

The Juniata Sentinel.
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MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

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Attorney at Law,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
Collecting and Conveyancing promptly attended to.
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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
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August 18, 1869-17.

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Having permanently located in the borough of Mifflintown, offers his professional services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country.
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Bonds, Pensions, Back Pay, Horse Claims, State Claims, &c., promptly collected. No charge for information, nor when money is not collected. (oct 27-47)

Dr. R. A. Simpson
Treats all forms of disease, and may be consulted at his office in Liverpool, Pa., every SATURDAY and MONDAY—appointments can be made for other days.
At John G. Lipp's residence, Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa., Sep. 28th, 1871, till evening. Be punctual.
Call on or address
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BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AND
Literary and Commercial Institute.
The Faculty of this Institution aim to be very thorough in their instruction, and to look carefully after the manners, health and morals of the students.
Apply for catalogues to
HENRY CARVER, A. M.,
Sept 28, 1870-6m. Principal.

New Drug Store
IN PERRYVILLE.
DR. J. J. APPLEBAUGH has established a Drug and Prescription Store in the above named place, and keeps a general assortment of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
Also all other articles usually kept in establishments of this kind.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes. Cigars, Tobacco, Stationery, Confectionery (first-class), Notions, etc., etc.
The Doctor gives advice free.

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WITH
BARNES BROTHER & HERRON
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS AND CAPS,
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aug 18, 1869-1y.

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General Commission Merchants.
FOR
THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.
No. 264 South Front Street,
mar 11-47. PHILADELPHIA.

BEST CIGARS IN TOWN
AT
Hollobaugh's Saloon.
Two for 5 cents. Also, the Finest Lager, the Largest Oysters, the Sweetest Cider, the Finest Domestic Wines, and, in short, anything you may wish in the
EATING OR DRINKING LINE.
at the most reasonable prices. He has also refitted his
BILLIARD HALL,
so that it will now compare favorably with any Hall in the interior of the State.
June 1, 1870-1y

A FINE assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., at reduced and for sale by
S. B. LOUDON.

Juniata Sentinel.

(THE CONSTITUTION—THE UNION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.)
VOLUME XXV, NO. 43 MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN'A., OCTOBER 25, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 1285.

Local Advertisements.

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.

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 BASON.
Mifflintown, April 5, 1871-47

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 morning 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 Cart.
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 Nevins' New Building on
BRIDGE STREET, MIFFLINTOWN.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Fack & North, would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a Boot and Shoe Shop in Major Nevins' 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.

S. B. LOUDON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment to a room in Major Nevins' new building, on the Parker lot, on Bridge street, Mifflintown, and has opened out a

LARGER AND FINEER ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c.
Than ever was before brought to this town, and 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.

Port's Corner.

AUTUMN WOODS.
Ere in the Northern gale
The summer tresses of the trees are gone,
The woods of Autumn, all around our vale,
Have put their glory on.

The mountains that enfold
In their wild sweep the colored landscape round
Seem groups of giant kings in purple and in gold
That guard enchanted ground.

Oh, Autumn, why so soon
Depart the hues that make the forest glad;
Thy gentle wind and thy fair sunny noon,
And leave these wild and sad?

Ah! 'twere a lot too blest
Forever in thy colored shades to stray;
Amid the kisses of the southwest,
To roam and dream for aye.

And leave the vain, low strife
That makes men mad; the tug for wealth and power;
The passions and cares that wither life
And waste the little hour.

Miscellaneous Reading.
The Late Carnival of Fire in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota.
THOUSANDS OF LIVES LOST.
Town, Village, Wood and Prairie a Blackened Ruin.

WISCONSIN.
The accounts of the appalling calamity which has fallen upon the east and west shores of Green Bay, Wisconsin, have not been exaggerated. The burned district comprises the counties of Oconto, Brown, Door, and Kewaunee, and parts of Manitowish and Outagamie. The great loss of life and property has resulted from the whirlwind of fire which swept over the country, making the roads and avenues of escape impassable with fallen timber and burned bridges. The previous long drought had prepared everything for the flames. The loss of life has been very great. The first estimates were entirely inadequate, and even now it is feared that it is much greater than present accounts place it. It is known that at least one thousand persons have been either burned, drowned, or smothered. Of these deaths, six hundred or more were at Peshigo and adjacent places, and the others in Kewaunee, Brown, and Door counties, in the latter of which the inhabitants have fought the fire for nearly three weeks, during which time there was not an hour of ordinary security for life, showers of burning leaves and cinders falling from least expected. The fire swept Door county on every side, destroying everything north of the Two Rivers. Not less than 3,000 men, women, and children have been rendered entirely destitute. Mothers are left with fatherless children, fathers with motherless children; children are left homeless orphans. Distress and intense suffering are on every hand, where but a few days ago were comfort and happiness.

The suffering at Peshigo has been terrible, in one place no less than fifty persons being burned to death, and in another over thirty. Hundreds, it is thought, have been drowned in attempting to escape the flames. No pen can describe or exaggerate the horrors of the Peshigo calamity. Those who escaped have lost everything and the destitution at this season will be great.

Particulars of the Disaster.
The following accounts of the fires in the counties above named have been taken from the late Wisconsin papers, all of which give frightful details of the destruction of life and property. The Mariette and Peshigo Eagle (extra) of October 12 thus describes the scene at Peshigo: "Yesterday morning we visited the site of what was once the beautiful and thriving little village of Peshigo. It contained about 1,500 people, and was one of the busiest, liveliest, and one of the most enterprising communities along the Bay Shore. Standing amid the charred and blackened embers, with the frightfully mutilated corpses of men, women, children, horses, oxen, cows, dogs, swine, and fowls—every body of every kind swept from the earth as with the very besom of destruction—our emotion cannot be described in language. No pen dipped in liquid fire can paint the scene; language in thoughts that breathe and words that burn gives but the faintest impression of its horrors.

"From the survivors we glean the following in reference to the scene at the village and in the farming region commonly known as the 'Sugar Bush.' Sunday evening, after church, for about half an hour, a death-like stillness hung over the doomed town. The smoke from the fires in the region around was so thick as to be stifling and hung like a funeral pall over everything, and all was enveloped in Egyptian darkness. Soon light puffs of air were felt; the horizon at the southeast, south, and southwest began to be faintly illuminated; a perceptible trembling of the earth was felt, and a

distant roar broke the awful silence. People began to fear that some awful calamity was impending but as yet no one even dreamed of the danger.

"The illumination soon became intensified into a fierce lurid glare; the roar deepened into a howl, as if all the demons from the infernal pit had been let loose, when the advance gust of wind from the main body of the tornado struck. Chimneys were blown down, houses were unroofed, and amid the confusion, terror, and terrible apprehension of the moment, the fiery element, in tremendous inrolling billows and masses of sheeted flames, enveloped the devoted village. The frenzy of despair seized on all hearts, strong men bowed like reeds before the fiery blast; women and children, like frightened spectres flitting through the awful gloom, were swept away like autumn leaves. Crowds rushed for the bridge, but the bridge, like all else, was receiving its baptism of fire. Hundreds crowded into the river, cattle plunged in with them, and being huddled together in the general confusion of the moment, many who had taken to the water to avoid the flames were drowned. A great many were on the blazing bridge when it fell. The debris from the burning town was hurled over and on the heads of those who were in the water, killing many and maiming others, so that they gave up in despair and sank to a watery grave.

"In less than an hour from the time the tornado struck the town, the village of Peshigo was annihilated. Full one hundred perished either in the flames or in the water, and all the property was wiped out of existence. In the 'Sugar Bush' the loss of life was even greater in proportion to the number of inhabitants than in the village. Whole families are destroyed, and over a thickly settled region in the heavy hard wood timber, consisting of two or three townships, there is scarcely a family but is now left destitute, and mourns for the loss of some of its loved ones."

MICHIGAN.
Of the States which have been visited by the late great conflagration, Michigan has also suffered dreadfully. The country all along the shores of Lake Huron, prepared as it was for the flames by the drought of weeks, day, or months, has been devastated by the cruellest, most fatal of all nature's resources. Here there was a hardy and generous people, made up of pioneers and farmers, who had entered the new country to make it their home. They were a fine set of men, tall and brawny, and willing to work with axe or rifle or plough to make an honest and honorable living. They were civilizing the country, and now they, too, have been ousted from farms and clearings by nature's terrible pre-emption. Nature came as a heartless landlord and asserted her right of eminent domain with irresistible and monstrous power. All along the borders of the State is a dense woodland of mighty trees, which toward the north occupy nearly half of its territory. These woods were diversified here and there with settlements and clearings, many of which have withered away before the most damnable conflagration which ever disfigured the earth, and the pioneers are driven from their homes foodless, shelterless, and helpless. Along the shore, when the fire came, so long dreaded, and whispered of with shuddering tears besides the hearthstone in the dead and sorry midnight, when the children were asleep, and only the father and mother were awake, the poor wretches ran from before the crimson light of fire and huddled for safety in the lake; it was their only hope. Forresterville was the first to fall prey to the fierce flames; the village of White Rock came next, and then, in rapid succession, Elm Creek, Sand Beach, Huron City, Rock Falls, and Hope City were all devastated. The sufferings of the people of these places was of the most intense. Not only had the fire burned buildings, forests, etc., but the ground was so dry that the soil has been destroyed, the fire reaching frequently twelve to fourteen inches below the surface. For safety the inhabitants in some cases were driven into the lake, being obliged to cover themselves with water, except their heads, to keep from the heat; while in others, young children were held in the arms of strong men at a sufficient distance from the shore to keep themselves from the fire—thus they were kept for hours watching, while their all was being consumed, and waiting for the fire to subside before they could come ashore. At Forresterville nothing has been left of good farms but the bare land, the inhabitants, in many cases, barely escaping with their lives.

Extent of the Fires.
The counties of Huron and Sanilac, which constitute the principal scene of the fire, contain about 24,000 inhabitants. Of these it is believed that 10,000 are already rendered homeless. They have lost their houses, their barns, their stock, their mills, even their clothing. Some of them almost literally have to commence the world over again, being nearly as naked as when they were born. The people of Port Huron are in con-

stant receipt of messages asking for provisions and clothing, and the victims of the fire are still flocking in from the interior to the towns on the shore. Already the towns of Verona, New River, Sand Beach, Huron City, a portion of Port Hope, Crescent, Centre Harbor, Elm Creek, White Rock, Paris, Cracow, Minden, Forresterville, and the Polish settlement near Forresterville, have been destroyed; those on the lake to the very water's edge, as the docks in many instances have been swept away. These towns represent a population of at least 6,000 people. The loss of property in these towns amounts to directly, without doubt, from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 at a very low calculation, and not including lumber and timber destroyed. The vaguest guess-work only could estimate the loss of property in the interior. Some of the people burned out of house and home were substantial farmers, showing that the fire has swept over the cleared and cultivated districts, as well as through the woods.

Manistee's Destruction.
At Milwaukee, Wis., October 12, four days after the Manistee conflagration, the propeller Messenger brought intelligence of the terrible calamity which laid fully two-thirds of that city in ashes. An extra from the Times office gives full particulars of the fire. It says: "The wind blew a heavy gale on Sunday from the south, and the fire that had been burning in the woods for several days spread with great rapidity. The company was out all day with the engine, near Gifford & Rudbeck's mill, and succeeded in checking the flames. In the evening a fire broke out near Canfield's mill, and the fire company promptly repaired to the scene of action, but the wind blew the smoke and sand at such a fearful rate that they were almost blinded, and could not check the headway of the flames. About ten o'clock the engine gave out, and during the balance of the scene was powerless to assist. In a short time the mill and about twenty small dwellings, the boarding-house, light-house, piers, lumber-piles, and Mr. Horton's house were in flames. Tyson & Robinson's three barges and the tug Bismarck were in the stream between the fires, but escaped by almost a miracle. A scow loaded with slabs and a pile-driver were cut loose and floated down the river. The pile-driver was on fire, but fortunately it did not harm. The barge Frankfort and several other vessels were near the mill, but went up the river to a place of safety. While this was calling the attention of the citizens, a light was seen reflecting on the sky, in the rear of the city, near Maple street. In an exceedingly short space of time a number of buildings were in flames. Everything was swept clean, not a vestige of consumable matter being left.

The districts burned over were: First, about twenty acres west of and including Canfield's mill; second, a strip commencing on Maple street from J. G. Ramsdell's residence, and widening as it advanced, and when it reached the river it extended from Oak street (Buckley's store) to Tyson & Robinson's little mill, a distance of a half mile, and through the principal business part of the town, thence across the river, burning the bridge and the schooner Seneca Chief, and destroying every building on the north side (nineteen in all), except the Fourth-ward school-house, George Thorp's house, and the Catholic church; third, Black Bird Island was literally burned up.

MINNESOTA.
The fires in Minnesota appear to have started from about Breckinridge, a town in Toombs county, near the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, starting from St. Paul, and on the Dakota boundary about the center. From here it appears to have spread to the "Big Woods" and thence all through the southern portion of the State. Numbers of villages and cities were swept from the face of the earth, notwithstanding all that foresight and sagacity could do to save them. Men by the hundreds were stationed about their outskirts with the purpose of fighting the irresistible elements, and every precaution that human ingenuity could suggest was used—in some cases with some slight success, but generally in vain. Glencoe, Leavenworth, New Ulm, and other towns and hamlets were completely swept out of existence in the tremendous war of the elements. At least three hundred and fifty farms with all their houses, fences, utensils, and live stock were consumed. More than two hundred people were burned alive, and the pecuniary loss is estimated at between two and three millions of dollars. At the present time the fires in this State are reported to have nearly died out, and the path of the storm is marked only by ruined houses and the black remains of what was once the noble forest and prairie land of Minnesota.

The Prairies Ablaze.
From the La Crosse Republican.]
From a party lately arrived in this city from Dakota, who traveled some days through and along the burning district of

Dakota and Northwestern Minnesota, we glean the following. We use the language of our informant:
"For some days previous to leaving Cheyenne river, in Dakota, at a point seventy-five miles west of the crossing of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Red River, a dense smoky atmosphere prevailed, which each day grew more dense, warning us that immense 'prairie fires' were approaching our quarters rapidly, and our party deemed it prudent to move eastward as fast as possible. We made immediate preparations, but found that we were in the saddle none too soon. The intense heat and weight of smoke affected us very much, and soon after starting we were forced to ride as rapidly as it was possible for our beasts to carry us. All through that long day we toiled along, our eyes nearly blinded, with parched throat and cracked lips and intense thirst, we rode on and on till at nightfall we came in sight of Red River, having ridden seventy-five miles without rest or halt but once. Glad were the hearts of our party and much rejoicing was there at our escape from great danger, if not from loss of life. At points along the route the wall of flames would be quite near us. Its roar could be heard many miles and its rapid motion was surprising. The line of fire seemed to be a solid wall of flame of about twenty to thirty feet in height and moved as rapidly as a fleet horse could run. Occasionally a portion of the line would break away in bodies of forty or more feet square and be carried with almost electric rapidity a distance of fifty or a hundred rods ahead, and then strike the high dry grass, which would immediately ignite and add its destroying force to the already gigantic conflagration.

"After resting at Red River our party moved on eastward and southward, passing over a district but lately burned. We could not distinguish an object fifty yards away, great heavy clouds of smoke, hanging like a pall, through all the distance of two hundred and fifty miles we traveled before reaching the Mississippi river, and ever there the smoke was very oppressive."

CHICAGO'S NEW LIFE.
Strengthening the Fire Department—Real Estate Business Actively Commenced.
CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Six new steam fire-engines arrived last night from New York, to increase the force of the fire department. No further apprehensions are felt for the safety of the city from fires.

There have been many false reports circulated by the press of other cities in regard to the city and county debt. These reports state the city debt at \$20,400,000. The entire county debt does not exceed \$5,000,000.

S. Johnson, of Lake Forest, the owner of two hundred lots in Milwaukee avenue, offers them rent free for three years, for the purpose of erecting on them cheap houses for the homeless.

Mrs. Leroy, of 137 De Koven street, in whose barn the fire originated, pronounces the story false that the fire originated from the carrying of a kerosene lamp into the stable. She was in bed and was asleep when the fire commenced. The Illinois House of Representatives yesterday passed the supplementary warehouse and Chicago tax exemption bills, both important relief bills to this city.

The first real estate transaction of any magnitude since the fire was made to-day. H. G. Hinsdale sold to F. B. Bryan 40 feet in Dearborn place by 82 feet in Randolph street, in the burnt district, for \$50,000. Hinsdale bought the property a year ago for \$40,000; since the fire it is worth \$60,000.

Business has assumed a tangible character. On Wabash and Michigan avenues immense quantities of new goods are arriving by express and freight lines. Money matters continue quiet.

The Illinois Senate to-day passed a bill which had previously passed the House of Representatives assuming the lien held by Chicago on the Illinois and Michigan canal. This gives Chicago \$3,000,000.

Twenty-seven thousand dollars was received from Glasgow to-day.

PERRY HAAS, an employee on the farm of Isaac Campbell, of Upper Augusta, Northumberland county, shot and killed a man, whom he took for a robber. On examination, it was found that the murdered man was Martin Oberdorf, a much respected citizen of Upper Augusta. It is supposed that Mr. Oberdorf was hunting rabbits. Haas is now in jail awaiting a hearing.

On Sunday the 15th inst., at Warsaw, Ky., Gridley, a desperate character, shot from a hotel window at a man named Worth, with whom he had a difficulty, and inflicted a mortal wound. Gridley was imprisoned, and about two A. M. on Monday, a party of men went to the jail, broke a hole through the wall into Gridley's cell with a crowbar, and fired on and killed the prisoner.

Shark bones are exhumed in Minnesota, a hundred miles away from any water.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
All advertising for less than three months for one square of nine lines or less, will be charged one insertion, 75 cents; three, \$1.50; and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Administrator's, Executor's and Auditor's Notices, \$2.00. Professional and Business Cards, not exceeding one square, and including copy of paper, \$3.00 per year. Reduced in reading columns, two cents per line. Merchants advertising by the year at special rates.

	3 months	6 months	1 year
One square.....	\$ 3.50	\$ 6.00	\$ 8.00
Two squares.....	5.00	8.00	11.00
Three squares.....	6.50	10.00	13.00
One-fourth col.....	10.00	17.00	25.00
Half column.....	18.00	25.00	40.00
One column.....	30.00	45.00	80.00

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.
Philadelphia—First District, Robert F. Decher, D.; Second District, E. W. Davis, R.; Third District, David A. Naylor, D.; Fourth District, Geo. Connel, R.; Chester, Delaware and Montgomery—Henry S. Evans, R.; H. Jones Brooks, E. Bucks—Jesse W. Knight, D. Lehigh and Northampton—Edwin Albright, D.

Berks—J. Deppy Davis, D. Schuylkill—Wm. M. Randall, D. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—Albert G. Broadhead, D. Luzerne, Monroe and Pike—Francis D. Collins, D.

Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming—L. F. Fitch, R. Cameron, McKean, Potter and Tioga—R. B. Strong, R. Lycoming, Union and Snyder—Andrew H. Hill, D.

Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan—Charles R. Buckalew, D. Dauphin and Lebanon—David Manning, R. Lancaster—Elias Billingslet, R. John B. Warfel, R. Cumberland and Franklin—J. M. Weakley, R. York and Adams—Wm. M. Sherry, D.

Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—Hiram Findley, D. Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, and Perry—R. Bruce Potkin, D.; David M. Crawford, D. Indiana and Westmoreland—Harry White, R.

Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk—W. A. Wallace, D. Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene—A. A. Purman, D. Allegheny—Jos. L. Graham, R. Miles S. Humphrey, R. Washington and Beaver—James S. Rattan, R.

Mercer, Venango and Warren—Harrison Allen, R. Crawford and Erie—Geo. B. Delamater, R.

HOUSE.
Philadelphia—First district, G. H. Smith, R.; Second, George McGowan, D.; Third, Samuel Joseph, D.; Fourth, Wm. Elliott, R.; Fifth, C. H. Dougherty, D.; Sixth, Charles A. Porter, R.; Seventh, H. J. Tots, R.; Eighth, Samuel Daniels, R.; Ninth, Wm. H. Vodes, R.; Tenth, Samuel D. Bailey, D.; Eleventh, J. B. Hancock, R.; Twelfth, George W. Fox, R.; Thirteenth, George D. Stock, R.; Fourteenth, John Lamont, R.; Fifteenth, Adam Albright, R.; Sixteenth, A. D. Levering, R.; Seventeenth, G. H. Griffith, R.; Eighteenth, J. N. Marks, R.

Adams—Isaac Horster, D. Franklin—Thaddeus M. Mahon, R. Armstrong—P. K. Bowman, R. Beaver, Butler and Washington—D. M. Leatherman and G. W. Flegler, R. Dr. Jos. Lusk and Wm. B. Dunlap, D. Bedford and Fulton—J. W. Dickinson, D. Berks—John A. Conrad, A. T. C. Keffor, and H. H. Schwartz, D. Blair—B. L. Hewitt, R.

Bradford—B. S. Dartt and F. H. Buck, R. Bucks—S. C. Purcell, R., and Samuel Darrab, D. Cambria—Samuel Henry, R. Potter and McKean—Lucius Rogers, R. Carbon and Monroe—Richard S. Staples, D.

Allegheny—James Taylor, M. Edwards, John Gilliland, D. N. White, H. K. Sample, J. W. Ballantine and Alexander Miller, R. Chester—Joseph C. Keck and Levi Prizer, R.

Centre—P. Gray Meek, D. Clearfield—John Lawrie, D. Clarion and Forest—J. B. Lawson, D. Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—A. C. Noyes and Samuel Wilson, D. Columbia—Charles B. Brockway, D. Crawford—J. H. Gray and William B. Gleason, R.

Cumberland—J. Bomberger, R. Dauphin and Perry—Andrew K. Black, J. S. Schminkey and Joseph Schuler, R. Delaware—Thomas W. Cooper, R. Erie—George W. Starr and C. P. Rogers, R.

Elk, Cameron and Jefferson—A. J. Wilcox, R. Fayette—Samuel H. Smith, D. Greene—R. A. McConnell, D. Huntingdon—F. H. Lane, R. Indiana—T. M. Mullin, R.

Juniata and Mifflin—G. V. Michel, D. Lancaster—D. K. Burkholder, J. C. Gatchell and C. L. Hunsicker, R. Lawrence—A. P. Moore, R. Lebanon—Anthony S. Ely, R. Lehigh—Adam Woolver and Herman Fetter, D.

Luzerne—Quigley, Richard Williams, Delacy, and Koons, D. Montgomery—John J. Harvey and Oliver G. Morris, D. Mercer—Nathan Morford, R. Northampton—Samuel H. Lobar and C. E. Peiser, D.

Northumberland and Montour—J. B. Newbaker, I. D., and Dennis Bright, R. Pike and Wayne—J. Howard Beach, D. Schuylkill—Wallace Goss, R.; Charles F. King and W. C. Usher, D. Snyder and Union—William G. Herold, R.

Somerset—W. H. Sanner, R. Susquehanna and Wyoming—Martin Bridges and E. W. Beardsley, R. Tioga—J. G. Mitchell, R. Venango—W. D. Junkin, R. Warren—W. H. Short, R. Westmoreland—John Latta and A. Greenwalt, D.

York—Lemuel Rose and Frank J. Magee, D.

* Newly elected.

Last week's despatches from China speak of a great flood in that country, by which ten thousand square miles were submerged.