday, Sept. 24th, at Spruce Hill school house. Patterson, Wednesday, Sept. 25th, at Patterson school house. Fayette, Thursday, Oct. 1st, at M'Alister school house. Monroe, Wednesday, Oct. 21, at Richfield school house. Susquehanna, Thursday, Oct. 3rd at Prosperity school house. Greeneville, Friday, Oct. 4th, at Wili's school house. The examinations will begin at 9 o'clock A. M. Applicants for examination must be punctual, provided, when unknown to the Superintendent, with certificates of good moral character, and furnished with writing materials. The branches required by the law are orthography, reading, writing, geography, English grammar, mental and written arithmetic, history of the United States, and the theory of teaching. The examinations will be partially oral and partially written. School Directors and friends of education are very respectfully invited to be present. DAVID E. ROBINSON, County Supt.

JUNIATA VALLEY BANK

MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

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