Juniata Sentinel.

B. F. SCHWEIER, [THE CONSTITUTION—THE UNION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.] EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME XXIV, NO. 40. MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN'A., OCTOBER 5, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1229

The Jun

ESTABLISH.

PUPLISHED EVERY WED
Bridge Street, opposite the
MIFFLINTOWN,

THE JUNIATA SENTINEL is published every Wednesday morning at $1,50 a year, in advance; or $2,00 in all cases if not paid promptly in advance. No subscriptions discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertising for less than three months for one square of eight lines or less, will be charged one insertion, 75 cents, three $1.50, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Administrator's, Executor's and Auditor's Notices, $2,00. Professional and Business Cards, not exceeding one square, and including copy of paper, $8,00 per year. Notices in reading columns, ten cents per line. Merchents advertising by the year at special rates.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square.....	$ 4,50	$ 6,00	$10,00
Two squares.....	6,00	9,00	15,00
Three squares....	8,00	12,00	20,00
One-fourth col'n.	14,00	20,00	35,00
Half column.....	18,00	25,00	45,00
One column.....	30,00	45,00	80,00

Legal Advertisements.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled. "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, passed the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1836, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within the Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notices to enumerate:

1. The officers to be elected.
2. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, JOHN DIETRICK, High Sheriff of the county of Juniata, hereby give notice that on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER next, (being the 11th day of the month,) a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereafter mentioned, viz:

One person to represent the counties of Dauphin, Northumberland, Union, Snyder and Juniata in the National House of Representatives.

Two persons to represent the counties of Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Blair and Centre in the State Senate of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to represent the counties of Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

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

One person to fill the office of Register, Recorder, &c., of Juniata county.

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

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

One person to fill the office of County Auditor of Juniata county.

I ALSO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election in the several districts and townships in the county of Juniata are as follows, to wit:

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

At the Court House in Mifflintown for Fermanagh township.

At the School House in Mexico, for Walker township.

At Smith's School House, for Delaware township.

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

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

At the School House in Richfield, for Monroe township.

At Barner's Hotel, for Susquehanna township.

At the School House in McAlisterville, for Fayette township.

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

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

At the Locust Grove School House, near the residence of Mr. Stewart, for Milford township.

At Spruce Hill School House, for Spruce Hill township.

At the School House at Academia, for Beale township.

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

At the Lick School House, near the residence of Benjamin Walls, dec'd., for Lack township, except that portion of it lying northwestward of the summit of the Shade Mountain.

At the Centre School House, for so much of the townships of Lack and Tascarora as lie northwestward of the summit of the Shade Mountain.

At the Church Hill School House, for Turbett township.

I ALSO MAKE KNOWN and give notice, as in and by the 43rd section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office of trust under the United States, or this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any incorporated city or district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any elections of this Commonwealth, and no judge, inspector, or other officer of such election shall be ellligible to any office then to be voted for.

Also that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 18, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be construed so as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk of any general or special election of this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the Act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid district shall respectively take charge of the certificate of return of the election of their respective districts and produce them at a meeting of the judges from each district, at the Court House in the borough of Mifflintown, on the third day after the day of election, being the present year on Friday, the 14th day of October, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate of return aforesaid, shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judges unable to attend.

Also, that in the 31st section of said act it is enacted that "when two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member or members of the Senate of this Commonwealth or of the House of Representatives of the United States, or of this Common wealth, the Judges of the election in each county having met as aforesaid, the clerks shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at such elections within the county, for every person voted for as such member or members, which shall be signed by said Judges and attested by the clerks, and one of said Judges shall take charge of such certificate and shall produce the same at a meeting of one Judge from each county at such place in such district, as is or may be appointed by law for the purpose.

Also that an act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to election of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1839 further provides as follows to wit:

"That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY of OCTOBER, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district."

I ALSO MAKE KNOWN and give notice that an Act of Assembly, approved March 30th, 1866, provides as follows:

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 the names of all 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 of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be 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.

The Return Judges for this Congressional District will meet in Lewisburg, on Tuesday, October 18, 1870, then and there to do and perform such duties as are required by law of said Judges.

The Return Judges for this Senatorial District will meet in Lewistown, on Tuesday, October 18, 1870, then and there to do and perform such duties as are required by law of said Judges.

The Return Judges for this Representative District will meet in Lewistown, on Tuesday, October 18, 1870, then and there to do and perform such duties as are required by law of said Judges.

Agreeably to the provision of the 61st section of said act, every General and Special Election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon and shall continue without interruption or adjourment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The following provision of the Registry Law passed at the late session of the Legislature applicable to elections and election officers, is published for the information of all concerned.

Sec. 4, On the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming 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 period of at least ten days next preceeding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a writted, or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating the best of his knowldge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and of the United States: that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein and has moved therefrom that he has resided therein six months next preceeding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election, and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when and where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit, shall state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destoyed, or that he never received any; but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe to said affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States, (or if born elsewhere, shall state that fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization;) and shall futher state in his affidavit that he is at the time of taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residences, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judges with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the protnonotary's office, subject to examination, as other election papers are, if the election officers, shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such persons; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years, consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted" with month and year; and if any election officers shall receive a second vote on the same day by virture of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virture of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or, both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year; the like punisument shall be inflicted on conviction of the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required, as aforesaid naturalization certificate.

SEC. 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held, in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers, shall be selected from different political parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses, under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed, every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall sefuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such an election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election: *Provided*, That no person singing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

SEC. 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out, or cause or permit the same to be given out, in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in the presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the act of Congress, or shall aid in, connive at, or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any one shall frandulent use any such certificate or naturalization knowing that it was fraudulently issued, or shall vote, or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote, or attempt to vote on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, or their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment in the proper penitentiary for a a period not exceeding three years.

SEC. 13. Any person who on oath or affirmation, in or before any court in this State, or officer authorized to administer oaths shall to procure a certificate of naturalization, for himself or any other person, willfully depose, declare or affirm any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any mtter to be fact, knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such deposition, declaration or affirmation shall be null and void; and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same, upon proof being made before it that it was fraudulently obtained, to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation, and any person who shall vote or attempt to vote, on any paper so obtained or who shall in any way aid in, connive at or have any agency whatever in the issue, circulation or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine not more than one thousand dollars, for every such offence, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 14. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without resonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 15. All elections for city, ward, borough, township and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all the provisions of the laws regulating the election of such offices at that time, shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the person holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessor or assistant assessor shall be held, under this act, until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SEC. 16. At all elections hereafter held, under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock A. M., and closed at seven o'clock P. M.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare form for all the blanks made necessary by this act and furnish copies of the same to the county Commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the county Commissioners of each county shall, as soon as may be necessary after receipt of the same, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish all the election officers of the election districts of their respective counties copies of such blanks, in such quantities as may be rendered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act.

SEC. 19. That citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the State or of the United States government, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

SEC. 20. The act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to the election of this Commonwealth," approved April fourth Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and other laws altered or supplied by this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Whereas, The fifteenth Amendment of the Consititution of the United States is as follows:

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"SEC. 2 That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

AND WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act entitled "*An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes*;" the first and second sections of which are as follows:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people in any State, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such election, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law custom, usage, or regulation of any State or by or under its authority, in the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2 *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action in the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court."

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall by the Supreme law of the land, * * anything in *the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

And whereas, The legislature of the Commonwealth, on the sixth day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act, "A further supplement to the act relating to election in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

"SEC. 10. That so much of every act of assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th day of April, 1869, entitled 'An act further supplemental to the act relative to the election of this Commonwealth;' and shall' when otherwise qualified under existing laws. be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth."

Given under my hand at my office in the borough of Mifflintown, the first day of September, A. D. 1870.

JOHN DIETRICK, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Mifflintown, Sept. 7th 1870,

Poet's Corner.

THERE IS NO DEATH.

BY SIR F. BULWER LYTON.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in Heaven's jewelled crown
They shine for evermore.

There is no death, the dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss they bear;
They forest leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away;
They only wait through wintry hours
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel from
Walks o'er the hearth with silent tread;
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate,
He plucks our fairest sweetest flowers;
Transplanted into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice, whose joyous tones
Made glad these scenes of sin and strife,
Sings now an everlasting song
Amid the trees of life.

And where he sees a smile too bright,
Or heart too pure for taint or vice,
He bears it to that world of light
To dwell in Paradise.

Born unto that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them—the same,
Except in sin and pain.

And even near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there are no dead.

Miscellaneous Reading.

WASHINGTON'S FIRST INTERVIEW WITH HIS WIFE.

BY G. W. CUSTIS.

One bright Sunday morning in the year 1758, an officer, attired in the military undress and attended by a body servant, tall and militaire as his chief, crossed the ferry called Williams', over the Pamonkey, a branch of the York river. On the boat touching the southern or New Kent side, the soldier's progress was arrested by one of those personages who give the *beau ideal* of the Virginia gentlemen of the old regime. the very soul of kindliness and hospitality. It was in vain that the soldier urged his business at Williamsburg, important communications to the governor, &c. Mr. Chamberlayne, on whose domain the militarie had just landed. would hear of no excuse. Colonel Washington was a name and character so dear to all the Virginians, that his passing by one of the old castles of Virginia without calling and pertaking of the hospitalities of the host, was entirely out of the question. The colonel, however, did not surrender at discretion, but stoutly maintained his ground, till Chamberlayne, bringing up his reserve in the intimation that he would introduce his friend to a young and charming widow then beneath his roof, the soldier capitulated on condition that he should dine—and then, by pressing his charger and borrowing of the night he would reach Williamsburg before His Excellency could shake off his morning slumbers. Orders were accordingly issued to Bishop, the colonel's body servant and faithful follower, who, together with a fine English charger, had been bequeathad by the dying Braddock to Major Washington, on the famed and fatal field of the Monogahela Bishop, bred in the school of European disipline, raised nis hand to his cap. as much as to say, "Your honor's orders shall be obeyed."

The colonel now proceeded to the mansion, and was introduced to various guests, (for when was a Virginian domicil of the olden time without guests?) and above all, to the charming widow. Tradition relates that they were mutually pleased on their first interview; nor was it remarkable. They were of an age when impressions are strongest. The lady was fair to behold, fascinating manners, and splendidly endowed with worldly benefits; the hero, fresh from his early fields, redolent of frame and with a from on which "every god did seem to set his seal to give the world assurance of a man."

The morning passed pleasantly; evening came with Bishop true to his orders and firm to his post, holding his favorite charger with the one hand, while the other was waiting to offer the ready stirrup The sun sank in the horizon, and yet the colonel appeared not; and then the old soldier marvelled at his chief's delay "'Twas strange, 'twas passing strange;" surely he was not wont to be a single moment behind his appointments for he was the most punctual of all punctual men. Meantime, the host enjoyed the scene of the veteran on duty at the gate, while the colonel was so agreeably employed in the parlor; and proclaiming that no guest ever left his house after sunset, his military visitor was without much difficulty persuaded to order Bishop to put up the horses for the night. The sun rode high in the heavens the next day, when the enamoured soldier pressed with his spur his charger's side and speeded on his way to the seat of government, where, having dispatched his public business he retraced his steps, and at the White House the engagement took place with preparation for the marriage,

And much had the biographer heard of that marriage from gray-haired domestics, who waited at the board where love made the feast and Washington was the guest. And rare and high was the revelry at that balmy period of Virginia's festal age, for many were gathered to that marriage of the good, the great the gifted and the gay, while Virginia with joyful acclamation, hailed in her youthful hero a prosperous and happy bridegroom.

"And so you remember when Colonel Washington came a-courting of your mistress?" said the biographer to old Cully in his hundreth year.

"Ay, master, that I do," replied this ancient family servant, who had lived to see five generations; "great times, sir, great times; shall never see the like again.

"And Washington looked something like a man, a proper man—hey, Cully.

"Never, seed the like, sir; never the likes of him, though I have seen many in my day: so tall—so straight—and then he sat a horse and rode with such an air! Ah, sir, he was like no one else. Many of the grandest gentlemen in their gold lace were at the wedding, but none looklike the man himself."

Strong indeed must have been the impressions which the person and manner of Washington made upon the rude "untutored mind" of this poor negro since the lapse of three quarters of a century had not sufficed to efface them.

The precise date of the marriage the biographer has been unable to discover having in vane searched among the records of the vestry of St. Peter's church New Kent, of which the reverend Mr. Mossem, a Cambridge scholar, was the rector, and performed the ceremony, it is believed, about 1759. A short time after their marriage, Colonel and Lady Washington removed to Mount Vernon on the Potomac, and permanently settled there.

WHY IS THE OCEAN SALT?

The continental parts of the earth are made up of minerals which are compounds, in great variety, of the elements Most of these minerals are insoluble, or almost so, and thus remain as rocks or soils in their appointed places with great stability. Yet there are minerls like common salt, or such as become so by various chemical changes, and whenever water reaches them they will be taken up and borne away to the one last receptacle of the water—the ocean. Thus from time immemorial all the soluble salt of the land have been leaching out and passing into the ocean. The ocean in turn, with the exception of a small quantity of salt which is thrown into the atmosphere as dust, returns none of this dissolved mineral to the land. Its vapors come down on the mountains and hills to be condensed as pure water, and taking up what they may in the track, carry through the rivers new riches to the sea. Thus the ocean has become the great reservoir of soluble minerals, and is forever briny in consequence. The same phenomenon is illustrated on a small scale in inland waters which are cut off from drainage into the sea, like Salt Lake and the Caspian Sea. Nearly all such collections of water are salt.—*Christian Union.*

THE present Charles Dickens, unlike his father, is a quiet, reticent, business man, about thirty, very industrious, of sound judgment and literary taste, and admirably qualified for the chair editorial.

SUCH crabs as they keep in Yorkahama Bay, Japan, are not to be laughed at. One recently caught their weighted over forty pounds, had legs five feet long and two enormous teeth.

A NOBLE SPONSOR.

Joseph II., Emperor of Austria often traveled about his kingdom in ordinary citizen's dress, so as not to be recognized. His desire was to discover whatever there might be wrong in the administration of the laws, and see that abuses might be corrected.

One day he arrived at a small post village sooner than he was expected. No horses were ready. The driver who was to carry him on excused himself.

"Sir," he said to the traveler, of course not knowing him, "you will be obliged to wait a short time. I am very sorry, but you arrived a little ahead of time. All my servants are absent."

"All! That is very singular," said the emperor; "how does it happen?"

"Ah! Well, you must know that I have just had a little son born to me, and I wish to have him baptized at once. I have sent all my servants among my friends to find a sponsor for him."

"A sponsor! Is that all?" rejoined the emperor, with a smile; "Why not take me, then the ceremony will be the the sooner over, and then we can proceed."

The driver, seeing that the stranger was to all appearance, a gentleman, promptly accepted the offer, and the whole party proceeded to the church.

The ceremony began. Arriving at the point where the godfather gives his name surname, title or profession, the clergyman asked:

"Your name, if you please."

"Joseph," replied the emperor.

"Very well, and your surname?"

"My surname—is that necessary?"

Why, of course you must give that."

"Well, say Second."

"Second! Singular name that; but down it goes, Now, Mr. Second, what is your title?"

"I am called Emperor of Austria."

At this announcement all the assistants seized with astonishment and fear, threw themselves at the feet of their sovereign and asked pardon for the familiarity with which they had treated him.

"O, rise my friends," replied Joseph; "there is no harm done. I am quite content. As for my little godson, I shall of course take him under my protection. I am not the sponsor you expected, perhaps; but in pressing cases, it is necessary to take such as we can get; so you must be satisfied."

"Ah, sire," responded the father "how kind you are!"

"Well, good bye, all," interrupted the emperor, "for we must proceed on our journey. But take good care of little Joseph."

It is unnecessary to add that good care *was* taken of the little boy: and as he grew up, he was often pleasantly reminded that it was a fortunate accident that sent Joseph II. to the village of his birth at that particular time.—*Merry's Museum for July.*

THE SHEPHERDS AND THE SHEEP.

Traveling one day, I rode down from a bare mountain ridge into the wild and beautiful valley of Helbon, and dismounted beside a little fountain. A group of some fifteen or twenty shepherds were there too, resting during the heat of the day, and their flocks, amounting to several thousand sheep and goats, filled nearly the whole bottom of the valley. When the time came to lead the flocks away to pasture again, I watched their motions with intense interest. The shepherds rose, went into the middle of the dense mass of animals, and then separating, walked away slowly in a different direction. As they went, each peculiar cry or call the sheep heard, and they too began to separate from each other. I observed that the whole mass was agitated, as if the sheep and goats had been driven hither and thither by some unseen power. Gradually columns, following closely in the footsteps of the shepherds, and drawn after them by their voices. I also observed that while each shepherd wound his way through the united flock, some of the animals fled at his approach, frightened by his voice; others hastened towards him, "for they knew his voice." In a short time they were all lead off, and the fountain was completely deserted, not a solitary sheep or goat lagging behind.—*Eastern Travels.*

GERMAN CAPTURES.

The following are the estimates at Berlin of German captures up to but not including those of Strasburg: One marshal 39 generals, 3.359 officers, 106,650 privates, 10,280 horses, at least 56 eagles 102 mitrailleurs, 887 field and fortess guns, more than 400 wagons, several pontoon trains, magazines, railway trains, and almost incalculable quantities of supplies of arms, ammunition, clothing, equipments forage and provisions. To these figures will fully equal the "haul" made at Sedan. Never before was a seven-weeks campaign attended with such tremendous results for both antagonists.

A VERY domestic and devoted wife says she cares more for her eccentric husband's income than she does for his out-go.

PRINTERS AND PARADOXES.

A printer is the most curious being living. He may have a bank, coins, and not be worth a cent; having smal caps, and have neither wife nor children.—Others may run fast, but he gets on swifter by setting fast. He may be making impressions without eloquence; may use the ley without offending, and be telling the truth; while others cannot stand while they set, he can set standing, and do both at the same time; have to use furniture, and yet having no dwelling; may make and put away pi, and never see a pie, much less eat it during his life; be a human being and a rat at the same time; may press a great deal and not ask a favor; may handle a shooting iron and know nothing about a cannon, gun, or pistol; he may move the lever that moves the world and be as far from moving the globe as a hog under a mole hill; spread sheets without being a housewife; he may lay his form on the bed, and be obliged to sleep on the floor; he may use a dagger without shedding blood and from the earth handle stars, he may be of a rolling disposition, and yet never desire to travel; he may have a sheep's foot, and not be deformed; never without a case and yet know nothing of law or physic; be always correcting errors, and be growing worse every day; have embraces, without the arms of a girl thrown around him; have his form locked up, and at the same time be free from jail, watch-house or other confinement; his office may have hell in it, and not be a bad place after all; he might be plagued by the devil, and be a Christian of the best kind; and what is stranger still, be honest or dishonest, rich or poor, drunk or sober, industrious or lazy, he always stands up to his business.

AN Irishman took a contract to dig a public well. When he had dug about 25 feet down, he came one morning and found it caved in—filled nearly to the top. Pat looked cautiously around, and saw that nobody was near; then took off his hat and coat, hung them on the windlass, crawled into some bushes and awaited events. In a short time the citizens discovered that the well had caved in, and seeing Pat's hat and coat on the windlass, they supposed he was at the bottom of the excavation. Only a few hours of brisk digging cleared the loose earth from the well and just as the eager citizens had reached the bottom, and were wondering where the body was, Pat came out of the bushes, relieving him of "a sorry job." Some of the tired diggers were disgusted; but the joke was to good to allow anything more than a hearty laugh that soon followed.

A DREAM OF LUTHER.—Last night said Luther, I awoke, the devil came and wanted to dispute with me, and cast it up at me that I was a sinner. Then I said: "Say something new, devil: that I know well already. I have committed real, actual sins, but God has forgiven me for his dear Son's sake."

Thank God the devil has never been able to altogether vanquish me: he has burnt himself out on Christ. When one is on the battle-field with the devil, and is fighting against him, it is not enough to say "That is God's Word," for this is one of the devil's master-strokes to snatch the weapon from our hands by surprise. He knows that my heart is always praying, yet he vexes me with the temptation that I have ceased to pray.

"GOD bless your honor! you once saved my life," said a beggar to a captain under whom he had served. "Saved your life!" replied the officer. "Do you think I am a doctor?" "No," answered the man; "but I served under you at the battle of Corunna; and when you ran away, I followed."

A Rochester man has issued a book of the names of men who don't pay their debts in that city. It contains so many names that it is frequently mistaken for and used in the place of a city directory.

PATIENCE is exemplified in the man who left his wagon while his horse balked, sat on a stump and read the Bible till the animal was hungry enough to go home.

THE ladies (God bless 'em) keep faithfully in mind that clause in the Constitution and their own which declarer the right to bare arms shall not be infringed.

THE Spaniards have a saying; "At 18 marry your daughter to her superior; at 20 to her equal; at 30 to anybody that will haue her."

AN Indiana cat has somewhat interfered with the eternal fitness of things by adopting a half grown rat into her family.

ALTHOUGH Jenkins says he only eats once a day still he say he eats three meals—rye meal, Indian meal, and mealy potatoes.

Mrs. Partington says that because dancing girl are stars, it is no reason why they should be regarded as Heavenly bodies.