

THE FIRE FIEND.
Terrific Conflagration.
BOSTON IN ASHES.

\$200,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.
THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HOUSELESS.
Immense Destruction of Human Life.
It becomes our painful duty to chronicle one of the most terrible conflagrations ever witnessed on this continent, resulting in the almost total destruction of the city of Boston.

The fire originated about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening last, in the business centre of the city, and in a short time became unmanageable owing to a heavy gale of wind, and from this time till late on Sunday afternoon the flames seem to have raged unchecked, all efforts of the firemen, engines, and other apparatus being powerless to arrest the fury of the destructive element.

A mile square, of the best portion of the city, including the water front, with its lumber yards, sheds, warehouses, vessels, and all other inflammable substances, has been entirely consumed. The principal business streets are in ashes. Stores, banks, warehouses, insurance offices, theatres, churches, halls, and dwelling houses, melted away before the breath of the destroying flames.

Thousands of people are rendered homeless and homeless, and the destruction of property is estimated at \$200,000,000.
The loss of life has been immense, and the amount of suffering which must ensue from this unparalleled calamity is incalculable. The horrors of Chicago have been more than repeated, and the situation of the unfortunates who in a few brief hours have been deprived of their all, will appeal most strongly to the moral and religious sense of the public.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

That President Grant would be triumphantly elected no man of any political sagacity ever doubted, but the astounding majorities he has received in all the States he has carried, and the large vote he received in the few States carried by Mr. Greeley, have far exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

It has been clearly demonstrated that many of the Southern States prefer the "reconciliation" of the present administration to the dangerous experiment of trying an impracticable man.

No longer will a President be chosen by any particular section, but the people North, South, East and West will vote for the man who will best subserve the interests of the nation.
Look at the change in four years. Delaware in 1868 voted for Seymour, who she casts her vote for Grant. Kentucky, that gave Seymour over seventy-six thousand majority, only gives Greeley about four thousand majority. Maryland gave Seymour over thirty-two thousand majority, now Greeley has ten thousand majority, and outside of the city of Baltimore she gives Grant two thousand majority. It is true that Grant carried Missouri four years ago and loses her now, but this loss is made up by the gain of New Jersey which gives nearly twenty thousand majority, having given Seymour nearly three thousand majority. That Liberal Republicanism was over anything but a myth and farce is shown by the result in New York. In 1868 Seymour carried the State by precisely ten thousand majority, now she gives Grant over fifty thousand majority. Oregon too is a gain for Grant and gives one thousand majority. Our own glorious old Keystone State, the banner State of Republicanism, increases her majority from one hundred and twenty-five thousand to over two hundred and twenty-five thousand majority now. Tennessee has been lost by a few thousand votes which is owing to the reign of terror inaugurated by the KuKlux murderers. Thus the election has gone as nearly as can be approximated, all the other States that voted for Grant in 1868 give increased majorities.

Table showing election results for Grant and Greeley across various States. Columns include State, Grant (Total), Greeley (Total), and Elector Vote.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW SHENANDOAH, Oct. 31, '72.
We left Buda at 3 o'clock P. M. on the C. B. & Q. Railroad for Shenandoah, on Monday last. The weather was mild and beautiful. We were exceedingly fortunate in this respect up to Tuesday morning. The farmers were busy, all along our route, "picking corn." The crop is much heavier than usual. At Buda it was worth from fifteen to twenty cents per bushel. Pork, into which it is mostly fed, was selling at \$3.25 per hundred live weight. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad passes through many thriving towns—small manufacturing centres—between Buda and Burlington. I noticed a great improvement in this respect between the time of my former visit and the present. Almost every village has established a large manufactory of some kind. Mostly for the purpose of manufacturing agricultural implements. If Illinois keeps on, at this rate, she will soon be as strong an advocate for high protective duties as Pennsylvania.

At Galesburg, a large and thriving town, we left the main line of the C. B. & Q. road for Burlington. Before leaving this latter important link in the connections of the Great Pennsylvania Railroad, via Chicago with the Union Pacific, I desire to say that its management and equipment are worthy of the highest commendation. The road is well ballasted with gravel and the cars are all that could be desired. But we were very much annoyed by the conduct of this road towards parties bearing the "pass" of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. An order had been issued directing the conductors of the C. B. & Q. to grant no stop off tickets to persons having these passes, and consequently we were obliged to pay fare from the first stopping place to the end of the road. Mr. A. E. Zausland, the gentleman and efficient superintendent of the B. & M. R. Railroad, upon being informed of the fact, offered to refund the money on account. I would suggest to my editorial brethren, traveling on similar "passes," to keep a sharp look out for the C. B. & Q. I am astonished that a railroad, otherwise so well conducted, should be guilty of such littleness towards those who have sent thousands of passengers over their road in the last two years. The idea of stop off tickets appears to be a westernism. On the Pennsylvania Railroad, where they do more business in a day than this road does in a week, the conductor simply marks, with a pencil, upon the back of the ticket, the number of the station above his name, at which the bearer desires to stop off, and this answers every purpose.

At Burlington, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, we crossed the Father of Waters on a magnificent iron bridge built for the various railroads centering here and leading directly to Omaha. We would have enjoyed it much more if it had been a couple of hours earlier in the day. It did not strike me to be the stupendous undertaking which I had been led to believe that it was. Here the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, which has been so extensively advertised in the east as the "Burlington route," commences. It strikes boldly across the southern tier of counties of Iowa almost in a direct line, connecting with the Union Pacific at several points west of the Missouri river. Railroad men stated to me, at several points, that the C. B. & Q. and B. & M. R. roads were to be consolidated about the 24th of December next. Western men complain very much of the C. B. & Q., and they are much concerned in regard to a road they assert the Pennsylvania Railroad contemplates building from Keokuk parallel with the B. & M. R. road to Lincoln. They allege that they are altogether at the mercy of the Chicago people, as matters now stand, who discriminate against them in every way. At present they cannot get anything to market without paying very unreasonable freight and taking just what Chicago is willing to pay, and combinations are constantly being formed to drive down prices which are never right. They believe that if the Pennsylvania railroad were to build the railroad to which Great stockyards and graineries would be erected at Keokuk, or some other point on the Mississippi river, and they would be entirely relieved from the Chicago imposition. They claim it is absolutely necessary to maintain the farming interests of the great West. The building of this road, to operate with the Great Pan Handle route, would make one of the most magnificent lines of railroad on the continent. The only depression south of a direct line would be at Keokuk, where it would fall down not exceeding twenty-five miles.

From Burlington to Red Oak, where I took the branch for Shenandoah, we saw very little of the country. A heavy rain came up during the night, and when morning came the face of the country was extremely dreary. There were very few habitations visible until we reached Red Oak, which contains several hundred persons. The place has been built up within the last two or three years. The branch to Shenandoah, which is a cut-off between the B. & M. R. road and the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, runs through a wild region of rolling prairie until within a few miles of Shenandoah, when it opens up and presents a much better appearance. The country at this point is composed of the best of prairie soil and produces very prolifically. Corn, oats, wheat and rye are the principal products. But other grains and vegetables are raised in large quantities. Mr. David Hale informed me that he and Mr. E. L. Arthur had raised over 4000 bushels of onions off of ten acres of prairie this year, and that they realized sixty-one cents a bushel for them in the St. Louis market. He also informed me that last year they shelled and shipped 75,000 bushels of corn. This from a community not over six years old is doing remarkably well. The village of Shenandoah is not over two years old yet, and puts on airs that would do credit to eastern towns of half a century's standing. A great amount of stock is shipped from this point consisting principally of hogs and cattle.

At Shenandoah we expected to meet our friends, who had been previously written to, but owing to the severe storm they could not get in. In the afternoon the rain slackened up and we procured a conveyance and started off six miles across the prairie. The storm, which we thought was over, commenced more violent than before. We had nothing but an open wagon and a single umbrella. It took three of us to hold the umbrella and then it better's very well done. Imagine our wetter half out in an open wagon, with the open prairie, several miles from anywhere, bare headed and her hair streaming in the wind, and you have some idea of the big Indian cut. It was all necessary, however, to give us an idea of this great country. About the time we reached the residence of our friends the rain was over. We have been stopping for several days with George H. Chase, Esq., and his estimable wife, formerly of Buda, Illinois. Mr. Chase is an extensive farmer and stock raiser. He has some of the finest short horned stock as I have ever seen in the east. He has only resided here two years and in that short space of time he has opened a splendid plantation. The land in his neighborhood is rolling and presents, even at this season of year, a very flattering appearance. J. R. D.

DEATH OF MAJ. GENERAL MEADE.
The Hero of Gettysburg.
The nation is called to mourn the death of one of our most distinguished soldiers, who died in Philadelphia, at 6.30 o'clock on Wednesday evening, of pneumonia. A brave man and more loyal citizen America never possessed. When the death of Gen. George Gordon Meade is announced throughout the length and breadth of the land, it will send grief to every true heart, and elicit tears from every manly eye. George Gordon Meade, a major-general in the United States Army, was born at Cambridge, Mass., in 1815, graduated at West Point, July 1, 1835, entered the regular army as second lieutenant of the Third Artillery; served in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians, 1835-6; resigned his commission in October, 1838, and lived in retirement for six years. He was appointed Major-General of Topographical Engineers, May 19, 1842, and served in the Mexican war, during which he distinguished himself at the battles of Palo Alto and Monterey, and after passing through the intermediate grades, attained the rank of major in June, 1862, and that of brigadier-general of Volunteers in August, 1862. He served in the front rank of the Union army in the battles of Antietam, September 17, in which he was again slightly wounded, and had two horses killed under him; and at Fredericksburg, December, 1862, when he was again wounded, and fell from his horse, but was not seriously injured. On September 17, in which he was again slightly wounded, and had two horses killed under him; and at Fredericksburg, December, 1862, when he was again wounded, and fell from his horse, but was not seriously injured. On September 17, in which he was again slightly wounded, and had two horses killed under him; and at Fredericksburg, December, 1862, when he was again wounded, and fell from his horse, but was not seriously injured.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.
Truth Again Triumphant—The Victory and its Results—Reception of the News at the White House—Cabinet Changes—Forty-third Congress—The Opposition—The Horse Disease.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10, '72.
GRANT'S GLORIOUS VICTORY carries with it no surprise either to his supporters or to the opposition. There was ten-fold more excitement in Washington over the achievements in Pennsylvania, as developed in the October election, than there was over the election of the President Vice President of the United States on the 5th of November. The result of the former decided the latter. The astounding increase in the Republican vote, as it was announced by telegrams from all quarters during the evening of the election, was the general theme of remark and the cause of no small amount of jubilation. At the newspaper offices, the White House, and on Newspaper Row crowds were congregated during the entire evening, examining the telegrams and congratulating each other on the triumphant endorsement of the President and his administration.
NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.
The Daily Republican displayed commendable enterprise on the evening of the election in affording the public the earliest intelligence. The proprietor of that paper is one of the most successful business men in Washington. He has built up the Republican and placed it in the foremost ranks of the city newspaper press. He has erected a magnificent five story stone building upon the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, for his newspaper establishment. From the front of the second story of the building a large transparency was erected on the evening of the election. Upon this, by the aid of the proper apparatus, the telegrams were presented in large letters, as fast as they were received. They could be read anywhere upon the street within a distance of five hundred feet from the building. Thousands congregated in front of the building during the evening and up to 12 o'clock at night, reading the telegrams and listening to the music from Donch's excellent band, organized for the occasion. The building is nearly completed and when occupied the Republican will be issued from one of the finest newspaper buildings upon the continent.

THE ELECTION NEWS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.
A number of General Grant's most intimate friends called and congratulated him during the evening. Telegrams were sent in until quite late, in rapid succession, and were opened and read by Gen. Dent or the President himself, to those present. The President was in the most of his remarks in response to the congratulations of those present, he said that he was thankful for the emphatic endorsement of his past services by the people, as indicated by the election returns; and if spared to fill his second term, it would be the pride of his life to make it more worthy of public favor than the first. Both he and his Cabinet would have the experience of the past to guide them in the future, and it would be their study, and he believed it would be theirs also to do all that could possibly be accomplished to advance the interest of the nation at home and abroad, and give to the people the largest amount of political liberty and material prosperity consistent with the Constitution and the laws of Congress.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.
At the end of the present Presidential term in March, Secretary Fish, in accordance with a long cherished desire, will retire from the Cabinet.
It is not known yet what other Cabinet changes, if any, may be made. The commissions of all the members of the Cabinet will expire on the 4th of March, but it is more than probable that they will nearly all be renewed, unless at their own request some of the members may retire. Mr. Boutwell cannot well be spared. He has been eminently successful and the country cannot well dispense with his valuable experience. Hon. W. V. Belknap of the War, and Secretary Robeson of the Navy departments are efficient and popular, and have the confidence of the President to the fullest extent. And as much may be said of the heads of each of the other departments of the Government. The changes will be few.

THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
The large accession of Republican members elected to the 43rd Congress will give the party a two-thirds vote. The Democrats retain scarcely one-third of the seats, the so-called "Liberals" have been pretty thoroughly weeded out, while the Republicans have increased their numbers and strengthened their ranks, and will present a solid front in advancing important improvements and the general progress of the nation.
FUTURE POLICY OF THE OPPOSITION.
It is too early to form any idea of the future action of the opposition. The Democrats as a party organization have gone down. But those who composed it during its last days of decay and final dissolution still live. A reorganization will be effected; many of the old issues will be discarded; others will be retained, and new ones adopted. One of its most prominent modes of attack will be against the Republican policy of Protection, and the indications now are, by the tone of the Democratic press, that this will be made the leading issue in the next Presidential campaign. It may be too soon to judge correctly, but Democratic editors, since the 5th of November, indicate clearly this line of policy. Our friends will do well to prepare themselves to meet the issue. The people are less informed upon the comparative merits and demerits of Protection and Free Trade, than they are upon our national finances or any other important question of political economy; and the sooner these subjects are brought squarely out and placed in their proper lights before the people, the safer will it be for the advocates of Protection and the people's interests. In a full and fair investigation the advocates of Protection have nothing to fear. But the people want information, and for the interests of the party they must have it. If not, the Free Traders will fill the country with their pernicious dogmas, which, if once accepted, will be difficult to eradicate from the public mind. Prevention is safer and surer than a cure, and the opposition cannot be too soon met in their proposed mode of attack.

THE HORSE DISEASE.
The epizootic wave is rolling across the country. In passing over Washington it has prostrated ninety per cent. of our 8,000 horses. So far not over two per cent. of those attacked have died. The best remedy tried here seems to be to keep the body, and especially the head of the animal warm with blankets and flannel. All the horse cars have ceased to run on their respective routes. Lumber, baggage and merchandise wagons, laden, are drawn by men. Oxen are used to a limited extent, but they are difficult to obtain. Mules to a limited extent are also affected in Washington; and an impression prevails among medical men, that the human species may soon become victims of the malady. Indeed, what appear to be well understood cases are already reported, here and in Baltimore and elsewhere.
N. H. P.

LETTER FROM LOUISIANA.
NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 5, 1872.
DEAR JOURNAL—I am again in the Southern Metropolis, taking the place of the present, the most important of which at present is the election which has just passed in this city. The returns, so far as heard from, show a majority for Horace Greeley of nearly 12,000 in this city, including Algiers, but telegrams from the various parts of the State are not so favorable. It is thought that Grant and Greeley will be elected by a handsome majority. The city was remarkably quiet yesterday, and no trouble of any kind took place except at one of the polls, where a slight riot occurred, resulting in the death of a policeman and six citizens. It was generally supposed that the Presidential election would not come off until to-day, and many of the people were greatly surprised on Saturday last to read Gen. Warmoth's proclamation directing that both elections should be held on Monday, the 4th inst., and now since the election is over the people of the South will have time to attend to other affairs of more substantial and greater benefit to them, and even some of the rural papers, and those in the interest of home and agricultural affairs, are advocating the idea that the South has advantages over the North in this respect. The fact is that the Northern people have beaten them and they have not achieved the very exalted conclusion they are anxious to impress upon the minds of foreigners, who they seek to entice to settle among them.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY!
The discovery of a new and valuable mineral, called "the great discovery," has been made in the State of New York. The discovery was made by a young man named John Smith, who is now residing in the town of New York. The mineral is said to be of great value, and is expected to revolutionize the mining industry of the country.

THE HERO OF GETTYSBURG.
The nation is called to mourn the death of one of our most distinguished soldiers, who died in Philadelphia, at 6.30 o'clock on Wednesday evening, of pneumonia. A brave man and more loyal citizen America never possessed.

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New Advertisements.
The people of Lincoln, in Nebraska, have been notified that the railroad...
PROSPECTOR FOR 1873—SIXTH YEAR.
THE ALDINE.
Not for sale in Book or News Store.
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
AND FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.
A tract of land known as the "Council Mill Property," containing about Three Hundred and Twenty-five acres...

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.
We are all concerned in the announcement of the fact that...

ROCKHILL & WILSON.
THE FAMOUS PHILADELPHIA CLOTHES.
Have now on hand a stock unequalled for excellence and cheapness of...

READY-MADE GARMENTS.
FOR MEN, YOUTHS, AND BOYS.
EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.
CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT.

THE LARGEST, THE SIMPLEST.
THE DAVIS
VERTICAL FEED SHUTTLE
SEWING MACHINE
THE BEST.
This machine is presented with the fullest...

DRUGS AND NOTIONS.
Store room opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Have a complete stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery, etc.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "IN-SECTS AT HOME."
A large number of copies of "In-Sects at Home," the latest and most interesting work on the subject of entomology, are now ready for sale.

ASSIGNMENT OF THE SALES OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
The undersigned Assignee, will expose to Public Sale, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1872, commencing at 10 o'clock, a.m., on the premises...

HOLIDAY GOODS!
I have added to my extensive variety of LAMPS and TABLE SETTINGS, BRASS, COPPER, AND TOY TABLE SETTINGS, in great variety, also, VALISES and FANCY TOILET SETS, of the latest styles.

CAUTION.
Whereas my wife Sarah, has left my bed and board, without any cause, I hereby warn the public not to trust her as my agent, as I will pay no debts of her contract.