SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

Wednesday, Novemb'r 1, 1876.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW YORK.

Republican Electoral Ticket.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

Benjamin Harris Brewster, Philadelphia.
John F. Challant, Allegheny.

ELECTORS.

1. John Welsh.	14. William Calder.
2. Henry Disston.	15. Miles L. Tracy.
3. Christian J. Hoffman.	16. S. W. Starkweather.
4. Charles Thompson Jones	17. Daniel J. Morrell.
5. Edwin H. Fitler.	18. Jeremiah Lyons.
6. Joseph W. Barnard.	19. William Hay.
7. Benjamin Snith.	20. William Cameron
8. Jacob Knabb.	21. J. B. Donley.
9. John B. Warfel.	22. Daniel O'Neill.
10. Joseph Thomas.	23. William Neeb.
11. Ario Pardee.	24. Andrew B. Berger
12. Lewis Pughe.	25. Samuel M. Jackson.
13. Edward S. Silliman.	26. James Westerman.
	27. W. W. Wilbur.

Republican District Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,

T. M. MAHON,

Of Franklin County.

FOR STATE SENATE,

JOHN BALSBACH,

Of Juniata County.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

HUGH T. McALISTER,

Of Fayette Township.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES,

JOHN McLAUGHLIN,

Of Turbett Township.

D. B. SPANOGLE,

Of Lack Township.

FOR SHERIFF,

CORNELIUS McCLELLAN,

Of Mifflintown.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,

DAVID HALLER,

Of Mifflintown.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,

ABRAHAM J. MOIST,

Of Fermanagh Township.

Republican County Committee.

Chairman—W. C. Laird, Patterson.

Mifflintown—Solomon Books, C. B. Horning Mifflintown P. O

Fermanagh—Isaac Sieber, Samuel Thomas, Mifflintown P. O.

Fayette—Dr. H. Harshberger, Enoch Shellenberger, McAlisterville.

Susquehanna—S. G. Dressler, Oriental P.O. Emanuel Long, Pfoutz's Valley P. O.

Greenwood—Harrison Minnium, Thomas Rumberger, Pfoutz's Valley.

Delaware—John M. Stutts, Abraham Kurtz, East Salem.

Thompsontown—J. M. Nelson, J. A. Hostetler, Thompsontown.

Monroe—Jacob Page, Evendale; G. Metterling, Richfield.

Walker—John A. Gallagher, Mexico; M. Coldren, Van Wert.

Patterson—S. B. Caveny, B. R. Mitchell, Patterson.

Port Royal—T. M. Moore, H. H. Snyder, Port Royal.

Spruce Hill—J. D. Howell, Pleasant View, T. T. Patton, Spruce Hill.

Milford—Wm. N. Sterrett, David Cunningham, Patterson.

Turbett—John G. Hertzler, C. Richards, Port Royal.

Lack—J. C. Burns, Peru Mills; Ezra Montgomery, Waterloo.

Black Log—Robert McIntyre, James McKee, Peru Mills.

Beale—Dr. D. L. Allen, Academia, Dan Kauffman, Walnut.

Tuscarora—J. E. Laird, McCoysville; Thos. Morrow, Waterford.

The member of the State Central Committee for Juniata county is John T. Nourse, Esq., of Academia.

Mr. Stenger Coming—Shrinkage in Appropriations—Shrinkage in the Value of Property.

Mr. Stenger will be here before the campaign ends to make a speech. When he was last here he talked of Republican extravagance, and at the next visit he will tell of shortened appropriations by the late Democratic Congress. The shrinkage or shortening of appropriations in Congress does not by far correspond with the shrinkage of values in all kinds of property throughout the country since he visited here. There has been no shrinkage in Mr. Stenger's salary, and as far as the knowledge of the country goes he did not advocate a shrinkage in that direction.

If he appears among us and claims the credit of the shrinkage in appropriations, may he not as well claim credit on the shrinkage of values of property throughout his district since he entered Congress. It is no rule if it applies to only one side of the question. It is no rule if he is to have credit in one case and not in the other. If he tells us, "Here, gentlemen, look at the record of Congress of which I am a member. See the statistics; how we have cut down the expenses; how they have shrunken up under our legislation. To illustrate—look at one item, say of eight thousand dollars. An eight thousand dollar appropriation under Republican administration has been cut down to seven thousand dollars. What a great shrinkage. And that is the way all through. Think of it; a small appropriation like that to shrink that much. That much you have saved by electing a Congress of our party."

As far as that goes, good for Mr. Stenger; but it does not go half way. It tells us nothing of the shrinkage in property throughout the country since he went to Congress. You go into any of the valleys of this county, and select a farm that could have been sold when Mr. Stenger was elected to Congress for the sum of eight thousand dollars, and you will find that the shrinkage since that date has been more than one thousand dollars. So with every other kind of property. If all of the appropriations of Congress have been shrunken at the per centage stated, all other things have shrunken accordingly, and if Mr. Stenger is entitled, with his fellow members of Congress, to the credit of the shrinkage in appropriations, so are they entitled to the credit of the shrinkage in the value of property throughout the country. These shrinkages grew out of the peculiar circumstances of the country, and the peculiar circumstances of the country were brought on the country by Mr. Stenger's party; and the only thing about his claim is that he does not go far enough with it. He uses that part of it that is suitable to draw the wool over the people's eyes, so that benefit may be derived to himself and party.

The Country Alarmed—Mr. Tilden's Letter—He does not Believe Jeff. Davis Disloyal, That under the Doctrine of State Rights he did no Unconstitutional Act—His Letter the Composition of an Ingenious Lawyer.

Men who act so badly that it becomes necesary to send troops, soldiers, among them to bring them to order will do anything to accomplish their end. Ever since the Rebellion was crushed, every once in a while in some one or other of the Southern States, troops have been sent to keep the old rebel element from exterminating or driving out all who are opposed to them. With all these things in full view, the country has become alarmed, and from every part of the land a warning voice is heard, telling the people that if they put a man into the Presidential chair who is in sympathy with the men who are at short intervals so turbulent that they have to be held in check by the military power, that they will destroy the fruits of the victory over Rebellion, and compel the payment of their damage claims, and compel a general restoration.

Mr. Tilden, being the candidate of the men who have designs on the government, has felt his foundations slip from under him by the just alarm of the people, has addressed a letter to the country, to say that the claims can not be paid. He says, "*No claim for any loss or damage incurred by disloyal persons, whether covered by the Fourteenth Amendment or not, will be paid.*"

That is the point in his letter, and at first sight it seems a strong one; but when weighed in the light of Mr. Tilden's opinions as to what is Constitutional, and what is loyal, it is as obscure as if he had not written it. In Mr. Tilden's opinion Jeff. Davis and men of his class are not disloyal, and did nothing that was not Constitutional under the doctrine of State Rights. If Mr. Tilden and his friends succeed, that will be their argument, to restore the old order of affairs. His letter is but a piece of composition of an ingenious lawyer.

The Confederate Plan to Destroy the Currency.

If the Democracy get possession of the government they will destroy the present currency, both National and Greenback. Next to the army, the boys in blue, there is nothing that the Confederates hate as they do the money of the United States. Without money the government would have been a failure, and the Rebels, before they left, thought that they had so injured the confidence in United States securities that it would be an utter impossibility to raise funds on the credit of the Nation. In that they were mistaken. The country never had a more satisfactory money than that which grew out of the sad circumstances of the war. They have two ways in view by which they propose to get it out of existence when they get into power. If they get a majority of Congress, they will attempt to so legislate on the Currency and Banking questions that they may be abolished; and what they will substitute, the fertile mind of a Confederate only can tell. If the Democrats of the North in Congress should grow weak in the knees over such a proposition, that plan will be dropped, and they will try the persuasive art. They will pat their Northern allies on the back; they will approach them smoothly, as Satan did Eve in the garden, and will tell them that the troubles are all over, that the weapons have all been grounded, that white-winged peace prevails, that they in good faith will help to pay the debt of the Nation, but that they believe that it is no more than fair that their debt should also be paid. We will help to pay your debt; you help to pay our debt; that will be like the work of a band of brothers, who have had a difference, but now it is all over; and thus they will get the Northern allies to accept the claims of the South and have them incorporated into the debt of the Nation. It is plain to be seen what will follow. An increase of *Bonds*, amounting to millions of dollars, will be issued. The currency will be increased to millions upon millions more, until it has become apparent that the United States has issued more obligations than she can ever make good or redeem, and then the confidence will be destroyed in the money of the country, and it will become worthless—not worth the cost of printing it. For illustration suppose, Neighbor A gives his note of one hundred dollars to B, to C, to D, to E, and to F, because of some financial or monied requirement. All know neighbor A, and are convinced of his ability after a time to redeem the notes. No one feels insecure in the promises of the notes of A. But after a time he is prevailed on to assume the the payment of the paper of a profligate brother. Then it will become as clear as noonday that A has overloaded himself, and can never redeem or pay the paper he has out. The end is found in the fact of A going into bankruptcy, and his paper becoming as worthless as that many sized pieces of common paper. So precisely with the United States paper, if it takes too much of a load of it, and the object of the Confederates is to overload it with their claim. It will become worthless and never be redeemed, and thus the currency and all other National obligations will be destroyed.

Such are the Confederate plans. Will you become a party indirectly to their plans. The safe plan is not to vote for men who are likely to favor their plans. Their is no probability in the world that Mr. Mahon will favor such plans. Vote for him for Congress; he is the only safe man. All of Mr. Stenger's past record point to the fact that he will be caught in their plans, if he is not already in with them.

THE Democratic leaders are telling the people that it is a question of extravagance, and that's all. Look about you; the leaders of the Democracy North and South are among the most extravagant of men, but that is not the point. The point is the perpetuation of the Republic with every man free before the law.

At a recent public performance in Richmond the appearance of the United States flag on the stage was greeted with a storm of hisses. Will Governor Kemper please explain.

Is Tilden More Worthy of Belief than Polk?

The Democrats say, give us the control of the Government, and nothing shall be disturbed. Tilden says the same thing; but Tilden has already contradicted himself on National questions. On a number of occasions he advocated the earliest resumption of specie payment, and now he says keep the payment off. It only shows how unfixed he is in purpose, and how he will be governed by circumstances. Put him in the Presidential chair, and give him a Senate and Lower House of Congress, and they will make the circumstances to govern him. He will have the example of the promise of James K. Polk, who said that if elected he would not repeal the tariff of 1842. But it is a historical fact that President James K. Polk did sign the bill for the repeal of the tariff of 1842. Is Tilden more worthy of belief than Polk?

DEMOCRATIC leaders are telling their people that the proclamation of President Grant ordering the Confederates in South Carolina to cease their acts of violence and intimidation is only an electioneering document. Do you recollect that in 1860 they told the people that the South would not rebel? that it was all a Republican falsehood? Let the Democratic masses learn wisdom from the past and not follow the lead of men too long, until they have been caught in the meshes of the old Southern slave element.

The Lower House of Congress is Democratic, and all of the shrunken appropriation bills are but in accord with the shrinkage in values all over the country. Mr. Stenger desires the credit of the shrinkage on appropriations, but he does not wish to credit to himself and party the shrinkage on other things. If he is entitled to credit in one case he is entitled to credit in the other.

"MR. CHARLES O'CONOR gives it as his opinion, that the sending of troops into the South to prevent violence and fraud, is in strict conformity with the Constitution and the laws. He will be pained to hear that Mr. George Bull, of Philadelphia, holds the contrary view."

THE Democratic mass do not wish to bring trouble on the country. The safe way to prevent trouble is to vote for Hayes and Wheeler, and thus keep the government out of the hands of the Southern element that inaugurated the war.

EXTRAVAGANCE in public affairs is the offspring of the war, and the war was the child of the men who will rule the Nation if Mr. Tilden and a co operating Congress be elected.

IF you favor the old slave system of government, vote for Tilden; but if you favor a republican system of government, vote for Hayes and Wheeler.

TILDEN believes in State sovereignty above National sovereignty. That was one of the heresies by which the Southern heart was fired to Rebellion.

TILDEN holds to the opinion that every Northern soldier who marched into the Southern States is guilty of trespass.

His many friends will find Jefferson Davis in Washington any time after Sam Tilden's election.—*Rochester Democrat.*

THE Republican local ticket is a good one. Vote for it. Get all your friends out to the polls.

Colorado, by official vote, is Republican throughout.

News Items.

Stokes, the man who shot Fisk, was released from prison on the 28th ult. He is a young man yet, being 38 years of age; but it is said the hair of his head is quite gray, and that his body is bent and old in mien.

A citizen of Fannettsburg, Franklin county, deserted his own wife the other day and left for parts unknown with the wife of another man living in Germany Valley, Huntingdon county. The elopist of the first part left a sick wife and seven children behind him.

On Sunday evening a week much excitement originated in Carlisle over the arrest of two colored men, named Levi Ramer and Frank Wilson, who were arrested at the house of Elizabeth Lee, in Liberty alley, and who were supposed to be the murderers of a Mr. Rudy, a rag peddler, near Harrisburg, some time during the latter part of April.

A human footprint has been found in a Connecticut sandstone, and the local savans are in a fever of excitement.

Edward Kearney was killed on the railroad at Mount Carbon, Pa., on the 24th ult. He stepped from one track to another to get out of the way of an approaching train, who was struck by an engine coming in the opposite direction.

Walter Hibbard, of West Chester, committed suicide on the 24th ult., by cutting his throat wi tha razor. About one year ago he made a similar attempt on his life, but failed to accomplish his purpose. No cause is assigned for the deed.

An English baronet has been fined $125 and costs for assaulting his cook. She "brushed against him with a fish kettle," and he struck her three blows in the mouth, breaking her jaw and knocking out four of her teeth.

New York ballet girls receive $4 a week.

A Minnesota photographer has sold fifty thousand pictures of the Northfield bandits.

A negro woman was arraigned before the Mayor of Raleigh accused of bewitching a child, but he would not entertain the charge.

An old English game—hare and hounds—has been revived by the students of the preparatory school connected with the College of New Jersey, Princeton. On Thursday two Maryland lads were the hares, and although the chase led over a rocky country for 16 miles, they were not caught. The distance was made in 2 hours and 18 minutes.

The Lochiel Iron Works at Harrisburg have suspended.

Nicholas Gresh, of Berks county, aged 85 years, took his first ride in a railroad car on Friday.

Thomas Cook, of Chambersburg, recently slaughtered a Centennial steer weighing 3,000 pounds.

A Valuable Book.

History of the United States from the Aboriginal Times to the Present Day. By John Clark Ridpath, A. M., Professor of History and Belles-Lettres, Indiana Asbury University. Royal Octavo. Illustrated with Maps, Charts, Portraits and Diagrams. Sold only by subscription. Price $3.00. Jones Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Chicago and Cincinnati.

The circumstantial detail of 384 years—the years that have opened a new world and created a mighty nation—was never given in better style than in this work. When we look through the bulky volumes of Bancroft we wonder that one man should attempt to write *all* the history of our country when the preliminary portion of it takes up so much space. But we cannot see that Professor Ridpath has omitted a single material fact that is contained in Bancroft, while he has avoided that tedious detail which unfits the work of the latter for popular use. The intrigues of the English Court and Cabinet, the petty squabbles of the House of Commons, the rise and fall of parties in England, which are *supposed* to have had an influence on American affairs, these are indeed omitted from Prof. Ridpath's work; but in their stead is given a brief and masterly summary of the causes which led to the American Revolution, which we venture to say, conveys a better understanding of the matter to ninety-nine in every hundred readers. Take for instance the following extract:

"Another cause leading to the Revolution was found in the *natural disposition and inherited character of the colonists.* They were, for the most part, republicans in politics and dissenters in religion. The people of England were monarchists and High Churchmen. The colonists had never seen a king. The Atlantic lay between them and the British ministry. Their dealings with the royal officers had been such as to engender a dislike for monarchial institutions. The people of America had not forgotten—could not well forget—the circumstances under which their ancestors had come to the New World. For six generations the colonists had managed their own affairs; and their methods of government were necessarily republican. The experiences of the French and Indian War had shown that Americans were fully able to defend themselves and their country."

As one important cause, is not that more satisfactory than a volume of commentary?

The author's rare ability to condense a vast amount of information into a single paragraph is shown in any of his numerous, graceful biographies. Take the following on Benjamin Franklin:

"BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the author of the first treaty between the United States and a foreign nation, was born in Boston on the 17th of January, 1706. His father was a manufacturer of soap and candles. To this humble vocation the young Benjamin was devoted by his parents; but the walls of a candle-shop were too narrow for his aspiring genius. At the age of twelve he was apprenticed to his brother to learn the art of printing; but the brother beat him, and he ran off to New York. There he found no employment. In 1723 he repaired to Philadelphia, entered a printing office, and rose to distinction. He visited England; returned; founded the first circulating library in America; became a man of science; edited *Poor Richard's Almanac;* originated the American Philosophical Society; discovered the identity of electricity and lightning; made himself known in both hemispheres; espoused the cause of the patriots; and devoted the unimpaired energies of his old age to perfecting the American Union. The name of Franklin is one of the brightest in the history of any nation."

In this work Prof. Ridpath has surmounted one difficulty which confronts all historians; to set forth all the facts, with fitting comments, without on the one hand making his work too voluminous for common use, or on the other making it a mere outline of dry and disconnected facts.

A series of Charts show the cotemporary men and events, and colored maps illustrate the changes in political boundaries from time to time. These are of great assistance to the reader. In short it is difficult to find a particular in which this History does not meet every want of the citizen and patriot. It is the work of a cultured mind and careful historian, and must take rank as the best History of the United States yet published.

New Advertisements.

Prothonotary's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Alexander McCachan, Committee of Jude Custer, *lunatic*, has filed the first and final account in the Prothonotary's office in Mifflintown, and the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at the Court House in Mifflintown, in the Court of Common Pleas, Wednesday, December 6, 1876.

JACOB BEIDLER, *Prothonotary.*

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, Mifflintown, November 1, 1876.

Prothonotary's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Motzer, Committee of Philip Rank, *lunatic*, has filed the first and final account in the Prothonotary's office in Mifflintown, and the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance at the Court House in Mifflintown in the Court of Common Pleas, Wednesday, December 6, 1876.

JACOB BEIDLER, *Prothonotary.*

Prothonotary's Office, Mifflintown, Nov. 1, 1876.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

REAL ESTATE!

THE undersigned, Assignee of John Shelley will offer at public sale, on the premises in Delaware township, Juniata county, at 3 o'clock P. M., on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1876,

A tract of farm land, adjoining lands of John James, William Sieber, Jacob Brubaker, Christian Shelley, Christian Kurtz, and others, containing

FIFTY-FIVE ACRES,

more or less, and having thereon erected a

GOOD LOG HOUSE,

with cellar, a BANK BARN, nearly new, Spring House and other outbuildings.—There is a thrifty Orchard of excellent fruit on the premises. The land is in a good state of cultivation, in an excellent neighborhood, in close proximity to schools, stores and churches, and offers an excellent chance to procure a desirable home.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in hand; fifteen per cent. in sixty days; and the balance in five and eight months, with interest from April 1st, 1877.

LOUIS E. ATKINSON,
Assignee of John Shelley.

Oct. 25, 1876.

Estate of Dr. P. L. Greenleaf, Deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, *all* persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same, without delay, to

FANNIE GREENLEAF,
ANNIE B. GREENLEAF,
Thompsontown,

Or their Attorney, LOUIS E. ATKINSON, Mifflintown, Pa. [Oct. 16, 1876.

Large stock of ready made clothing of the latest and choicest styles, for men and boys, hats, caps, boots and shoes, notions, furnishing goods in endless variety for sale at Samuel Strayer's, in Patterson.

Job work on short notice at this office.

New Advertisements.

$5 to $10 PER DAY TO AGENTS!—**Best Selling Book!** HAASIS & LUBRECHT, 707 Liberty Street, New York.

ANDERSONVILLE.

A complete History of Andersonville Prison, by Dr. R. R. STEVENSON, Surgeon in charge, with an Appendix containing the names of 13,000 Union soldiers who died there, with date and cause of death. Sent on receipt of price, $2.00. **A splendid campaign book.** TURNBULL BROTHERS, Baltimore, Md.

AGENTS WANTED!

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

Highest Premium at the Centennial Awarded to the

LAMB KNITTING MACHINE!

Knits a Stocking in 15 Minutes.

Knitting in the heel and narrowing off the toe complete; knits all sizes; narrows and widens at will; and knits the web either Tubular or Flat, Single, Double, or Ribbed, *Producing all Varieties of Knit Apparel.* Send for circulars and sample stocking.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINE CO., Chicopee, Falls, Mass., or Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS.—FOUR $10.00 Chromos Free. J. M. MUNYON & CO., Philada, Pa.

$500.00 A MONTH is a certainty to every person selling our LETTER COPYING BOOK. No press, brush, nor water used. **EXCELSIOR CO.,** 17 Tribune Building, Chicago. Send for circulars and terms, free.

$1362 50 } PROFITS FROM { $106 25
$375 00 } INVESTMENTS OF { $21 25

The judicious selection and management of

STOCK PRIVILEGES

is a sure road to rapid fortune. Send for new "*System of Assured Profits,*" free, with full information concerning the Stock Market. T. POTTER, WIGHT & CO., 35 Wall Street, New York. Gold and Stock Brokers.

Centennial Reduction in Advertising.

Three thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars worth of newspaper advertising, at publishers' schedule rates, given for $700, and a three months' note accepted in payment from advertisers of responsibility. A printed list, giving Name, Character, Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation, and Schedule Rates of Adverting, sent free to any address. Apply to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Juniata county, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of R. W. Jamison, *late* of Fayette township, deceased, *will* expose at *public sale*, on the premises, on

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1876,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate of said decedent, to wit:

No. 1.—A tract of about **70 Acres** of *cleared land*, bounded by lands of Judson Hunt, Jacob Smith, John E. Jamison, and others, having thereon erected a

LARGE STONE HOUSE,

26x50 feet, a good BANK BARN, 32x44 feet, a SAW-MILL with overshot wheel, and a GOOD FOUNDRY, together with outbuildings. There is a good Orchard and two never-failing Springs of water on the premises.

No. 2.—A tract of land lying along the side of Shade Mountain, in the township aforesaid, by lands of John Phillips, Samuel Bey, Daniel and Jacob Page, Michael Eichman, and others, containing about **80 Acres,** more or less, having Eight Acres cleared, and thereon planted about 150 peach trees—the balance well set with timber.

No. 3.—The undivided one-half of a tract of Woodland, *also lying along* Shade Mountain, bounded by lands of Jonas Leister, Simon Sheffenberger, John L. Beers, and others, containing about **50 Acres,** more or less, well set with good timber.

CONDITIONS.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid when the property is struck down to the purchaser; fifteen per cent. when the sale is confirmed by the Court; and the balance in five and eight months from the date of confirmation, with interest. JOHN MOTZER, LOUIS E. ATKINSON, Adm'rs of R. W. Jamison, dec'd.

Oct 16, 1876.

REAL ESTATE AT ASSIGNEE'S SALE!

THE undersigned, Assignee of Joseph Brantholffer, will offer a farm in Delaware township, Juniata county, Pa., at public sale, on the premises, at 3 o'clock P. M., on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1876,

Described as follows: A tract of land in the township of Delaware, bounded by lands of David Smith and David B. Dimm on the south, Jacob Brubaker and Mrs. Margaret Clare on the west, S. Owen Evans on the north, and S. Owen Evans and John Smith on the east, containing

FIFTY ACRES,

having thereon erected a

LARGE FRAME HOUSE,

GOOD BANK BARN, and Outbuildings. There is a Well of water near the buildings and an Orchard of Fruit on the farm. This land is situated on the public road leading from Thompsontown to McAlisterville, about one-half mile from East Salem. It is in a good state of cultivation, of fine quality, and in close proximity to churches, schools, and stores.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid down on day of sale; fifteen per cent. at the confirmation of the sale by the Court; and the balance in eight and twelve months from date of confirmation of sale by the Court.

LOUIS E. ATKINSON,
Assignee of Joseph Brantholffer.

October 7, 1876.

VALUABLE FARM AT

PUBLIC SALE!

THE undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, at one o'clock P. M., on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, 1876,

The following valuable farm in Milford township, Juniata county, containing

One Hundred and Five Acres

of land of good quality, 35 acres of which are in timber, and the balance clear and in a profitable state of cultivation, having thereon erected a

Commodious Farm House,

filled with brick; Large Frame Bank Barn. There are two Springs of good water near the house, and the farm is well watered throughout; four or five of the fields have water in them available always for stock. Licking Creek borders on one side of the farm. There is an Apple Orchard of the best of Fruit on the premises. Three veins of iron ore are known to underlie a portion of the tract, one of which has been opened. There is a good mill with a half mile of the dwelling house, and a church within the same distance, and a school house nearer still. The farm is about 2½ miles west of Patterson, or Mifflin railroad station.

People who are looking out for a desirable farm to purchase should not miss attendance on the day of sale.

GEORGE W. McDONALD.

Sept. 27, 1876.

WOOD PUMPS

Blatchley's Standard Cucumber and Grafton Co.'s Pumps, with copper linings, old and new styles, and all valuable improvements. Manufacturing facilities greatly increased; stock and assortment LARGE, prices SMALL. Visitors, Dealers and the Trade generally, are cordially invited, when in town to the Big Exhibition, to call and see us or send for catalogue, with prices and terms.

C. G. BLATCHLEY, Manuf'r, 506 Commerce St., Phila.

GENERAL ELECTION.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county, to give public notice of such election, and to make known in such notice what officers are to be elected; and also in pursuance of an act of Congress prescribing and fixing one uniform day for holding Elections for Electors for PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States, approved January 23, 1848;

Therefore, I, WILLIAM H. KNOUSE, High Sheriff of the county of Juniata, do hereby make known and give notice by this Proclamation to the electors of said county, that an Election will be held on

Tuesday, November 7th, 1876,

it being the first Tuesday after the first Monday of said month, in the several Districts of Juniata county, as follows:

At the Court House in the borough of Mifflintown, for the borough of Mifflintown,

At the Court House in the borough of Mifflintown, for the township of Fermanagh.

At the School House in Mexico, for the township of Walker.

At Smith's School House, for the township of Delaware.

At the School House in Thompsontown, for the borough of Thompsontown.

At the Public House of Thomas Cox, for the township of Greenwood.

At the School House in Richfield, for the township of Monroe.

At Frymoyer's Hotel, for the township of Susquehanna.

At the School House in McAlisterville for the township of Fayette.

At the School House in Patterson, for the borough of Patterson.

At the School House in Port Royal, for the borough of Port Royal.

At the Locust Grove School House, for the township of Milford.

At Spruce Hill School House, for the township of Spruce Hill.

At the School House at Academia, for the township of Beale.

At the School House near McCulloch's Mills, for Tuscarora township, except that portion of it lying north-westward of the summit of the Shade Mountain.

At the Lick School House, for Lack township, except that portion of it lying north-westward of the summit of the Shade Mountain.

At Lauver's School House, for so much of the townships of Lack and Tuscarora as lie north-west of the summit of the Shade Mountain.

At the Church Hill School House, for the township of Turbett.

At which time and place the qualified voters will elect by ballot:

Twenty-nine persons as ELECTORS for President and Vice President of the United States.

One person to represent the counties of Juniata, Perry, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon and Snyder in the Lower House of Congress.

One person to represent the counties of Juniata, Perry and Mifflin in the State Senate.

One person to represent the county of Juniata in the House of Representatives.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff of Juniata county.

One person to fill the office of Register and Recorder of Juniata county.

Two persons to fill the office of Associate Judge of Juniata county.

One person to fill the office of Jury Commissioner of Juniata county.

MODE OF VOTING.

The qualified electors will take notice of the following act of Assembly, approved the 18th day of 1866, entitled "An Act regulating the manner of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth:"

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by ticket, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and to be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace all the names of State officers voted for, and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and labeled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs in the several counties in this Commonwealth, to insert in their election proclamation hereafter issued the first section of this act.

JAMES R. KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The 15th day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

A. G. CURTIN, Governor.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is hereby directed to the 8th Article of the New Constitution.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year, (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give, to an elector, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of waters of this State or the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city, or county, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices, below the grade of city or county officers as shall be designated by general law.

And also to the following act of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

Act of January 30, 1874—SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock p. m.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The said act of Assembly entitled "an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1836, provides as follows, viz:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 7 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 3d, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

The Act of Jan. 30th, 1874, further provides, viz:

SEC. 8. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SEC. 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks, and overseers of any election held under this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judges shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector, then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the