



MIFFLINTOWN, Wednesday Morning, March 1, 1871.

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, New York.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y. Are sole agents in this city, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

Postponement of the Next State Convention.

The time for the meeting of the next State Convention has been postponed until Wednesday, the 17th of May next.

The Commission for the Adjustment of the Differences Existing Between Great Britain and the United States.

The High Joint Commission for the consideration of the existing differences between the United States and Great Britain will soon meet at Washington.

First—The Fishery Question. A dispute is in existence between the British and American fishermen as to how near to the Canada coast the Americans shall be allowed to fish.

Second—Another question lately debated is, whether the United States has a right to use the St. Lawrence, the natural outlet of the lakes on our northern borders.

Third—The Canadian authorities have as it is understood, made out an estimate of losses sustained by the Fenian invasion.

Fourth—The Commission will also inquire into the commercial relations now existing between the United States and Canada.

Fifth—Another matter which has provoked, as yet, but little discussion will be examined into by the Representatives of the two powers.

Sixth—But the question paramount to that which is designated by the words—Alabama claims. Under this head is grouped the damages of all Rebel cruisers.

III. Government does not in form guarantee the payment of Northern Pacific seven-thirties; but it indirectly insures their payment by donating unreservedly to the company sufficient productive lands to pay them twice over.

IV. When there is no difference in point of safety, the comparative market value of various securities is mainly determined by their profitableness.

France. The news from France states that the preliminaries of peace have been signed.

ENTRING.—Senator Cameron was entering in his efforts to secure the passage of the House bill, providing for a centennial exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, through the Senate, and succeeded.

[From the New York Independent.] Some Questions Answered.

Having a few thousand dollars that I shall not need in my business, and being naturally desirous of obtaining an investment which will produce the greatest income consistent with entire safety, I am led to ask you the following questions, which I shall be glad to have you answer, either privately or through the columns of THE INDEPENDENT.

1. Do you think that, as a rule, first mortgage railroad bonds are a desirable investment? In what do they differ from a first mortgage on ordinary real estate?

2. I notice you recommend Northern Pacific seven thirties to investors. Why do you regard them as unusually secure?

3. Is the Government pledged to the payment of these Northern Pacific bonds? 4. I notice they are selling at par. Isn't this too high? Cannot good railroad securities be bought cheaper?

5. I hold a few five twentys; do you believe the Government will soon call for their surrender?

6. What assurance have investors that Northern Pacific seven thirties will not hereafter depreciate below the price at which they are now sold, compelling those who wish to realize on them, to do so at a loss?

TO THE ABOVE THE INDEPENDENT ANSWERS: I thus far the first mortgage bonds of American railroads have proved to be among the very safest securities.

In proportion to amount, they have probably shown a smaller percentage of loss in interest and principal than any other investment that has been accessible to the people.

Such has been the history of railway securities. Of course there have been exceptional cases of mismanagement and loss; but far oftener have imperfect titles, lapsed insurance policies, and shrinkages of value render real estate mortgages a bad investment.

There is a living principal underlying a railway bond; which applies to very few if any other securities. This:

1. Usually the solvency of a railroad depends mainly upon its traffic; and, as a rule, that traffic steadily increases as the road grows older and the population along its route becomes richer and denser.

In a word, the income of a railroad (and hence its debt-paying ability) will ordinarily keep pace with the growth of population.

2. A railroad, once built, rapidly creates a business which is to render it profitable. It develops a carrying trade which did not before exist, and which grows much faster than the tributary population increases in numbers.

3. A railroad usually has lack of it a strong corporation of capitalists and shrewd, energetic business men, whose profits, financial standing, commercial reputation, and official position depends upon the solvency and success of the road with which they are identified.

This powerful combination of private interests constitutes a living power whose efforts tend constantly to increase the profitableness and soundness of the enterprise in whose interest they are enlisted.

4. Finally, after a railroad is built, every dollar expended in making improvements and extensions, adding new facilities for doing business, and in securing valuable alliances with connecting lines, adds to the security of its first mortgage bonds, by augmenting the productivity and value of the property on which these bonds are based.

It is in this way that a second mortgage may increase the safety of the first. With mortgages which rests upon improved real estate in our midst the security steadily deteriorates with time, as the improvements become less valuable.

Railroads grow better and more prosperous with age, and furnish a constantly increasing security for the debt created in their construction. It is for these reasons that first mortgage bonds are among the very soundest securities that can be had.

II. The Northern Pacific Railroad has a threefold solidity, which renders it financially impregnable. 1. It has for its broad and firm foundation a real estate endowment of more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of track—or an unnumbered farm of 500 acres (in addition to the ordinary and ample security of the road and its traffic) to secure each \$1,000 bond bought by the public.

2. It has awaiting it a business which we believe is certain to render it self-sustaining from the first. It to give it a large surplus at an early day. 3. It is in the hands of men of known and acknowledged integrity, whose financial standing, whose business sagacity and thorough experience, furnish a complete guaranty that economy, energy, and fidelity will characterize its management.

III. Government does not in form guarantee the payment of Northern Pacific seven-thirties; but it indirectly insures their payment by donating unreservedly to the company sufficient productive lands to pay them twice over.

The belt of country in which this superb domain is situated admirably combines the three elements essential to successful farming:—viz.: a naturally rich soil, a mild climate (the latitude being about two degrees below Paris, and six below London,) and sufficient rainfall.

IV. When there is no difference in point of safety, the comparative market value of various securities is mainly determined by their profitableness. In this view Northern Pacific gold seven-thirties, selling at par in currency, are by far the cheapest investment of which we have knowledge.

Regarded as a source of income, they are cheaper at par than a six per cent. gold bond at 82, and cheaper than a six per cent. currency bond at 74. In other words, one hundred dollars invested in Northern Pacific at par will produce a larger income than the same amount invested in a six per cent gold security at 82.

V. We regard it as highly probable that a large proportion of the present holders of Government bonds will be compelled to give them up within a comparatively short time, and accept therefor cash payment or a new five per cent. bond. Everything now indicates that the Government will soon be able to fund the bulk of its five-twentys at a lower rate of interest.

Hence, we have uniformly advised our subscribers to convert their Government bonds into some first-class railroad security, having equal safety and greater permanence and profitableness.

VI. Of course, all securities, even those of the United States, are liable to occasional slight fluctuations in current price—the result of outside circumstances, and not of any change in real value. But the same causes which now render Northern Pacific seven-thirties an exceptionally strong and desirable security will naturally sustain them in the market so that those who wish to convert their bonds into cash can do so at any time without loss.

Indeed, with their superabundant security their high rate of interest, and the provision that they will always be received at ten per cent premium in payment for the company's lands, 7.3-10 per cent. Northern Pacific Bonds are far more likely to go above par in price than fall below.

The Best and Spiciest. Of the numerous articles relative to the swindling operations of New York parties, who, by circulars, induce those of "easy virtue" to send \$10. of good money, for which they shall receive \$1000 of "imitation greenbacks," which can readily be passed on the unsuspecting people of the rural districts, we find the following in the Legal Opinion.—Here it is:

We have received a communication from a mercantile house in New York that is indicative of the new channels into which the growing industries of this country find their way. The communication consists of a circular printed in imitation of handwriting, and an explanatory paper printed in ordinary letter. The writer, or rather the printer, sets out by saying that he wishes "to secure the services of a live gentleman."

Escape of a Convict.

The Lancaster Intelligencer of the 20th of February thus describes the manner of escape of a convict from the prison, located at that city:

"A negro convict, named James A. Hamilton, made his escape from the Lancaster county prison about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, and has not since been heard from. He was confined in iron-clad cell No. 59, situated near the farther end of the left hand range of cells on the second floor. An examination of the cell shows that he must have worked a long time before effecting his escape.

He worked at the shoemaking, and several weeks ago complained that his bench was too low for him, requesting that a couple of short strips of one-inch board might be placed on the floor under the legs of the bench, so as to raise it that much higher. This request was granted, and Hamilton at once went to work with his knife to cut through the floor of his cell, concealing his operations by placing the strips of pine exactly over the cut, and setting his bench upon them while working at his trade in the day time, or when there was any danger of his being interfered with. Having in this way removed a number of flooring boards in the southeast corner of his cell, he encountered the masonry of the arched cell below him. This he removed little by little, and probably replaced it, loosely, from night to night. Having quarried away the masonry from under the floor to the depth of about a foot and the length of three feet, and broad enough to admit his body, he next attacked the three feet thick stone wall of the prison. Making a breach in it was not so desperate an undertaking as at first sight it would seem to be. The mortar used in the construction of the wall is of very inferior quality, there being so little lime in it, that it can be readily crumbled to pieces. Still he must have worked hard for many nights, to remove the mass of stone and mortar necessary to make the aperture through which he escaped.—The debris, amounting, we think, to about a cart load, was this morning found carefully piled under his bed. His bed rested on slats six feet long, and about five or six inches in width. These he had split, or rather cut in two, lengthwise, with his knife, and had morticed a number of holes through each of them, and had made a number of rounds to fit the mortise, so that a good ladder could be made of the pieces in a few minutes with which to scale the wall. He had made a miscalculation, however, for the long slats would not pass through the hole in the wall, on account of peculiar shape and position. Leaving his ladder behind him, he descended from his cell to the yard by means of a very thin but strong cord made of shoe thread. Once in the yard, he went to the wash-house, into which he entered through a shutterless window by breaking a pane of glass and removing a nail on the inside which fastened down the sash. Here he got a bed-tie and some old clothes. The carpenter shop is a second story room over the wash-house. Breaking into it, the prisoner secured sufficient lumber to construct a ladder with which to scale the jail yard wall. The ladder was made by lashing together with strips of bed tick and old clothes four long narrow boards, reaching to the top of the wall, and tying across them at intervals the staves of a barrel, which the prisoner had broken up for that purpose. Placing the ladder against the wall near the Orange street gate, he went over a free man, and has not yet been recaptured."

Just as We Found Them.

Senator Sumner's health is improving. There are said to be 6,000,000 dogs in the United States.

Stops and pauses in literature were first used in 1820.

Hon. Frank Jordan is the Bedford Inquirer's choice for Governor.

Elevators instead of stairs are becoming a feature of modern buildings.

The hotel at Port Matilda, Centre county, was destroyed by fire the other day.

Letters from Florida speak of ripe oranges, open windows, and a temperature of seventy degrees.

The production of the gold mines west of the Rocky Mountains is estimated a little less than \$60,000,000 a year.

The first daily newspaper printed in Virginia was printed in 1780, and the subscription price was \$50 per annum.

There are twenty-eight savings banks in Massachusetts, out of Boston, having deposits exceeding one million dollars.

Ex-Secretary Seward and party, during a visit to Wo Chung, were assaulted by the natives, but received no material injury.

It is estimated that \$2,000,000 worth of ale, beer and porter is guzzled in Pittsburgh annually. Enough to float the Great Eastern.

The cost of leeches sold in England exceeds \$10,000,000 per annum. The finest are said to come from the Murray river, Australia.

If you want a headache in the morning, sleep in a room where a kerosene lamp is turned down. This receipt will not fail once in ten times.

A man died at St. Louis recently, and in his will, after stating that he "never forgot a favor," left 1000 to an individual who, ten years before, ran away with his wife.

A man who was brought up at one of the London police offices for assaulting and nearly killing a woman, excused himself by saying that he thought it was his wife.

Mazzini's delicate health is said to have been made worse by the prostration of republican France, as he thinks the liberal cause on the Continent has been set back half a century.

The aggregate salaries paid to the employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad in West Philadelphia, amount to \$900,000 a year. The monthly payroll at that station is \$75,000.

Some of the furnaces in the Lehigh valley have had to suspend operations on account of the coal-miners' strike. The furnaces along the Pennsylvania canal have a full supply of coal on hand, sufficient to last until navigation is resumed.

An inquisitive young lady of Wisconsin thought it would be nice to see a storm from a light-house, and went to the tower at Racine for that purpose.—She was gratified with a tempest which kept her a close prisoner for five days.

The Miner's Journal says, "Mt. Carbon is excited over the story that the woman who recently had her head cut off on the railroad at that place may be seen nightly at 12 o'clock, parading the board walk with her head under her arm."

A far western paper recently appeared with two columns blank, and the public exception of this note:—"By Telegraph Special Despatches to the Pacific Tribune. This is where the telegraphic news ought to be; but as we didn't receive any we can't put it here.

In Lyonville, Iowa, a Mr. Fassett went to a revival meeting, and began to deride the penitents, when he fell insensible, and recovered only after many hours. On another occasion he repeated his folly, and was stricken with paralysis, since which time he has had no use of his tongue or his limbs.

The Apaches are reported to be still slaughtering the helpless people of Arizona. Every week half a dozen butchereries occur. Whole families perish—men, women, and children. Their murder is commonly accompanied by circumstances of barbarity too atrocious to name.

To prevent balls of snow on horses' feet, let the hoof and fetlock be well cleaned, and then rub with soft soap powder. In that time the half starved animal had made sad havoc with a number of hymn-books, Bibles and cushions, in his vain search for food. The poor starving canine could find no meat and took to leather the nearest to it. The estimated damage is about \$100.

Herman Yoch and wife, of Allentown, have both become insane. Mrs. Yoch has been attending religious meetings, and her mind became upset, it is thought, through religious excitement. She was quite flighty, and at times desperate and violent. Under this calamity, and consequent trouble and anxiety, the reason of her husband also gave away, about a week after his wife had been attacked with the disease. He too became desperate and dangerous, demolishing everything that came within his reach.—The case is truly a singular one. Mr. and Mrs. Yoch have five children. Both parents have been sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

Novel Ruse of a Robber.

The St. Louis Republican last week published a despatch dated at Denver city on the 21st ult., which reads as follows: A box marked "F. C. Cross, Newton Corner, Massachusetts," was left at Wells & Co's Express office last night to go east by the Kansas Pacific train. Suspicious were some way aroused, and upon examination, F. C. Cross himself, a young man who has resided here some time, was found inside of the box. He had a pistol and tools with him, and the box had a trap-door. A heavy shipment of gold was to go east by the same train. Cross was arrested and placed in jail.

A Terrible Storm.

A despatch from San Francisco speaks of a great storm which visited that city on the night of the 20th of February:

In San Francisco the storm commenced about midnight and lasted over an hour, the barometer falling lower than ever before known in this latitude. At the corner of New Montgomery and Merina streets a fire wall 12 feet high and sixty feet long was blown from the top of a three story house on a frame building adjoining it, crushing the latter into ruins, beneath which were buried from fifteen to twenty persons. Mrs. M. Leonard, the wife of a watchman at the State House, her child, 10 years old, a daughter 12 years old, and Mrs. Stogan, were instantly killed and frightfully mangled.

Several others were injured, but none fatally. Three alarms of fire during the storm added to make the night the most remarkable ever experienced here. There was more thunder and lightning in one hour than ever before seen and heard here altogether. The shipping in the harbor generally escaped without serious damage. The storm in the mountains was severe, and the telegraph lines were damaged in all directions.

Much excitement prevails in Columbia, S. C., owing to the outrages of the Ku Klux in the upper counties. A body of five hundred masked horsemen surrounded the jail of Union county on Sunday night, tied the jailor, and took out ten negro prisoners confined on charges of murder and arson. Six of these were shot, two hung, and two are missing.—The pretext for the crime was that the prisoners were about to be removed to Columbia on a writ of habeas corpus.—Much indignation at the lynching prevails among the masses of the people without regard to party.

AMPUTATED.—Mr. George Hudson of Clay township, this county, some four weeks ago, in walking from Franklin county home, froze one of his feet so much as to require amputation. The operation was very skillfully performed a few days ago by Dr. J. F. Thompson of Three Springs, assisted by Dr. Brown of Cassville. The foot was taken off at the instep. Mr. Hudson is doing finely.—Huntingdon Monitor.

THE TORNADO.

Six Hours' Fearful Ravages—Seven Cities and Towns Nam'd Among the Devastated—The Loss Enormous—Thrilling Incidents.

Advices from Memphis give some particulars of the terrible tornado which passed over a portion of the Memphis and Charleston railroad on Friday, demolishing churches and houses at the towns of Grand Junction, Pocahontas and Somerville, and uprooting and tearing down trees for miles. At Helena, Ark., the wind blew a gale from 3 to 9 P. M., prostrating telegraph lines and fences for miles; uprooting trees, carrying them high into the air; demolishing and razing to the ground dwellings, churches, barns, warehouses and stores, and doing immense damage.

The tin roof of a large warehouse on the bank of the river was carried into the air and landed on the opposite side of the river, two hundred yards from the shore; distance fully a mile. One church was blown down and two others badly injured. In all 33 buildings, mostly dwellings, were destroyed. In one instance a one-story frame house was lifted from its foundation, with its occupants, and carried into the air, where it was turned completely over and hurled to the ground, bottom up, fully 100 yards from where it stood, killing one of its occupants, a man, and seriously wounding a woman and child. The chain cables of the wharf boat were snapped and the boat carried down the river some distance and landed on a bar. Coal barges and flats were also torn from their moorings and carried by wind down stream; one, striking the opposite shore, sank. The steamer George W. Cheek was caught in the hurricane, and it was with the greatest efforts that she was prevented from being capsized.

The town of Friar's Point, Mississippi, and Napoleon, Arkansas, below, were also visited, and similar damages reported. It passed from Helena to Pocahontas at the rate of sixty miles an hour, destroying twenty-two houses in fifteen minutes. As was the case at Helena, one house was turned over, but nobody injured. Another was lifted from its foundation and carried into the Small Hatchie river. Another was nearly demolished, the occupants escaped through a window.

Fences and houses for miles in the track of the tornado were destroyed, and several persons badly injured. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. In Iuka a number of houses were demolished and one church destroyed. A large store and warehouse opposite Helena, owned by Governor Alcorn, valued at \$25,000, were utterly demolished.

As yet, with the exception of the one reported at Helena no loss of life is mentioned. Later advices from Helena report loss to property by the tornado on Friday at not less than from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

New Advertisements.

New Tailor Shop.

The undersigned would respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has again started business (for the present in Watts' Book Store,) where he has a full assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.

The above are all new goods—of the latest styles—and bought at the lowest prices, which will enable me to sell cheaper than such goods have heretofore been sold in this place. Buttery's Patterns for children's dresses, and Fashion Plates for ladies, men and boys, for sale as cheap as can be purchased in New York; also Shirt Patterns for sale.

All work made to order on short notice and reasonable terms.

March 1, 1871-4f WILLIAM WISE.

Proposals for Re-building Odd Fellows Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned up to 4 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, MARCH 11th, 1871, for rebuilding the Odd Fellows' Hall, in the borough of Mifflintown. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Railroad Carpenter Shop in Patterson, by calling on George Doughman.

DANIEL PANNEBAKER, H. M. GRONINGER, JOHN T. METLIN, Trustees. March 1, 1871-2t.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice of Peter Tschopp, deceased. WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the estate of the above decedent have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Greenwood township, Juniata county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present the same for settlement.

ADAM TSCHOPP, Adm'r. March 1, 1871-6t.

For Sale or Rent.

A BEAUTIFUL EIGHT-ROOMED COTTAGE and outbuilding, at Academia, Pa. To a person desiring to educate his children, this is a rare opportunity, being situated so near the Academy and Seminary at that place. Terms easy.

For terms, &c., address D. D. STONE, Academia, Pa. Feb 15, 1871-3t.

Italian Bees are the Best.

THOSE wishing to procure Queen Bees the coming season, can be accommodated on reasonable terms; also, L. L. Langstroth's Movable Comb Patent Bee Hive. Individual and Township Rights for sale. Send for circular. Address E. C. KEARNS, Box 129, Lewistown, Pa. Feb 22, 71-3m.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice of Isaac Emrick, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Isaac Emrick, late of Walker township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Mifflintown. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

LOUIS E. ATKINSON, Administrator. Feb 22, 1871-6t.

FOR SALE.—Three sets of Cook Stove Patents, No. 7, 8, and 9, Flasks and Follow Boards, all complete, by SLAS SHAMP, Mifflintown. Oct 5-3m.

New Advertisements.

Isaac Haldeman, merchant, 12 7 00
E. Schellenberger, merchant, 14 7 00
Rhine & Graybill, merchants, 13 10 00
John Garman, hotel, 8 15 00
H. C. Landis, hotel, 8 15 00

Amos Miller, merchant, 14 7 00
Jonathan Weiser, merchant, 11 7 00
Jacob Weiser, merchant, 14 7 00
J. L. Barney, hotel, 8 15 00
U. P. Weiser, hotel, 8 15 00

J. J. Dimm & Bro., merchants, 14 7 00
Thomas Cox, hotel, 8 15 00

Daniel Conn, merchant, 14 7 00
J. L. Barton, merchant, 14 7 00

Ewing & Woodward, merchants, 14 7 00
Joseph Pomeroy, merchant, 14 7 00
John P. Kelly, merchant, 14 7 00
George Halleman, hotel, 8 15 00
Dr. J. P. Stretter, merchant, 14 7 00
Peter Evans, hotel, 8 15 00

J. S. Laird, merchant, 14 7 00
J. C. Crawford, merchant, 14 7 00
Dobbs Bros. & Co., merchants, 14 7 00
Wm Van Swearingen, merchant, 14 7 00
Robison & Clark, merchant, 14 7 00
A. J. Ferguson, merchant, 14 7 00
N. E. Kirk, hotel, 8 15 00
Wm Hackett, hotel, 8 15 00
E. R. Allen, eating house, 4 5 00
James Jacobs, confectionery, 14 7 00

R. H. Patterson, merchant, 14 7 00
R. Robison, merchant, 14 7 00
E. Montgomery, fanning mills, 14 7 00

I will hold an appeal at the Commissioners' Office, in Mifflintown, on TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1871, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, when all persons may attend who feel themselves aggrieved by the above appraisal and classification, as there will be no appeal after that time.

MATHEW DOUGHERTY, Mercantile Appraiser. Feb. 22, 71.

Hurrah! Hurrah!

Great Excitement at the Mifflin Chair Works!

WHY is it that everybody goes to WM. F. SNYDER when they are in need of any kind of Chairs?

BECAUSE he keeps the Best and Finest Assortment of all kinds of Chairs that was ever offered to the eyes of the public.

Revel, if you are in want of Chairs of any kind, you will do well to call on the undersigned and examine his fine stock of

of all descriptions, before purchasing elsewhere. Having lately started in business, he is determined to do the very best he can as regards durability and cheapness, and warrants all work manufactured by him.

Remember the Sign of the BIG RED CHAIR on the pole on the corner of Main and Cherry streets, when you want to buy good Chairs.

WM. F. SNYDER, Mifflintown, Feb 8, 1871.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice of Thomas B. Hittie, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas B. Hittie, late of the borough of Patterson, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Fayette township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL LEONARD, Adm'r. Feb. 22, 1871-6t.