Juniata Sentinel.

MIFFLINTOWN:
Wednesday Morning, Aug. 7, 1872.

B. F. SCHWEIER,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.
GENERAL U. S. GRANT.
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FOR GOVERNOR.
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
HON. ULYSSES MERCUR,
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. HARRISON ALLEN,
OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland.
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, of Carbon.
GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, of Warren.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia.
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia
Gen. HARRY WHITE, Indiana.
Gen. WILLIAM LILLY, Carbon.
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill.
H. N. M'ALISTER, Centre.
WM. H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe.
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster.
SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, Wayne.
GEORGE V. LAWRENCE, Washington.
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny.
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh.
JOHN H WALKER, Erie.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO, 40 Park Row, New York
AND
S. M. PETTENGILL & 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.

Republican Primary Election.

At a meeting of the Republican County Committee, held according to previous notice, at Wills' Hotel, in Mifflintown, on Saturday, July 6, 1872, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Primary Election be held at the usual places on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24th, 1872,

Between the hours of 2 and 7 o'clock P. M., and that the Return Judges meet at the Court House, in Mifflintown, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1872,

at 1 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That the manner of electing Return Judges, and the qualifications of voters be the same as prescribed and carried out last year.

Resolved, That John A. Gallaher and John Motzer be and they are hereby appointed members of the County Committee, to represent Walker township, and G. R. Henderson to represent Patterson borough, in place of J. W. Parker and L. W. Sieber, of Walker, and Samuel H. Brown, of Patterson, who are no longer residents of these districts.

JOHN BALSBACH, *Pres't.*
ALEX. WOODWARD, *Sec'y.*

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has called a convention to meet in St Louis, October 10th inst., to nominate Mr. Train for the Presidency.

GENERAL DIX, who, at the breaking out of the rebellion, said, "If any man haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot," is out in a letter against Greeley.

A great oracle in the Democratic party is Judge Black. He said of Greeley, recently, "Had you raked this world and the two adjacent, you could not have found a more unfit man to be President."

BUCKALEW took five hundred dollars for sitting on one committee, while he should have discharged the duties of said committee under the salary of a Senator He should not make such loud pretensions to honesty.

THE keenest criticism on that part of Charles Sumner's letter relative to the treatment of the colored race by President Grant is that Frederick Douglas, with all his energy and ability, has entered the canvass for Grant.

SENATOR SUMNER in a communication to a number of colored men declares himself for Greeley. The Speaker of the House, Mr. Blain, follows Mr. Sumner in a communication that quite extinguishes the letter of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Charles Sumner has replied to Speaker Blain's letter.

THE highest degree of corruption and crime is individual murder. The highest degree of corruption and crime among the chief men of a State and nation is to plunge their country into civil strife. Mr. Buckalew was closely connected to the Rebel chiefs, whose corruption was of such a such a character that they scattered the navy to the four quarters of the globe, sent a portion of the army into Texas, so that it could be corrupted by secession surroundings, robbed the treasury of Indian trust bonds, and so debauched the money affairs of the nation that the United States securities went a begging at 12 per cent, and then as a crowning feat to all of this corruption, plunged the country into a war for the promotion of a governmental principle that "capital should own its labor"—Every laboring man is interested in voting against Mr. Buckalew, who stands as a representative of a party who, as corruptionists, never had equals in this country.

An Increase of Salary by Ways that are Direct—An Increase of Salary by Ways that are Not Direct.

It is within the recollection of every reading man who has reached the age of twenty-five years in this county and representative district, that a few years ago an effort was made at Harrisburg to raise the pay of the members of the Legislature from one thousand dollars to fifteen hundred dollars.

That fact, however, is no more indelibly impressed on the minds of the reading public than is the fact that there was a general cry of condemnation from every section in the State against the proposed increase. They are getting enough now for the time that they serve at Harrisburg. Let them live a little less extravagantly while there," was the brief verdict of the people against the measure. While the people in common were thus condemning the action of their members, Democratic leaders outside of the Legislature, and the Democratic press in districts represented by Republican members made a furious fuss over the matter. To listen to their clamor one were almost impressed with the belief that they were the especial guardians of economy herself, and if a change must take place, it should be a decreasing change.

We all recollect the abuse that the *Register* meted out to the member from this county What a change has come over these gentlemen since Buckalew has been nominated. It is as remarkable—if possible—as is the nomination of Greeley. They now propose to elect Buckalew Governor, who, last winter, did not propose to add five hundred dollars to his salary, but who actually did take five hundred dollars from the State Treasury for serving on the committee in the contested case of Gray and McClure. There were no additional expenses to be paid by the committee. They were borne by the State. The duties of the Senatorial office includes just such work as the Senators performed, and they are considered well paid for at a thousand dollars a session.

We do not apologize for the men who attempted to raise the Legislative salary to fifteen hundred dollars What they did they did openly, and on the merits and demerits of their actions they must stand If their action was censurable, what in the world shall be said of Mr Buckalew's? Place the two side by side, and see. Their's is white and his is black. On what grounds his friends excuse him for this glaring breach of the dignity and honor of a State Senator has not been made public.

An Explanation.

All organizations and enterprises should be regarded for their attempts at improvement, when such is characterized by energy, industry and honesty. But when these characteristics are disregarded—When the limits of fairness and the bounds of propriety are broken over, all such endeavors can have but a reflex action, and draw upon themselves the contempt of those individuals from whom they seek by deception to gain praise—by subtlety and sham to secure encouragement and patronage.

The *Republican*, in its issue of last week, charges us with having acted unfairly in not furnishing it with a copy of the card recommending Mr Pomeroy—That we were instructed to do so we most emphatically deny; and under such circumstances might we not have been termed presumptuous by that organ—which claims to be an exponent of the Republican party of the county—had we provided it with facts and material concerning the deliberation and determinations of the Republican party? And just because such course was not adopted, and such gratuitous information given men talk of promises unfulfilled, of high handed capers, of deception, of unfaithfulness. We, too, desire to place ourself right upon the record with the party, and with Mr Pomeroy and his friends; but if for a duty honestly and faithfully performed, we are entitled to no credit, we certainly are deserving of no censure and abuse. The motive which prompts the article to which we refer is sinister and insincere—not that the good of the Republican party may be promoted—not that its interests may be strengthened and cemented in this community but that individual ends may be reached and personal gratification secured. Such loyalty tramples on law, such fealty stabs and tends to destroy the principles and liberties it ought to protect, and such zeal is unworthy of the admiration of the people—not meriting their support.

North Carolina Election.

The returns of the election in North Carolina, held on the 1st inst., are so indefinite that neither party as yet is certain of the result. Elections in that State have fluctuated to such a degree during the past eight or nine years that whichever party succeeds, it cannot be claimed as much of a victory The number of the electoral vote of the State is 10 In 1865 a Democratic Governor was elected by a majority of 6,730. In 1866 the same party elected a Governor—majority 23,598. In 1868 a Republican Governor was elected—maj 18,641 President Grant's majority in the same year was 12,136. The Democratic majority on the State ticket in 1870 was 4,221.

On the Stump.

The Hon. W. W. Ketchum and Gen. Harry White, who were Gen. Hartranft's principal competitors for the Gubernatorial nomination, will both take the stump for Hartranft.

Hogs are dying rapidly of cholera in Virginia.

Charles R. Buckalew.

When our country was in its greatest strait a band of the most able and unscrupulous rebels took refuge in Canada, for the better prosecution of their plans for burning Northern cities and inciting the worst classes in the North to riot and revolt. They were abundantly supplied with money, and the bloody New York riots and the repeated attempts to burn that city and other outrages, without doubt, were the results of their plots. While prosecuting their labors they were visited by certain Democratic leaders who were in sympathy with Jeff. Davis and were by all the means in their power assisting him. Among them was Charles R Buckalew, as we now first learn from the official report of the rebel Holcombe, made at the time. Can it be doubted that he visited these rebel conspirators because their cause was his cause? To this Holcombe himself testifies, for he refers to these visits and this description of aid and comfort as affording the best assurance of the ultimate success of the rebellion. In this and other ways Buckalew has done every thing in his power to render that success sure and speedy. This is no idle talk—no mere campaign invention. It is a fact now as well settled as that Lee defended Richmond. Buckalew does not deny that his sympathies and his efforts—so far as he dared to act—were on the rebel side. He dare not deny his visit to the rebels in Canada, nor will he pretend that Holcombe told not the truth when he reported to Benjamin that it was through the sympathy and co operation of such men as Buckalew that the rebellion would succeed, if it succeeded at all. Buckalew, at that time, as all through the war, was a helper of the rebellion. He not only conferred with the reble agents in Canada, but was the friend of deserters, who in large numbers made his country their place of refuge and there defied the law,—he was all that a copperhead of the worst sort could be. To-day he is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. Judged by his conduct during the war, he is not as worthy of the support of the loyal citizens of his State as would be Gen. Bragg had he come here to reside after the surrender; for an open enemy is always to be preferred to an enemy in disguise.

Had Buckalew made open profession of his rebel principles, gone South and fought for them, and failing returned, he would now have a better title to the support of his State than that which the course he did pursue gives him.

This is not an outlawed question. The period of Buckalew's offense—nay crime—is not so remote as to exempt him from condemnation—much less he is entitled to the higest reward of good conduct. We yet desplay our riddled battle flags, decorate the graves of the fallen, and still mourn the loss of fathers and sons; we pay $30,000,000 annually in pensions; we do all this and much more, as a patriotic, religious duty; and the question comes home to Pennsylvania voters; with the same hand and same breath, shall we reward with the highest honors the man who, during all the dreadful struggle, stood among us covertly assisting the other side,—shall we prefer him to one who fought nobly from the opening clear through the war to the end?—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

The Rebel Secret Service Record.

The Washington *Chronicle* cites an instance in which the Government saved $50,000 over and above the cost of the record, as follows:

"As to the value of these archives, it has transpired that in a single case already, $125,000 was saved to the Government by evidence gathered from them A claim had been backed by twenty witnesses before the commission, and had all the appearance of being just, when a letter found among these archives established beyond cavil that the witnesses had perjured themselves, and that the claimant had been in the rebel service at the very time he claimed to have been making sacrifices for the Union cause. He very abruptly put on his hat and disappeared when confronted with the evidence of his knavery. Beyond all question these archives will tell a thousand tales that will estop the trumping up of false claims, and deter disloyal men from attempting to draw money from the Treasury to which they have no claim"

THE effect of a supposed Democratic victory in North Carolina was speedily followed in Cecil county, Maryland, on Saturday, by the lynching of a negro. It was logical that this diabolical act should follow the result in North Carolina. Give the Democracy victory, and the lynching of negroes will be as common as were their former barter and sale.—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

Harry White's letter declining the nomination for Congressman at-large has been given to the public. He gives as his reason for withdrawing that he can possibly render more efficient public service to the Commonwealth as a member of the Constitutional Convention than as Congressman-at-large.

A machine has just been invented for cleaning the fibre of the ramie plant, which, it is claimed, will also answer for the jute plant, in which event it will be possible for the South to compete with the East Indies in making jute bagging, as the plant itself will grow there and make three crops a year.

It is now said that the levee system of the lower Mississippi is a failure—that the embankments tend only to raise the bottom of the river, and that the Government might go on building them eternally to a constant rising river until the highest natural bluffs become low lands.

FIRE AT HARRISBURG.

The New Machine Shop of the Harrisburg Car Company in Ruins.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $50,000.

A NUMBER OF FIREMEN INJURED.

On the twenty-fifth day of April the extensive works of the Harrisburg Car Company, situated on the railroad, between Herr and Broad streets, were destroyed by fire. As soon as possible afterwards arrangements were made by the officers and directors for the erection of new buildings, and in about three months' time substantial brick shops, slate roofed and well arranged, adorned the spot where the old one stood, with dimensions of 61 feet by 120.

Shortly after 12 o'clock on Saturday night the continued whistling of locomotives and shop whistles gave the alarm of fire, and a dense volume of smoke arising in the upper portion of the city, gave notice of the progress of a conflagration Our firemen were soon on the streets with their apparatus, and it was ascertained that the fire was at the shops of the Harrisburg Car Company

About a quarter before one o'clock the walls on three sides gave way from the great weight on them and came down with a crash resembling thunder or the discharge of cannon, carrying with them timbers, machinery, &c. Great excitement was created by the fact that a large number of the firemen were in close proximity to the building immediately before. An investigation proved that four persons were among the ruins, three of whom were almost hidden by the bricks and rubbish. They were extricated from their dangerous situation as soon as possible and received prompt medical attendance.

James C. Johnson, a member of the Paxton fire company No. 6, aged about twenty-four years, a married man, and a boiler maker by profession, residing on Strawberry alley near Fourth street, was the most seriously injured. He was found at the canal end of the machine shop covered with bricks, many of which were hot. His skull was fractured in two places his head cut, his arms from the hands to the elbows badly burned, his legs also burned and considerably bruised in the back. He is considered in a very dangerous condition

Jacob Kohler, residing on Third street, near Broad, was partially covered by the falling wall. He had one of his legs broken in two places above the knee, and sustained severe bruises about the head and body.

John Maloney, residing on Herr street between Pennsylvania avenue and Cowden, was also caught by the wall. He partially succeeded in extricating himself, but fell back from exhaustion. He was badly bruised about the shoulders and back. His injuries, though painful, are not considered dangerous.

Kohler and Maloney had the branch pipe of the Hope company when the wall fell.

Wm M'Aleer, a moulder at the car works, was struck in the back and knocked down, but his injuries were comparatively slight.

Wm. M'Coy, Henry Stees, Albert Welper, John Hoke, John Casey, and John Young, jr., were injured, but none seriously A number of almost miraculous escapes were made by various members of the fire department.

The origin of the fire is involved in mystery, as it is stated that the men stopped work on Saturday afternoon about four o'clock, and there was no fire in use, nor necessity for it after that time, and the shops having been running only a short time, it is not probably that it originated from friction or combustible material. Some people are of the opinion that it was the work of an incendiary or incendiaries while others account for it on scientific principles or attribute it to accident As will be seen elsewhere, the mayor has appointed a jury to investigate the matter and perhaps their investigations may throw some light on the subject.

The insurance on the building and machinery is $45,000, divided among thirty-one different companies.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Terrific Hail Storm at Harrisburg.

On Monday night about half-past ten o'clock Harrisburg was visited by a terrible hail storm. Hail stones as large as walnuts fell which did great damage to window glass, chimneys, trees, roofs &c., throughout the city.

At the State Capital hotel, the consternation created among the guests was terribly. Those lodging in the upper part of the new wing of the building were driven from their rooms by the flood of water pouring in the broken windows on the west side. The hail stones broke in every pane of glass on that side, in the upper part of the building. When the hurricane struck it tore off the entire tin roof, and carried it bodily into the capitol park, a distance of over a hundred feet. The chimneys were carried away and part of the cornice of the building blown down. In the ladies' parlor quite a large company of ladies and gentlemen were congregated The falling bricks came down the chimneys amongst them and drove the party panic stricken into the hallway, where they remained in the utmost terror during the prevalence of the hurricane.

The Niagara express train from Baltimore was crossing the cumberland Valley railroad bridge at 10 35 p. m, with an engine attached and the frightful swaying to and fro of the coaches, with the roar and din of the elements, caused a panic among the passengers which pen cannot describe All on board expected to be hurled into the Susquehanna—into eternity! An eye-witness describes it to have been awful—in the fullest sense of the word.—*Journal.*

There is a man in Maine who only lives three quarters of a mile from the depot, and yet claims to have traveled ten thousand miles during the last ten years, between his house and the village. All that he wanted was to get the news, and to see the cars come in. The story is spoiled, just a little, by the intelligence that he is a shoemaker, and can do his own mending.

Tilton declares that the issue is "between Faith in Grant and Hope in Greeley." That will do. "Hope ever tells a flattering tale," but Faith is the thing to live by.

It is said to be excellent fishing at Aunauquatanogowmongotongo, Maine.

Saratoga.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg *Gazette* has been to Saratoga, a favorite summer resort for a large portion of the three phrases of Aristocracy in the land—money, blood and brains. He speaks of their manner of living as follows:

Well, this is the regular routine: We all get up at half-past eight and make a general stampede for Congress and Hathorn Springs, three glasses. Sentimental young fellows invite their lady friends a mile away over to the Geyser or down to the Empire.

At nine we all eat our brook trout and pig pork

At ten we all sit on the front balcony. The old ladies gossip, talk pedigrees and incomes, and do fancy work. At this hour old bachelors present bouquets and retire, while good young fellows go out and buy *bonbons* for the young ladies, or take them to drink iron water or see the the Injuns The fellows who have teams drive over to Glen Mitchel or out to the ten spring woods, while sentimental and spooney fellows traipse the young ladies down to the Congress Park, back over to the village grave yard, or up to see the beautiful squaw.

At 12 the balconies are cleared. All the young ladies are up stairs writing letters to New York sweethearts, reading novels or dressing for dinner Colored boys now appear on the balconies with brooms, sweep off cigar stubs, broken fans, lost gloves and lost curls

At 2 P M the big dining room opens. Darkies stand ready for 50 cent bribes for woodcock and soft shell crabs.

At 3 everybody comes out on the balcony, the band plays, the fellows smoke, and the newsboys shout the New York morning papers. They sell more evening papers here than morning. People say the morning papers are so dry and stupid, that they are sick of buying their skim milk political trash.

From 3 to 5 we smoke, gossip, read the papers and gather in groups to abuse Jones and Harrison, and criticise new comers.

At 5:30 we all go out to drive. Those who don't go, sit by to criticise the turnouts, and then corner pretty girls over behind the piano.

The exclusive epicureans drive over to Meyer's Cedar Bluff Cottage, the regulars show their nobby clothes, eat fried potatoes, and stare at each other over at Moon's and swell fellows with tandems and "tigers" take $400 Paris dresses around the lake or off on new and picturesque roads. Some of the sentimental fellows drop their "tigers" and go it alone after they get out of town.

At 7 the carriages get back, young ladies rush to their rooms to make evening toilets, and the fellows see their horses put out, punish a few mint julips, and rush into supper beside pretty girls whose fathers are still driving over to Meyers

From 8 to 9 comes the swell balcony dress parade, when every young lady is expected to have a new dress and a new *beau* to help her show it off. Old bachelors with dog carts now present bouquets and retire for the night

At 9:30 Bernstein strikes up a Strauss waltz in the hop room, the children scramble in first, and we all follow after. The ball room now becomes a fairy scene—the fellows in swallow tails (or should be) and the young ladies in low necks and court trains. Married men squeeze young ladies' hands in the grand chain, and wives *vice versa*.

At 11 P. M. the band stops—the ball-room empties. Alfred Pease plays the "Eli Perkins Galop" on the piano, sentimental fellows spoon young Clarendon ladies in retired balcony nooks, and generous fellows order champagne punches in the reception room, where they drop orang peel and lemon juice over three hundred dollar gas light green silks Mammas scold.

At 12 (midnight) the grand parlors are empty—the young ladies are asleep, and wicked men start for John Morrissey's to smoke, gamble and eat a game supper. Kind old fathers now run across verdant green sons. Mutual recognition, and swearing on the part of young men.

So ends a day at Saratoga—a day full of wisdom, health, pride, love, folly, dissipation and damaged dresses

The sporting, the gay class, and the political element patronize the largest hotel—the Union. The wealth of the place nestles itself in the next stylish of hotels—the Congress, while the orthodoxy and the aristocracy of the family element locate themselves at the smallest the coolest, and confessedly the cleanest of hotels—the Clarendon.

Perhaps the most characteristic feature of Saratoga life this season is the racing and betting mania which seems to have taken possession alike of the male and female visitors at Saratoga. As mentioned in a previous letter in the *World*, the fair sex evince less interest in toilet and in terpsichore than has been their wont hitherto, and have transfered their worship to the goddess Chance Ladies here bet gloves, or even money, at horse races, just as regularly, and more eagerly than the men; while in the intervals of horse they devote themselves to cards. It is currently rumored, though we are not able to vouch for it, that one of the leading hotels here has an apartment, elegantly fitted up, which is used exclusively as the ladies' club or card parlor; and one thing is certain, ladies do play cards here, and play them for money, and do not hesitate to allude to the fact, just as openly and, for aught we know, as innocently as they confess to reading the daily papers

A woman named Downs was lately tried and acquitted at Hartford on a charge of arson. She was keeping a public house, and, being pecuniarily unsuccessful, had poured kerosene oil over the carpets and set fire to them, in the hope of getting out of her trouble There were fifty or sixty persons in the house at the time, and it was regarded as a very serious matter. Mrs Downs was a pretty and a very interesting woman, and so the jury concluded she was insane and gave a verdict of acquittal.

A deer ran into a bayou to escape a party of Georgia hunters, when he and the two hounds that followed him had a desperate fight with two alligators, who finally gobbled up the whole lot and slid away from the gory waters with the best meal they had captured for many a day.

Stanley, who searched for and finally found Dr. Livingstone, has arrived at Paris.

SHORT ITEMS.

Four persons lost their lives by being carried over Niagara Falls on Friday last.

A notable wedding has occurred in Brooklyn—a colored gentleman of 101 to a blushing and dusky damsel of 50.

Two married men of Whitehall, Ill., recently eloped with *one* married woman; and three divorce suits are on the tapis in consequence.

Extensive and very rich diamond and ruby fields are reported to have been discovered in the country bordering on Arizona and New Mexico.

When a man dies in Jamaica he must do so according to allopathic rules, no other kind of medical doctrine being sanctioned by the powers that are.

A party of surveyors found recently near Astoria, Oregon, a box containing old Spanish coins to the value of $5,700 secreted near the line of their survey

It is said that the highest salary paid to a female teacher in this country is paid to Miss Anna C Brackett, of the St Louis Normal School. It is $2800.

An English clergyman has been accused of kissing a stole. It is thought a serious misdemeanor. Our ministers are much more frequently accused of stealing a kiss.

A New York manufacturing company has entered upon the pious business of manufacturing idols for the Hindo market. There are said to be several Christians connected with the company.

A North Adams Chinaman says he has not money enough to marry a "Melican" girl, and that the Chinese fashion of pinching feet is no more foolish than the American fashion of pinching waists.

The latest novelty in jewelry is an engagement bracelet, with the golden band securely locked upon the *fiance's* arm, and the key to the bracelet to be worn as a charm from the gentleman's watch chain.

A vessel of the national line of steamers lately took one hundred and eighty-eight thousand bushels of wheat from New York to Liverpool, the largest cargo of wheat that ever left that port in a steam vessel.

A Hampden (Me.) young lady secured a thirty-pound salmon last Saturday, by watching the movements of the fish as it passed up a creek, and then building a dam of stones so that it could not return. She will do for an engineer.

When you see two young persons seated in the centre of a pew in church you may make up your mind they are engaged, or going to be; but when one is at the head and the other at the foot of the pew you can immediately determine that they are married.

BITTEN BY A RATTLESNAKE.

A Boy's Experience—A Remarkable Story—A Modern Miracle.

Master William Stanton, a lad about nine years of age, says the Uniontown *Standard*, whose parents reside in Wharton township, was bitten by a rattlesnake, and made a most miraculous escape from death He was in the field a short distance from home, and when crossing a fence the serpent struck him as he leaped to the ground, and his blood heated, the poison moved with such celerity, that in five minutes after the bite he was totally blind, and ten minutes thereafter he began to vomit and purge blood Immediately the foot began to swell, and turning black, bursted open in seven or eight places from which the blood oozed out continuously. The blood seemed to stagnate throughout his whole system and settle in spots all over his body. This continued for a few hours when spasms set in, after one of which he seemed to be dead The friends closed his eyes and arranged his limbs preparatory to laying out the body; but before this process was completed they discovered signs of life and sent for a doctor. The next day Dr Boyd was summoned and visited the patient. He found him pulseless at the wrist and swelling and blackness extending nearly to the body on the affected limb and the blood still dripping from his foot whilst vomiting continued at every attempt to raise his head The doctor succeeded in arresting the course of the gangrene, and we learn that the patient is convalescent, and with the aid of crutches, is going about.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing by hunting, or in any other way, on the farm on which I reside in Fermanagh township. All persons offending will be dealt with to the full extent of the law. WILSON ROBISON.
Aug. 7, 1872-3t

WILSON COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Chambersburg, Pa.,

With ample Grounds and elegant Buildings, so fitted up as to be homelike and attractive, and well equipped for thorough educational work, will open the First Term of the Academic year September 4th, 1872. For Circulars, apply to Rev. C. R. LANE.
aug7-1m

Trial List for September Term, 1872.

1. Jacob Spade vs. Jeremiah Bruner and William Carl.
2. Louis A Landis vs Jeremiah Lyons and Henry Cross, Assignees, &c.
3. John Kinzer vs. Abraham Sieber.
4. John Shenelof vs. James Coulter, Executor, &c.
5. W. W. Wilson vs. A. H. Martin, Executor, &c.
6. Christian Benner vs. Jacob Himes.
7. Elizabeth Beale et al vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
8. L. E. Atkinson vs. Amos Miller.
9. Henry W Overman vs Wm. Given.
10. William Edmiston, for use, vs. Daniel Coffman.
11. Wm L. Notestine vs. Edmund S. Doty.
12. Josiah Foster vs. Solomon Books.
13. Henry Zook vs. Michal Spigelmoyer and Peter Dalbert.

R. E. McMEEN, *Proth'y*
Prothonotary's Office, Mifflintown, July 20, 1872.

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against Hunting, Fishing, or in any way trespassing on the farm occupied by the undersigned, in Milford township. All persons so offending will be dealt with to the full extent of the law. JOSEPH FUNK.

New Advertisements.

Borough Ordinance.

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the Town Council of the Borough of Thompsontown, that from and after the nineteenth (19) day of August, A. D. 1872, it shall be unlawful for any swine to run at large within the limits of the Borough of Thompsontown under penalty of seizure and sale within twenty four (24) hours after such seizure, or the payment of a fine of one dollar ($1 00) by the owner or owners of such swine, for each swine, for each offence—the proceeds of such sale or fine to be appropriated to the benefit of the borough aforesaid.

(Signed) DANIEL BASTRESS,
Attest: *Chief Burgess.*
P. L. GREENEAF,
Secretary of Town Council, Borough of Thompsontown.
Aug. 7, 1872.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE

THE undersigned offers the following property, situated in Milford township, Juniata county, Pa., 2¾ miles west of Patterson and ¾ mile from the P. R. R. bounded by lands of James North on the north and east, and by lands of E. S. Doty on the south and west, containing

Eight Acres and Seventy-Six Perches,

all in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are as follows:

A PLANK HOUSE,

22x30, with basement and eight rooms, three clothes presses and two halls; also a good BANK BARN, 26x46, well arranged; also Spring House, Smoke House, and other necessary outbuildings. There is also an abundance of fruit on the premises—an Orchard of over 50 trees, 30 being in bearing condition, also Cherries and Peaches. There is a good Spring of never failing water near the house.

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