

Utah and Wyoming Territories have female suffrage, and are greatly pleased with it.

New England people are again agitating the question of amending the United States Constitution, expressing a recognition of Delly.

The Spiritualistic world has been somewhat disturbed by the announcement that the "Katie King" manifestations in Philadelphia have been discovered to be tricks.

Massachusetts people are petitioning Congress to provide for the holding of a National Convention for the revision of the National Constitution.

London, England, had a "six-inch" snow on the 16th. How Col. Forney will deroute the Centennial and the snow, is a point that may be explained in a letter coming from the Colonel.

There is a joint resolution resting in Congress that proposes that the President and Vice President of the United States shall be elected by a direct vote of the people for a term of six years.

Wm. W. May, Jr. is making an effort to get out of jail. His position is, that the court that tried him had no jurisdiction in his case or in the manner in which it was brought, and that the jury were not empanelled according to law.

The "King of Hawaii," met with a grand Congressional reception at Washington, on last Friday. He is the first King that ever visited the United States. His father, it is said, was a Massachusetts man, who was wrecked on one of the Sandwich Islands in 1821.

Citizens of Philadelphia have organized what they call a "Financial Reform League." The chief object of the League is embodied in the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the government issuing paper in lieu of legal tender for all debts public and private, based upon the bond and solid securities of the government as a medium of circulation, and that all laws providing for the establishment of banks of issue be repealed.

Democratic journals have already lowered their tone of condemnation of land grants and other Congressional aid to railroads. The illustrious prospect of gaining a control of all the departments of government of the nation has caused the change. If they get possession of the Government in all of its departments, the denunciations will cease altogether, for to denounce such aid, is to denounce the Administration of President Pierce and his co-operative Congress—no blooded Democrat does that, President Pierce's Administration and its plant Congress gave the first lessons in land grants to railroads, and railroads surveys.

President Grant in his late message discusses the Southern situation under the heads of "Affairs in Louisiana," "Ku-Klux Outrages," "Troops in the Southern States," "The Troubles in Arkansas," "The Law to be Enforced."

Your attention will be drawn to the unsettled condition of affairs in some of the Southern States. On the 14th of September last, the Governor of Louisiana called upon me, as provided by the Constitution and laws of the United States, to aid in suppressing domestic violence in that State. This call was made in view of a proclamation issued on that day by D. B. Penn, claiming that he was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1872, and calling upon the militia of the State to arm, assemble and drive from power the usurpers, as he designated the officers of the State Government. On the next day I issued a proclamation, commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof, and subsequently learned that on that day they had taken forcible possession of the State House. Steps were taken by me to support the existing and recognized State Government, but before the expiration of the five days the insurrectionary movement was practically abandoned, and the officers of the State Government, with some minor exceptions, resumed their powers and duties. Considering that the present State Administration of Louisiana has been the only Government in that State for nearly two years, that it has been tacitly acknowledged and acquiesced in as such by Congress, and more than once expressly recognized by me, I regarded it as my clear duty, when legally called upon for that purpose, to prevent its overthrow by an armed mob under pretence of fraud and irregularity in the election of 1872. I have heretofore called the attention of Congress to this subject, stating that on account of the frauds and tergiversities committed at said election, and because it appears that the returns thereof were never legally canvassed, and were impossible to tell thereby who were chosen, but form the best sources of information at my command, I have always believed the present State officers actually elected in violation of the law, and irregular in the election of 1872. I repeat what I said in my special message of February 23, 1874, that in the event of no action by Congress, I must continue to recognize the Government heretofore recognized by me.

KU-KLUX OUTRAGES. I regret to say that with preparations for the late election, decided indications appeared in some localities in the Southern States of a determination, by acts of violence and intimidation, to deprive citizens of the freedom of the ballot because of their political opinions. Bands of men masked and armed made their appearance, White Leagues and other societies were formed, large quantities of arms and ammunition were imported and distributed to these organizations, military drills with menacing demonstrations were held, and with all these, murders enough were committed to spread terror among those whose political action was to be suppressed, if possible, by these intolerant and criminal proceedings. In some places colored laborers were compelled to vote according to the wishes of their employers, under threats of discharge if they acted otherwise, and there are too many instances in which, when these threats were disregarded, they were remorselessly executed by those who made them. I understand that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was made to prevent this and a like state of things, and the act of May 31, 1870, with amendments, was issued to enforce its provisions, the object of both being to guarantee to all citizens the right to vote and to protect them in the free enjoyment of that right. Enjoined by the Constitution to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and convinced by undoubted evidence that violations of said act had been committed, and that a widespread and flagrant disregard of it was contemplated, the proper officers were instructed to prosecute. Officers and troops were stationed at convenient points to aid these officers, if necessary, in the performance of their official duties. Complaints are made of this interference by Federal authority, but if said amendment and act do not provide for such interference under the circumstances as above stated, then they are without meaning, force or effect, and the whole scheme of colored disfranchisement is worse than mockery and little better than a crime. Possibly Congress may find it due to truth and justice to ascertain by means of a committee whether the alleged wrongs to colored citizens for political purposes are real, or the reports thereof were manufactured for this occasion.

TROOPS IN SOUTHERN STATES. The whole number of troops in the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Maryland and Virginia at the time of the election were 4,982. This embraces the garrisons of all forts from the Delaware to the Gulf of Mexico.

THE TROUBLE IN ARKANSAS. Another trouble has arisen in Arkansas. Article 13 of the Constitution of the State, which was adopted in 1868, and upon the approval of which by Congress the State was restored to representation as one of the States of the Union, provides in effect that if any amendments proposed to the Constitution shall become a part thereof, they shall be passed by two successive Assemblies, ratified by a majority of the electors of the State voting thereon. On the 11th of May, 1874, the Governor convened an extra session of the General Assembly of the State, which on the 18th of the same month passed an act providing for a Convention to frame a new Constitution. Pursuant to the act, and at an election held on the 30th of June, 1874, the Convention was approved and delegates were chosen thereto, who assembled on the 14th of last July, and forced a new Constitution, the schedule of which provided for the election of an entire new set of State officers, in a manner contrary to the then existing election laws of the State. On the 13th of October, 1874, this Constitution, as therein provided, was submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, and according to the election returns was approved by a large majority of those qualified to vote thereon, and at the same election persons were chosen to fill all the State, county, and township offices. The Governor elected in 1872, for the term of four years, turned over his office to the Governor chosen under the new Constitution, whereupon the Lieutenant Governor, also elected in 1872, for a term of four years, claiming to act as Governor, and alleging that said proceedings by which the new Constitution was made, and a new set of officers elected, were unconstitutional, illegal, and void, called upon me, as provided in section 4, article 4, of the Constitution, to protect the State against domestic violence. As Congress is now investigating the political affairs of Arkansas, I have declined to interfere.

The whole subject of Executive interference with the affairs of a State is repugnant to public opinion, to the feelings of those who from their official capacity must be used in such interpolation, and to him or those who must direct. Unless most clearly on the side of law, such interference becomes a crime. With the law to support it, it is condemned without a hearing. I desire, therefore, that all necessity for Executive direction in local affairs may become unnecessary and obsolete.

I invite the attention, not of Congress, but of the people of the United States, to the causes and effects of these unhappy questions. Is there not a disposition on one side to magnify wrongs and outrages, and on the other side to belittle them or justify them? If the public could be directed to a correct survey of what is proper, and to re-

buking wrong and aiding the proper authorities in punishing it, a better state of feeling would be incited, and the sooner we would have that peace, which would leave the States free to regulate their own domestic affairs. I believe that on the part of the citizens of the Southern States, the better of them, there is a disposition to be law-abiding and to do no violence either to individuals or to the laws existing. But do they do right in ignoring the existence of violence and bloodshed in resistance to constituted authority? I sympathize with their protest condition, acknowledging that in some instances they have had most trying governments to live under, and very oppressive ones in the way of taxation for nominal improvements, not giving benefits equal to the hardships imposed. But can they pledge themselves entirely irresponsible for the condition? They cannot. Violence has been rampant in some localities, and has either been justified or denied by those who could have prevented it.

The Texas Pacific Railroad.

Government aid asked for it—The benefits to Government and the Country Generally to be Derived from it, as set forth by the Memorial of the Company to Congress.

There has been a great deal of denunciation heaped on Congress for extending land grants and otherwise helping railroad companies in the far west. As to the merits and demerits of such aid it is not our purpose now to speak. We only propose to state that the Texas Pacific Railroad Company is now asking Congress to aid it to complete the road that it Company. Their memorial to Congress, which is entitled to the fullest consideration, among other things in favor of Congressional aid, says:

A Southern trunk line of railroad to the Pacific is a necessity, and its construction should be insured by Government as a practical means of settling the Indian question and enabling its vast territories to be safely inhabited and developed. The completion of this line would, it is claimed, enable the Government to move troops cheaply and rapidly, dispense with probably three-fourths of those now employed in Texas and Southern Territories, and thus release the Government from expenditure amounting to millions of dollars yearly, and it would moreover be of immense advantage to the nation by bringing into the market hundreds of millions of acres of good land which are dead property to the United States, by adding millions of population to the present number of producers and taxpayers of the country, by more than doubling, or, indeed, indefinitely increasing, the annual yield of the precious metal in the United States; by a vast increase in our revenues to be derived from importations from Asiatic countries; by the general stimulus of production, manufactures, and trade in all the States east of the Mississippi to supply the wants of settlers in the new regions to be traversed by the road, and by all the diversified good in the pursuit of which England, France, Belgium, Holland, Russia, and Austria have spent such enormous sums of money, pledged without stint their public credit, and found their reward in the control of the commerce and trade of the world. It is further argued that the construction of this open highway, unobstructed by snow during the entire year, across the continent, would prove to be a practical measure of reconstruction for the South, and that the increased yield of cotton and tobacco from newly-developed territory would swell the volume of our exports, and thus aid materially in the retention of our gold and silver for home circulation. The memorialists assert that it is conclusively established that the saving in transportation alone of Government supplies has averaged \$2,000 per mile per annum for every mile of the Pacific Railroad heretofore built, and call attention to the fact that the entire amount of interest which the Government is asked to guarantee in order to secure the construction of this southern line is \$1,750 per mile per annum. No guarantee of principal of the bonds is solicited, and as a security for the guarantee of the interest on the bonds the Government is to have a first mortgage on all property, franchises, and net earnings of the railroad, the entire proceeds of sales of the lands heretofore granted by the United States to the two companies, a restoration to the Government of about thirty million acres of land heretofore granted and reserved to aid the construction of the two lines to the Pacific, some fifteen hundred miles of which are to be disposed with under the plan proposed, and the retention in the United States Treasury of one-eighth of all the bonds issued, so that they may be sold by the

Government, if at any time during the construction of the road the sale of lands, Government transportation, and the entire net earnings of the road shall not prove sufficient to provide for the interest guaranteed and the sinking fund required. The memorialists say, in conclusion, that they do not propose to besiege Congress by personal pressure and solicitation, but rely confidently on the merits of the case as now presented.

News Items.

Governor Herrtrant has issued the warrant for the execution of Samuel Beighley, on Wednesday, the 20th day of January, 1875. Beighley was convicted in Westmoreland county, on the 18th day of May, 1874, of the murder of Joseph Kerr, and sentenced on the 25th day of May, 1874, to be hanged. The fire at Boston on the 14th inst., aggregate in loss \$735,000; insurance on same, \$201,000.

A large mill on Warehouse Point, Hartford, Conn., occupied by the Leonard Silk Company and the Chapin & Barber Silk Company, was totally destroyed by fire on the evening of the 16th inst. The mill and outbuildings covered about two acres, and about 200 lands were employed in it. The total loss is probably over half a million dollars. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The sawworks of the factory supplied the village also, and the inhabitants in darkness. The loss is a severe one to the village, as well as to the owners of the mill.

James Burke, convicted in New York of mayhem, in having bitten off a man's ear, was sentenced on the 16th inst., to fifteen years' hard labor in the State Prison.

A \$20,000 fire occurred in Danville, Va., on the night of the 16th inst., destroying the establishments of E. F. Acres and Hancock & Pace.

The suppression of the order of Sisters of Charity in Mexico has been decreed by the Congress of that country by a vote of 113 against 57.

A despatch from Canada on the 16th tells as follows how cold it was in that country on the day before: At Quebec yesterday morning the thermometer was 29 degrees below zero; in Montreal 14 below; at Owen Sound, Goderich, and other outlying points of Ontario, 29 below, and at Toronto, 4 below.

A despatch from Lafayette, Indiana, under date of the 15th inst., narrates as follows the proceedings in a case of bribery: There has been considerable excitement here for the past few days over the arrest of R. Morton, at Kentland, for an alleged attempt to bribe the Board of Grand Inspectors, at Chicago, to pass No. 2 corn as No. 1. Morton was arrested on a requisition from the Governor of Illinois, brought here, and tried on a writ of habeas corpus. The writ was refused by Judge Vinton, and the prisoner was remanded to the custody of Col. Ray, who started for Chicago with him, going by a carriage to Battle Ground, there to take a train on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, fearing trouble if they took the train here.— Finding Morton gone, his friends swore out a warrant charging Ray with kidnapping, and special constables started in each direction to attempt his capture. He was overhauled near Battle Ground by Paymaster Korper, of Short Line Railroad, and brought back to this city.

The Louisville Courier-Journal of the 14th inst., says: Four employes of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad were arrested to-day for breaking open freight cars on that road and abstracting goods therefrom. One of the men arrested was conductor of a freight train, and the other three were his subordinates. Their method of operations was to remove the humps from the door, thus not breaking the seal, then to break open the packages, and, after taking out a portion of the contents, to nail them up again. These robberies have been going on for months, and being committed in through-freight cars the company has been unable heretofore to fix the guilt definitely. On Saturday night a way-freight car standing at Bowling Green was broken open in this way, and detectives thus got the first clue to the perpetrators, which resulted in the arrest of the four men as stated. The property stolen from this car, amounting in value to about \$2,000, was recovered at Nashville this afternoon, where the men were arrested.

At noon on last Thursday, the 17th inst., John Clark, engineer of the Harriestburg water works, was killed, and a laborer named Taylor badly hurt. 118 feet of water had been pumped into the new stand-pipe, when the pressure forced the head of a twenty-inch pipe which is to be connected to another engine in course of erection. Clark was standing on the pipe, and was hurled off by the concussion caused by the escape of a twenty-inch stream among stone rubbish, and died a few minutes after being taken down. Taylor was working in a ditch twenty feet distant.

About two o'clock on the morning of the 17th, four men, wearing masks, rode up to the house of a farmer, about 12 miles north of Clarksville, Jackson county, Arkansas. They shot the farmer, choked his wife, stole \$609, and escaped.

Gov. Brogden, of North Carolina, on the 17th inst., commuted the sentence of David Martin, a colored youth who was to have been hung in Wilmington to-day for murder, to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary.

Charles F. Williams was arrested in

West Chester, on the 17th, charged with libelling the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of West Chester. More of this at another date.

The horse of a farmer named Pettit, near Fort Nelson, Ontario, Canada, was entered on the night of the 17th inst., and the inmates overpowered and seven thousand dollars taken.

The jury of inquest over the bodies of the burglars—the abductors of Charles Ross—shot at Bay Ridge, L. I., early on Monday morning, the 14th inst., find that the killing was perfectly justifiable, and commend the men who did the shooting.

On the 18th inst., two men lost their lives by the falling in of brick walls of a burning building in Knoxville, Illinois. Loss of property by the fire, \$45,000.

On the night of the 18th, burglars attempted to blow open the safe of the Hochstetler Bank at Montreal, Canada. The explosion was a great one; the vault was blown into ruins; the windows were blown out; the walls of the building were cracked; the whole community or neighborhood was alarmed, and the burglars fled as if from the plague. The regret is that they escaped.

Charles Howard, sentenced for life at Des Moines, Iowa, on the 14th inst., for the murder of a man named Johnson, was taken from his cell in the jail by a disguised mob during the night, carried to neighboring post and hanged.

Quartermaster General Meigs says that 4000 woolen blankets, 25,000 each of fatigue caps and flannel socks, and 25,000 pairs of boots were shipped by him from the Jeffersonville depot to the sufferers by the overflow of the lower Mississippi, in compliance with instructions from the Secretary of War.

King Kalahua is in Washington. Small-pox is raging violently in Quebec, Canada.

A fire at Napierville, Lupage county, Ill., on the morning of the 18th, destroyed five business places on Main street, including the post office. Loss, about \$25,000.

Archbishop Bailey, of Baltimore, on the 18th ordained eleven graduates of St. Mary's Seminary (Atholene) as deacons, preparatory to their ordination as priests.

Sheriff Joseph Vann, while attempting to arrest a notorious outlaw named George Simmons, on the 18th, near Wibben's Falls, in the Cherokee Nation, was shot through the abdomen. After being shot, the sheriff shot Simmons through the arm, and again through the groin, when Simmons surrendered and begged for his life. Both men are fatally injured. They are both Cherokees.

There were three fires at New Haven on the 18th. One, in the tin and rag store of Wheeler & Co., caused a loss of \$15,000.

Edward Reilly, a counterfeiter, has been captured and brought to jail at Easton, this State. The bills which he had been operating with are counterfeiters of the Traders' National Bank of Syracuse.

Since the abduction of Charles Ross many arrests have been made, but none so singular as the one made at Chester, Illinois. A member of the Ross family went to Chester, believing from despatches describing the boy, that he must be the missing Charlie. Foney's Press of last Saturday tells the following in regard thereto: Mr. James Ross, who returned to this city yesterday morning from Chester, Ill., states that the boy bore a remarkable resemblance to the missing Charlie. The boy, when asked if his name was Charlie Brewster Ross, said "Yes," but he answered the same way when any other name was substituted for that of Ross. When interrogated as to his former history the boy said he had been stolen one evening by two men, who took him off in a cart, and that the man Scott who had him in charge was one of the kidnappers. His hair had been dyed by a walnut stain, his face was shamefully marked where it had been washed with acid, and his back was frightfully scarred. His appearance showed that he had been badly abused, and from all the facts which could be learned by Mr. Ross the boy had undoubtedly been stolen. It was proved, however, that he could not be Charlie Ross, as he had a mole on his neck which Mrs. Ross's was not on her son. The authorities of Chester refuse to return the boy to the man in whose care he was discovered, and an application has been made to the court by one of the citizens of Chester to prevent the boy being taken away. The man Scott, who had him in charge, made the boy beg, and the proceeds would be wasted in liquor by Scott and his companions who escaped arrest. Leading questions were put to the boy, and it was thought that possibly he was the son of a Mr. Libe, of Quincy, Illinois, who was kidnapped about three years ago. The child was last seen in a leather store, where he had gone to get a whip, as he said he was going to have a ride. The father has since visited every city in the Union in the vain hope of recovering his son, and has spent all his means in the fruitless search. His friends have raised \$1,000, which they have offered for the return of the child. The authorities of Chester, Illinois, and Mr. Libe are in correspondence, and it will be soon ascertained whether the boy is Mr. Libe's son.

Two of Pinkerton's detectives are reported as having been murdered near St. Louis, on the 18th inst.

John Bushong escaped from the county jail at Narristown, Pa., on last

Sunday, by opening his cell door with a wire hook, during the religious services in the corridor of the jail. This is his second escape from this jail within a year.

John Murphy, who was to have been hung at Carson City, Nevada, on the 18th inst., was at the last moment reprieved until the 24th inst. A thousand people had assembled to witness the execution and the prisoner was on the gallows when the respite arrived.

The steamship Japan, from San Francisco for Hong Kong, was destroyed by fire on the 11th inst., when sixty miles out from Yokohama. A few of her crew and passengers were arrived at Hong Kong. There were nearly five hundred Chinese on board.

Weston has walked 500 miles in six days.

On the 17th of November a disastrous fire occurred at Tokio, Japan.—About 1,000 houses were destroyed.

Edward Galvin, a switch tender at Lowell, Mass., was knocked down by a runaway horse Saturday afternoon, and killed.

Convicts in the Auburn, N.Y., State Prison attempted to burn their place of confinement on last Saturday. The building was fired in two places.

On the night of the 13th inst., the two men who stole Charles Ross, were shot and killed while attempting to get away from the house of Judge Van-Brunst, at Bay Ridge, L. I. The house was unoccupied, and was in a manner under the supervision of the Judge's brother, the Judge. It appears that the brothers had a system of burglar alarms in use between the houses, so that if the attempt of burglary was made on one house the alarm would be given in the other house.

On the night above stated the burglar alarm in Holmes Van-Brunst's house indicated that an attempt was being made to get into the Judge's house. Mr. Van-Brunst called up his son, who aroused a couple of hired men. The four now quickly armed themselves with guns and pistols and went over to the Judge's house, which was but a stone's throw distant, and situated themselves around it so that the burglars then in it—as was plainly told by the fitting light and fro of a light in the house—could not escape without being seen. Half an hour was spent in waiting, when a noise was made on the outside of the house. Fifteen minutes more elapsed before the thieves appeared at a cellar door to leave the house. They were ordered to stop. The response was the discharge of revolvers at the Van Brunts. But the thieves had got into the wrong family. Among the Van-Brunts there was no compromise. They returned the fire. The burglars ran, and while doing so kept up a steady fire on the Van-Brunts, who were there, unconsciously to themselves, to administer heaven's retributive justice on the criminals. Their running did not save them. The family whom they attempted to rob were steady in their aim and purpose, and after many shots had been exchanged the robbers lay on the ground dying. None of their shots took effect. The one was so nearly shot to death that he could not talk, and died quiet soon; the other had enough of life left to tell that his name was Joseph Douglas, and that of his confederate was William Mosher, and that they were well known to the police of New York and other cities as old offenders, and that they had stolen Charles Ross; but he did not tell the whereabouts of the boy. Douglas had about \$40 in money in his pocket.

New Advertisements.

EVERYBODY'S OWN PHOTOCOPYING.—By C. W. GLEASON, M.D. A magnificent volume of 300 octavo pages—beautifully illustrated and elegantly bound. Contains matter just adapted to the wants of every family. Over 250 engravings. One agent sold 100 copies in one week, and another 25 in three days, and another 25 in four days. Circulars, with Complete Index, free. Liberal discounts and exclusive territory. Agents Wanted! H. N. McKimsey & Co., Publishers, 725 Sanson St. Philadelphia, Pa.

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87¢ a WEEK guaranteed to Mail and Female Agents, in their locality. Cook's NORTHAMPTON TO TRY IT. Circulars free. P. O. VEKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY WEST PA. Send for list of papers and schedule of rates. Address Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York.

FARM At Private Sale! THE undersigned offers his Farm, situated in Tuscarora township, Juniata county, at private sale. The farm contains 125 ACRES. One Hundred Acres of which are cleared, and the balance well set with timber. The improvements consist of a good FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, cottage style, FRAME BARN, and other necessary outbuildings. The farm is situated near the line of the proposed Tuscarora Valley Railroad. For further particulars call on or address Geo. JACOBS, James IRWIN, Reed's Gap, Juniata Co., Pa. Nov. 18, 1874.

JUNIATA VALLEY BANK. Pomeroy, Patterson, Jacobs & Co. REHABILITATION, JUNIATA COUNTY, PA. CAPITAL. \$50,000. GEORGE JACOBS, President. T. VAN IRVIN, Cashier. DIRECTORS: Jerome N. Thompson, John Balaban, John J. Patterson, H. H. Bechtel, George Jacobs, J. W. Frank, Amos G. Botsell. United States Securities, Bonds, &c. bought and sold. Deposits received, collections made, drafts on the principal cities, and a general banking business transacted. [June 27-41] A large quantity of valuable papers received on special deposit. [June 27-41]

CLARK WRIGHT'S TINWARE AND SHEET-IRON STORE. Main Street, Patterson. Here a complete assortment of TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE may constantly be found to suit customers, and are offered at a BARGAIN. REPAIRING neatly and expeditiously executed.

Roofing and Spouting of the BEST MATERIAL, made to order on short notice.

THE PUBLIC Are also hereby informed that I regularly, every week, run a car to and from Philadelphia, going to the city on Tuesday and returning to Patterson on Thursday. Persons purchasing goods in Philadelphia, can have them brought promptly here by ordering them to 1224 Market Street, in care of Clark Wright's Market Car. I also invite the attention of those who ship produce to the east, to the facilities offered, and earnestly solicit their patronage. Dec. 21, 1874. CLARK WRIGHT.

Rare Inducements! **35,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.**—Said lands are situated on and near the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, in Randolph Co., Arkansas, and will be raised from fifty to sixty bushels of corn or one bale of cotton to the acre, and will be sold at prices ranging from one to twenty dollars per acre, according to the improvements on same. Terms.—One-fourth cash and balance in one, two, three and four years. LEVI RECHT & BROTHER, Pochontas, Ark., Sept. 23, 1874.

Millinery and Dress Making. SALLIE A. HAWK is still carrying on the Millinery Business, and Dressmaking in Randolph Co., Arkansas, and is prepared to do **All Kinds of Sewing.** Please give her a call before going elsewhere. —sept20-2m SALLIE A. HAWK.

FIRST-CLASS PICTURES taken at H. Hess' Photograph Gallery, Union St., Millstown.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE! BY virtue of an order of Court in part of the real estate of Daniel Stouffer, Elizabeth Stouffer, William A. Stouffer, Nancy Stouffer and Elizabeth A. Stouffer, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Juniata county, I, William H. Knoose, High Sheriff of Juniata county, will sell at public sale, on the premises in Fernham township, Juniata county, at 2 o'clock P. M., on **FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1875,** the following tracts of land:

PREPARE No. 1.—Containing ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of E. Oles, William Adams and Amos Stouffer. This tract is eligibly located, with

GOOD HOUSE AND BARN, and other improvements, and in a high state of cultivation. Also,

PREPARE No. 2.—Being a tract of WOODLAND in Walker township, adjoining lands of Jacob Kertz, E. Houshauer and Catherine Kertz, containing **16 ACRES.** The sale to take place on the farm, Part No. 2

TERMS OF SALE. One-half of the purchase money to be paid to Daniel Stouffer as follows: One-fourth on the first day of April, 1875, and the balance on the first day of April, 1876, with interest from April 1, 1875, to the date of the balance, to be paid in cash or by promissory note, payable as follows: One-third to remain in the property during the life of Elizabeth Stouffer, and the interest thereon payable to her during her natural life, and after her death the said one-third to be paid to William A. Stouffer, Nancy Stouffer, Elizabeth A. Stouffer, one-fourth to Elizabeth Stouffer, and the interest thereon payable to her during her natural life, and after her death the said one-fourth to be paid to William A. Stouffer, Nancy Stouffer, Elizabeth A. Stouffer, one-fourth to Daniel Stouffer, and the interest thereon payable to her during her natural life, and after her death the said one-fourth to be paid to Elizabeth and Daniel Stouffer.

W. H. KNOOSE, Sheriff. Dec. 22, 1874.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE! IN pursuance of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Juniata county, and to the undersigned directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the premises herein described, in the borough of Millintown, Juniata county, Pa., at 1 o'clock P. M., on **SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1875,** the following real estate, to wit: All the following described LOT OF GROUND, on Bridge street, in the borough of Millintown, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on said Bridge street 24 feet from the northwest corner of the alley between Main and Front street, in said borough, and extending from said point 16 feet west to a point on said Bridge street, thence at right angles to said street, by two parallel lines north sixty feet to the residue of said lot; bounded on the east by a part of same lot and on the west by another part of said lot, and being a portion of lot No. 24 in the general plan of said town, and having thereon erected a two-story

Frame and Brick Building, No. 72.—All that certain lot of ground situate on Cherry street, in the borough of Millintown, bounded and described as follows: Fronting 29 feet on Cherry street, and extending north at right angles thereto between two parallel lines 112 feet to a street, bounded on the east by the street, and on the south by said Cherry street, and on the north by said alley.

TERMS OF SALE. One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue on the 1st of April, 1875, when deed will be delivered and possession given; one-third on the 1st day of September, 1875, with interest from April 1st, 1875; to be secured by judgment bond.

JOSEPH ROTHBROCK, SARAH R. BARTLEY, Adm'rs of Cornelius Bartley, late of Millintown, deceased. [Dec. 11, 1874.]

ALSO, the following personal property, at the same time and place: One Iron Safe, one Sewing Machine, Stove and Pipe, one Counter and Desk, three Lamps, &c.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE! IN pursuance of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Juniata county, and to the undersigned directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the premises herein described, in the borough of Millintown, Juniata county, Pa., at 1 o'clock P. M., on **THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1874,** the following real estate, to wit:—The one-half interest in and to a valuable tract of limestone and flint land, containing

FIFTY ACRES, more or less, about THIRTY ACRES of which are cleared, the balance in timber, situate in Walker township, at Van Wert, bounded as follows: On the north by lands of Daniel Stouffer, containing 15 acres, as follows: the east by lands of Wm. Curran's heirs, on the south by lands of Mrs. McMillan's heirs, on the west by lands of heirs of Benjamin Williams, on the north by lands of John subject to a Dever, as Mrs. Jane Curran, widow of the late William Curran, deceased, to whose estate the said land belongs, will RELEASÉ.

TERMS OF SALE. Ten per centum of the purchase money to be paid when the property is struck down; one-half of the whole purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of sale by the Court, on the first day of April, 1875.

H. LATIMER WILSON, Executor of Wm. Curran, dec'd. Dec. 16, 1874.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE. IN pursuance of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Juniata county, and to the undersigned directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the premises herein described, in Tuscarora township, Juniata county, Pa., at 1 o'clock P. M., on **SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1875,** the following real estate, to wit: A tract of land, situate in Tuscarora township, Juniata county, Pa., bounded by land of John Arbuckle, Stephen Harlan, Titus Harry, and Jane Stephenson, containing

FOUR ACRES, having thereon erected a **Frame House and Log Stable,** with the appurtenances.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale by the Court; one-fourth on the first day of April, 1875; and the remainder on the first day of September, 1875. Deed to be delivered and possession given on the first day of April, 1875. Unpaid purchase money to be secured by judgment bond.

THOMAS ARBUCKLE, Adm'r of Jane Calhoun, dec'd. Dec. 16, 1874.

Administrator's Notice. Estate of Michael Shirk, deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Michael Shirk, late of Fayette township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to make them known without delay to **SARAH R. BARTLEY, JOSEPH ROTHBROCK, Administrators.** Nov. 4, 1874.

Sale Bills printed on short notice at the office of the Sentinel and Republican.

Important Notice. THIS subscriber, having sold his store, wishes to settle up his books, without delay. Those having claims will present them, and all who owe by account will call at his house and settle, and pay or give note. Hope all concerned will attend to this notice.

J. B. OKESON, Perryville, Dec. 22, 1874.

Notice to the Taxable Inhabitants of the Borough of Thompsontown and all others whom it may concern:

TAX NOTICE. That application will be made to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Juniata, on the first Monday of February, 1875, to annul the Charter of the said borough of Thompsontown.

PATTERSON & LYONS, Attorneys for Petitioners. Dec. 23, 1874.

Administrator's Notice. THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Juniata county an Auditor to distribute the money in the hands of Irvin D. Wallis, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Jennings Jane Lukens, late of the borough of Thompsontown, deceased, among the heirs and legatees under the Will and Testament of said deceased, according to law, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Millintown, on Wednesday, the 12th day of January, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., when all persons interested will please attend.

J. A. CHRISTY, Auditor. Dec. 23, 1874.

Election Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that an election for officers of the Juniata Agricultural Society will be held at McManig's hotel, in the borough of Perryville, on the second Friday in January, 1875, at one o'clock P. M.

B. M. JAMISON, Pres't. Dec. 16, 1874.

Administrator's Notice. Estate of Cornelius Bartley, deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Cornelius Bartley, late of the borough of Millintown dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to make them known without delay to **SARAH R. BARTLEY, JOSEPH ROTHBROCK, Administrators.** Nov. 4, 1874.

Notice to the Taxable Inhabitants of the Borough of Thompsontown and all others whom it may concern:

TAX NOTICE. That application will be made to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Juniata, on the first Monday of February, 1875, to annul the Charter of the said borough of Thompsontown.

PATTERSON & LYONS, Attorneys for Petitioners. Dec. 23, 1874.

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