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ADVERTISEMENTS.—The rates of ADVERTISING are for one square, of eight lines or less, no time, 75 cents; three, \$1.50; and so on, each subsequent insertion. Administrator's, Executor's and Auditor's Notices, \$2.00. Professional and Business Cards, not exceeding 25 lines, and including copy of paper, \$8.00 per year. Merchants advertising (changeable quarterly) \$15 per year, including paper at their Stores. Notices in reading columns, ten cents per line.  
JOB WORK.—The prices of JOB WORK, including Bill, one sheet, \$1.25; one-fourth, \$2.00; one-half, \$3.00; and additional numbers, half price—and for Blanks, \$2.00 per quire.

Business Cards.  
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Attorney-at-Law,  
Mifflintown, Juniata County, Pa., Office on Main street South of Bridge st. et.  
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Offers his professional services to the public. Collections and all other business will receive prompt attention. Office first door North of Belford's Store, (opposite.)  
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Sept. 20, 1865.

**J. A. MILLIKEN,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA CO., PA.  
Office in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Bridge Street.  
COLLECTIONS, AND ALL OTHER BUSINESS connected with the profession promptly attended to. Oct. 16, '65.  
**DR. P. C. RUNDIO, of Patterson,**  
Pa., wishes to inform his friends and patrons that he has removed to the house on Bridge Street opposite Todd & Jordan's Store. April 14-47  
**VENDUE AUCTIONEER**  
The undersigned offers his services to the public as Vendue Officer and Auctioneer. He has had a very large experience, and feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him. He may be addressed at Mifflintown, or found at his home in Perryman township. Orders may also be left at Mr. Will's Hotel.  
Jan. 25, 1864. WILLIAM GIVEN.

**ALEX. SPEDDY,**  
AUCTIONEER.  
RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the public of Juniata county. Having had a large experience in the business of Vendue & Aying, he feels confident that he can render general satisfaction. He can at all times be consulted at his residence in Mifflintown, Pa. Aug. 16, 1865.  
**MILITARY CLAIMS.**  
THE undersigned will promptly attend to the collection of claims against either the State or National Government, Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Extra Pay, and all other claims arising out of the present or any other war, collected.  
**JEREMIAH LYONS,**  
Attorney-at-Law,  
Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa. [Feb]

**Pensions! Pensions!**  
ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN DISABLED DURING THE PRESENT WAR ARE ENTITLED TO A PENSION. All persons who intend applying for a Pension must call on the Examining Surgeon to know whether their Disability is sufficient to entitle them to a Pension. All disabled Soldiers will call on the undersigned who has been appointed Pension Examining Surgeon for Juniata and adjoining Counties.  
P. C. RUNDIO, M. D.,  
Patterson, Pa.  
Dec. 9, 1864.

**MEDICAL CARD.**  
**DR. S. O. KEMPFER,** (late army surgeon) having located in Patterson tenders his professional services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country.  
Dr. K. having had eight years experience in hospital, general, and army practice, feels prepared to request a trial from those who may be so unfortunate as to need medical attendance.  
He will be found at the brick building opposite the "Sixty-two Office," or at his residence in the borough of Patterson, at all hours, except when professionally engaged.  
July 22, 1865.-47.  
A LARGE stock of Queensware, Cedarware such as Tubs, Butter Bowls, Buckets, Churns, Baskets, Horse Buckets, &c., at 215 N. 2nd St., PHILADELPHIA.

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER Sunday, Mar. 11th 1866, Passenger Trains will leave Mifflin Station as follows:**  
EASTWARD.  
Philadelphia Express, 12.44, P. M.  
Fast Line..... 6.31, A. M.  
Day Express..... 11.20, A. M.  
Cincinnati Express..... 6.50, P. M.  
Local Accommoda'tion..... 6.50, A. M.  
WESTWARD.  
Local Accommoda'tion..... 5.55, P. M.  
Baltimore Express..... 4.08, A. M.  
Philadelphia Express..... 5.28, A. M.  
Fast Line..... 6.19, P. M.  
Mail Train..... 3.58, P. M.  
Emigrant Train..... 9.57, A. M.  
JAMES NORTH, Ag't.

**READING RAIL ROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.**  
APRIL 23rd, 1866.  
**GREAT TRAIN LINE FROM** P. the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tanawaga, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, &c. Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 8.00, 7.40 and 9.05 A. M., and 2.00 and 9.20 P. M., arriving at New York at 12.00 Noon, and 8.30 P. M. respectively. P. M. Express with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad; Sleeping Cars accompanying the 8.00 and 9.20 P. M. trains without charge.  
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tanawaga, Mercersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia, at 7.40 A. M. and 2.00 and 9.20 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and all Way Stations; the 9.00 P. M. Train making no close connections for Pottsville nor Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Allentown via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4.15 P. M.  
Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 A. M., 12.00 Noon and 8.30 P. M.; Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Pottsville at 8.30 A. M. and 2.45 P. M.; Ashland 6.00 and 11.15 A. M., and 1.05 P. M.; Tanawaga at 9.45 A. M. and 1.00 P. M.  
Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, at 7.00 A. M., Reading Accommodation Train, Leaves Reading at 6.00 A. M., returning from Philadelphia at 5.00 P. M.  
Columbia Railroad Trains Leave Reading at 6.10 A. M. and 6.15 P. M. for Ephrata, Luzon, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.  
On Sundays: Leave New York at 8.30 P. M., Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M., Pottsville 8.00 A. M., Tanawaga 7.30 A. M., Harrisburg 9.05 A. M., and Reading at 1.30 A. M., for Harrisburg, and 10.52 A. M., for New York. Connections, Millage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to read from all points, at reduced Rates.  
Baggage checked through: 80 pounds allowed each Passenger.  
G. A. NICOLS,  
General Superintendent.  
Reading, Pa. Nov 27, '65-47.

**1866. Philadelphia and Erie Rail Road.**  
THIS Great Line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.  
It has been leased and is operated by the PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD COMPANY.  
KIND OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT HARRISBURG.  
LEAVE EASTWARD.  
Erie Mail Train 8.45 A. M.  
Erie Express Train 9.25 A. M.  
Erieira Express Train 1.35 P. M.  
LEAVE WESTWARD.  
Erie Mail Train 8.25 P. M.  
Erie Express Train 8.45 P. M.  
Erieira Express Train 1.40 A. M.  
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.  
NEW YORK CONNECTION.  
Leave New York at 6.00 P. M., arrive at Erie at 8.37 A. M.  
Leave Erie at 2.45 P. M., arrive at New York at 1.15 P. M.  
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN ERIE & NEW YORK.  
Elegant sleeping cars on all night trains.  
For information respecting passenger business apply at the corner of 30th and Market streets, Philadelphia.  
And for freight business of the Company's agents:  
S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner of 18th and Market streets, Philadelphia.  
J. W. Reynolds, Erie.  
Wm. Brown, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.  
H. H. HOUSTON,  
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.  
H. W. GWINNER,  
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.  
A. L. TYLER,  
General Superintendent, Williamsport.  
Feb 14, '66-47.

**628, HOOP SKIRTS, 628, "OPPIN'S OWN MAKE,"**  
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD WHOLESALE & RETAIL,  
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, PHILAD'A.  
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's HOOP SKIRTS, in this City; gotten up expressly to meet the wants of FIRST-CLASS TRADE; embracing the newest, and most desirable Styles and Sizes of "Open Trails," of every length—from 24 to 4 yds. round—39 to 56 Springs, at 2 to \$5.00. Plain Skirts, all lengths, from 21 to 3 yards round top bottom, at \$1.49 to \$5.15.  
Our line of Misses' and Children's SKIRTS are proverbially beyond all competition, for variety of styles and sizes—as well as for finish and durability; varying from 8 to 33 inches in length, 6 to 45 Springs at 35 cents to \$2.25. All Skirts of "OUR OWN MAKE," are WARRANTED to give Satisfaction; but BUY NONE AS SUCH, unless they have, "Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch St." Stamped on each Tab!  
Also, constantly on hand, 4000 SKIRTS, Manufactured in New York, and the Eastern States, which we sell at very low Prices. A lot of cheap Skirts—15 springs, 85 cents; 20 springs, \$1.00—25 springs, \$1.10—30 springs \$1.25 and 40 springs \$1.50.  
Skirts, made to Order and Repaired.  
227 N. 2nd St., PHILADELPHIA.  
Opposite the "Sixty-two Office."

**Select Poetry.**  
**LOVE ON THE BRAIN.**  
This World's a very funny world  
And every body tries  
To rife some hobby, if they can.  
Regardless of its size;  
So some are in for politics,  
For fashion or for gain;  
But one and all have had some time  
Love on the brain.  
No wonder that he grumbles now,  
That bachelor forlorn,  
He's thinking of an early vow  
Made one bright summer morn;  
And how she cut his feelings up,  
And sold his love for gain,  
And left the fellow pining with  
Love on the brain.  
Each haughty monarch on his throne,  
Has felt love's mighty power,  
And many a titled lord for love  
Has forfeited his dower;  
Our soldiers on the battle-field,  
And sailors on the main,  
May bravely fight, but yield their arms  
To love on the brain.  
Our modern days bring out gay belies,  
And often Young America  
Would wed, but wants the means;  
And while our Romeo despairs,  
Our Juliet would fain  
Hope, sing and sigh, laugh and cry,  
Love on the brain.  
Now, when you see a maiden glance  
Quite anxiously around,  
Then blush and cast her eye-lids down,  
As if to scan the ground;  
Or when a young man takes to rhyme,  
To ease his heart in vain,  
You may be sure they both have got  
Love on the brain.  
And now I have a word to say  
To friends and parent, too;  
Don't grumble if the boys and girls  
Should follow after you;  
For well you know, for now you're old,  
You really can't complain,  
For you have had or should have had,  
Love on the brain.

**Miscellaneous Reading.**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF REWARDS.**  
For the capture of Booth and Harrold: Brig. Gen. L. C. Baker, \$3,750; Capt. E. P. Doherty, 16th N. Y. Cavalry, \$7,500; E. J. Couger, detective, \$4,000; L. B. Baker, detective, \$4,000; Sergt. B. Corbet, 15th N. Y. Cavalry, \$2,546; A. Wendell, \$2,546; Corp. Charles Zummer, Michael Unice, John Winter, Sherman Newsriter, John Watz, Oliver Lowmy, and Michael Hornsly, of the 16th N. Y. Cavalry, each \$2,290. The remainder of the reward is distributed among seventeen privates of the same regiment.  
For the capture of Atzerolt:—Major Artman, 23rd Pennsylvania Volunteers, \$1,250; Serg't Giamill, 1st Delaware Cavalry, \$3,598. The remainder of the \$25,000 is distributed among seven others.  
For the capture of Jefferson Davis:—Lieut. Col. B. D. Pritchard, 4th Michigan Cavalry, \$10,000; Capts J. C. Hathway and C. T. Hudson, each \$729.60; First Lieuts. Ripley, Palmer, Burtzwell, Baehs, Stauber, Fisk and Hazleton, and Second Lieuts. Treat, Bennett, Rickford, Southworth, Burlington, Remington and Murphy, each \$555.88. Three others receive \$660, one \$555, one \$271, one \$239, one \$223, sixty one \$250 each, and about four hundred receive from \$166 to \$187. There are about eighty of the claimants who are adjudged to be entitled to no compensation.  
For the capture of Payne:—Brig. Gen. H. H. Wells, Provost Marshall, \$625; Col. H. S. Olett, Special Commissioner, \$625; Brevet Maj. H. W. Smith, A. A. G., \$2,500; R. C. Morgan, assistant to Col. Olett, \$1,736; W. M. Wermerkerch, assistant to Col. Olett, \$1,436; Detectives Eli Devoe, C. H. Rosch and T. Sampson, each \$1,005.75.  
The most damaging thing about Andrew Johnson and the Connecticut election, is, that he at first favored Hawley, and then "went back on him," and favored English. It is proved that he advocated and advised the Freedmen's Bureau Bill—then vetoed it. He approved the Civil Rights Bill—then vetoed it. He above all others denounced the Rebels—and now is their best friend. He was the warmest advocate of the Union or Republican party—and is now giving the "cold shoulder" to those who saved his life in Tennessee and made him Vice President. J. Wilkes Booth made him President, and he (Booth) was shot, and his accomplices Johnson had hung—Treachery, ingratitude, and unreliability, prove to be his leading characteristics of late.

**A CAPITAL HIT.**  
In a late number of the *Norristown Independent* is the following capital hit. The allusion to the Battle of Mount-Gomery is to the late local spring elections, in which the Union men of Montgomery county had the advantage:  
1. Now, in the land which is beyond the Hudson, the people had heard of the battle on Mount Gomery.  
2. And they went forth to meet the enemies after the manner of their forefathers.  
3. And there was a tribe called Kopperhides, and they sought Moses for their leader.  
4. Now this man's name was Andrew the President, but he was called Moses according to the custom.  
5. For in old times the rod of Moses the first turned into a serpent, which in the land of wooden nutmegs is called a Kopperhide.  
6. And as Andrew's rod was sought to turn possums into Kopperhides, there was Andrew the Chief Ruler of the people called Moses.  
7. But of all this knew Andrew nothing after a few days.  
8. The hosts of Hawley and the armies of Burnside hearing of the success of their friends on Mount-Gomery were commotied, and the tribes of their enemies were easily overcome.  
9. Then there went up a shout of triumph from all the land.  
10. And the wise men of the East were assembled at Washington, and the sounds of rejoicing filled their souls with fire; and they rebuked Moses, saying: Inasmuch as ye do it not unto these the least of my children ye do it not unto me.  
11. And he answered, and said, what meanest thou? Then Lyman the Trumbull, arose and said: We have passed a law to protect the freedmen and the poor, and thou hast said nay, wherefore I say unto thee, this law will the people have to protect the down-trodden and poor from hard-hearted and cruel tyrants—notwithstanding thou art President and art called Moses.  
12. Then the names of this wise man were called, and large numbers voted yea, and a few voted nay, and Benjamin the law-maker for Mount-Gomery also voted nay; but the law was passed, and loud were the shouts of joy thereat.  
13. And when Heester the Climber heard the news from the land of wooden nutmegs, which is beyond the Hudson, and what had been done by the wise men of the East at Washington, he threw up his hands and exclaimed: "James James! what shall I do to be saved?"  
14. Then James, surnamed old Buck, convened his friends at the Porters, and advised them, and spake, saying: Geary has no right to be elected according to the Constitution, but there is no power in the laws to prevent it. Our navy is scattered, our army is small, and our cause is weak, therefore we are overcome already.  
15. And he arose and sprinkled his head with ashes, and fell down and wept.  
16. Whereupon Heester the Climber, departed to his Barrax with a heavy heart.

**NOTABILITIES IN CONGRESS.**  
The correspondent of a western paper describes Mr. Baldwin, of Worcester, Mass., District, as the largest man in Congress, physically, and distinguished among the others thus:  
"The wealthiest man is Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, the largest spade and shovel manufacturer in the world. The most extensive boot and shoe manufacturer, is J. B. Alley, of Massachusetts. The heaviest pork packer is Benjamin Eggleston, of Ohio. The most extensive iron manufacturer is J. A. Griswold, of New York. The richest banker is Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts. The best orator on the Democratic side, is the exit member, D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana.—The best speaker on the Union side, for the galleries, is W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. The most effective speaker for the House—a most difficult thing to decide—is G. B. Boutwell, of Massachusetts. The readiest and most finished orator, is the speaker, Hon. Schuyler Colfax. The best voice for declamation is that of N. P. Banks of Massachusetts. The best cultivated head-of-hair—is that of Andrew Jackson Rogers, of New Jersey, the leader of the Democratic party."

**POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.**  
The Senate passed the bill for the admission of Colorado into the Union, by a majority of six votes. The proposition Senator Sumner to provide that the territory shall, by a majority vote, declare that there shall be no abridgement of the elective franchise on account of color, was rejected. The only Republicans who voted for it were Messrs. Edmunds, Grimes, Howe, Foster, Morgan, Poland and Sumner. The bill has yet to pass the House. The Senators and Representatives are at Washington and ready to take their seats the moment the House has passed the bill and the President has signed it.  
On Thursday evening of last week the Democratic congressional delegation held a caucus at the Executive mansion. It is understood that they have agreed to support the President's policy. During the caucus it is stated that Pennsylvania politicians were under discussion, and it was resolved to nominate a Johnson candidate, in order to secure the election of Clymer and defeat the soldier's candidate, General Geary. The friends of Mr. Johnson in Washington are jubilant over the Executive approval of the Pennsylvania Copperheads, and openly avow that before the middle of next month the third gubernatorial candidate will be in the field carrying the Johnsonian flag. In order to give aid and comfort to the coming man, it is alleged that all radical officers in the State will be decapitated, and the supporters of "my policy," who come properly recommended, will fill the offices.  
The *Reading Journal* gives the statistics of Mr. Clymer's vote in Perks county, which is anything but flattering to his pride. In 1850 he was on the Whig ticket for Assembly, and ran 1,599 votes behind Gen. Keim, who ran on the same ticket for Congress. In 1860 he ran on the Democratic ticket for Senator, and polled 664 votes less than Foster received for Governor. In 1861 he was beaten by the Democratic candidate for Associate Judge, and in 1864 he ran behind four of his associates on the ticket. The *Journal* adds:  
"We have thus shown Mr. Clymer's popularity at home in past years—a sure indication of what may be expected in October next. He ran behind his ticket on every occasion and will do so again.—There are not a dozen Republicans in Berks county, including his relatives and personal friends, who will vote for him."  
The law officer of the government, under instructions of the President, is preparing to have Jefferson Davis arraigned before the United States Circuit Court of Virginia, which meets at Norfolk, Va., on the first Monday in May, upon the charge of high treason. It is reported, however, that Chief Justice Chase objects to holding the court.  
Mrs. Jeff Davis has received permission to visit her husband at Fortress Monroe.

**A SOLDIER'S ANSWER.**  
"Even if I were not earnestly for Geary for Governor," said a brave soldier, a few days ago, to a Copperhead, "I would not be quite such an ass as to vote for Clymer, who worked to deprive me of my vote while I was fighting for my country. That would be a new sort of generosity."  
The record is the proof thus:  
On the 23d of August, 1864, a bill was before the Pennsylvania Legislature, on its final passage, giving the soldier in actual service, absent from the State, the right to vote. The following is the official result as recorded on page 1288 of the *Legislative Record*.  
The yeas and nays were required by Messrs. Clymer and Wallace and were as follows, viz:  
Yeas—Messrs. Chapneys, Connell, Danlap, Fleming, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry, M'Callister, Nichols, Ridgway, St. Clair, Turrell, Worthington, and Penney, Speaker—16.  
Nays—Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, CLYMER, Glantz, Hopkins, Lamberton, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—14.  
So the bill passed finally.  
A Bill has been introduced in the Senate to provide for the National defence by establishing a uniform volunteer militia throughout the United States.

**THE PRESIDENT ON PATRONAGE.**  
The Washington correspondent of a Chicago paper contains the following:  
"A few evenings ago, in the course of free and easy conversation with some convivial 'conservative' companions, the President said the Republican papers were calling him John Tyler No. 2, and denouncing him for betraying his party. He said that it was not true that he was following in the footsteps of Tyler, in one respect at least. When Tyler broke with his party, he commenced turning Whigs out of office and filling the vacancies with Democrats. The result was that in a short time he had given all his offices away and lost his power. He had only as many friends as he had offices to bestow. The Whigs ejected were ever after bitter and active enemies, and fought him to death. 'Look up there at those pigeon holes,' said Johnson. 'They are filled with 'papers' of office seekers. For some of the vacant places, there are a score or more of competitors; for hundreds of offices not vacant there are lots of applicants, who pledge themselves to sustain 'my policy,' and swear they are 'Johnson men' up to the hilt. So, my friends, you readily perceive that the course I am pursuing secures me as many friends as there are applicants for office. And this policy works admirably in another respect. It shuts the mouths of all the Republicans holding office, as they are afraid to open their heads in opposition to me lest their heads may roll in the basket. Now, if I should turn these men out they would all fight me like tigers, and these warm and enthusiastic hosts of 'friends,' now begging for crumbs of patronage would cool down to zero the moment I should dispose of the offices. Hence, you see, gentlemen, that I am not following in the footsteps of John Tyler, so far as the disposing power is concerned. John was a fool; he did not understand human nature and the springs of action. I profess to be a politician who have studied the nature of office seekers to some purpose."

**THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.**  
The actual question now before Congress and the country is, whether the government of the eleven States lately in rebellion is to be given to the enemies of the nation, whose hands are just unclutched from her throat, or to her friends. If the people think that rebels, who do not pretend to be penitent even if they confess themselves conquered, should be invested with absolute power over all the inhabitants of their States or jurisdictions within them, including the negroes whom the people themselves have just set free, and that, besides this, they should be allowed their full weight in the government of the nation which, a little year ago, they were doing their utmost to destroy, the people can so decide, and from their decision there is no appeal, excepting to themselves in a sober hour. But let them have this issue always kept unmistakably before them. Let them not think that they are deciding against Executive usurpation, or against taxation without representation, or against Federal interference with the reserved rights of the States, or in favor of the effectual restoration of all the States to the Union. The question is, shall one half the country be absolutely governed, and the whole be in danger of being controlled by its enemies rather than its friends? If this point can be kept clearly before the public mind, separate from all entangling alliances, we have no fear as to the result.—And it is important that this should be done quite as much for the interest of the rebel as of the loyal States. There can be no substantial peace until this question is put at rest, and peace is more essential to them than to us.  
A most extraordinary occurrence took place along the line of the Nashville and Decatur railroad, between Columbia and Pulaski, during a thunder storm last Friday night. A half mile of the telegraph wire—were melted and divided over that whole distance into small fragments, irregular in shape and many of them no longer than a buck shot or small rifle ball. The fragments found along the whole distance would not, if put together consecutively, make more than thirty feet in length. The glass insulators were burst and the poles shivered into fragments.