

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

The dispatches from Washington and Madrid indicate that the Virginia affair will be settled without compromising our national honor or a resort to arms.

Judge Davis sentenced "Boss" Tweed, on Saturday last, to twelve years imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$12,750.

At last New York justice is asserting itself. Stokes and Tweed have gone to Sing Sing.

School-house meetings should be held all over the county to discuss the New Constitution and to make arrangements to get out a full vote.

Those who have grown fat on corruption are doing their utmost to secure its defeat.

The first number of the Reading Merchant, a very neat little advertising sheet, published by our mutual friends, George H. and Isaac Mengel, formerly of Bedford, now of the former place, has been received.

We welcome it and wish its proprietors a golden harvest in the printing business.

Our friend, George, is one of the best job printers in the State.

J. H. Patrick, esq., has retired from the editorial tripod of the Clinton Republican, having sold his interest to W. T. Alexander, esq., who will hereafter conduct that paper.

Remove those abominable head rules, and your paper will look much better for the change.

Wilkes Spirit of the Times, "The American Gentleman's Newspaper," for November 15th, has found its way to our table.

Each number is really a volume within itself. There is no paper in the United States that furnishes more reading matter than it does.

It is authority for everything pertaining to the sporting world.

It contains much valuable information in regard to stock, and should be in the hands of every stock raiser in the country.

It comes at \$5 per annum, and we consider it one of the best investments that any lover of sport or of good stock can make.

Last week the slander suit of A. L. Guss vs. H. S. Wharton, being a suit for damages arising from the alleged publication of the same matter that a criminal proceeding against Mr. Wharton was tried at November Term, 1872, and a verdict not guilty rendered, came up in the Huntingdon court, and Mr. Guss paid the costs, entered a discontinuance and quit.

This public cannot help regarding as a complete triumph for Mr. Wharton and virtual acknowledgment that what he said about Mr. Guss is true, for in an action of slander the truth can be given in evidence.—Altoona Radical.

THE GUSS SCANDAL.—That living, walking refutation of the well-known scolding assertion that the stomach has capacity for only a few pints, Rev. A. L. Guss, of the Huntingdon Globe, has been clothed with infamy and obliquity in the withdrawal of his suit for damages, at the recent Huntingdon court case, of Guss vs. Wharton.

This was a civil action brought against Wharton in order to recover damages, the amount claimed being \$20,000.

The cause of the action was found in the fact, that Mr. Wharton gave publicity to an attempted outrage and scandal on the person of a young orphan girl at Cassville, by that christian editor, Dr. Guss. The abrupt termination of this suit brands him as a villain, and one meriting the censure and condemnation of every respectable person.—Cove Echo.

MURDER.

A Man Killed Near Middletown While Husking Corn.—Two Colored Men the Perpetrators of the Bloody Deed.

Abraham Bann residing in Londonderry township, Dauphin county, about four miles from Middletown, on the road to Felt's store, was murdered about six o'clock on Friday. At the hour above mentioned, yesterday, Abraham was in the stable or barn, husking corn, when two colored men entered and struck him on the head with a hatchet, killing him. They then covered the body over with straw or corn husks. A girl who was at the house saw the colored men enter the barn and suspected mischief, and went to a window and blew a horn to call the neighbors. The colored men then came near her and threw stones and a club at the window, driving her away from it. They then proceeded to the neighbor's house and took supper, saying that they came from Reading. After satisfying their appetites they took their departure. One of the murderers is about five feet eight inches high; the other not quite so tall. The taller wore a light colored coat and pants and neat tight fitting boots. He also wore a high crowned black hat. The other had on a dark suit, wore a cap and high shoes. The farmers in the vicinity offered a reward of \$400 for the arrest of the murderers.

A new street pavement has been tried in San Francisco. It is called "hydro-carbonic brick" and is made of bricks of a soft porous nature, which are boiled in coal tar, which renders them tough and nearly as hard as granite. A road bed was made by leveling the sand and packing it with water. A layer of prepared brick is then laid flatwise, each brick being dipped in boiling tar as it is put down. This is overlaid by a second course of prepared brick placed close together edgewise, each brick dipped as before. The interstices are then filled with boiling tar, and the whole covered with a thin layer of screened gravel. The cost is about thirty-eight or thirty-seven cents per square foot.

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The Santiago Butchery.

An Eye-Witness Account of the First Butchery of the Spanish and the Refusing to Kneel Before their Murderers—A Spanish Mob whose Vengeance Death Could not Satisfy—The Last Voyage of the Virginia.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 15.—Great excitement prevails in Kingston over the capture of the steamer Virginia, which left this island with Consular and Custom House clearances for Limon Bay, Costa Rica. The circumstances and locality of the Virginia's arrival had been captured on the 31st of October, and on the 5th the leaders of the expedition, Ryan, Del Sol, Cespedes, and Verona, were shot. Every effort to elicit facts through the cables have proved abortive, and this heightens the excitement and gives currency to false reports and purely imaginary stories, to increase the distress of those who had the misfortune to have relatives on board the Virginia.

There was no concealment made of the actual arrival of the Virginia while she was here—it was notorious. The officers had dancing parties on board, and public meetings were held in honor of Cuban independence, at which the consignee of the Virginia occupied the chair. The steamer was repaired while in port and sailed on the 27th. While there were several of the Jamaica mechanics (all colored) on board became greatly alarmed after the chase and ran away, but they were hunted up and dragged from their places of concealment and delivered over to the officers of the Virginia, by whom they were taken on board again, and put in irons, and so forced to go on their perilous adventure.

The Acting British Consul at Santiago (Mr. Robert Mason) being cut off from all immediate communication with the British Consul General at Havana, in consequence of an interruption on the cable between Santiago and Batavia, Commodore De Horsey despatched Her Majesty's steamship Niobe at midnight on the 7th to inquire into matters, and to advise the Consul if support was necessary, to render aid in the capture of the vessel. Up to this moment nothing had been heard of the Niobe's arrival, and a rumor gains circulation that in consequence of this silence the Commodore intends proceeding through himself to-day.

Capt. McArthur of the British schooner Brilliant, which arrived here on the 9th inst., having left Santiago de Cuba on the evening of 5th, reports that just before the Virginia was captured Yaron advised him of the capture of the vessel, and the consequent blowing up of the vessel, rather than that she should fall into the hands of the Spaniards, but the Captain persuaded and convinced Yaron that under the American flag and in neutral waters, they were correct, and he had not been seized in Cuban waters. The American flag was hoisted, their protection, and he surrendered, he said, under the protection of that flag, but believed he would be victimized, since the Spanish Consul would not allow him to return to the United States.

Capt. McArthur witnessed the execution of Ryan, Terona, Jesus del Sol, and Pedro Cespedes, and gives the following account: On the morning of the 5th they were removed to the place of execution, about a mile from the jail. The four victims were surrounded by a strong company of Spanish soldiers. Verona and Ryan, calm and collected, marched amidst the yells and vociferations of the infuriated Spanish rabble. Arrived at this place of execution they forced Cespedes and Jesus del Sol to kneel, in which position they were shot in the back. The soldiers next directed Ryan and Verona to kneel in the same way, but they refused, and were seized and thrown down, handcuffed all the time. The two victims begged their tormentors to allow them to sit standing, and having complied with their request, they were murdered standing. Ryan was not instantly killed. A Spanish officer stepped forward and thrust his sword through Ryan's heart. Verona died easily. Then down came upon the corpses, still warm to life, the bloodthirsty mob, severing the heads from their bodies, and carrying off the pickets, and marching with them through the city.

Fifteen officers of the Spanish army, who had been made prisoners on the battle of Verona, were present when he landed, and they went to the Governor of the city and begged that his life should be spared, since he had given them their lives. Of course this was refused.

Foreign vessels at Santiago were prevented leaving, in order to prevent the circulation of the news. The Spaniards also refused to allow any telegrams, and would not allow any person to communicate through them—not even the Foreign Consuls. The American Consul on hearing that Ryan was to be shot, waited on the Governor and demanded his restoration as an American citizen, and the Governor refused to listen on the ground that the Consul was not well informed in regard to the matter. The Spaniards informed the Consul that they were acting on their own responsibility, and did not even intend communicating with Madrid.

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