



MIFFLINTOWN  
Wednesday Morning, May 14, 1873.

**B. F. SCHWEIER,**  
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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

**S. M. PATTENGL & CO.** 37 Park Row, N. Y.  
Are our sole agents in this city, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates. Advertisers in this city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

THE National Farmers' Cheap Transportation Convention met at the Astor House, New York city, on the 7th inst.

**HON. JAMES L. ORR,** of South Carolina and Minister to Russia, died at St. Petersburg on the 5th inst., aged 51 years.

**STOKES** has been refused a new trial. His hopes now center in Governor Dix. The Governor has no weakness for pardoning murderers.

**JOHN STUART MILL** died at Avignon, France, on the morning of the 9th inst. He was a great writer on utilitarian subjects and philosophy.

**PHILADELPHIA** is in ecstasies over the successful trial of the Pennsylvania, a new steamship intended to ply between that city and Liverpool, England. May it be the forerunner of an immense commerce direct between the old world and Philadelphia.

**OKES AMES** died of paralysis, at his home at Easton, Bristol county, Mass., on the 8th inst., aged 69 years. He was born of poor parents, learned the shovel making trade, and in the manufacture of that useful influence of husbandry amassed a large fortune. He became known to the country generally last winter, in connection with the Credit Mobilier case in Congress.

**CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE** died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. S. Hoyt in New York city, on the morning of the 6th inst., of paralysis, aged 65 years. He was a firm and life-long friend of the Northern form of civilization, that has done so much for the improvement, civilization and elevation, morally and mentally, of the people of the United States. He died as becometh a man, with his honor and integrity unimpaired.

**PHILADELPHIANS** have a Deer Park of 80 acres, 60 acres of which are in wood, and a fish farm of 17 acres, 12 of which are embraced in a grand lake, varying in depth from 8 to 25 feet, in Bucks county. The former contains red deer, fallow deer, elk and buffalo; the latter contains between two and three hundred thousand fish—salmon and trout. Gentlemen desirous of fishing at that delightful place, will be allowed the privilege with one friend to catch fifty pounds of fish per month during the fishing season, of every year for life, by paying five hundred dollars. Every pound caught above fifty, must be paid for at market rates.

**GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN** has been pronounced sane and responsible for his acts. There is more insanity about the men who prosecuted him than their friends are willing to admit. They have now prosecuted him for publishing an obscene paper. Among the things published were a number of quotations from the Bible, with the question, "Is the Bible an obscene book?" Train may be wayward, but he is a long distance from being insane. There is entirely too much of the doctrine of insanity preached nowadays. Hold men and women to a strict moral and legal accountability for their acts, and there will appear less of this kind of action or conduct on the part of cunning and wayward people, which gives lawyers the opportunity to put in the plea of insanity to help clients into or out of difficulties.

We are in receipt of the third number of "The Republic," a monthly magazine devoted to the dissemination of political information, published at Washington. This publication will furnish a brief and accurate record of events of political and general interest. The record will be made up after the events have transpired, and will make, at the close of the year, a volume of accurate and valuable information in convenient form for preservation and reference. The table of contents of the 3rd number are as follows: Shall the Republican party live? The farmers' movement against railway oppression; The death of Gen. Canby; The Government's Indian policy; Japan; The fisheries; The Forty-third Congress; Parliamentary reform; An old enemy under a new name; Canadian independence and continental unity; The number of males and females in the United States; Post Office saving banks; In debt; No officer of the army can hold a civil office; Frederick Douglass; Political information needed; Living within one's means; and an extensive miscellaneous department.

The advanced reader who desires a magazine devoted to the discussion of the science of government and a review of political events, can do no better than to send for "The Republic."

**Failure of Capt. Hall's Arctic Expedition.**  
The Arctic Expedition which started in the steamer *Polaris* for the arctic country in June, 1871, has come to a failure. Its commander, Capt. Hall, died of paralysis on the 8th of October, 1871. Nineteen of the crew, while on an iceberg, drifted away from the vessel on the 30th of last April, and after floating about 196 days they were discovered by the steamer *Tigres*, and taken off and landed at St. Johns, N. F. These men ate the meat, raw, of the seal and polar bear, as they could get it. The *Polaris* has not been heard of since the men were separated from her. She had a crew of thirteen left, under the command of Capt. Bunting.

Since the above was put in type the following statement of Captain Tyson who commanded the party that was adrift on the ice has been made public: On the 24th of August, 1871, we left Tessehnack and went through Smith's Sound. We succeeded in getting as far north as latitude 82 16, when we returned and wintered at *Polaris Bay*, latitude 81 38, longitude 61 44. We were frozen up until the 5th of September. On the 10th of October Captain Hall started on a sledge journey north, and returned on the 24th, when he was taken sick, and died on the 8th of November. He was carried on the 11th. The attack that carried him off was said to be apoplexy. We passed the winter at *Polaris Bay*. On the 8th of June, 1872, we attempted to reach the north with two boats. We hauled our other boat on shore and returned overland on the 8th of July.

We started for home on the 12th of August, and the 15th were bestruck with ice in latitude 80 02. We drifted from there down to latitude 77 35, when we encountered a heavy southwest gale, the ship being under heavy pressure. On the night of the 15th we commenced landing provisions, &c., on the ice, the vessel being reported leaking very badly at times. We continued landing provisions for two or three hours, when the pressure ceased. I went on board the vessel and asked the sailing master if the vessel was making any more water than usual. He reported that she was not. I then went to the pumps and ascertained that she was not making any more than she had been doing all summer. I went on the ice again and shortly after, it began to crack, and in a few minutes afterwards broke in many pieces. The vessel broke from her fastenings and was soon lost to sight in the darkness and storm.

On the broken ice were most of our provisions to sustain the party through the winter and, seeing nothing of the vessel, we attempted to reach the shore, in hopes of finding natives to assist us in living through the winter. Getting about half way to the shore with our heavily laden boats our progress became hard by the drifting ice, and I was compelled to land on the ice again.

At this time I succeeded in saving fourteen cans of pemmican, eleven and a half bags of bread, ten dozen one and two pound cans of meat and soup, fourteen hams, one small bag of chocolate, weighing twenty pounds; some musk ox skins, a few blankets, a number of rifles and abundant ammunition. In the morning, knowing that I had not provisions enough and other articles of food, clothing, compasses, &c., on the abatement of the gale, I endeavored to shoot as many seals as possible, both for food, light and fuel, but could only get three owing to bad weather having set in. I supposed the wind to be about southwest. On its clearing up I found myself within about eight miles of what I supposed to be the east coast, and about thirty or forty miles below the ship. The ice being weak I could not transport boats and provisions to land until it grew stronger. While here I discovered my other boat, bread, &c., and saved all. The ice growing firmer, I made another attempt to reach the shore, carrying everything in the boats, and dragging them on their keels. The ice being exceedingly rough we stove both boats. We succeeded on the 1st of November in getting about half way to shore. Night came on us and stormy weather. In the morning the ice was broken, and we were drifting southward very fast. We saw no more land for many days, bad weather continuing all through the month of November. We built snow houses, and made ourselves as comfortable as we could. We were ten white men, two Esquimaux women and five children in all. We succeeded in killing a few seals, which furnished us with light and fuel with which to warm our scanty allowance of food through the darkness of the Arctic winter.

In the latter part of February we lived principally upon birds, and in March commenced to catch seals. Through the month we supported ourselves on the flesh of bears and seals, wasting neither skin nor entrails. We collected enough food wax to last us until the middle of May, had we not been driven to sea by a strong westerly gale in the latter part of March, our food piece being often reduced from five miles in circumference to about twenty yards in diameter. We left the piece on April 1, and abandoned nearly all our meat, a large amount of ammunition, clothing, skins and other articles, taking a portion of the meat in the boat, which we were obliged to throw overboard on account of the boats being so deeply laden.

to live on small pans, as we could not put the boat out, neither could we find seals for food, and we were reduced almost to starvation.

On the twenty-first of April we sighted a polar bear. Every person was ordered to lie down and imitate the seal, while the two Esquimaux secreted themselves behind a piece of ice, enticed the bear near enough to us to kill him. A few days after this we got our boat in the water and worked our way west and south west, and continued to work every opportunity to the westward, in hopes of reaching the Labrador coast and getting temporary relief.

We were picked up by the steamship *Tigres*, Captain Bartlett, on the 30th of April, in latitude 53 35 north, longitude 55 west, or near Wolf Island, and about forty miles from land. The *Polaris* is now without boats, having lost two in trying to get north in the spring of 1872. The *Tigres* fell in with the party in a dense fog, and providentially struck the very ice on which they must have perished. They all seemed tolerably well.

The following is from one of Captain Tyson's men: "When the party separated from the ship it was quite dark, and darkness continued for over two months, with but a couple of hours of light daily. We managed well so long as we had a snow-house to shelter us, but we had to take to the boat and get on another iceberg, which was too small for a house, and we were only kept warm by swallowing seal fat and blood, and burning fat in pans, the last of which also served as a signal light at night. We have suffered most since April 1st. On the night of the 22nd of April, the sea washed over the ice with great force. The women and children were under the boat, while the men were outside trying to keep the boat from being washed away. Some of the men were washed off several times, and after being rescued their feet and hands swelled and sickness set in, but they recovered and are now almost entirely well."

**CIVIL WAR AND ANARCHY.**

(Continued from first page.)

**NEW ORLEANS, May 8**—The advice from St. Martinville report the situation unchanged. During the skirmish yesterday afternoon a young lady, aged 16, was wounded in the neck, and one man in the arm. It appears that the police fired on some houses thinking there were armed men within.

Badger's position is considered precarious, and his retreat may be expected at any time. The mayor of the town has been imprisoned for high treason.—The number of the metropolitans wounded is less than heretofore reported.

A consultation was held at the War Department this morning, there being present General Sherman, Acting Secretary of War Robeson, Attorney General Williams and Senator West, of Louisiana, the subject being the condition of affairs in Louisiana.

It was decided to instruct General Emory that he should call for whatever troops were necessary to enforce the laws and preserve the public peace; but that officer will not otherwise interfere, except in assisting the proper authorities in carrying out the processes of the courts.

**BRASHEAR CITY, May 8**—About forty mounted metropolitans crossed the Toccoa-to-day, en route for St. Martinville. The balance, about fifty, returned to New Orleans to night. The United States troops are still here awaiting transportation. Arrangements have been made for transportation, with the agreement that the deputy United States marshals should not accompany them.

The metropolitans had orders to seize the steamer *Flora*. They saw her coming in about six P. M., and marched down to the wharf ready to seize her and start for St. Martinville, but the captain of the *Flora*, seeing them on the wharf, immediately turned his boat and went in another direction. Many citizens were on the wharf and enjoyed the discomfiture of the metropolitans.

**WASHINGTON, May 8**—General W. H. Emory, Commanding Department of New Orleans, La.: If, in your judgment more troops are needed in Louisiana make your call clear and specific, and we will endeavor to supply them.

**W. T. SHERMAN, General.**  
The troops at Jackson, Miss., and other points have received marching orders under the above instructions. A special dispatch from Jackson says the entire garrison will leave there to-night for Louisiana.

**FRANKLIN, May 8**—11 P. M.—Forty-three mounted policemen left Brashear City to-night. If they push on they will, probably, reach here by two A. M. A meeting of citizens is now being held at Evans' Hall, the result of which will be known on the arrival of the metropolitans.

The negroes consider it a contest between whites in which they have no right to interfere so long as their rights are not invaded. S. J. Moore, colored Representative from St. Mary in the Legislature of 1870, advises his colored friends to remain at their homes. The first mail came in to-night since Tuesday. We have had no information from outside except by telegraph or courier.

**BRASHEAR, La. May 9**—United States troops will leave here by land, not being able to procure transportation. No metropolitans are in town. Everything is quiet as far up as Centerville and Franklin. Forty-three mounted metropolitans commanded by Mike Conroy, passed here at 9 o'clock this morning unopposed in Florida.

There is nothing now to prevent their forming a junction with those at St. Martinville.

**WASHINGTON, May 9**—The Attorney General has received the following despatch from Marshal Packard:  
**NEW ORLEANS, May 8.**  
Hon. George H. Williams, Attorney General, Washington:

I received warrants for the arrest of De Blanch and ten other leaders of the insurrectionary organization at St. Martin's. The accused being in arms, and with a strong force, I deemed it best to execute the process to prevent the further effusion of blood, and therefore made a requisition upon Gen. Emory for a military posse of forty men and two officers, which were promptly furnished.

Chief Deputy Marshal De Klyne left with the posse, arriving at Brashear City yesterday noon by rail. The regular line of boats of Price, Mine & Topper, carrying the United States mails to St. Martin, were withdrawn before the arrival of Deputy Marshal De Klyne, and laid up at Franklin, and the proprietors refuse the use of the boats. There is no other water transportation available there but may be supplied in a short time through General Emory.

General Badger, commander of the State militia, has been at St. Martin's five days, whither he repaired to install the local officers. This parish was returned Republican by both the Lynch and Wharton boards. Skirmishing has been going on, and some have been wounded on both sides. The latest news is that Badger is holding the town and protecting the court in session.

He does not intend to go out to attack De Bianch's force, encamped two miles out, two hundred strong, and they, in turn, it is believed, are not strong enough to safely attack Badger in the town.—The arrival of the deputy marshal with his posse will add to the contest.

**S. B. PACKARD,**  
**United States Marshal.**

**NEW ORLEANS, May 9**—The *Picayune's* New Iberia special says: Colonel De Blanch has abandoned his camp at Tourneate, and mysteriously disappeared, to the great consternation of Badger, who has mounted all the men he could and stationed detachments in different portions of the surrounding country.—Forty-five mounted metropolitans via Franklin are expected here to night.

**NEW ORLEANS, May 9**—Three companies of the 19th Infantry, under Captain Bradford, left this evening for Brashear City, to join the other troops there, awaiting transportation to St. Martin. General Smith will command the expedition.

**Insurance Against Accidents.**

The Supreme Court of the United States has solemnly decided that walking is not riding. It is clearly established by the judgment of the highest court of the Union that a pedestrian is not a traveler in a public or private conveyance. It seems odd that such a decision should be necessary, but it was preliminary to another, which is that where a man has his life insured, by an accident insurance company, against the perils of travel by public or private conveyance, he is only protected as long as he remains in such conveyance. In this case the gentleman traveled by steamboat, landing within a few miles of his own home, and when he reached the steamboat landing he set out to walk to his residence some few miles distant. On the way he was assaulted by robbers and beaten, and died from the effects of his injuries. The accident insurance company refused to pay the amount of the policy upon the ground that he was not in a public or private conveyance at the time he was assaulted, and the Supreme Court affirms that view. Now, if this gentleman had been met, upon his landing from the steamboat, by his own carriage or wagon or if he had hired a vehicle at a livery stable, and had been attacked by highway robbers on his way home and killed, we suppose he could have recovered, because he was, when assaulted, "in a private conveyance." How will this decision apply to cases in which persons whose lives are insured against accidents in this way if they should get out of a railroad car or a steamboat at a station or landing for temporary purposes, and be killed at that time. Would the insurance company escape in such a case? This, we suppose, will be the next question for the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

**Willings to Help the Whites.**  
**VIRGINIA CITY, Nev. May 8**—Advices from Camp Warren, received at Reno to-day, say that General Wheaton has instructed his commissary to provide partial subsistence for the bands of Snakes and Putes under Ochoe, who has promised to remove his people from the vicinity of the lava beds to Camp Warren. Ochoe has been one of the most formidable enemies of the whites in former times, but as evidence that he does not intend to aid Captain Jack, he offers to send some of his warriors to fight the Modocs.

**Troops for the Indian Country.**  
**ST. LOUIS, May 10**—Ten companies of the Fourth United States Infantry, about 500 strong, under command of Colonel Flint, arrived here last night from Little Rock, Arkansas, and left by the Missouri Pacific railroad for Omaha. Colonel Flint is ordered to report to General Ord, at Omaha, but it is supposed his command is destined for the Modoc country.

A Mormon church has been established in Florida.

**THE MODOC WAR.**

**SAN FRANCISCO, May 9**—The follow up was received to-night:  
**LAVA BEDS, May 7**—Via Yreka, May 9. The Modocs made a sudden and unexpected sortie to-day on a train returning to camp on what is known as Island Whither. The quartermaster and other stores had been removed from the former depot, at the southeast corner of Tule Lake. They captured 11 mules and 3 horses, burning 3 wagons. Three of the escort, Privates Burgewell, Company B, 21st Infantry; Evans, Company I, 21st Infantry, and Burns, Troop C, 1st Cavalry, were wounded while repelling the sortie.

**LAVA BEDS, May 8**—S. A. M.—Several large fires are burning in Jack's camp in plain sight from this place. It is evidently braggadocio over their temporary victory.

General Davis and officers who accompanied him here from San Francisco, leave here to-day under escort of Lieutenant Miller and a detachment of his troops.

The Modoc squaws captured at the first battle have been forwarded to Yainox reservation.

Batteries C. G. and M, and a detachment of Battery A, Fourth Artillery, now near the stronghold, are ordered to report to these headquarters.

Captain Halbrook's Light Battery B, 4th Artillery remain at the depot, south east corner Tule lake, the infantry to occupy positions in the vicinity of the stronghold. All the wounded convalescent will be removed to-day to Fork Klamath. Surgeon Semig is progressing favorably.

Private Bertram, Company G, 12th Infantry, died on the 6th, in the hospital from a wound received on the 25th ult.

**LAVA BEDS, May 8**—4.15 P. M.—Two squaws sent out on Tuesday from Fairchild's Ranch by instruction of General Davis to reconnoitre the position held by the Modocs at the time of their attack on Captain Thomas have returned and report that they saw no Modocs, their idea being that Captain Jack has left for some other point where water is obtainable. The Warm Spring Indians were ordered forward to the point to discover the Modocs.

**LAVA BEDS, May 10, via YREKA, May 12**—On the 9th inst. an expedition for the recovery of the bodies of Lieutenant A. Cranston, of the Fourth Artillery, and the men of his command who were missing after the engagement of April 26, and also of the men who could not be brought off from the field, left camp under command of Lieut. Edward Field, of the Fourth Artillery. The force consisted of Batteries A and K, of the Fourth Artillery, and companies E and G of the Twelfth Infantry, under command of Lieutenants Camp and Kingsbury. The command left camp at 6.30 o'clock A. M., and was supported by troops F and K, of the First Cavalry, and a detachment of troops of the same regiment, the cavalry being under the command of Capt. J. N. Trimble, of the First Cavalry. The object of the expedition was frustrated by reason of the advanced state of decomposition in which the bodies were found. The troops, however, buried the bodies on the field where they fell, and headboards were placed at the graves of Lieut. Cranston and the men who were with him.

The bodies of eight men who were left on the field had sage brush piled over them, which had been set on fire by the Indians, and were almost unrecognizable. The troops advanced as skirmishers, with their flanks well protected. Skirmishers were employed in groups of three, instead of the usual order, five or ten paces apart. Flanks were thrown back to the depth of nearly equal to the front.

General Davis is awaiting information from Captain Halbrook, commanding the troops in pursuit of the Modocs.—Inspector General Hardee started this morning for Fort Klamath, Oregon, where he is instructed to learn from the Indian agent the disposition of the Indians in that vicinity.

**SAN FRANCISCO, May 12**—A courier arrived at Yreka, at nine o'clock this morning, with news of a battle between Hasbrock's command and the Modocs, in which the Indians were repulsed. No further particulars have yet been received.

A young woman in Cumberland, England, lately threw herself in front of a railway train, and was killed. Her conduct was attributed to a love quarrel. Two weeks later her suitor followed her oxcart, and was killed in the same way. As the four hundred boys in the Westborough, Mass., Reform School were marching from breakfast on Monday morning, they made a break for the gates, and one hundred succeeded in making their escape.

By arrangement, the libel for divorce, filed by Hon. Charles Sumner against his wife, on the ground of desertion came up for a hearing in the Supreme Court at Boston on Saturday. Neither libel nor libellant were present, and after hearing one witness, Judge Colt decided a divorce to Mr. Sumner on the ground above stated.

The M. E. Church in India has seventeen churches and seven parsonages, an increase for the year of three churches and one parsonage. The valuation \$66,260.

It is believed in circles that should know, that the Texas and Pacific Railroad will be completed to the Pacific by the year 1876, the Centennial year.

**SHORT ITEMS.**

Lamp chimneys boiled in hot water will not break, easily.

Girls are taught type setting at an industrial school at Vienna.

A legal dozen of eggs must weigh a pound and a half in Massachusetts.

The sale of oysters is prohibited by law during June, July and August.

The Empress of China does her own washing, and can make a stew equal to any woman.

Twenty bushels of acorns were planted along the main line of the Pacific Road, in Minnesota last year.

The late Senator James Dixon, of Hartford, Ct., left a million to be divided among his four children.

A bill making civil marriages compulsory is about to be introduced in the German Parliament.

Jonathan Wonslater, of Skipack, Chester county, hanged himself, dead, on the limb of a tree, on Friday.

A boy fourteen years old, has been arrested in New York for attempting to obtain money on a forged check.

A writer divides men with regard to their laughter, into three classes, the, he, he, he, ho, ho, ho, ha, ha, ha, men, the shallow, the gross, and the refined.

A little three year old child of Luke Richards, of Fittston, having obtained access to a bottle of whiskey during the absence of its parents, drank enough to cause its death.

The export of apples has become an important branch of the trade of Boston, over 10,000 barrels of green apples having been sent to Europe by three steamers during the month of February.

The chief of police of Cleveland, Ohio, is organizing a force of twenty men to send to the Mahoning Valley to preserve order and prevent depredations, by the miners who have been idle in consequence of the strike of the past four months.

An enterprising photographer has gone to get some views of the lava beds. He considers himself safe, as the Modocs will mistake his machine for a traveling howitzer, and give him a wide berth.

The opera house at New Orleans was sold by the sheriff on Saturday for \$40,000. It cost the opera association \$220,000.

A terrible tornado passed over Belle Center, Ohio, on Friday, blowing down eight dwellings, a church and four stores. No loss of life is reported. The loss of property is estimated at \$40,000. The same storm passed over a number of the interior towns, but beyond uprooting trees and prostrating fences, no serious damage is reported.

On Friday a week a son of Samuel Shook, Bucyrus, was trying to drive a sow and pigs across a creek, as the pigs would not take the water and the sow would not go without them, he caught a little pig to throw it across, when the old sow threw him down and bit and tore him very severely. He will, however, never recover.

**New Advertisements.**

**Orphans' Court Sale.**

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Juniata county, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Reuben Landis, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Delaware township, in said county, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on

**SATURDAY, JUNE 21st, 1873.**  
The following real estate of said decedent, to-wit: A Tract of Land in said township, containing **18 Acres**, bounded by lands of William N. Brookhart, Amos Stahl, Ulrich Shuman and others having thereon erected a good two-story

**DWELLING HOUSE,**

**BANK BARN,** Shoemaker Shop, and other outbuildings. There is a good Well of water at the door, and a fine selection of choice Fruit on the premises.

This property is located in Pfronts' Valley, in a good farming neighborhood, and about one mile north of the Penna. Central Railroad.

**TERMS OF SALE**—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid when the property is stricken down to the purchaser; forty per cent. of the same when the sale is confirmed by the Court, and the remainder in two equal installments, payable on the 1st of April, 1874, and the 1st of April, 1875, to be secured by judgment notes.

Further particulars will be given by calling upon Wm N. Brookhart, near the premises, on by the undersigned.

**C. G. WINEY,**  
Adm'r of Reuben Landis, dec'd.  
May 14, 1873—If

**GRAYBILL'S HALL,**

**MIFFLINTOWN.**

**ARE COMING, THE WORLD'S FAVORITES**

**THE ALLEGHANIANS.** In the language of the "New York Home Journal," "They are the best Quartette in the World."

One occasion only:  
**TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 27th.**

**THE ALLEGHANIANS**

**AND SWISS BELL RINGERS**

The Alleghanians Vocalists and Swiss Bell Ringers will appear in their newly reconstructed programme, with New Artists, New Songs, Duets, Quartets and new specialties, including the **Ten Swiss Staff Bell**, the original set of 24 octaves, and the first ever imported to this country.

The Alleghanians present a **Mexico PROCESSION** to every lady and gentleman on entering the hall. This is a new feature in their concert.

**New Advertisements.**

**GOOD NEWS!**

**NEW GOODS!**

**Large Stock at Laird & Bell's, in Patterson!**

THE undersigned has now open and ready for inspection and sale a large and well selected stock of New Goods, consisting of

**DRY GOODS,**

**GROCERIES,**

**QUEENSWARE,**

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

**HATS AND CAPS,**

**WOOD & WILLOW WARE,**

**Fish, Salt, &c., &c.,**

All of which we will sell at prices that defy competition. All Goods warranted as represented, or taken back and the money refunded.

Don't fail to call and examine our stock before making your purchases.  
**TERMS, Cash or Produce—30 days time to responsible and prompt paying customers. Monthly accounts not allowed to lapse. Statement of accounts furnished on the 15th of every month.**

**LAIRD & BELL,**

Corner of Main and Juniata Streets,  
May 7, 1873.  
Patterson, Pa.

**Farm at Public Sale**

**IN WALKER TOWNSHIP.**

THE undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Walker township, Juniata county, about one mile Northeast of Vanport, at 1 o'clock P. M., on

**SATURDAY, MAY 31st, 1873.**

The following real estate, to-wit:—A valuable farm, located as above described, being within 2 1/2 miles of the proposed railroad, between Milltown and Fort Treverton, and adjoining lands of J. N. & W. H. Moore, Wm Curran and others, containing

**One Hundred and Twelve Acres,**

More or less, about Seventy-five Acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a

**DWELLING HOUSE,**</