Juniata Sentinel.

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [THE CONSTITUTION—THE UNION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.]

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The Juniata Sentinel.

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Miscellaneous Reading.

The "Guyper" Market Car.

THE undersigned, having purchased of S. H. Brown the renowned "Guyper" Market Car, desires to inform his friends of Mifflin, Patterson and vicinity, and the public generally, that he will run the car regularly, leaving Mifflin Station every Monday noon for the Eastern markets, and returning on WEDNESDAY, loaded with

FRESH FISH,
OYSTERS,
APPLES,
VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS IN SEASON,
And Everything Usually Carried in a Market Car.

Also, Freight Carried, at Reasonable Rates, Either Way.

Orders from merchants and others solicited.
☞ Prompt attention to business will be given and satisfaction guaranteed.
Orders left at Joseph Pennell's store in Patterson, will receive attention.
G. W. WILSON.
April 28, 1871.

NEW BOOT & SHOE SHOP

In Nevin's New Building on
BRIDGE STREET, MIFFLINTOWN.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Fasick & North, would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a Boot and Shoe Shop in Major Nevin's New Building, on Bridge street, Mifflintown, and is prepared to manufacture, of the best material, all kinds of
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
FOR
GENTS', LADIES AND CHILDREN.
He also keeps on hand a large and well-selected stock of
Ready-made Work,
of all kinds, for men, women and children.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Give me a call, for I feel confident that I can furnish you with any kind of work you may desire
☞ Repairing done neatly and at reasonable rates. J. L. NORTH.
May 31, 1871.

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.
Reader, 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

Cane Seat and Windsor Chairs,

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.

S. B. LOUDON,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment to a room in Major Nevin's new building, on the Parker lot, on Bridge street, Mifflintown, and has opened out a
LARGER AND FINER ASSORTMENT OF
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &C.
Than ever was before brought to this town—which he is prepared to make to order in the *LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE.*
And in a manner that will defy all competition. He also manufactures to order, all sorts of
CUSTOM WORK
On reasonable terms.
By strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. Give him a call and inspect his styles of cutting and workmanship before going elsewhere.

The Place for Good Grape-vines
IS AT THE
Juniata Valley Vineyards,
AND GRAPE-VINE NURSERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has started a Grape-vine Nursery about one mile northeast of Mifflintown, where he has been testing a large number of the different varieties of Grapes; and having been in the business for seven years, he is now prepared to furnish
VINES OF ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES, AND OF THE MOST PROMISING KINDS, AT
LOW RATES,
by the single vine, dozen, hundred or thousand. All persons wishing good and thrifty vines will do well to call and see for themselves.
☞ Good and responsible Agents wanted. Address,
JONAS OBERHOLTZER,
Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa.

WALL PAPER.

Rally to the Place where you can buy your Wall Paper Cheap.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public that he has just received at his residence on Third Street, Mifflintown, a large assortment of
WALL PAPER,
of various styles, which he offers for sale CHEAPER than can be purchased elsewhere in the county. All persons in need of the above article, and wishing to save money, are invited to call and examine his stock and hear his prices before going elsewhere.
☞ Large supply constantly on hand.
SIMON BASOM.
Mifflintown, April 5, 1871-tf

THE RUINS OF CHICAGO.

ALREADY NINETY DEAD BODIES FOUND.

Martial Law and Summary Vengeance.

Abundant Supplies of Provisions Arrive.

Citizens Living in Tents and Shanties.

STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

THE FIRE SUBDUED—INTENSE SUFFERING.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11—1:30 A. M.—The wind is blowing a gale. The fire is apparently subdued. It has not spread any since noon. The city is patrolled by military, of which one thousand arrived this afternoon. The bank vaults all appear in good condition. The city is comparatively quiet. It is reported that several incendiaries were caught last night, two of whom were shot and one hung.

The ruins are not all accessible yet.—A portion of the city will be supplied with water to-morrow. The "Times" and "Tribune" will reappear this morning. The weather is quite cool and there is intense suffering among families on the prairie, who number about five thousand. General Sheridan caused one thousand tents to be given them this afternoon.—Provisions and relief are coming in from all quarters. The mayor has issued a proclamation pledging the credit of the city for provisions furnished.

MARTIAL LAW IN FORCE

Private advices state that the city of Chicago is under martial law. The soldiers are making no arrests but killing turbulent characters on the spot. Seven persons are reported shot and hung for attempting to set fire to buildings.

FORTY-ONE DESPERADOES SHOT—NINETY BODIES FOUND.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11—Noon.—Forty-one persons were shot in making arrests last night. The station house is filled with prisoners. The number of bodies recovered from the ruins now reaches ninety.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR THE SUFFERERS

WASHINGTON, Oct 11—Yesterday, in view of the difficulty of communicating with Chicago by telegraph, the Secretary of War directed that supplies of tents and blankets should be forwarded to Chicago in charge of trusty agents, to be disposed of as General Sheridan might direct on their arrival, and General Sheridan was notified. There were at Jeffersonville, Philadelphia and Leavenworth about 20,000 tents, of all kinds, which would shelter some 100,000 people from the wea her. Special trains loaded with tents and blankets have already started from Jeffersonville and Philadelphia for Chicago under trusty officers

CAMPING ON THE PRAIRIES—DEATHS FROM EXPOSURE.

CHICAGO, Oct 11—A great deal of suffering has occurred among the people since Monday night, who were obliged to camp out on the prairie. Quite a number of deaths have resulted from exposure. The relief committee has impressed all kinds of vehicles to carry water and provisions to them, and are bringing them into the churches and school houses on the west and south sides.

PROVISIONS ARRIVE IN PROFUSION.

Immense quantities of provisions have arrived, many car loads being cooked and ready for distribution. The committee have telegraphed to several places to stop sending more at present. Twenty car-loads of provisions and ten thousand blankets came from Cincinnati, and twenty cars from St. Louis. Large quantities of provisions have arrived from other cities. New York has made tenders of large amounts of money, many of her private citizens giving $10,000 each. All the railroads leading out of Chicago are carrying free of charge, such of the homeless as have friends in other places.

THE PRICE OF BREAD FIXED.

The Common Council has passed an ordinance fixing the price of bread at eight cents per loaf of twelve ounces, and fixing the penalty at ten dollars for violation of this ordinance.

THE TOTAL LOSS OF GRAIN.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11—The total loss of grain is now definitely ascertained to be 1,600,000 bushels. Four vessels were loaded with grain for the East to-day, and the Eastern movement will continue, as there are fully 5,000,000 bushels now in store.

Water was let on the South Division to-day, so that all the populated portions of the city are now supplied.

SOUP FOR THE HUNGRY.

The Relief Committee for Cincinnati are here putting the munificent contributions of that city into shape, which will not only prove of great practical benefit to the sufferers, but will make the assistance rendered permanent for the winter. They are erecting an immense soup house at the rear of the freight depot of the Great Eastern railroad, and to-morrow they will be ready to distribute six thousand gallons of soup daily.

TEMPORARY DWELLINGS

Shanties are being built upon open lots in convenient localities, and made as comfortable as possible for temporary occupancy.

BANK VAULTS OPENED.

A number of bank vaults have been opened and their contents found uninjured. Every bank in the city claims that in time it will be able to pay every dollar of indebtedness.

THIEVES BURGLARS AND INCENDIARIES.

The police continue to capture thieves, burglars and incendiaries, and generally deal with them in a summary manner, thus effectually preventing them from causing further trouble.

ESCAPE FROM THE FIRE.

Five hundred people escaped during the fire on a barge, which was towed out into the lake.

STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

Mr. Thomas Parker, foreman of Horton & Leonard, railroad printers, arrived in New York on Wednesday evening, the 11th, from Chicago, to purchase printing material for his employers. He was in the stricken city from the commencement of the fire up to Monday, the 9th, when he left for New York.

Mr. Parker says that after the fire of Saturday night everybdoy had settled down to the conviction that no further danger was in store, and when the fire on Sunday night broke out there was but one little excitement, it being supposed that it was an alarm caused by the subdued fire showing further signs of life

When it became known that a fire had broken out at some distance from the old one, the people began to awaken to the sense of the fresh calamity. Mr. Parker walked briskly to the scene of the conflagration, with a hurrying throng who pressed with eager anxiety to the scene The excitement grew in intensity, and people became almost frantic with accumulating fears. Children ran crying through the streets, women wept and wrung their hands, and men seemed to have lost control of themselves.

In the presence of the terrible work of the fire-fiend on Sunday night there was but little if any of the robbery which on the next day and since has been perpetrated in the city. Everybody seemed stunned and dismayed, and looked on in wonder and amazement. A great many made pitiable efforts to rescue some of their goods and personal effects from the devouring flames, and were seen staggering under the weight of the burdens with which they had loaded themselves. Few had sufficient presence of mind to take only enough for their present wants, and the majority took more than it was possible for them to carry to a place of safety. Heated by the fire and tottering under their heavy loads, they dropped much of their burden on the way, to be afterwards burned. Soon there was but little effort to save property, and all that the mass of those living in the burnt district thought of was to escape the terrible heat and the danger of loss of life from falling walls and the rushing flames. "I can only," said Mr. Parker, "compare the manner in which the fire was kept going to a coal fire in a grate, which started and left to itself will burn slowly, but when the blower is applied, it begins to burn with rapidity. The heavy gale of wind prevailing at the time acted with the same effect as a blower to a grate, and spread the fire with such speed that it would seem incredible to me, had I not seen it with my own eyes."

A Reverend Seducer.

The Rev. Myran D Wood, who has been the pastor of churches in South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia, has just been convicted at Decatur De Kalb Co., Ga., of seducing Miss Emma J. Chivers, who is the daughter of Dr Thomas Holly Chivers, originally of Wilkes Co., Georgia, who, in his time, had some reputation as an author. Miss Chivers is a pretty, sprightly, intelligent girl, well educated, and generally esteemed above suspicion and a virtuous girl of unexceptionable morals. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church of which Mr. Wood was pastor up to the time of her fall.

One of the arguments used by the Rev. Wood towards the accomplishment of his object was that himself and Miss Chivers were congenial; that his wife, whom he once *imagined* he loved, was unhealthy and would soon die and then he would marry *her* (Miss C.) with these protestations of affection he repeated and pressed his entreaties; she remonstrated and said it was improper. He insisted that it was not wrong—he had *made it a subject of prayer*. If his love for her was criminal, he believed God would interfere and arrest it.

Ex-Secretary Wm. H. Seward, after a trip around the world, returned to New York last week. He is in good health.

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

A heroic Minnesota boy submitted to amputation of the arm without resorting to anæsthetics.

THE FIRES IN MICHIGAN!

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST!

IMMENSE LOSS OF PROPERTY!

DETROIT, Oct 12.—The news from San Clair and Huron counties of this date is of the most distressing character All that portion of the State east of Saginaw Bay and north of a point forty miles above Port Huron has been completely swept by fire, a number of persons have perished, and it is feared that we have not heard the worst. The flourishing villages of Forestville, White Rock, Elm Creek, Sand Beach and Huron City are entirely destroyed. Rock Falls and Port Hope have been partially destroyed. Nothing has yet been heard from Port Austin or Port Crecent, but it is hardly possible that they have escaped. At all these towns there were large stores, many of which were filled with winter stocks, extensive sawmills, shingle mills, and docks covered with lumber, all of which were swept away. It is said that there is but one dock left on the shore above Forestville.

A steamer which left Port Huron last night for the relief of the sufferers returned this evening with about forty men, women and children, five of whom had been severely burned. The revenue-cutter Fessenden, which started for Port Austin, picked up a sail boat on the lake containing Isaac Green, the principal owner of Forestville, together with his family and eighteen or twenty others, who had escaped from the flames at Forestville. The telegraph operator at Forestville escaped through the fire into the country.

All the telegraph offices along the shore have been destroyed, but communication will be restored as soon as the damage done to the lines can be repaired.

Five children are known to have perished near Rock Falls. R. B. Hubbard, at Huron City, shot all his fine horses and cattle to prevent their perishing by fire. He loses very heavily, having had a large store, mills, docks, &c The extensive property of Stafford & Hayward, at Port Hope, is about the only one which escaped. Five thousand dollars were subscribed to night for the relief of the sufferers of this State. The light rain of yesterday seems to have greatly abated the fires throughout the State, and and it is believed the worst has past.—There is scarcely a county in the State that has not suffered more or less from fire, and the loss will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars The damage to the pine land is incalculable.

Saginaw City only escaped destruction through the determined efforts of her citizens, who fought the fire back.—The town of Bridgeport was only saved from destruction by the shower of rain yesterday morning. Senator Chandler's barns, on his farm near Lansing, was burned yesterday, together with several fine horses. At Holland, on the east shore of Lake Michigan, the flames made a clean sweep, scarcely a building being left. The sufferings of the people were promptly cared for by the Mayor and citizens of Grand Haven. Professor Charles Scott, of Hope college, perished; also a minister, whose name was not ascertained

THE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE TOWN OF WINDSOR DESTROYED.

DETROIT, Oct. 12—The Rev Cutter Fessenden roached Port Huron this morning with seventeen 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 portion of the town. The Great Western railway depot was saved through the exertions of the rail road 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

ONE-HALF OF ANOTHER TOWN BURNED

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 of the entire town is burned The loss is estimated at $1,300,000

FRIGHTFUL DESTRUCTION OF LIFE—325 PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—A despatch 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 Pishtaka, 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.

A white boy asked a young negro what he had such a short nose for? "I'speck so it won't poke itself into other people's business."

BY CANDLE LIGHT.

During the season at Saratoga, the gas gave out, and society had to depend upon tallow dips. Listen to the scene as described by a correspondent:

It was ten o'clock. The stage drove up from the depot. Almost every lady expected her husband on the train.—Many young ladies expected their sweethearts. Neither the stage, the driver nor the horses were visible. From force of habit the passengers felt their way to the reception room. I got mixed up in the crowd. Twenty-five married ladies, seven old maids, and four young ladies, commenced greeting the passengers in the darkness. "My dear William! why did you stay so long?" exclaimed a sweet young wife, and then she threw her arms around my neck—our lips met. I wasn't going to be a fool.

Far different

Now, a dear, sweet, liquid eyed brunette threw her arms wildly about me.—"O, Eugene, why did you not write oftener?" she sobbed, and then she sank sweetly on my bosom. I said "weep not, Julia," and then kissed her twenty-two times. It was delicious. It made me think of my first wife and my college days at Yale.

A sweet, golden-haired blonde now took my hand. She pressed it gently saying: "Dear Albert, I know it is you, and I'm so glad to see you! You won't dance with Lizzie Smith, now, will you? Now, do you promise me!" I said I wouldn't. Then she held her cheek close to mine. It was hot with love's young hope and pure, sweet affection. We were very hapy. None but a wicked man would have brought sadness to this sweet, pure affection, and beautiful with spendid girlishness.

"Do you love me, Albert?" she whispered.

"Undoubtedly," I remarked.

"How much, darling?"

"A heap."

"O, I am too happy," she murmured, as she twisted her fingers in my auburn hair and held me in a sweet embrace.

This sort of things went on for seventeen minutes, when C Leland appeared in the distance with a tallow candle. I quietly withdrew and mingled unobserved in the crowd. As the candle appeared, twenty-seven young gentlemen were seen shaking hands with as many young ladies in the different corners. I have seldom seen such an affecting scene. It was a great display of affection. One married gentleman was holding the hands of two ladies. The hair of the ladies was generally crimpless, while the hair of the young gentlemen did not display a parting place. I reflected, "how kin such things be, and overcome us like a summer shower?" I consulted with J. Billings. He says they kan't. So I resolved to leave the place.

HOW PEOPLE ARE PAID IN GERMANY.

There is no civilized country where work is so poorly paid as in Germany, or where the earnings are in such disproportion to the expenses of living. The average earning of a workman is four thalers per week, (a thaler is 66⅔ cents of American gold,) while it requires for a family of six members at least eight thalers. The result, says a Berlin correspondent, is a series of efforts at cheap living, cheap enjoyment and general self-denial. It is only a master workman that commands one thaler per day. I know of one who, to secure this sum, which is absolutely required for his family, rises at three in the morning and manages a steam engine till nine o'clock at night. Occasionally he must work through the whole night and all Sunday without additional wages. A common day laborer who has mastered no trade, is glad to get employment at twenty cents a day. Waiters in the hotels and restaurants do not average this Male help gets about four dollars a month A servant girl earns fifteen dollars a year.—Higher work gets gradually better paid, yet only in comparison.

A teacher in the common schools gets from $150 to $300 a year. In gymnasums, or what corresponds to our colleges, the professors, who are required to be graduates of one of the great universities get on an average $600. A professor in a university rarely gets more than $800, besides the fees of his hearers. Of course the great leading lights in science, and the *professores ordinarie* generally, who, belong to a special class of which I shall speak presently, get better paid. Tutors in the wealthy families, a position which the great Kant and nearly every German literature has filled, rarely get more than $400 a year. One, who is a graduate of a university, who speaks, besides his own language, French, English and Italian, and can read not only Greek and Latin, but also Hebrew and Russian, and who is, besides, a professional historian, and has made original investigations in the literature and times of Heriod, on which subject he is no mean authority, receives $200 a year in addition to his board.

The government counsellors as they are called—lawyers, physicians, school directors, etc.,—who have the management of the matters pertaining to their several departments in the different districts and wards, and are endowed for life by the Government, get an annuity of $1,500 This, however, is the commencement of the aristocracy, or of a class which from hereditary possessions or large perquisites, are enabled to live in a style quite distinct from the people. From these upward there is a rapid increase in the salaries, or endowments rather. This class, including the army and police officers and nobility, have about all the wealth, while the laboring classes have none.

FORMER DISASTROUS FIRES.

The appalling disaster which has overtaken Chicago recalls like fearful calamities to other cities. Of the great fires of history, those in London in 982 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 1212 another great fire devastated the city, beginning on the southward side 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 25th, 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 people 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 on July 21st, 1794, when 600 houses and an East India warehouse filled with saltpeter 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 their graves, 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 26, 1776, when 493 houses, all on the west side of Broadway, from Whitehall to Barclay streets, were made food for the flames. On August 7, 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 19, 1845, another great fire occurred 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 last 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 Order for the Execution of the Saviour.

Among the manuscripts which were probably burned in the recent conflagration of the Archiepiscopal Palace at Bourges, in France, the most remarkable was, without doubt, the order for the execution of Jesus Christ, which was the personal property of the family of De la Tour d'Auvergne. The order runs thus:

"Jesus of Nazareth, of the Jewish tribe of Judea, convicted of imposture and rebellion against the divine authority of Tiberius Augustus, Emperor of the Romans, having for this sacrilege been condemned to die on the cross by sentence of the judge, Pontius Pilate, on the prosecution of our lord, Herod, Lieutenant of the Emperor in Judea shall be taken to-morrow morning the 28th day of the ides of March, to the usual place of punishment, under the escort of a company of the Prætorian guard. The so-called King of the Jews shall be taken out by the Stunean gate. All the public officers and the subjects of the Emperor are directed to lend their aid to the execution of this sentence."

[Signed] CAPEL.

"Jerusalem, 22d day of the ides of March, year of Rome 783."

Philadelphia has one hundred and sixty millionaires.