

Junia Sentinel.



MIFFLINTOWN.
Wednesday Morning, March 20, 1872.

B. F. SCHWEIER,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT.
(Subject to Decision of National Convention.)

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JOHN F. HARTMAN.
(Subject to Decision of State Convention.)

GEN. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, New York
S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y.
Are our sole agents in that city, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

The Chester district has gone Republican. Mr. Waddell is the Senator elect.

A THOUSAND Apache Indians are on the war path in Arizona.

It is said that Frederick Charles, of Germany, will visit the United States.

RUN it is that Senator Sumner do a favor for the bogus labor reform movement of Davis and Parker.

THERE was a great demonstration in honor of the memory of Mazzini, the famous liberal of Europe.

C. D. BINGHAM has declined the nomination of Auditor General made by Governor Geary.

BIRCH, who has organized societies in our eastern cities to prevent cruelty to animals, has been heartily welcomed in Richmond, Va.

SCHUYLER COLFAX is the choice of Lancaster county for Vice President, instead of Henry Wilson, as erroneously published.

THE New York Herald styles the New Hampshire election a "splendid Grant victory," and the New York World says "It is a confirmation of the certainty of Grant's re-nomination."

A MAJORITY of the Committee on Woman Suffrage in the Legislature of Massachusetts have reported a resolution to amend the Constitution of that State so as to give woman the right to vote and hold office.

THEATRICAL actors in New York and Philadelphia have a secret organization called "Elks." The society numbers about four hundred members. Its object is the care of the sick members, and the protection of the families of the deceased members.

Victory in New Hampshire.

The Republican party has been victorious in New Hampshire. Straw, the Republican candidate for Governor, was elected on the 12th, by a majority of about 1200. The Senate stands 8 Republicans and 4 Democrats. The Republican majority in the House is between 70 and 80. A straw shows which way the wind blows.

THOSE who have been antagonistic to Senator Cameron have extensively circulated the report that he has been an earnest supporter of President Grant for re-nomination solely because he appointed to office whomsoever the Senator recommended. Lately Mr. Cameron delivered a speech in the United States Senate on the Sumner resolution to investigate the alleged sale of arms—and we regret that our space is too limited to publish it—in which he speaks to that point as follows: "He (the President) has never been my special friend. I do not think he has ever made three appointments at my request and I have asked him to make three hundred."

Will the gentlemen who have been questioning Senator Cameron's motives for supporting the President, have the candor to credit the Senator with the disavowal of the charge.

THE New York Sun of last Friday contained a long communication from Harrisburg, charging that the fund that Evans embezzled was divided between General Hartman, Mr. Mackey, Mr. W. H. Grace, Mr. S. L. Moon, Mr. J. M. McClure, and Mr. Wm. H. Kembell. Evans is a fugitive from investigation. When summoned to appear before an investigating committee, he pleaded illness. To accommodate him the investigating committee went to Philadelphia. Evans went to New York and would not heed the summons of the committee. The charges in the Sun came from men who are defending the guilt of Evans, and evidently wish to turn attention from their own guilty selves to others. Let all be examined under oath. "The honor and credit of the State—to say nothing of the reputation of gentlemen brought under suspicion by the calumnies of the swindlers themselves, or their agents—demands this much."

The gentlemen above named are all eager for a close and sifting investigation, and some of them have not stopped at the demand for an investigation, but have instituted legal proceedings against the Sun for libel.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1872.

When the throes of revolution were shaking this land from centre to circumference and the end seemed obscured in doubt and uncertainty, and thousands of our citizens had gathered together on the famous field of Gettysburg, to dedicate a monument to the memory of the brave heroes who fell in that bloody battle. Among other things said so wisely and so well on that occasion by the "Lamented Lincoln" nothing he then uttered went to the hearts of the American people and received so hearty and so earnest approbation as did these words that "this was a government of the people and for the people," and yet sound as the precept seems to be, it is no less strange that our Legislators clothed with a little brief authority received from the people, some times act contrary to the very spirit contained in this principle, and trample ruthlessly upon the rights of those whose designated servants they are. The principled greed of corporate power has at last aroused the just indignation of the people, and rising in the oil regions, and lumber regions, regardless of party and all other considerations, are but the low mutterings of the coming storm that will gather force as the years pass by and ere long find expression in such unmistakable language that the politician and the office holder will clearly understand that all the power is vested in the people and that they, the people are jealous of their rights. In a former letter I referred to the great excitement prevailing throughout the oil regions against the South Improvement Company, a corporation that had succeeded in effecting a combination with other corporate interests in that section of the State, that completely controlled the shipment of oil, and entirely monopolized the trade and traffic of that valuable mineral wealth, making the producers of it pay into the treasury of this corporation such exorbitant taxes that it became unbearable and a huge imposition upon their rights. No longer willing to stand it they rose up in their might and in large mass meetings held all through that section of country in strong terms denounced the action of the last Legislature that had granted to a few men privileges to extort from the many, and gather immense tolls from the industry and legitimate business interest of a whole community. The result of these meetings was, a delegation of oil men were sent here last week to represent to the Legislature their grievances and ask from that body relief from the grasping monopoly that had fastened itself upon them, and like a vampire was drinking the very life blood from them. The administration of the people out there had been so strong that their influence was plainly felt here, and the Legislature dare not pass them by unheeded. A bill was introduced, passed both branches and was signed by the Executive in less than twenty-four hours after the arrival of the delegation. There was not a single vote against it in either House, it is called the Free Pipe bill, and gives them the right to establish competing lines of transportation. Thus did the people prove their great power, and conquer in their first battle against corporate power.

In last week's letter I also alluded to a contest going on here against the Susquehanna Boom bill, located at Williamsport. When the company was first chartered, it was limited to a charge of 50 cents boomage per thousand feet, but by slipping supplements through the Legislature at different times since, they have gradually raised it until now they charge \$125 boomage. The lumber men complain of this as an unjust and unwarrantable tax. Every man who owns a saw mill or swings an axe in the forest of the lumber regions, is interested in this question, and every consumer of lumber, and every man that builds a house in this and adjoining counties, are also interested, for they help to pay the enormous tax. A bill was passed in the Senate last week reducing the boomage to 90 cents, and a disposition was shown to kill it in the House; but the lumbermen are in earnest, and there will be a delegation of near one hundred here this week, to impress upon the members of the House the great necessity of passing the bill. The par value of the shares in the boom company, is \$100, it cannot be bought for \$1,000 per share. The boom cost originally \$160,000. They boom annually 200,000,000 feet of lumber, which at \$1.25 per thousand feet, makes it very valuable stock, to the very few persons who own it.

On Wednesday of last week the Governor astonished the Legislature, and everybody else around here, by sending into the Senate a message appointing C. D. Brigham, editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Auditor General, and asking that the appointment be confirmed. The message was referred to the Judiciary Committee, where it has lain ever since. Mr. Brigham has been in the State only five or six years, and has not been a very devoted Republican during his stay amongst us. Politically he belongs to the bolting element in Allegheny county, and his appointment over the shoulders of older and more prominent citizens, as well as life-long Republicans, has been the source of considerable comment. However, the Senate will no doubt pass the House bill allowing Gen. Hartman to hold over until after his successor qualifies, and providing for the election of an Auditor General at the next annual October election. As there is clearly a doubt about the power of the Governor to appoint, and the Legislature

has entire power over the matter, this is thought by all parties the proper plan to dispose of it. The Senate acted upon and passed a constitutional convention bill last week. The bill as passed makes the convention to consist of 150 members, 20 to be elected at large, each voter to vote for ten, and the remaining 132 delegates shall be apportioned to and elected from the Senatorial districts, four delegates to be elected for each Senatorial district, thereupon each voter to vote for one-half the number the district is entitled to. The bill was sent to the House, but it refused to concur in the amendment made by the Senate, and it will now go to a committee of conference, which committee will no doubt report a bill that both Houses will agree too.

As one of the Attorneys for the Commonwealth in the Credit Mobilier case, Lewis W. Hall laid his claim, for fees, before the Senate Finance Committee last week. He had really only *assisted* in collecting about \$17,000, and he asked the modest little sum of \$20,000, but finally came down and agreed to take \$10,000. The committee would not agree to give over this, but I believe have consented to insert a clause in the appropriation bill to leave the matter to Judge Pearson, and authorizing the State Treasurer to pay Mr. Hall whatever the Judge shall decide Hall's services to be worth.

The following bills relating to your county, were all acted on, since I last wrote you:
By Mr. Griffith, to incorporate the Old Fellows' hall association of Mifflintown. Senate No. 500, allowing Perryville Junia county, to vote upon local option. An act to require the courts of Junia county to appoint auditors to re-audit and settle the accounts of the township of fiscal of Delaware township, Junia county. Amended by Mr. Crawford and passed.

The first of these had been passed by the Senate, and is reported in the House; the second one passed by the Senate only, and the third has been passed by both branches.
In relation to general bills in the House, one was favorably reported giving half the penalty to informers, in cases where the law is violated by the publishing of obscene advertisements; one authorizing the society for the prosecution of cruelty to animals, to stop cock and dog fighting. The bill making seven per cent. the legal rate of interest, was reported negatively. The Senate passed the following bills, that is of general interest to all travelers:
An act amending the proviso in section five of an act to prevent frauds upon travelers, approved the sixth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, as follows:
SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the proviso in section five of an act to prevent frauds upon travelers, approved the sixth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be, and the same is, hereby amended, so that the same shall read as follows: "Provided; That this act shall not prohibit any person who has purchased a ticket from any agent authorized by this act, with the bona fide intention of traveling upon the same the whole distance between the points named in the said ticket, from selling the unused part of the same, and it shall be the duty of the said company to pay for such unused portion of the ticket the difference between the fare to be put in used and the amount paid for said ticket."

I give you for the information of any of your readers, who may care to know the occupation of the members of the House and Senate. They are as follows:
The Senate of Pennsylvania is composed of 22 lawyers, 1 farmer, 1 surveyor, 1 farmer, 1 physician, 2 gentlemen, 1 piano maker, and 1 puddler. The House is composed of 2 saddlers, 1 oil merchant, 2 tanners, 8 merchants, 2 bricklayers, 3 printers, 1 cabinet maker, 1 oil refiner, 4 editors, 18 farmers, 1 machinist, 7 physicians, 1 book keeper, 10 gentlemen, 1 silversmith, 1 oil dealer, 1 conveyancer, 2 bankers, 2 civil engineers, 3 lumber merchants, 1 miller, 1 surveyor, 2 lumbermen, 1 druggist, 1 clerk, 2 miners, 2 teachers, 1 boat builder, 1 foun dryman and 1 stone cutter.
The gubernatorial contest stands about as follows: 25 Senatorial delegates to the State Convention have been elected, and 68 Representative delegates, and it counts thus: Senatorial—Hartman 14, Jordan 4, Ketchum 4, Lilley 1, and White 2. Representatives—Hartman 44, Jordan 10, Ketchum 9, Lilley 2, and White 2. Philadelphia, Allegheny and the Columbia districts have not elected Senatorial delegates, and Philadelphia, Allegheny, Westmoreland, Dauphin, Montour, Mercer, and Columbia, must still choose Representative delegates, making eight Senatorial and thirty two Representatives yet to be elected.
Our Democratic friends here are in no amiable mood since the news from New Hampshire came in. Republican victories now seem to have the same depressing effect amongst them that Union victories over Rebels in the late war produced. One of them, more progressive and sensible than the rest, said he was glad that his party had been defeated up in New Hampshire, for if they had been successful he had no doubt but that Jeff Davis would have been the next nominee for President. In fact, the news from all parts of the State, where Spring elections were held last Friday, are very cheering to Republicans, and indicate to almost a certainty what the verdict of the people will be next fall. The Democratic party may as well "hang their heads upon the willows," and make ready for the great slaughter that will then take place. We will snite them from Maine to California.
The McClure-Gray committee is still busily engaged examining witnesses.—For the last several days the sitting member has been heard. McClure being the

Letter from South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, March 12, 1872.

GENERAL VIEW OF CHARLESTON.

Who does not know where Charleston is? Its history with the past rebellion has brought it within the knowledge of every person North and South, from the sage to the school boy in his teens. The advantage of its situation far surpasses any other city of the Union in respect to relations civil and military, with other Nations. The city is situated at the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, two of the longest and most beautiful of the south. As you stand facing the Atlantic, the Ashley appears to the right and the Cooper to the left, two or three miles apart. These rivers take a sudden turn and meet about half way, forming a continuous shore, upon which some of the beautiful residences, promenades, business houses and wharves are built. These two great rivers thus meet and with the assistance of the waters of the Atlantic form the Bay, and flow eastward along the Bay, which is seven miles to the Ocean, are situated the Forts of which we have heard so much, and which will receive a passing notice in our future letters.

From this shore, formed by the junction of these two rivers, the city extends between the rivers northward, and covers an area of three miles square.—As might be supposed, the city is compactly built and numbers about 50,000 souls, that is, if we are allowed to call Negroes souls. Of this number, the colored people compose about 25,000. And indeed we could truthfully say that the population of Charleston numbers nearly twice 50,000, when we take into consideration the immense numbers living in the suburbs, who do more or less business in the city.

I intimated that the city was compactly built. Not, indeed, as a Northerner would take it. For be it known that this is a great country for lawns, and shrubbery and flowers and trees. Now, nearly every house worthy the name is built in the midst of an acre of ground more or less, which is beautified with shrubbery and trees. This prevents, of course, what might be termed the wretched economy of the North, making the outside wall of one house answer for the inside wall of the next. Do we not rather admire the elegant taste of the people of the South?

But as you walk along the street there is an objection to all this beautified scenery. Very high brick walls enclose the grounds of every house, and it is only through the open gate way that one catches a glimpse of the flowers, and shrubs, and vines that bloom and expand within the enclosure. Whether this practice of building high walls is an old English fashion or a necessity of slavery, we know not, but one thing is certain the city would be still more beautiful were they to adopt the low iron railing of the North. As we pass these high walls we cannot help thinking of Barracks, Jails, Penitentiaries, Mad-houses, etc. etc. and yet after all, the deep, dark green of the magnolia tree helps to cheer the unhappy situation. This tree within the yard rises above the wall and throws its branches over the pavement outside, forming a beautiful canopy under which it is pleasant to walk.

Charleston is an old city. In 1790 it numbered 16,359. Is it any wonder that some portions of it bear the marks of age? Yet are they not, magnificence and glory in age? Many of the buildings were erected on colonial times. The chimneys are of a quaint fashion, and the roofs are mostly of grooved red tiles.—Here stand in all their historic glory buildings which were used by our patriots in the Revolution, and in turn by the British, I was in the building to day in which many of the patriot prisoners were confined, and from the portals of which the heroic martyr Hayne was led to execution. But we must leave particulars for another time.

Take it all in all Charleston is a fine looking old city. Though it suffered considerably in civil and commercial interest from the late war, yet she has within her limits that which must give her glory and renown as long as time shall last. There is too much in Charleston to be lost to this great Nation. May we not hope for the day when she shall assume the position which she held previous to the Rebellion to which she gave birth and stimulated during those sanguinary years?

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Your friend,
W. A. PATTON.

The Claims of the Soldier on the Nation's Gratitude.

When the fall of Fort Sumpter flashed over the wires, with what patriotic zeal and enthusiasm men sprang forward in defence of an imperilled nation. They seemed to realize the binding obligations which exist between government and people, and now was the time to repay part of the debt; which in doing, thousands of gallant men sacrificed their entire future, with all its bright hopes and fond anticipations. The most sacred ties were sundered; cherished schemes were abandoned; the allurements of home and society were set aside, and men, without distinction of party, faith or creed, rallied as one man beneath the flag of Freedom. Thousands who went forth in all the pride of their youth, are to-day reposing beneath the sod, on which flowed their life blood; and the tens of thousands of our maimed and crippled heroes, who are to be seen in every village and hamlet of our great country, speak to us with a voice not to be mistaken, reminding us that they have paid the debt which was resting upon them with their blood.—What could the government do to make good the loss of a limb? The question of pecuniary consideration should not enter into the case. Look at that veteran! You would hardly think he was once a robust, hale, hearty man! But four years active service in the field has destroyed his hopes; or, perhaps he endured the horrors of the prison pens of the South, subjected to the brutality of men calling themselves "chivalry!" These men have all nobly discharged the obligations which were resting upon them, and reversed the order of things, and government owes a debt of gratitude to the men who so nobly sustained it against the assaults of treason. The soldiers are not going to be exorbitant in their demands, but what they ask for they want, and they will not ask for anything but what they think they are, in justice and honor, entitled to. They consider they have a perfect right to a free and absolute title to one hundred and sixty acres of the public domain, before it is all voted away to railroad corporations and monopolies. To whom do these lands belong? Is it to monopolies, who, for speculative purposes, seek to control them? or is it to the brave men who faced death on many a battle-field, and who now demand that the government provide them with a home on lands which their valor has preserved.

Again, they think they have a right to have their pensions commence from the date of their discharge. If a man was disabled six years ago, either by wounds or loss of health, his claim should be just as good for the time which is past as for that to come. Any pensions which are due should be considered in the nature of a debt; and repudiation in one form is repudiation in another. The claimants who have not been provided for are few, but they are none the less deserving on that account; and why should they not be provided for.

But, Mr. Editor, I find I cannot say all I intended in this communication, therefore I will close for this time. More anon.

VOLUNTEERS OF '61.

THE Erie railroad ring of which Jim Fiek, deceased, and Jay Gould, were the chief lights, was broken up last week.—The directors of the company held a meeting at their office, and removed Jay Gould from the presidency of the road, and elected General J. A. Dix in his place. J. Gould set up against the action of the directors, and refused to recognize the new president. General Dix wrote a letter for Gould informing him of the new order of affairs, and instructed the delivery to United States Marshall Crowley, and General Sickness Gould was in the president's rooms surrounded by a strong guard of policemen. Crowley and Sickness asked to be admitted.—Their request was not heeded. The door was broken in despite the opposition of the Gould men. Gould not wanting the papers served on him, rushed from the room to an adjoining one, and banged the door on his pursuers. Crowley and Sickness effected an entrance there, and read the paper to Gould, who subsequently yielded the contest, and recognized Dix as president; and thus ended the notorious ring of the Erie railroad.

BUFFALO BILL passed a number of days at West Chesteroot long since. His friends treated him to a fox hunt on horseback. He enjoyed it, so the papers from that region say. He dressed expressly for the hunt in Indian hunting costume.

THE French Assembly contemplates the passage of laws for the suppression of the Internationals.

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Your friend,
W. A. PATTON.

Just as We Found Them.

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The Porvian railways have smoking cars "exclusively for ladies."

A young man in Syracuse lately eloped with his step mother who is about his own age.

A lawyer in New York has been fined \$75 and committed to Ludlow Street Jail for being rude to Judge Barnard.

A genuine lion is sauntering around San Jose, Cal., and the citizens are keeping remarkable good hours.

The last twelve months have been terribly disastrous to life and shipping upon the ocean, all over the world.

Rev Wm Baldwin, of Great Bend, Pa., offers \$10,000 to any one who will pick a lock which he has invented.

Twenty nine churches have been destroyed by fire in the western States during February. That is just one day.

A Chicago "Doctor" mistook diptheria for small pox, and ordered the patient to the pest house, to which, however, the man did not go.

Olmatoad county (Minn.) farmers are interesting themselves in flax culture, and will engage in the cultivation of it quite extensively the coming season.

A Detroit wife lately sold the family cook stove to pay the fine and release her husband, who had been sent to jail for brutally beating her.

Georgia increased more last year in the value of its property than in any previous year in its history. The increase is estimated at \$200,000,000.

In London the other day, a little boy was fined seven shillings for squirting a mouthful of water in a little girl's face. His mother could not pay the fine so he had to go to jail for seven days.

A Philadelphia woman who had broken her leg was so modest that she would not permit the surgeon to set it, and there being no female doctor around, mortification ensued which resulted in death.

A Peckskill quaker, who refuse to take off his hat in the county court-room at White Plains made a fight of it, put the officers out and locked the door and gained permission from the Judge to wear his hat.

A lady at Paris, Me., has brought an action for breach of promise against a gentleman of that city. She claims \$260 damages, which she alleges to have been the cost of the extra wood and oil consumed during the courtship.

An Indiana lady under sentence of imprisonment for life, offers \$30,000 for a husband. Some lucky bachelor will doubtless speedily avail himself of the first opportunity ever presented in Indiana to secure a really domestic life.

Mary Wourner, of York, Pa. discovered a broken rail in a railroad track the other day, and thereupon swung her apron to the engineer of an approaching train in so energetic a fashion that it stopped his train and saved it from destruction.

A gang of marauders, supposed to be Cortina's band, crossed into Texas thirty-five miles from Brownsville, captured several of the residents, including two Custom-house officers, and drove off over a thousand head of cattle. They afterwards released the prisoners.

In the Island of Java the deficiency in the coffee crop will this year be 25,000 tons; the Brazil crop will fall short some 70,000 tons; and the Ceylon will fall short nearly 10,000 tons. It is thus estimated that the coffee crop of the world will fall short of last year full 100,000 tons.

Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, says that there are five bushels of testimony collected against Tweed, and that but very little evidence against the King has been published. Clark O'Connor will aid in the prosecution of the King criminals when the trial of the James will case is concluded.

Mr. Samuel Boor, of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county has three sons whose aggregate height is nineteen feet three inches or an average of six feet five inches. The longest one measures six feet seven inches in his stockings, and is not done growing yet. So says the *Intelligencer*.

Corunnum is now obtained of the best quality in the mountain region of North Carolina. It is identical in substance with sulphur and ruby, and is the hardest form of matter known except the diamond, forming a cutting power, compared with the latter, of 98 to 100, while that of emery is only 56. It will consequently polish every substance.

A bachelor, residing not twenty miles from Boston, the other day, after having been taunted for his single blessedness until he could bear it no longer, called upon a maiden lady of his acquaintance when the following conversation took place: "Do you wish to change your condition?" asked the bachelor, "No." "Neither do I." And turning on his heel the bachelor exclaimed: "Thank heaven I've got that off my mind."

The reporter of the Reading *Eagle* interviewed Miss Mary Robinson who lay twenty-five days and nights in a trance. Among other things she told him that while in that condition she passed through terrible scenes, on one occasion being sentenced to be beheaded as was John the Baptist, at another time hanged, then to be stoned to death; that she was buried alive and tortured in many ways after this she had nothing but beautiful visions.

Somebody has been around Allentown selling a "Disinfectant Sachet." A preventive against small pox, fever, &c. The charge for this charm was twenty-five cents and the agent always instructed his customers not to tear it open and to wear it inside the vest, or as near to the body as possible. After wearing one of these a week a *Chronicle* subscriber had the curiosity to open it and made the mortifying discovery that it contained nothing but saw dust.

The Chicago Journal gives the following as a fact: "The day after the storm," Mr. Martin, of Lyons county, found a man by the name of Abbot, nearly frozen to death. He took Abbot to his home, and saved his life by placing him in a barrel of water, where he remained twenty-four hours until every particle of frost was extracted from his body. Abbot's legs from his hips to his toes, were frozen hard as a board. His hands, face, ears and other portions of his body were badly frosted also, but it is expected he will recover without losing his limbs.

A WORD TO THE WISE ONES OF JUNIA.

CHARLESTON, March 12, 1872.

GENERAL VIEW OF CHARLESTON.

The Porvian railways have smoking cars "exclusively for ladies."

A young man in Syracuse lately eloped with his step mother who is about his own age.

A lawyer in New York has been fined \$75 and committed to Ludlow Street Jail for being rude to Judge Barnard.

A genuine lion is sauntering around San Jose, Cal., and the citizens are keeping remarkable good hours.

The last twelve months have been terribly disastrous to life and shipping upon the ocean, all over the world.

Rev Wm Baldwin, of Great Bend, Pa., offers \$10,000 to any one who will pick a lock which he has invented.

Twenty nine churches have been destroyed by fire in the western States during February. That is just one day.

A Chicago "Doctor" mistook diptheria for small pox, and ordered the patient to the pest house, to which, however, the man did not go.

Olmatoad county (Minn.) farmers are interesting themselves in flax culture, and will engage in the cultivation of it quite extensively the coming season.

A Detroit wife lately sold the family cook stove to pay the fine and release her husband, who had been sent to jail for brutally beating her.

Georgia increased more last year in the value of its property than in any previous year in its history. The increase is estimated at \$200,000,000.

In London the other day, a little boy was fined seven shillings for squirting a mouthful of water in a little girl's face. His mother could not pay the fine so he had to go to jail for seven days.

A Philadelphia woman who had broken her leg was so modest that she would not permit the surgeon to set it, and there being no female doctor around, mortification ensued which resulted in death.

A Peckskill quaker, who refuse to take off his hat in the county court-room at White Plains made a fight of it, put the officers out and locked the door and gained permission from the Judge to wear his hat.

A lady at Paris, Me., has brought an action for breach of promise against a gentleman of that city. She claims \$260 damages, which she alleges