The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR.

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 18, 1871.

THE RESULT IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

It is with considerable pride that we point to the official election returns, printed elsewhere in this paper, of Huntingdon county. They show the fact that when the Rupublicans of Huntingdon county are united, they can roll up a sufficient majority to crush their adversaries out of sight. We labored hard to secure a uniform majority, but with all our efforts, a number of candidates have been severely cut, and yet the men who did the cutting, will rejoice with us that the whole ticket is elected, which only goes to show that it is better to vote the whole ticket. If tickets are to be cut to pieces, by their partizans, it were better to have no organization at all and leave every voter vote for whom he pleases, but a party can only be maintained by supporting regular nominees, and if there are obnoxious candidates let them be beaten at the primary elections; this is the only way to keep up an organization, and we want our Republican friends to bear this in mind.

The following is the result between the respective candidates, viz:

AUDITOR GENERAL.	
David Stanton, R.,	3,140
William McCandless, D.,	2,389
Majority for Stanton,	751
Barr Spangler, T.,	132
SURVEYOR GENERAL.	
Robert B. Beath, R.,	3,145
James M. Cooper, D.,	2,392
Majority for Beath,	753
E. A. Wheeler, T.,	131
PRESIDENT JUDGE.	
John Dean, R.,	2,777
Thaddeus Banks, D.,	2,080
Majority for Dean,	697
George Taylor, I.,	823
ASSOCIATE JUDGE.	
David Clarkson, R.,	2,949
John Mierley, D.,	2,674
Majority for Clarkson,	275
ASSEMBLY.	
Franklin H. Lane, R.,	2,934
J. Simpson Africa, D.,	2,724
Majority for Lane,	210
SHERIFF.	
Amon Houck, R.,	3,194
Thomas K. Henderson, D.,	2,448
Majority for Houck,	746
COUNTY TREASURER.	
Alfred W. Kenyon, R.,	3,143
G. Ashman Miller, D.,	2,515
Majority for Kenyon,	628
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.	
Jonathan Evans, R.,	3,244
Solomon Chilcote, D.,	2,388
Majority for Evans,	856
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.	
Harris Richardson, R.,	3,126
Robert Johnston, D.,	2,525
Majority for Richardson,	601
COUNTY SURVEYOR.	
Henry Wilson, R.,	3,336
James E. Glasgow, R.,	2,140
Majority for Wilson,	1,176
COUNTY AUDITOR	
Samuel P. Smith, R.,	3,195
Charles C. Ash, D.,	2,442
Majority for Smith,	753
CORONER.	
James Bricker, R.,	3,011
David P. Miller, D.,	2,525
Majority for Bricker,	486

The highest number of votes cast for any one office was for Surveyor General which aggregated 5,668. The majority for Auditor General, as will be seen, is 751 to which should be added 68 votes of the Temperance ticket, as at least 100 of the 132 votes for that ticket were Republican, which would give the Republicans a clear majority of 819 at this election. This is glory enough for one day. Next Fall we will make it from 1,000 to 1,200. Mark the prediction!

We cannot close this article without referring, in terms of the highest praise, to the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, K. Allen Lovell, Esq., for the splendid manner in which he conducted the campaign. While we do not desire to disparage others who labored efficiently and with success, but Mr. Lovell had all the responsibility of the success or failure of the campaign upon his shoulders, and the result tells how well he did his work.—"Well done, good and faithful servant"

THE TARIFF and the IRON TRADE.

The contest in the next session of Congress, upon the Tariff question, will be one of no ordinary nature. It is about the only issue upon which the Democracy venture to base a hope of success in the Presidential campaign of 1872. The Committee of Ways and Means will meet in a few days to revise the different Tariffs now in force. They will probably add some articles, not produced in the United States, to the free list, and reduce the duty on certain products, and on raw materials used in manufacturing. The different Tariffs, with these changes introduced, will then be consolidated. The reduction of aggregate receipts will not exceed twenty to thirty million dollars annually. The protective features of the tariff will not be changed, so far as important industries are concerned.

But when the Tariff, thus modified and consolidated, comes before Congress it will be contested, section by section, and opposed in every conceivable manner by the Democratic members, aided by the Free Trade League, British influence, and every outside pressure that can be brought to bear against the Tariff, in order to destroy its protective features.

Should they succeed in this effort, what will be the effect upon American industry? Take for illustration the article of iron: Under the Tariff, as it now stands, England is sending us immense quantities of rail and pig iron. According to a return made to the British Parliament England sent to the United States, during the first five months in 1869, rail and pig iron to the amount of 158,631 tons, of 2,000 pounds each; in the same period in 1870 we received 169,098 tons; and during the same period in 1871 the quantity was increased to 223,849 tons. England's total shipment for the first five months of 1871 was 417,915 tons, *more than one-half of which came to the United States.* These are significant facts. And yet, while our own country abounds in iron ore and coal, and is receiving from England more rail and pig iron than England sends to all other parts of the world, the Democratic opposition demands that there shall be no Tariff for protection, and the duty on iron must be reduced. The Democratic party and the Free Trade League are throwing their energies together to break down the Tariff, and the London *Morning Journal* says: "If the League succeeds we shall "have a very large trade with the United "States." The League is supported by British capital, and their publications are distributed gratuitously all over the United States.

Is England to become again our workshop? Pig iron sold in this country at $21 in 1850; but when England had broken down and ruined our competition, in our own markets, under a low tariff, and closed our mills by selling at cost, pig iron advanced to $37 in 1854. Shall we reduce our tariff, abandon protection, and prepare for a similar experience?

These questions demand careful consideration by the people of the United States.

THE VOTE ON THE PRESIDENT JUDGESHIP.

The following is the vote for the respective candidates for President Judge in this Judicial district as near as we could ascertain it up to going to press:

	Dean.	Banks.	Taylor.
Cambria,	2208	2818	390
Blair,	3441	2597	576
Huntingdon,	2777	2080	823

Dean's majority in the District is 931. This is enough for all practical purposes!

☞ Judge Wm. M. Hall, of the sixteenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford, Fulton and Franklin, was elected President Judge on the 10th inst., by a majority of 378. This is a splendid triumph in the face of the fact that selfish Somerset went back on him to the tune of 1,400. We congratulate him upon his brilliant success.

☞ The official vote in the State will give Stanton about 17,500 and Beath 21,500. Republicans have carried both branches of the Legislature by a majority of 27 on joint ballot.

European Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15th, 1871.

DEAR JOURNAL:—After a long, weary and sickening passage, we reached this port, in the land of our nativity, this evening. We left Londonderry, Ireland, on the morning of the 3d inst., for Moville, 18 miles down the bay of Loch Foyle, on a small steamer, to get on board of the Anglia, of the Anchor Line, on her way from Glasgow to New York. We had on board from Derry over one hundred steerage and fifteen cabin passengers. It took the officers and hands some two hours to transfer the passengers and luggage to the Anglia, there being some three hundred trunks, chests and boxes. Some of those Irish chests were as large as an ordinary size wagon-bed, and brought down the anathemas of the sailors on their poor Irish heads. I learned from the purser of the Anglia, after we came on board, that there were then on board 115 cabin passengers, 78 intermediate, 410 after cabin, and a crew of 80, making in all near 700 souls. Her cargo consisted of railroad iron, Scotch whiskey and a general assortment of merchandise. We left Moville about noon of the same day, and before we were fairly on the Irish coast a western gale sprang up, and increased with great rapidity, and in less than three hours nineteen-twentieths of the passengers were prostrated with sea sickness. The deck of the steamer presented the appearance of a battlefield; some appearing as though they were dead, others gasping for breath, and others falling prostrate; such a spectacle was heartrending to see. The gale continued, with very little variation, for seven days; the wind continually from the west, raining more or less every day. I don't know what the captain would call the storm, but in our country it would pass very well for the equinoctial. Your correspondent was confined to his berth for five lingering days and nights, during which time not a bite would lay on his stomach; so you will observe that there is a period in this passage where days and dates are left out, and under these circumstances you cannot expect a very long or interesting letter. The gale, at times, was terrific. The hatches on deck had to be shut down; the waves dashing over the deck in quantities large enough to drown an ox. On Tuesday the physician of the vessel, who called in to see me, told me one man had died, from heart disease, but I believe it was more from fright and sea sickness. They sewed the poor fellow up in a canvas bag and that night dropped him into the sea. Three young Irish bloods, who had been spreeing with their friends before leaving their native land, took delirium tremens, and were put down in chains for three days, one of them the physician had given up at one time, but the three finally recovered. A terrible warning to all young men to shun the intoxicating bowl. On the third day of the gale Dr. Bell told me that the captain had remarked to him that he "was afraid there was some preacher on board who had left without paying his bill, and that unless the storm soon abated he should have them cast lots." The captain says it is the longest trip the vessel ever made, some days only making from 130 to 150 knots per day in place of 275 to 300. But through all the trials, sickness and hardships, I remembered that "Rome was not built in a day."

Sabbath, September 10th. This morning the storm abated some, and the sun broke out in all its splendor. Arrangements were made by the captain and clergymen for religious services, and at 10 o'clock, A. M., services were held in the cabin saloon by the Rev. Dr. Wall of Richmond, Va., assisted by Dr. Bell of Hollidaysburg, Pa. In the evening, in same place, by Rev. Dr. Bell, assisted by the Rev. John Erskine of Orange county, N. Y. There were religious services held also, morning and evening, in the fore cabin, for the benefit of the deck passengers, by the Rev. Mr. Gailey, Presbyterian, of Chicago, in the morning, and by Rev. Mr. Evans, Baptist, of your county, in the evening.

Monday, September 11th. This morning, for the first, the sea was calm, and the day clear and pleasant, which made considerable change on the countenances of the passengers, although a goodly number were still sick; especially among the females. In the afternoon we came in sight of the Banks of Newfoundland, when every one who was able to crawl, came on deck, to catch a glimpse of terra firma. At 8 o'clock in the evening we passed in view of the light-house on she point of Cape Race. The night was dark, and when the light was first seen we were some fifteen miles distant. The sight was beautiful. The light would occasionally flare up large and bright, reflecting many shades of color, and then entirely disappear for a minute. This arrangement of the light is so conducted and operated so as to differ from all other lights that mariners may not be misled.

Tuesday, September 12th. During the night the wind sprang up from the north, and for the first time our noble steamer was rigged with a full sail. The wind became strong and the waves ran high, but she rode them most gallantly. During this day some of the gentlemen from Glasgow, with some two or three musicians and lady singers from Germany, assisted by the first and second officers, made preparation for a grand concert in the evening to aid the National Life Boat Institution, and accordingly in the evening the saloon was arranged and the concert came off. The singing was delightful and the playing on the piano and violin was grand. The recitations by the first officer were excellent; his subjects were the anxiety of the passengers to greet their friends on their arrival in their native land, and the landing of the emigrants at Castle Garden, N. Y. The whole occupied two hours.

Wednesday, September 13th. The day was clear and calm and the weather delightful.—Quite an excitement occurred this day on the deck of the steamer by the capture of two medium-sized hawks, by one of the sailors, on the top of one of the masts. It is thought they took passage while passing over the banks of Newfoundland. They were both put in a cage. This evening some of the steerage passengers gave a concert in the after cabin, for the purpose of giving life and animation to those poor emigrants who have been suffering intensely through this protracted and trying trip. The concert exceeded the one given the evening before, for wit and humor; while this concert was going on, other lads and lasses from the Emerald Isle had a fandango on the fore-deck of the steamer, and enjoyed themselves apparently as much as if they were attending a wedding in their native land.

Thursday, September 14th. This morning we were again favored with a fine cool breeze from the north which brought all the sail into requisition, making through the day an average of twelve knots an hour. All the passengers have now left off counting the days, and are making calculations about reaching New York by the hour. This afternoon we passed a light-house ship, anchored in the sea, 190 miles from New York. This vessel is stationed there to give signals to prevent vessels running on a reef of rocks which are prominent in that neighborhood. This evening we were favored with a third concert by some of the emigrants in the intermediate department. The sailors were busy all afternoon drawing up the trunks, chests and boxes from the hull of the steamer, ready for the Custom House officers on our landing on to-morrow. This stir of baggage, and our near approach to land, makes all faces brighten up and assume a pleasing aspect.

Friday, September 15th. This morning, when near Sandy Hook, the pilot came on board and brought some New York papers, giving an account of several vessels wrecked and all the steamers of the different lines several days behind time. We were detained but a short time at Quarantine, and reached New York at 11 o'clock, A. M. And now that I have reached my native land, I can truly say:

"I admire the sea, as I said before,
But I love it most when seen from shore;
And now, my friends, I soon will meet
And you with them I soon will greet."

Yours truly, W. B. L.

ASSASSINATION!!

THE WORK OF DEMOCRACY!!

In Philadelphia, on election day, Prof. Catto, a highly distinguished colored citizen, was brutally murdered, on his own door-step, by a gang of Democratic roughs.

The Philadelphia *Press* of the 10th inst., gives the following particulars of the unprovoked murder:

Shortly after three o'clock Mr. Octavius V. Catto, having closed his school, the institute for colored youth at No. 921 Shippen street, was passing down South street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, when he was approached by a white man, and, it is alleged, was openly insulted on the highway. Prof. Catto put his hand behind him as if to draw a pistol, when a car came up and he passed down the street a few paces. Here he was accosted again by the man alluded to, who seemed to know him. He then leveled a pistol at Catto's head when a female called and said: "Come in here Professor, or you will be shot."

Catto again advanced and attempted to cross the street, when the assassin leveled his pistol again and shot at him three times. One ball took effect in Catto's left breast, passing through the heart and another struck him in the left shoulder. The first shot caused his death almost instantly. He was soon picked up and carried into the Fifth district station house, and Dr. Wm. H. Myers was summoned to make an examination. As soon as the surgeon saw him he pronounced Catto fatally hurt. He died soon after reaching the station house and never spoke after he was shot.

The surgeon probed the wound, and found that a ball had entered Catto's left breast, near the nipple, and had gone through the heart, lodging somewhere near the spine.

It is believed that three shots were fired at Catto by a man who is not known, but is described as being tall and slender, wearing light clothes, with a heavy moustache. He had his head tied up, as if he had been cut or bruised.

Proclamation Against the Ku Klux.

WASHINGTON, October 12, 1871.—The President has issued the following: By the President of the United States of America, a proclamation.

WHEREAS, Unlawful combinations and conspiracies have long existed, and do still exist in the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of depriving certain portions and classes of the people of that State of the rights, privileges, immunities and protection named in the Constitution of the United States and secured by the act of Congress, approved April 20, 1868, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

And whereas, In certain parts of said State, to wit, in the counties of Spartansburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield such combinations and cospiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of said State and of the United States as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities and protection aforesaid, and do oppose and abstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same;

And whereas, The constituted authorities of said State are unable to protect the people aforesaid in such rights within the said counties;

And whereas, As the combinations and companies aforesaid are organized and armed, and are so numerous and powerful as to be able to defy the constituted authorities of said State, and of the United States, within the said State and by reason of said causes the conviction of such offenders and the preservation and safety have become impracticable in said counties, now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby command all persons composing the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid to disperse and to retire peaceably to their homes within five days of the date hereof, and to deliver, either to the marshal of the United States for the District of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them, for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Sec'y of State.

Bridgeport boys construct an effigy, set it up against a door, pull the bell and run. The domestic answers the call, and is frightened into hysterics, when the man falls down and is dragged around the corner.

Two brothers-in-law in Carroll county, Ky., one named Sewell and the other named Summerlin, recently had a little dispute. Summerlin wanted to have it out with an axe, but Sewell quieted him with a shot gun.

The six leading news companies of the United States do an annual business in the sale of newspapers and magazines of over $8,000,000.

THE SIMOON OF FIRE!

THE GREAT WEST AFLAME!!

DETROIT, Oct. 12.—News has just been received that the largest portion of the city of Manistee, Michigan, has been destroyed by fire. Manistee is on the east coast of Lake Michigan, a place of four thousand inhabitants, and one of the greatest lumber producing towns in the State. There is no telegraph station within thirty miles of the town.

Over $1,000,000 the Loss.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Information has just been received here that a fire broke out in the town of Manistee, Michigan, at 10 o'clock on Sunday night, and raged until 5 o'clock Monday morning, destroying two hundred buildings, six large mills, and a vessel lying at the dock. Half the entire town is burned. The loss estimated at $1,000,000.

Michigan People Fleeing to Canada.

KINCARDINE, ONTARIO, Oct. 12.—A boat containing two men, a woman and nine children, and the body of a child who had died from exhaustion, arrived here yesterday from Sand Branch, Michigan, having left there on Monday to escape the fires raging in the neighborhood. The high winds and dense smoke prevented their reaching shore until they made this port. Having been without food all the time, they arrived destitute and completely exhausted. Their wants have been supplied.

An Appeal to the United States Government for Help.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—Secretary Boutwell this morning received the following telegram:

PORT HURON, MICH., Oct. 12.—The villages and houses along the coast, from the foot of Lake Huron around into Saginaw Bay, are exposed to dreadful conflagrations by fires in the woods. Hundreds of people have been burned out and are starving.

We ask orders for the revenue steamer Fessenden to go along the coast to relieve the sufferers as long as necessary. The Fessenden has been up, and is now here.

People in many cases are driven into the lake to escape burning. Over three hundred have been brought here already. We are doing all we can, and need the services of this vessel. Answer immediately. O. D. CONGER, M. C.

J. H. SANBORN, Collector of Customs.

The Secretary, in reply, ordered the commanding officer of the Fessenden to report to Collector Stanborn in accordance with the request.

Frightful Destruction of Life-Three Hundred and Twenty-five Persons Burned to Death.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—A dispatch was received from Green Bay which states that a steamer had just arrived bringing a report that three hundred and twenty-five bodies were burned at Pishtake, Mich., last night, and as many more are still missing. Seventy-five persons were burned to death at Little Sturgeon Bay. The suffering throughout the North is terrible, and, with the exception of the loss of property, the calamity is as appalling as the burning of Chicago.

Still Further Deaths.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Further accounts of the Green Bay calamity have been received. One hundred and fifty men were burned to death in a large barn in which they had taken refuge. Hundreds of the people were driven by the flames into the river, where most of them perished.

A Wisconsin County Suffers.

A later dispatch from Green Bay says: Sunday night a fire broke out in the Belgian settlement of Brussels, in Door county, Wisconsin, destroying eighteen houses, all the place contained except five. Nine persons are missing, and it is supposed they perished in the flames. The inhabitants lost everything. Active measures for their relief are being taken from Duluth and other places, but before assistance can reach them they must suffer severely.

Windsor, Ontario, Falls a Prey.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 12.—The revenue cutter Fessenden reached Port Huron this morning with 17 refugees from the lake shore, two of whom are fatally burned. Port Austin has escaped the flames. This morning an alarm of fire was given in Windsor, Ontario, opposite Detroit. In a few moments the flames spread in every direction, consuming the principal business portions of the town. The Great Western railway depot was saved through the exertions of the railroad employees. There was no wind, or probably not a building would have escaped. A man was arrested while in the act of firing a building, and was lodged in jail.

Further Particulars of the Windsor Fire.

WINDSOR, Ontario, Oct. 12.—A fire broke out last night in M'Gregor's Bank, opposite the Hennis House, burning the whole block up to the Western Hotel. The East Hennis house is now on fire. The postoffice, telegraph office, Great Western railroad station, and many other buildings have been destroyed. The Detroit fire engines have arrived, and the flames are being subdued.

The Pestego Calamity—325 Dead Bodies Found—The People Houseless and Naked.

GREEN BAY, Wisconsin, October 12.—Three hundred and twenty-five bodies have been found at Pestego up to last night.

The river was dragged to-day. It is thought one hundred more will be found.

Between sixty and seventy-bodies were brought to Oconto last night.

The loss of life on the east shore is appalling.

Terrible news comes in. Those left are houseless and naked.

Fires in the Rocky Mountains.

General Humphreys, chief of the engineer bureau, at war department to-day, received a letter from Lawrence King, geologist, who is in charge of the geological expedition of the Fortieth parallel, dated at their camp, in the eastern Unita mountains, October 3, in which he states that the most extensive fires have ravaged throughout the Rocky Mountains since August 25, filling the air with such volumes of smoke as to altogether stop their topographical work.

Three Thousand People Destitute—Terrible Destruction of Life—Eight Hundred Persons Burned to Death.

JAYNESVILLE, Oct. 13.—Governor Fairchilds telegraphed the following from Green Bay in relation to the Wisconsin fires to-night: The appalling calamity has not been exaggerated. Over three thousand men, women and children are now destitute. The loss of life has been very great. Not less than five hundred persons have been burned at Pishtaka and vicinity, and three hundred on the eastern shore.—Scores of men, women and children are now in temporary hospitals, burned and maimed.

Money, clothing, bedding, boots and shoes, and provisions of all kinds, uncooked, are wanted; also, building materials, and everything needed by a family to commence life with. The people are responding nobly, but there is no danger of too much being received. The destitute must be provided for during the winter.

A fearful drought in central Illinois, commencing a month ago, still continues.

Former Disastrous Fires.

The Conflagration in London, Constantinople, New York, Portland and Other Places—Some Account of These Terrible Visitations.

The appalling disaster which has overtaken Chicago recalls like fearful calamities to other cities. Of the great fires of history, those in London in 962 and 1087, in which great portions of the city, including St Paul's cathedral, were burned, are still read of with great interest, though the records are but meagre. In A. D. 1212 another great fire devastated the city, beginning on the southward and communicating to the other, and hemmed in a large crowd of people who were standing on the bridge. Over 3,000 of the unfortunate creatures, in attempting to escape the devouring element by jumping into boats and barges, were drowned. By the fire in London, September 26th, A. D. 1666, known as the great fire, 400 streets were laid waste, 13,200 houses were burned, eighty-nine churches, which number included old St. Paul's, a second time destroyed, the city gates, custom-house Royal Exchange, Lion College, and Guild Hall. This terrible fire thus covered with ruins 436 acres, and forced 200,000 to encamp in the open air in Islington and Highgate fields. London has had many large fires since, but none whose devastations have extended beyond certain districts, small in area, except in July 21st, 1794 when 600 houses and an East India warehouse filled with saltpetre were burned, £1,000,000 being lost by the conflagration.

The stories of the great fires in New York city in the last century are interesting. Those who saw these great conflagrations are now slumbering in the grave, but many of their children live to repeat the oft told story of their childhood. These fires occurred when New York was occupied by the British troops, the first one breaking out on August 26th, 1776, when 493 houses, all on the west side of Broadway, from Whitehall to Barclay streets, were made food for the flames. On August 7th, 1778, 300 buildings were destroyed in another conflagration, the buildings being principally located around what was then known as Conger's wharf, on the East river. At both of these fires great difficulty was experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of water to be of any service. As in Chicago, gunpowder was used to blow up the buildings.

On the 16th of December, 1835, New York was swept by the devouring element, and 648 of the most valuable stores, the Merchants' Exchange, the South Dutch church and property valued at more than $18,000,000, was lost in the flames. This conflagration took place in the 1st ward, east of Broadway, and below Wall Street. On July 19th 1845, another great fire occured in the city, between Broadway, Exchange-place, Broad and Stone streets, and $5,000,000 were lost.

One of the largest fires in the United States, of late years, was that in Portland, Me. on July 4, 1866. Sixteen hundred buildings were burned, with a loss of $9,000,000, upon which there was an insurance of $3,500,000.

The great fire in Constantinople on the 5th of June, 1870, excited a sensation even at this remote distance. Over 7,000 buildings were burned in this great conflagration, and 1,000 men, women and children lost their lives. About 25,000,000 was the estimated loss.

The Great Conflagrations.

A Fire Line Three Hundred Miles Long and One Hundred Miles Wide.

The fires which for a week or more past have been sweeping Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin, cover sections of country truly enormous. That in Minnesota at latest dates seems to have started in Dakota territory, although there is no evidence as to the precise locality. The south end of the conflagration is crossing Northern Iowa, while the northern end reaches far up toward the head of Lake Superior, and is sweeping down the valley of the St. Peter's river, and the forests east of the Mississippi above St. Cloud. It seems probable that this fire is advancing on a line nearly three hundred miles long, and that it has passed over a territory scarcely less on an average than one hundred miles in width, although the outlines are irregular. That in Wisconsin is even more terrible, reaching from near New London through all the country east and north as high up as Menominee river, and how much further is not definitely known. It is also following down the Lower Fox river from Oshkosh towards Green bay, and a large force of the Chicago and nothwestern railroad men have been engaged for several days in protecting the ties and bridges from distruction. Buildings have already been destroyed near Fort Howard, opposite the city of Green Bay. On the east side of Fox river it has been equally disastrous, covering nearly the whole country west of Manitowoc, and far up the peninsula northward, embracing millions of acres of the finest timbered land in the west. Thus far no fires are reported in the Wolf river pineries west of the river, or on the Chippewa and St. Croix, but as long as the drought prevails they cannot be considered safe. The catastrophy is so terrible, involving so many enterprises and people, as to amount to a national calamity, and it has even been proposed to call the legislature of Wisconsin together to devise measures for the relief of the sufferers. Millions in value have been destroyed, and still the fire fiend pursues its way, human agencies being utterly powerless to arrest it. The disaster is the most wide-spreading and terible that has ever visited the state, and will fall with crushing weight on more than 100,000 of the most industrious and deserving of the population. Large fires are reported in Mishigan, but the extent of the devastation is not yet known. It is probably small in comparison with that west of the lakes.—*Chicago Times.*

Proclamation by the Governor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, Oct. 11, 1871.

Fellow Citizens of Pennsylvania: A calamity without parallel in the history of our country has befallen the prosperous and beautiful city of Chicago. More than half of that great city, whose matchless enterprise and growth had made it at once the metropolis of our own Northwest and the wonder of the civilized world, now lies in ashes. On the verge of winter, one hundred thousand of her people find themselves homeless and destitute of food and clothing. While the hearts of the American people are profoundly moved in contemplating the situation of the sufferers, and means of relief are being provided in every section of the country, I am confident that you will not permit yourselves to be excelled upon an occasion which so imperatively calls for the exercise of fraternal sympathy and Christian generosity.

The residents of the unfortunate city, whose property has escaped destruction, will no doubt promptly hasten to the rescue, and exert themselves with even more than their characteristic liberality and munificence. But their utmost endeavors will be totally inadequate to the demands of the dreadful exigency. You—the people of Pennsylvania—were never more prosperous in business, nor blest with greater abundance than at the present moment. Let your own merciful exemption from suffering, therefore, and the rich blessings with which a bountiful Providence has endowed you, plead with you effectually in behalf of your most unfortunate countrymen.

The Pennsylvania railroad company kindly offers the facilities of their road, free of charge, for the transportation of all such supplies as are needed for the relief of the sufferers; and, acting in the same spirit, I anticipate with grateful pleasure and appropriate response from every city and town and home in this favored Commonwealth.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

A Royal Palace in New York.

Great Preparations for the Reception of the Grand Duke Alexis—Splendid Parlors. Luxurious Chambers, and Magnificent Ornaments—Pity a Poor Prince.

The Russian Minister, M. Catcazy, and the Consul, M. Bodisee, have engaged a suite of thirty-five rooms at the Clarendon Hotel on Fourth avenue, corner of Eighteenth street. Mechanics are putting on the finishing touches of the art, and have converted the place into a most charming palace. The first noticeable point is the royal Russian escutcheon frescoed upon the door pannels. Within all is new, gorgeous and elegant, but in no respect gaudy. Splendid new marble mantles, with grates and fenders of heavy silver plating and gilt, have been put in.

Extensive bronzes, clocks, statuary, and other ornaments of a rich and rare description are upon the mantles, and beautiful landscapes are framed against the walls. The floor is covered with a velvet carpet of brilliant colors. Damask and lace curtains shade the windows, gilt and bronze chandeliers with porcelain reflectors hang from the ceilings, and side brackets with prism gas jets are upon the walls. Great mirrors extend from floor to cornice. Etruscan vases of alabaster, four feet high, are placed in each corner, and a miniature cologne fountain of fine marble is placed at the center of the rear windows. Over it, and the most prominent object that attracts the attention, is a large and life-like portrait of the Czar. The walls and ceiling are frescoed with rare skill and exquisite taste.

Over the arches, draped in graceful folds, are the Russian and American national colors, glistening in silk and gold and silver bullion fringe. This the grand regal dining saloon. The furniture is of black walnut, inlaid with gilt. The table extends from the front to the rear of the rooms. The chairs are elegantly upholstered, as are also the divans and lounges, Two splendid buffets and tables with marble slabs are also placed in the room. The cutlery is entirely new and the silver is from the St. Petersburg palace. Although the regular hotel cooks will prepare the meals and special hotel servants attend the table, a Russian cook is attached to the party and he will prepare such homemade dishes as may be required.

The halls and stairways are covered with a bright green carpet with deep orange foliated borders. The walls are tinted blue and crimsom in gilt panels. The gas pendant is of gold and bronze with colored porcelain globes. There are four rooms on the second floor. The front hall room has been over-arched and thrown open to the larger one, thus forming a neat dressing room.

This is the royal bed-chamber. Axminster carpet of white, purple and pink covers the floor. The furniture is all solid rosewood. A double bedstead, with a lofty headboard profusely carved, stands at one side of the door. A canopy made of the Russian and American flags is suspended above. The sheets and other linen are exceedingly fine. The pillow cases are edged lace, and all the blankets are of choicest merino wool. The coverlet is a marvel of beauty, being of fine white silk, elaborately embroidered. There is a large wardrobe, lined with aromatic cedar panels, and the bureau splnedidly carved. On the marble slab two heavy posts hold a large oval mirror, on each side of which is a winged angel, kneeling with outstetched hands. A marble top centre table, and a full length mirror hung on pivots, a lounge, rocking chairs, etc., elegantly upholstered, are also there. The fender, grate, etc., sparkle with gold and silver sheen. A costly Ormolu clock and ornaments are on the marble mantel. The chandelier is of gilt and bronze, with china globes and a grand drop. Damask curtains of blue and white lace are on the windows. The walls are tinted azure and pink.

The Russian ladies have arranged a pleasant surprise. The colored photographs of all the imperial family are arranged upon the walls.

The bath room, luxuriantly furnished, is between this and the rear room. The latter is to be occupied by the grand chamberlain. It is sumptuously furnished in black walnut, tapestry carpet, paintings, ornaments, etc. In the small room the body guards relief will be stationed, as is required by the royal law. All over the house the other rooms are handsomely furnished.

Visitors are not allowed to enter under any pretex, as it is intended to present the rooms fresh, new, neat and perfect in every respect.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Fenian Warfare.

Another Demonstration on Canada—A Custom House Captured—General O'Neil Taken Prisoner—U. S. Troops Pursuing the Invaders—Fenians Reported Moving.

MONTREAL, Oct. 12.—Official information has been received to the effect that the Fenian General O'Niel, with a force of men, number not stated, crossed the border at Pembina and seized the Canadian Custom House and post of the Hudson Bay Company. They were afterwards attacked by United States troops and dispersed, O'Neil being captured.

It is reported that a larger party has crossed at St. Joe. The people of Manitoba are greatly excited and every able bodied man is under arms.

OTTAWA, October 12.—The following, dated St. Paul, Minnesota, has been received by the government:

The Fenians, under command of General O'Donohue, attempted to cross the border line, on October 5, at Georgetown, and on Monday evening captured the Canadian custom house and the Hudson Bay post at Pembina. They were attacked and dispersed by United States troops, and General O'Neil, who was with them, was taken prisoner, together with two hundred stands of arms. The main body of the Fenian Army of invasion has crossed the border line near St. Joe, Minnesota, United States troops are after them, and it is reported that all the able-bodied men of Manitoba are under arms.

HOW THE FENIAN RAID WAS PLANNED.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—Further advices have been received confirmatory of the account of the Fenian attack on Pembina on the 5th inst. They met with no resistance there, the place not being garrisoned. It appears that O'Donohoe has been planning an attack on Fort Gary all summer, relying upon receiving support from the French half-breeds.

The raid was intended to inspire them with confidence. He has been intriguing with the workmen on the Northern Pacific railroad, counting on their help when the work on the road stopped. He is said to be accompanied by O'Neil, a Southern general, and had only about fifty men with him at Pembina, and they are now driven back over the border. O'Neil is said to have given himself up.

Miscellaneous News Items.

California has grapes at one cent a pound.

Duluth receives 15,000 bushels of grain daily.

Philadelphia has one hundred and sixty millionaires.

The yellow fever is one of the attractions at Natchez, Mississippi.

There are 322,331 colored people in the State of Tennessee.

September was much the hottest month of the season in California.

Corunna, Michigan, is rejoicing over the discovery of a fine bed of coal.

A chamber of commerce has been organized in Opelika, Ala.

The *Daily Derrick* is the name of a new paper published at Oil City.

Boston is fearful of a lack of water supply. Lake Cochituate is very low.

At last accounts the yellow fever was raging at Cedar Keys, Florida.

Virginia tobacco pays to the internal revenue at least ten millions of dollars.

Hotel accommodations in Washington promise to be scarce the coming winter.

Railway trains are to run through the Mont Cenis tunnel in twenty minutes.

White lace veils, dotted with black, are very much worn, and are very becoming.

It is said that the climate of Dakota or Montana is more genial even than that of Kansas.

An unusually large number of fires have been reported throughout the country the past two weeks.

It is stated that the practice of brewing beer from rice is rapidly coming into use in Germany.

The quarantine regulations at Savannah, Ga., in regard to Beaufort, S. C., have been removed.

The Bridgeport, Conn., Cartridge company has just shipped 250,000 cartridges to the Russian government.

A Prussian shell was recently recovered from the Seine, in Paris, which was found to contain $200 in gold coin.

A chalybeate spring, equal to the well known Buffalo Ridge, has been discovered within three miles of Amherst, Va.

The largest cotton mill in the world will commence operations in Norwich, Conn., in a few weeks. Its capacity is 110,000 spindles.

General Gorloff, of the Russian army, has invented a mitrailleuse which fires 300 to 400 per minute, the range extending to 4,000 paces.

The amount of tobacco sold in Danville, Va., during the tobacco year, which ended Monday, is estimated to be over 13,000,000 pounds.

One day last week a cabin on the farm of Alexander Snavely, in Wythe county, Va., was burnt up, and a small negro child perished in the flames.

The parchment ordinance of secession adopted by South Carolina has been found in Columbia. It was signed by 170 names.

Burt Riley, the desperado who was fatally shot, as was supposed, by Jordan, in San Francisco, two weeks ago, escaped from the hospital on Thursday night.

The cotton manufacturers of Burnley, North Lancashire, England, have decided to reduce the wages of their operatives on account of the depressed condition of business.

The Shakers of New England have sent to Michigan for cider to put into their apple sauce this season. They saved dried apples enough last year for the body of the article.

In New York city, the other day, Julius Steinman, keeper of a lager beer saloon, murdered his wife by cutting her throat and beating her with a club, and then hanged himself. Jealousy was the cause.

Indian agent Tatum pronounces the story telegraphed from St. Louis, of the recent capture of a train near Fort Sill, and the torture and murder of the teamsters, false.

New Advertisements.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

G. B. ARMITAGE & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

We take pleasure in announcing to our numerous customers and friends, that all the companies represented at this Agency have passed through the CHICAGO FIRE without embarrassment. We are authorized to say that their losses will be promptly paid, and that they will continue business with

Undiminished Capitals and Large Surpluss.

Policies will be issued in these old and staunch companies, at rates commensurate with the risk assumed.

G. B. ARMITAGE & CO.

Oct.18,1871-1t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Cass township, on the estate of Abraham Taylor, late of said township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present for them payment.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR,
ANDREW CROTSLEY,
Oct4-6t* Administrators.

NEW ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

The undersigned has lately returned from a tour in Europe, and while there he purchased an assortment of Ladies' and Gents' superior Kid Gloves. Also a full line of Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, as well as a variety of other fancy articles, which he offers for sale at reduced r