The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, July 19, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill

Union Republican County Convention.

The Republican voters of Huntingdon county are respectfully requested to assemble in their Wards, Townships and Boroughs, at the usual places of holding elections, (except, that in the West Ward of Huntingdon they will meet in the Engine House, and in the borough of Shade Gap, at the School House), on SATURDAY the 12th DAY of AUGUST, 1871, in the Townships between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon, and in the boroughs between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of electing two DELEGATES to represent them in the County Convention.

The County Convention will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 15th, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be presented to the Union Voters of the county at the ensuing election.

The County Committee having made no change in the basis of representation, the Convention will be composed, as heretofore, of two delegates from each Township, Ward, Borough and District.

The following offices are to be nominated:

One person in conjunction with Blair and Cambria counties, for President Judge.
One person for Associate Judge.
One person for member of the General Assembly.
One person for High Sheriff.
One person for Treasurer.
One person for County Commissioner.
One person for Director of the Poor.
One person for County Surveyor.
One person for County Auditor.
One person for Coroner.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR,
Chairman County Committee.

We learn from reliable sources that W. H. Woods, Esq., and persons under his control are making an effort, since our last issue, in which we endeavored to maintain the unity of the party by showing up the perfidy of those who are now attempting to create further schism, to have persons whom they can influence to discontinue the JOURNAL. This is a small business, but there is no business so small but some can be found to conduct it. Our friends will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. Let every reader of the JOURNAL, who desires the welfare of the party, send us a new subscriber.

☞ Hon. R. Bruce Petrikin will please accept our thanks for a copy of the General Laws passed by the Legislature during the Session of 1871.

☞ "We are for the 'New Departure' until we get into power, and then the 'niggers' may go to Gninea." This is the Democratic view of it.

☞ Gen. Hancock would make a splendid Democratic Presidential candidate, but he hung Mrs. Surratt! "Aye! there is the rub!" and there *is* no rubbing it out.

It will continue to be, what it always has been, a free and independent paper.—*Globe.*

Which means that the *Globe* aforesaid is not "out of the *Woods.*" It is a pretty hard matter, we should think, to be a "free and independent paper" when there is a man after you with a *Speer.* How is it, neighbor, you know all about it?

We shall take some trouble to prevent him [Hon. John Scott] from helping the Democracy to the House next winter.—*Globe.*

The old cry of "stop thief!" We understand that little game. Mean to do it yourself, eh? The Republicans of this county will have a word to say in regard to the matter before you perpetrate Mr. Speer's little trick. Fursthay?

☞ We administered a dose of our "pap" to the *Globe* last week, and it has been down, awful sick. We are told it makes horrible faces at our medicine. But be patient, we don't always administer sugar-coated remedies, or in homopathic doses either. The *Globe* is a bad patient, but we will "doctor" it. "Kill or cure" is our motto in such cases.

THE TAMMANY RIOTS.

New York city was the scene of a terrible riot, on the 12th inst., growing out of a procession of Orangemen celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Boyne, fought on the 1st of July, (O. S.) 1690, between William III and James II, which has been annually observed ever since. The adherents of the former were Protestants and those of the latter Catholics, and consequently the victory was claimed to be a protestant triumph, and, under such circumstances, the Irish Catholics regard, with great disfavor, demonstrations of this character, and wherever they have been able to inflict insult and injury upon Orangemen, they have left no opportunity pass to do so. There is no question but the Orangemen had a perfect right to celebrate the day, unmolested, as other societies do, and to forbid them was only shameful cowardice. The Hibernian or Catholic societies are permitted to make as many demonstrations of this character as they see fit, without a particle of molestation, and they must extend the same privileges to others or put up with the consequences. But a few weeks ago they turned out tens of thousands to celebrate the anniversary of the twenty-fifth year of the Pontificate of Pius ninth, a purely religious demonstration, without a word of insult, but the moment a protestant society attempted to do the same thing, they rushed in thousands to the streets and determined to murder them outright.

To this furious and murderous element the rulers of Tammany pandered, and Mayor Hall, through his Chief of Police, Kelso, issued an order forbidding the Orangemen to exercise the rights of freemen in a free land. This aroused the indignation of all law-abiding people, and Gov. Hoffman was frightened into revoking Kelso's order and assuring the Orangemen that they should be protected, which was accordingly done. If this had been done in the first place there would not have been any bloodshed, but the cowardly authorities, having taken the course they did, over fifty persons were killed outright and over three hundred wounded. Such is the result of an attempt of a party to pander to the basest passions known to the human family, and upon their heads rests the responsibility.

COL. WM. McCANDLESS IN HUNTINGDON.

Col. Wm. McCandless, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, arrived in town on last Friday and put up at the Exchange hotel. His partisans secured the services of the Silver Cornet Band to give him a serenade, and they discoursed some very fine music. After which Mr. Speer, with the most soothing and flattering "oily gammon," introduced the Colonel. The introduction speech was a very good one, but it sounded a little familiar We think we read something very nearly like it but a short time since. It was nevertheless good, very. It is not always necessary that a thing should be original to be good. The Colonel stood the flattery pretty well. It only staggered him the least bit. But then it was heavy. Any modest man would have gone down under it, but the Colonel's nerves are good. We thought he really felt pleasant under it. Some people do!

Well, the Colonel began to make a speech. It came up from the depths, slow, halt and husky. He thanked the band (wonder who paid it? for the band can't live on thanks) and the audience there assembled for the compliment paid, not so much to himself as to the principles (?) which he represented. It struck us that we have heard this before, but the Colonel went on to say that he didn't want to talk any claptrap or use any billingsgate to so intelligent an audience; that it was unnecessary for Democrats to do the like. He stated that he had served in the army, and that the only salvation of our liberties was in State Rights. We thought the war had settled the little matter of State Rights, at least as the South understood them. There might be some inconsistency between a position in the Federal army and advocating State Rights, but the Colonel failed to see it. The Colonel began to fizzle out in less than five minutes, but he struck out again, but it was up hill of the heaviest grade.—At last a passing train gave him an opportunity to slope and he—sloped. The effort suggested us to the difficulties under which a Democrat will labor in making a speech with the negro out of the question The crowd consisted of at least two Republicans to one Democrat until the Colonel announced himself in favor of State Rights, when the fromer thinned out. There was only one man attempted to cheer, and it is said he served out the principal portion of his enlistment during the war at the Dry Tortugas. Hon. R. Milton Speer looked on and smiled and smoked, and smoked and smiled and looked on—approvingly.

We have no faith in the integrity or sincerity of the man who will deliberately and with malicious intent deceive his neighbor.—*Globe.*

What is wrong, neighbor? Has somebody been "fooling" you? Come, now, that is a likely fellow, tell us all about it. We sympathize deeply with you. We know how it is to be "fooled" and then to take the wrong scent and go howling in the wrong direction until one's throat is sore, only to learn that everybody is laughing at us. The "fooling" don't amount to much, but the mortification is the unpleasant part of it. Tell us all about it, neighbor, and you will experience that relief which women do when they reveal a secret, and besides all this it will be a fine opportunity to throw off the excess of bile you have on hands. In fact we feel a little indignant about this matter ourselves, and, and—we hereby caution all persons against tampering with the editor of the *Globe* in the future. This kind of thing must be stopped. We won't allow any of our friends to be imposed upon no how, and especially our unsophisticated friend of the *Globe.* Neighbor, the next time you go up to that naughty Altoona, we will send somebody along to see that no advantage is taken of you. It is a shame, so it is!

Should we Nominate a Candidate for President Judge?

MR. EDITOR:—As the time fixed for holding the nominating Convention of the Republican party is fast approaching, the political horizon is being darkened, as it were, with a cloud of anxious aspirants, who are willing to serve their country in the different positions of the party ticket to be presented to our citizens for their suffrages at the next ensuing election.

With but a single exception, that of the judiciary, there are almost innumerable candidates for the different offices, and we are not complaining of that, for every voter, who has the desire, has the unquestioned right to be a candidate for nomination in his party. But we wish to speak now about the nomination of a candidate for President Judge of this Judicial District. His honor, the present incumbent, has declared in several letters that it is his intention to be an independent candidate for that office at the next general election.—His right to do so is unquestionable; but since he refuses a party nomination, and argues that a Judge should not be controlled or influenced by any particular political organization, is that any reason why the Republican party in Huntingdon county should not place some other candidate in the field? Or, if no one wants the honor of a nomination, is it not our duty, as a party, to send Conferees to the Judicial Conference and take an active part in making a nomination for President Judge?—We do not propose to enter into an argument of the question whether judicial officers should be appointed or elected, but suffice it to say that we are emphatically in favor of the people electing them as the people have said in their amendment to the Constitution of our Commonwealth in 1851. The little game going on now is to elect Conferees to be sent to the Judicial District Convention who will declare in favor of making no nomination for President Judge—in other words, declare it inexpedient to do so? We ask why is it inexpedient? It ought to be patent to the minds of every reflecting voter that such a course is party suicide. Blair county has presented a candidate; Cambria county, too, will likely be represented. Will it be right or honest, in a party sense, for our county to stand aloof, and when a candidate is put in the field from one of the other counties, for us to say that we took no part in making a nomination and therefore we will vote for whom we please?—It is every voter's right to cast his ballot for whom he pleases, but he should reflect when it is done at the peril of the party—when the party ticket will thereby be endangered. Suppose Huntingdon county refuses to participate in making the district nomination, other counties can, with consistency and justice, refuse to assist us in placing one of our citizens in nomination for Congress, State Senator, &c.—We must not look just at the present alone, but to the future too. We must remember that Cambria and Blair counties are closely allied to us—we are in the same Congressional district with them.

Political parties, to be successful, must act with consistency and integrity, as well as individuals. It is to be hoped that the numerous gentlemen who offer themselves for nomination will see that it is for their interests that the Convention sends men to the Conference who will favor a nomination for President Judge. The Democratic party will put Mr. Banks or some one else in the field, notwithstanding the assertions of the present incumbent's friends to the contrary. The question must be looked at in this phase. Suppose the Republican party puts no one in nomination, but a Republican runs independent, will the members of our party be under any obligation, either personally or politically, to vote for the independent Republican? We have no hesitancy in saying that every voter in the party will then have the right to vote as he pleases, with impunity. We submit the question fairly, Can an independent Republican defeat a regularly nominated Democrat? We think he cannot. Huntingdon county is now entitled to elect one Representative to the Lower House of our Legislatuae, and it is of the most vital importance to our party and whoever our legislative candidate may be, that there be complete organization and harmony in the party ranks. How is anyone to be elected if part of our ticket be left open? The seeds are at once sown which will germinate in discord and distraction. And not only the legislative, but the rest of the county ticket is endangered.—We appeal to you, Mr. Editor, and the party, if the making a nomination for President Judge of the Twenty-fourth Judicial District, in conjunction with our State and County nominations, is not the only safe rock upon which we must stand to beat back the tide of Democracy and clear the beach for a triumphant march to victory at the next ensuing Presidential election. A REPUBLICAN.

[The above communication has been handed us for publication, and as we desire to give all parties a fair hearing in our columns, we print it. The suggestion in regard to a nomination for President Judge is the only tenable one for the Republican party, and we have no hesitation in saying that we want a nomination for every position to be filled at the October election. It is the only manner in which the organization of the Republican party can be maintained.—EDITOR.]

John Scott.

The public servant who understands how to demean himself as to secure all the attention he may desire for his public acts, and at the same time retain all the quiet seclusion of a private gentleman living aloof and away from the acrimony of bitter partisan life, proves he has qualities of manhood on which it is always safe to rely.

Senator John Scott occupies such a position before the people of Pennsylvania.

We never had a Senator in Congress who in so short a period established a fairer reputation for ability among his colleagues, who won at the very outset of his career, so much public confidence and admiration, and who has continued to retain the well wishes of his constituency and at the same time is so little personally known.

The reason for this, is, Mr. Scott has not a single element of the demagogue in his composition. He respects men but is no flatterer of them, he has a conscientious feeling as to the performance of a duty, and when that is done, his natural independence leads him to pursuits unknown to the professional politician, but where the man of mental culture finds his noblest enjoyments.

On this account Senator Scott is not perhaps, so well personally known by the great mass of Republicans as others of our representative men. He seems to desire to be known more by his *acts* than by his personal intercourse, as his record in Congress proves

From the day he entered the Senate he has been and is recognized by such men as Sumner, Wilson, Fessenden, Colfax, Wade, Morrell, Morgan, and others, then and now Senators, as worthy to be deferred to, as entitled to a front seat among the leading debators of that body.

His speeches are all arguments full of historic recitation and sublime truth. In committee he is a worker on whose results his colleagues depend; and for the promotion of the interests of Pennsylvania he has never lost an opportunity to labor. On the question of reform of the revenue system for the promotion of protection to home industry, and the assurance of a rigid management of civil service, he has taken the highest ground in the advance for the right.

His position on the repeal of the income tax is particularly statesmanlike—broad and comprehensive. So are all the views, held by Senator Scott. He acts by conviction—is prompted by a high desire to do his duty, and is therefore seldom if ever in error.

The appearance of such men in legislative bodies is a guarntee, not only that the public business is gradually passing into the control of statesmen who will conduct it carefully, but it is the evidence that the people are rising to a better appreciation of the duty which devolves on them to select men of character and ability to transact their business.

Senator Scott never assumes a duty without faithfully fulfilling all its obligations. In the Senate he is as conscientious in performing the work assigned him as he is in the Courts—strictly honest in his dealings with his clients Such men strengthen the foundations of society and expand the boundaries of nations. Their records are written not in what they say, but in what they perform as auxilliaries to enable others to accomplish results. A great State like Pennsylvania—practical in all her enterprises—dealing constantly with material things and representing every variety of wealth, and engaged in all the multiplied branches of industry, will in the future, only be satisfied by the representation of such men. Their calm judgment and pure character—their faithful devotion and tireless industry in her behalf, will continue to add to her political power in the councils of the nation and elevate her still higher as the Keystone of the federal arch.—*Bellefonte Republican.*

Jersey City Correspondence.

JERSEY CITY, July 10, 1871.

Editor Journal:—The late civil and religious strifes which have shaken the nations of Europe to their foundations—dissolved Empires—dethroned kings, and brought into question the dogma of infallability, has enlarged its circle until the shock is felt on the Western shores of the Atlantic. The morning for active movements by Protestant nations has fully dawned upon us. The press—secular as well as religious—should be enjoined to herald the song of religious liberty and freedom throughout the land.

Already a religious daily is started in this city, giving its readers three editions per day. Should you not give to your readers the language of the modern Luther—Ignatius Von Dollinger—on Papal Infallability, wherein he says; "As a christian, as a theologian, as one acquainted with history, and as a citizen, I cannot accept this doctrine. Not as a christian, because it is incompatible with the spirit of the Gospel, and the plain words of Christ and the Apostles; its aim is precisely to erect the kingdom of this world, which Christ declined—seeks the dominion over the congregations which Peter prohibited to all and to himself. Not as a theologian, because the entire tradition of the church is irreconcilably opposed to it. Not as a student of history can I accept this doctrine, because, as such, I know that the unceasing efforts to realize this theory of universal dominion has cost Europe torrents of blood, has distracted and ruined entire countries, has destroyed the beautiful organic Constitution of the ancient church, and generated, nourished, and maintained in the church the most abominable abuses. In fine, as a citizen, I spurn this doctrine, because with its claims for subjection of sovereignty and States, and the whole political system under papal rule, and by the immunities it claims for the clergy, it lays the foundations for endless and ruinous strife between church and state, between the clergy and the layman. For this fact I cannot conceal from myself that this doctrine, by the consequences of which the old German Empire perished, would also forthwith implant the seed of decay in the just erected new Empire."

The recent elaborate work, on the "Descent of Man," by the talented scientist and naturalist, Prof. Darwin, is leading many imaginative minds into gross errors regarding their future condition and final resting place. A few days ago I received a letter from near your locality, propounding the following questions, some of which show the *beginning* of a too extended imagination: "What are your views on the resurrection of the body?" "Do you believe in future recognition, and that our dead bodies will be raised at the last day?" "Do you not believe that the day will come when the ordinances observed by the different branches of the christian church, such as Baptism, Lord's Supper, &c., will pass out of use, and the people will worship the Lord in spirit and in truth?" In replying to the first interrogatories I will simply refer the writer to 1st Cor. 15th chapt., where the whole subject is ably and plainly argued. As regards dispensing with the Sacrament, proof is positive against it. "Do this," "till time shall end, in memory of your dying friend."

It is ever to be borne in mind that while the Gospel has shallows through which a child may wade and walk on his way to Heaven, it has deep, dark, unfathomed pools, which no eye can penetrate, and where the first step takes a giant beyond his depth. I once heard the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher say, when speaking of the mysteries of Holy Writ, that he "would as leave send a mouse to make a survey of the Andes, and render a topographical report," as to attempt to elucidate certain texts—but that there will be more harmony—more union, and greater concentration of action between the different religious bodies than now exists is, no doubt, to be hoped and longed for. "Ucity of spirit and bonds of peace" should be the motto of inscription. Not in the spirit that I heard a discourse delivered, not many years ago, by an "Elder" of the "Brethren" organization, in a school house, known as "Gilboa," in the lower end of your county.

Disdaining to select any portion of the sacred writ, as the foundation of his remarks, he attempted to elucidate the entire New Testament. Filled with apostolic zeal, and dressed in the garb and visage of the Patriarchs of old—he concentrated his vast intellect in hostile array against those churches which favor an educated Ministry—and against the pastorate of such, who receive recompense for their ministorial duties. All these he deemed only as *hirelings.* After this portray, fraught with language more expressive than elegant, the speaker broke out in exultant strains of thanksgiving, that he had found the door of the fold. His church was the door—and whosoever entered by any other way, "the same was a thief and a robber." Such sweeping assertions injure the character of any church, and bring Christianity into disrespect.

W. G. COLLINS.

NEW YORK RIOTS.

A BLOODY DAY IN THE METROPOLIS.

FIFTY MEN KILLED.

The Orangemen and the Hibernians—The Parade Attacked by the Rioters—The Battle in Eighth Avenue—Men and Women Shot Down—The Streets Running with Blood—Splendid Courage of the Police and Military—Experience of an Eye Witness—The Shame of Tammany—Interference of Governor Hoffman—Excitement of the Populace—Incidents and Scenes.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1871.

New York has experienced many excitements and commotions, but has never been so thoroughly and so deeply agitated as during yesterday and to-day The order of Superintendent Kelso forbidding the parade of the Orangemen to-day was received by the people of all classes, except the rowdy element, with universal condemnation. It was regarded as a base surrender to the mob spirit, and its promulgation made New York blush with shame. There can be no doubts as to the authorship of Police Orders No. 57. They bear the signature of Superintendent Kelso, but that is the only ownership he has in them. The programme was arranged by Tammany, and put into words by Mayor Hall.

The object of the order was to conciliate the Catholic party and enlist their political sympathies in favor of the Democracy. The hope of Tammany is to create a President out of Governor Hoffman, and the hope of Mayor Hall is to succeed Hoffman as Governor. The Catholics are a large element in New York, and virtually rule its civil affairs, so far, at least, as the selection of municipal officers are concerned.

POLITICAL COWARDICE.

In consequence of the numerical strength of this party and its importance upon days of general elections, it was considered expedient by the leaders of Tammany to indulge this revolutionary demand of the Hiberian societies and prevent the Orangemen from celebrating what they consider to be an important and significant event in the early history of the Protestent religion in Great Britain.

POPULAR ANGER.

The indignation at the pusillanimous conduct of the city officials, was heard on Wall street among the money changers, and in the up-town avenues among the opulent, who are generally too stupid to become interested in anything so vulgar as this. The indignation roared and surged all over the town; it went out upon the Hudson and was borne upon the summer breezes away up to Albany, where it stormed about the State capitol, and roused Governor Hoffman to a sense of the situation and the importance of maintaining the principal which the issue involved.

THE GOVERNOR SCARED.

The Governor hurried off to New York, and after consulation and expostulation, succeeded in having Tammany revoke special orders No 57. This having been accomplished, the Governor about midnight issued a proclamation giving notice that any and all bodies of men desiring to walk on the 12th of July, would be permitted to do so, and would be protected to the fullest possible extent by the military and police authorities.

This looked like the repentance of the man on the gallows, but it was repentance, or looked like it, and the people accepted it and were satisfied. They went to bed last night in shame and humilliation, and with a feeling that life and property were not save while New York was governed by men who were controlled by a mob; they arose this morning with feelings of relief and gratification at the altered phase which the Governor's proclamation had given the situation.

At an early hour this morning all was bustle and animation at various headquarters of the police and military. Gen. Shaler, a brave officer and a good stern soldier, had issued orders to the troops of his first division to report at seven this morning in fatigue dress for active duty.

THE POLICE.

Before 6 o'clock the police force began to muster in front of the police headquarters. The force came in steadily from every direction, and by 6 o'clock—the hour for the muster—the entire force detailed for the duty to the number of 1500 officers and men, had assembled, and were formed into batallions for duty in various parts of the city. The men looked well, and seemed to be fully prepared for any work to which they might be assigned. The Governor and his staff and General Shaler were at headquarters at an early hour, receiving reports and giving orders. During the night the armories of the several regiments were connected with headquarters by telegraph.

At 11 o'clock a messenger rushed into police headquarters and informed the superintendent that a large party had attacked the Fenian headquarters on Avenue A, and demanded the arms stored. Gen. Millen, of the Fenian Brotherhood, assumed charge of the building and the arms contained therein, and swore he would not give up the arms. They drew their revolvers and made a rush for the building, but the determined conduct of Gen. Millen held them at bay until the arrival of one hundred policeman in command of Inspector Dilks. At the approach of the police the men fled ignominiously, leaving the municipals masters of the field without a struggle. The police seized all the arms in the place, and took them to headquarters.

At the Hibernian Hall, on Prince street, the headquarters of the Irish party, the morning was passed in drinking and smoking, and there was considerable passing in and out of the house; there were none armed apparently, except one individual, who strutted before the hall with a rusty musket. There was a rumor that the party were to be furnished with arms, but this did not prove correct, and the policemen watched the place closely. About noon the crowd was very large probably numbering 2000 men and boys. They were mostly intoxicated by this time, and some of them made frantic demonstrations, and one of them called out in stentorian tones: "All those for above Fourteenth street, fall in;" but they did not do so with alacrity, and were jeered at by those who were not more ready to do so themselves.

After considerable confusion, some two hundred were called together, and proceeded towards the Bowery, and marched up to Twenty-seventh street and Seventh avenue, where a halt was made. Subsequently the police, sustained by the Eighty-fourth regiment, made a raid on Hibernian Hall, and scattered the crowd in all directions. Numerous arrests were made in this charge, and upon the persons of all the parties arrested were found revolvers and knives. During the charge on the hall, one of the police officers was observed sneaking away. He was arrested, and upon reaching headquarters was stripped of his uniform and locked up with the prisoners.

A large crowd collected in front of the Fifth Regiment Armory in Hester, and manifested a disposition to seize the arms there. Fortunately the armory was guarded by almost one hundred men of the regiment, to whom forty rounds of ammunition had been served in the early part of the day. Upon ascertaining that preparations had been made to take care of things the crowd started off, at the suggestion of a brawny individual, towards the Seventh ward to "clean out the damned Dutch."

As we approached Twenty-eighth street, the crowd grew noisy and demonstrative, and frequently yelled over the heads of the policeman at the Orangemen who were assembling in the next block. At Twenty-eighth street, the police had formed in a solid phalanx, four deep, stretching from the building line on one side to the same on the other. No one except an Orangeman was permitted to pass this cordon. A similar line was in charge of the avenue at Twenty-ninth street, thus completely shutting out every one from the square, except those who were to appear in the procession.

This exasperated the mob, and it finally became so aggressive that

THE POLICE CHARGED IT

with great success and effect, using their clubs indiscriminately upon the backs and heads of the fugitives. The police arrangements were admirable, and the men behaved with remarkable determination and courage. The phalanx that extended across the avenue remained immovable until the procession started.

The skirmishing and clubbing was done by the large details, which seemed to fill every street. As soon as the mob showed a riotous disposition, a charge would be made, and it was amusing to see the scampering that followed. The police held the ground thus recovered from the crowd. The crowd on the sidewalks hooted and yelled, and hurled missiles over the heads of the troops into the ranks of the Orangemen, but doing little injury. The Orangemen were flanked by the troops—the policeman upon the sidewalks. It was no easy matter to reach them, and most of those who did were made to suffer at the hands of the police.

THE CARNAGE.

About Twenty-fifth street the real trouble began to show itself. I cannot vouch for what occurred there, being inside of the store at this time, and I propose to confine myself to what I did actually see of the shooting. When the Orangemen reached a point beyond Twenty-fourth street, one of those brief halts occurred which are so frequent in large processions. The Eighty-fourth Regiment was on the left flank of the Orangemen, and were then directly in front of the buildings north and south of Twenty-fourth street.

The police had passed on and the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Eight avenue was occupied by a villainous crowd that seemed prepared for anything. They taunted the Orangemen and the soldiers in the most insulting manner.

One individual was particularly demonstrative. He was perfectly mad with rage, and it seemed to me that he must surely rush upon the gleaming bayonets of the troops. He fairly frothed at the mouth with rage, and leaped into the air and called upon the Orange cowardly s—of b—to come out and be ground up. All this was amusing to the troops, and if it had been confined to vocal demonstrations and harmless gymnastics, the tragedy that was soon to follow would not have been enacted.

Very soon missiles were hurled into the ranks, and men and women threw them from the upper windows of the houses on Eighth avenue, Finally a pistol was fired at the Orangemen form an upper window, the shot from which struck a soldier.

THE TROOPS FIRE ON THE MOB.

At the same time I noticed that an officer of the Eighty-fourth was struck in the head with something, knocking his cap off. This officer then came to the right of his company, and from the uniformity with which the men brought their pieces a "ready," I feel satisfied that he gave the command to fire; at all events I felt sure that officer meant business, and remarked to my companions, "Those troops intend to fire. Retire at once."

At this time we were directly in front of the firing party. We immediately started to seek shelter in the rear of the store, but had not taken six paces when the firing began. The glass from shattered windows was flying about us and the balls were whizzing around our ears in closer proximity than was at all desirable. I got into the counting room behind an iron safe, while my companions were securely hid behind piles of barrels.

My position allowed me to look out into Twenty-fourth street, and I shall never forget the terrible scene I witnessed from that window. A dozen or more men laid in the street and on the sidewalks killed and wounded. A woman was struck in the head and laid screaming in her gore. Her cries were heartrending, and no one could go near to offer assistance. I have since heard that the woman is dead. A man who was fleeing up the street fell directly in front of my lookout, and laid as if dead.

AFTER THE FIRING.

The first firing was a pretty well-directed volley. After this the firing was maintained for about four minutes, as if by file. The windows and house-tops were not neglected by the troops, and I would not be surprised to hear of a number of casualities in the upper stories of many of the houses on Eighth avenue. During my imprisonment I noticed the plaster fly from the wall of the counting room directly in front of me, and a good-sized hole explained the cause of the embrasure.

After the firing ceased, the police charged up Twenty-fourth street, over the dead and wounded and clubbed every one they could reach. Many of the crowd on Eighth avenue sought safety from further firing by flying up Twenty-fourth street. These unfortunates had to run the gauntlet of the police, and if they got past with whole skulls they were lucky.

When we emerged we found six men dead and a number of others wounded. The woman had swooned or was dead, and was being removed. The man whom I saw drop in the street was carried to a step and was propped up. One man who was in the store with us was struck in the foot. How many there were killed and wounded at this point I cannot with accuracy determine. Those I mention I saw, but I have no doubt many of those who were fleeing up Twenty-fourth street were injured by the flying bullets. I saw one soldier put in a wagon and driven off, and it was reported he was dead.—*Cor. Phila. Morning Post.*

New Advertisements.

JURY LIST for a Court of Quarter Session to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the County of Huntingdon, the second Monday, and 14th day of August, A. D, 1871.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS.

Benjamin Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn.
Samuel H. Beck, blacksmith, Morris.
David Barrack, farmer, West.
Thomas J. Briggs, wagonmaker, Shirley.
William E. Corbin, farmer, Juniata.
Silas Drake, (of Asher) farmer, Cromwell.
David Rouse, farmer, Lincoln.
Henry Gratlinn, farmer, Porter.
G. Dorsey, ironmaster, Porter.
Hays Hamilton, manager, Franklin.
A. N. Wright, laborer, Huntingdon.
Fletcher Henderson, wagonmaker, West.
Sam'l Isenberg, carpenter, Alexandria.
Hugh Johnston, merchant, West.
Michael Kyper, farmer, Shirley.
Wm. V. Miller, farmer, Oneida.
Andrew McCoy, brickmaker, Huntingdon.
Wm. H. Stevens, farmer, Springfield.
J. M. Stewart, farmer, Barree.
Henry Shively, gentleman, West.
Jacob Wolf, farmer, Clay.
John W. Yocum, farmer, Tell.

Given under our hands this 24th day of April, 1871.

D. R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.

S. B. CHANEY, JOHN VANDEVANDER. } Jury Commissioners.

FOR a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the County of Huntingdon, the second Monday, and 14th day of August, A. D, 1871.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Samuel Anderson, carpenter, Springfield.
Alexander Appleby, carpenter, Dublin.
W. R. Baker, teacher, Orbisonia.
John Benson, farmer, Tod.
Samuel Barnet, carpenter, Barree.
Joshua Brown, farmer, Springfield.
Samuel Ricket, farmer, Jackson.
Wm. Buckley, farmer, Shirley.
Samuel Brooks, gentleman, Coalmont.
Daniel Conrad, farmer, Franklin.
Joseph Cornelius, farmer, Cromwell.
Jacob Covert, farmer, Springfield.
John Cummins, farmer, Jackson.
Bennett Crownover, laborer, Jackson.
N. B. Corbin, merchant, Huntingdon.
Mordecai Chilcoth, farmer, Springfield.
Miles Davis, clerk, Alexandria.
Thomas Dean, gentleman, Cassville.
David Etnier, merchant, Mt. Union.
Jacob Ellis, farmer, Tod.
Oliver Etnier, farmer, Shirley.
Casper Fisher, farmer, Lincoln.
Valentine Fink, farmer, Henderson.
Alexander Gilliland, farmer, Tell.
Morris Gutshall, farmer, Springfield.
Patrick Gettis, farmer, Barree.
Collins Hamer, farmer, Porter.
Frank Hefright, gentleman, Huntingdon.
David Hicks, farmer, Dublin.
Henry Holtzapple, West.
Joseph Isenberg, carpenter, Walker.
Daniel Kinch, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Abner Lamp, bricklayer, Huntingdon.
Joseph McCoy, farmer, Walker.
James McGill, farmer, Jackson.
Robt. McBurney, Jr., merchant, Jackson.
James G. McClire, J. P., Tell.
Samuel Miller, farmer, West.
Sam'l Peightal, farmer, Walker.
Sam'l Pheasant, Jr., farmer, Cass.
David Rupert, farmer, Henderson.
James Seels, farmer, Morris.
T. G. Strickler, plasterer, Huntingdon.
Richard Silverthorn, farmer, Tell.
James M. Stephens, farmer, West.
Amos Smucker, farmer, Brady.
Daniel Womelsdorf, farmer, Juniata.

Given under our hands this 24th day of April, 1871.

D. R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.

S. B. CHANEY, JOHN VANDEVANDER. } Jury Commissioners.

FOR a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the County of Huntingdon, on the 21st day of August, A. D., 1871.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

John Booher, farmer, Shirley.
Anthony Beaver, carpenter, Penn.
Isaac Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn.
Henry Cook, merchant, Broad Top.
Isaac Curfman, farmer, Todd.
Shadrach Chaney, farmer, Barree.
Adolphus Cunningham, farmer, Penn.
David E. Conrad, clerk, Carbon.
Nicholas Cresswell, gentleman, Alexandria.
Asher Drake, coachmaker, Shirley.
Timothy Daily, farmer, Barree.
J. P. Doyle, farmer, Shirley.
John Enyeart, farmer Shirley.
Israel French, farmer, Springfield.
E. W. Graffius, merchant, Franklin.
Charles Green, farmer, Oneida.
George Guyer, gentleman, Warriorsmark.
Isaac Heffner, farmer, Juniata.
D. P. Henderson, farmer, Franklin.
Peter K. Harnish, farmer, Morris.
Geo. W. Johnston, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Geo. Jackson, farmer, Jackson.
Peter Livingston, farmer, Barree.
William Long, farmer, Huntingdon.
Samuel Miller, farmer, Cromwell.
Andrew Myton, farmer, West.
Samuel Miller, farmer, Jackson.
James Miller, cadler, Jackson.
Jackson Norris, farmer, Penn.
Peter Piper, farmer, Porter.
Levi Putt, miller, Hopewell.
Peter Ripple, gentleman, Orbisonia.
Elisha Shoemaker, farmer Oneida.
J. M. Smith, farmer, Jackson.
John G. Stewart, gentleman, Mount Union.
David F. Tussey, farmer, Porter.

Given under our hands this 24th day of April, 1871.

D. R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.

S. B. CHANEY, JOHN VANDEVANDER. } Jury Commissioners.

TRIAL LIST FOR AUG. TERM 1871

FIRST WEEK.

John M'Cahan's Exrs	vs. A. P. Wilson's Admrs.
James Walls	vs. William Kyper.
Samuel Caldwell's heirs	vs. S. M. Barclay's admrs
Andrew Johnston	vs. Powelton Coal & Iron Co.
Ann Cook et al.	vs. George Mears.
Wharton & Maguire	vs. E. A. Greene & Co.
D. H. & B. H. Grove	vs. Wm. A. Orbison et al
John P. Zimmerman	vs. Martin Walker.

SECOND WEEK.

M'Donald & Co.	vs. Nicholas Lewis
Thos. Westen's Exrs	vs. Wm. Johnston
Hannah Rudy	vs. D. R. P. Neely
Samuel R. Douglass	vs. H. S. Wharton
Henry & Co.	vs. Wm. Hatfield
Lazarus Moyer	vs. Hicks & Walls
August Kohler	vs. John R. Seels et al
Jacob Hoffman	vs. John Bare
John S. Miller	vs. The Penna R R Co.
John Keller's Exrs.	vs. Samuel Keller's Exrs
Jacob P. Little	vs. Robert Fleming et al
Sarah Caldwell's use	vs. George Warfield
Martin & Peterson	vs. Port & Coplin
Ætna Manufacturing Co.	vs. Wharton & Maguire
William Miller	vs. Wm. McClure et al
M. M. Tate	vs. John Hoffer
Kenzie L. Greene	vs. Benj. C. Leonard

M. M. McNEIL, Prothonotary.

July 19, 1871.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 22nd day of April, A. D., 1871, under the hands and seal of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Anthony J. Beaver and David Clarkson, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of this State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 14th day) of August, 1871, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and the 96th year of American Independence.

July19. D. R. P. NEELY, SHERIFF.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 22th day of April, A. D., 1871, I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday, (a-d 21st day,) of August, A. D., 1871, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remains undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and the 96th year of American Independence.

July19. D. R. P. NEELY, SHERIFF.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber living in Cromwell township, on the estate of Henry Wicks, late of said township, dec'd. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate settlement, and those having claims against the same will present them for payment.

GEORGE W. HAFFLEY, Administrator.

july19-6t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale,