The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 47. HUNTINGDON, PA., SEPTEMBER 11, 1872. NO. 36.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00					
5 "	9 50	18 00	25 00	30 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Special notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial notices at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, HUNTINGDON, PA. june26,'72-6m,

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch.
☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.
Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
January 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

E. BARTOL. | A. KENNEDY. | J. MARCH. | DAVID MINGLE
BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.

[*Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.*]

Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being of attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the aboved named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.

All orders addressed to
BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.
Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work.
Jan. 31, 1871.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept onhand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

Miscellaneous.

1872. 1872.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Original HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

W. BUCHANAN J. M. BUCHANAN.
BUCHANAN & SON.
509 HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

We have the the largest, cheapest and best assortment of

COOKING STOVES

West of Philadelphia. We constantly keep on hand

SPEARS',
CALORIFIC,
EXCELSIOR,
OLIVE BRANCH,
PENN,
MORNING LIGHT,
COTTAGE,
STAR, and the
REGULATOR.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED!
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
JAPANESE WARE,
TIN AND PAINTED WARE,
TOLEDO PUMPS,
ETC., ETC., ETC. ETC.

Persons going to housekeeping can get everything they need, from a clothes pin to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING & JOB WORK done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. 10april.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
at the Cheap Store of
BENJAMIN JACOBS,
Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1872.
GRANT AND WILSON,
GREELEY AND BROWN
CAMPAIGN CAPS,
CAPES AND TORCHES,
TRANSPARENCIES AND BANNERS,
with Portraits or any device for all parties.

Silk, Bunting and Muslin Flags of all sizes on hand or made to order. Chinese Lanterns of all sizes and styles; Paper Balloons, Fire Works, &c. Campaign Clubs fitted out at the Lowest Rates at

WM. F. SCHEIBLE'S,
CAMPAIGN DEPOT,
No. 49 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
jly3-3m. (Send for Circulars.)

GOOD FITS!
SHOEMAKING!

We manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.

All kinds of repairing neatly done.

For past favors accept our sincere thanks.

D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
june26tf Huntingdon, Pa,

GAS LOAN.

The managers of the Huntingdon Gas Company propose to effect a loan for the purpose of enlarging and extending their works.

Bonds, secured by a first mortgage upon the works and real estate of the Company, will be issued in sums of from

$100 to $1,000,

bearing interest at the rate of *EIGHT PER CENT.* per annum, payable in January and July.

The bonds will be payable on the 1st day of July, 1880, with the right of redemption after five years.

By order of the Board of Managers.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
President.

J. W. GREENLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Huntingdon, May 1, 1872-tf.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 80.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, viz:

For additional pay of officers, and for pay of instructors, cadets, and musicians, two hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For repairs and improvements, timber, plank, boards, joists, wall-strips, laths, shingles, slate, tin, sheet-lead, nails, screws, locks, butts, hinges, glass, paint, turpentine, oils, bricks, lime, cement, plaster, hair, blasting powder, fuses, iron, steel, tools, mantels, and other similar materials, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of citizen mechanics employed upon repairs that cannot be done by enlisted men, eight thousand dollars.

For fuel and apparatus, coal, wood, stoves, grates, furnaces, ranges, fire-bricks, and repairs, fourteen thousand dollars.

For gas pipes, gasometers, and retorts, and annual repairs of the same, six hundred dollars.

For fuel for cadets' mess hall, shops and laundry, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For postage and telegrams, two hundred dollars.

For stationery, blank books, paper, envelopes, quills, steel pens, wax, and ink, five hundred dollars.

For transportation of materials, discharged cadets, and ferriages, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For printing type, materials for office, diplomas for graduates, registers, and blanks, seven hundred dollars.

For compensation of lithographer, one hundred dollars.

For clerk to disbursing officer and quartermaster, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For clerk to adjutant, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For clerk to treasurer, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For department of instruction in mathematics, viz: For plane table, one hundred and seventy-five dollars; repairs of instruments, thirty dollars; text books and stationery for instructors, twenty dollars.

For department of artillery, cavalry, and infantry tactics, viz: For tan bark for riding hall and gymnasium, one hundred and fifty dollars; stationery for assistant instructors, one hundred dollars; guidons, marker flags, camp colors, and embroidering colors for caps of cadets, fifty dollars; repairing camp stools, tents, and furniture, five hundred dollars; foils, masks, gloves, and repairs for fencing, two hundred dollars.

For department of civil and military engineering: For models, maps, repairs of instruments, and text books and stationery for use of instructors, five hundred dollars.

For department of natural and experimental philosophy: For chronograph for observatory, one thousand dollars; two sextants, three hundred dollars; surveyor's transit, two hundred and fifty dollars; barometer, fifty dollars; repairs and contingencies, five hundred dollars; compensation to attendant, fifty dollars.

For department of drawing: For Turner's Liber-studiorum for the use of the second class, one hundred and twenty dollars; topographical models, architectural models and ornaments, and models of machines, for the use of the third class, one hundred dollars; colors, brushes, pencils, and papers, for the use of instructors, ten dollars.

For department of law and ethics: For books of reference, text books, and stationery, for the use of instructors, one hundred dollars.

For department of French: For text books and stationery, for the use of instructors, fifty dollars.

For department of Spanish: For text books and stationery, for the use of instructors, fifty dollars.

For department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology: For chemicals, including chemical apparatus, glass and porcelain ware, paper, wire, and sheet metal, five hundred and fifty dollars; material for practical instruction in photography, two hundred dollars; rough specimens, files, alcohol, lamps, blow pipes, pencils, and agate mortars, for practical instruction in mineralogy and geology, one hundred and seventy-five dollars; fossils illustrating the different rock formations, for daily use in section rooms, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; gradual increase of the cabinet, five hundred dollars; repairs and improvements in electric, galvanic, magnetic, electro-magnetic, and magneto-electric apparatus, four hundred and fifty dollars; repairs and additions to pneumatic and thermic apparatus, one hundred and fifty dollars; improved adjustable electric lamp, one hundred and fifty dollars; carpenters' and metal work, and materials for the same, sixty-five dollars; improved binocular microscope, complete, three hundred dollars; diagrams illustrating chemical and geological phenomena, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; mechanics' tools, twenty dollars; pay of mechanics, to be employed in chemical and geological section rooms, and in the lecture room, one thousand and fifty dollars; for bringing steam directly to chemical rooms, and for chemical and mechanical operations, two hundred and seventy dollars; steam cylinder and piston, five hundred dollars; setting up Ludd's dynamo-magnetic electric machine, one hundred dollars; replastering and repainting section rooms, one hundred and twenty dollars; reflooring lecture room, eighty dollars; covering floor of mineralogical section room, one hundred and ten dollars; compensation to attendant, fifty dollars.

For department of practical engineering: For ten box-compasses, fifty dollars; repairs of instruments, twenty-five dollars; lumber for profiling, tracting-tapes, and turpentine, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For department of ordnance and gunnery: For building sink, repairing and pointing walls, and for new doors, five hundred dollars.

For the expenses of the board of visitors, five thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For gas, coal oil, for lighting the academy, cadet barracks, mess hall, hospital offices, stable, and inside walks, four thousand dollars; water pipes, plumbing, and repairs, two thousand dollars; cleaning public buildings, (not quarters,) five hundred and sixty dollars; brooms, brushes, pails, tubs, and cloths, two hundred dollars; chalk, crayons, sponge, and slates for recitation rooms, one hundred dollars; compensation of chapel organist, two hundred dollars; compensation of librarian, one hundred and twenty dollars; compensation of non-commissioned officer in charge of mechanics, fifty dollars; compensation of soldier writing in adjutant's office, fifty dollars; pay of engineer of heating and ventilating apparatus, cadet barracks, chapel, and philosophical academy, including the library, one thousand five hundred dollars; pay of assistant of same, seven hundred and twenty dollars; pay of five fireman, two thousand two hundred dollars; increase and expense of the library, books, magazines, periodicals, and binding, two thousand dollars.

For reimbursing cadedts for losses incurred by their efforts in extinguishing a fire in their barracks, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, six thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars and eighty-two cents.

For pay of librarian's assistant, one thousand dollars.

For contingencies for superintendent of the academy, one thousand dollars.

For repairing and opening roads and paths, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For ice house and an additional storeroom and servants' room, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For coal-house, five thousand dollars.

For re-covering south wharf, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Approved, May 23, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 141.]

AN ACT to authorize the sale of certain public property.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to sell, in whole or in such subdivisions as shall, in his opinion, secure the greatest amount of money either by public auction or by inviting proposals for the purchase thereof, and in either case to the highest bidder, all the lands and tenements belonging to the United States, at Rome, New York; Vergennes, Vermont; Fayetteville, North Carolina; Mount Vernon, Alabama; and Chattahoochee, Florida, now or heretofore used for arsenal purposes, and known, respectively, as Rome arsenal, Champlain arsenal, North Carolina arsenal, Mount Vernon arsenal, and Apalachicola arsenal; also the captured lands and tenements belonging to the United States at Shreveport, Louisiana; Marshall and Jefferson, Texas; and in Marion and Davis counties, Texas; and a tract of forty acres of land, more or less, situated about two and one-half miles from the present United States arsenal at Augusta, Georgia, which comprises the site of the old United States arsenal and any adjoining land purchased by the so-called "confederate States," which fell to the United States as captured property, and which has not hitherto been sold, and all the material and buildings of the powder-works erected by the so-called "confederate" government thereon: Provided, That no sale shall be made under this act until the time, terms, place, and mode thereof shall have been published in one of the principal newspapers in the city of Washington, in two of the principal papers printed at the capital of the State, and one paper printed in the county in which the arsenal or lands to be sold are situated, for the space of sixty days prior to the sale. If no newspaper is printed in the county where the property to be sold is situated, then the notice shall be published in a newspaper printed in any adjoining county.

SEC. 2. That the terms of payment for the property above directed to be sold shall be in all cases not less than one-fourth cash and the remainder on credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by land and surety from the purchaser or purchasers; and the Secretary of War is empowered and required, on receiving the purchase money in full, to execute all necessary deeds of said property to the purchaser or purchasers thereof on behalf of the United States.

SEC. 3. That the proceeds of said sales, after paying the necessary expenses thereof, shall, upon receipt of the same, be paid by the Secretary of War into the treasury.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

Reading for the Million.

The Diamond Fields.

Another Story—The Narrative of the Original Discoverer—Gems Abounding in Bushels.

The Laramie *Sentinel* has the following:

We have the honor of first placing before the country the only authentic history and circumstances connected with the great diamond discovery, which we gathered from the original discoverer, Mr. T. Edward Arnold. The main facts were in our possession some days ago, but at the request of parties most interested it was not published at that time. Our readers will remember that on the 14th inst., there appeared in the *Sentinel* an article on this subject. The next morning, we were waited on by Mr. Arnold, when the following conversation ensued: Mr. Arnold—"It is no use for me to misrepresent matters to you regarding your article in last evening's issue, for you have got us down to a hole. I came here for the purpose of fitting out an expedition, as you state, supposing that it could be done without our intention or destination being discovered. The San Francisco papers have been working in the dark, publishing all sorts of nonsense regarding this important discovery, but you are the only one who has yet hit us hard. We will compromise, if agreeable to you, as we are not ready to have the facts made public. If you will let up on us for a few days, we will give you the facts in full, and you shall publish the first authentic account of the affair." Satisfied that we would remain quiet until such time as he was ready to have the matter made public, Mr. Arnold proceeded: "I am the original discoverer of the diamond district. My first visit to the fields was in July, 1869. I was prospecting in the Pimas Indian country for gold. One day an Indian came to me bringing about a pint of bright and peculiar shaped stones. The Indian assured me that they were diamonds, and that the locality where they were to be found had been known to his tribe for many years. After making him some presents, with a heap of persuasion, he consented to accompany me to the ground. It was a three days' journey, and we started immediately. I found the fields located on the slope of a mountain, of sandstone formation; and so plenty were the gems to be found that I picked up a quart or more in a few minutes. I started next day, with fear and hope, for San Francisco. On my arrival there I carried the stones to J. A. Tucker, jeweler, on Montgomery street, who pronounced them worthless. I was not satisfied. I heard of a French lapidary in the city who had worked at Amsterdam, Holland, the great diamond cutting mart of the world, and to him I repaired for his opinion. He pronounced them diamonds of the first water.

My friends in some manner got hold of the matter, and it was creating some excitement. When questioned, I referred to Tucker. This satisfied them, and threw them off. To make assurance doubly sure, I sent one of the stones to Fossa, Morris & Co., Boston, and had it cut. This relieved my mind of all doubt. I went back that season and brought out with me about $200,000 worth. I made two trips in 1870, two in 1871, and one this year, in company with Dodge, Rewbery and Henry Janin, who were sent to verify my statements to the company I was then forming. On this occasion, in washing about a ton and a half of dirt, we found $80,000 worth of brilliants. The publishing of this report of Janin's was the greatest mistake we have made, for it set all the old miners upon us. These diamonds were discovered before the two pretenders were even in that country. I know them both well. They are "frauds." Here he showed us a beautiful brilliant of about seven karats, saying: "This is one that I brought out with me on my last trip. Dodge, who accompanied us on that occasion, is a very poor miner. He is too well fixed to mine. After being on the grounds for a few hours, he positively refused to pick up the diamonds when they were under his very nose. Janin's report was more than satisfactory, and the company was formed, with a capital of $10,000,000. It was still thought necessary to keep the locality a secret. I started South and secured twenty negroes, thinking that I could move them out to the location to get about six months' work out of them, when I would have been willing that the world should know the location. I got them here, and had them equipped, and was ready, when I lost confidence in the colored troops and concluded to send them home. They had been here only about three weeks, and I gave them $150 each, and they were well satisfied. General M'Clellan has come on, and matters are satisfactorily arranged. I go to Canon City, Colorado, from which place I shall start with one hundred picked men and experienced men. Our claim is all right. We are protected by the government, and we have concluded to go ahead in the matter boldly. Miner and Fox, of Colorado, claim to have discovered the spot where our gems are found, but do not speak of seeing the men which we have on the ground working and holding possession. From Canon City our route lies southwest, through St. Louis valley three hundred miles, and south of the Moquis village near Flax river. About $2,800,000 worth of brilliants have been gathered up to this date, figured at a low estimate. I took out one weighing 405 on my first visit. I could pick them up on the slope of the mountain without trouble. The rains had washed the surface dirt off and exposed them to view. I have denied, upon all occasions, any knowledge of the location of the diamond district, except to my company. I have been obliged to do so to protect the interests of my friends and myself. You are the first outsider who has obtained any accurate account of this affair. Humboldt speaks of this country as a region where diamonds should be found, and Lieut. Ives, who passed through that section in 1857 with a surveying party, describes the rubies and emeralds found there, and speaks of finding stones resembling diamonds, none of which were tested by competent judges. We believe that the gravel in which the gems are found occupies an area of some three hundred thousand acres. The tract is on government land, and the government has issued its patent for the entire area. The present owners have, therefore, the power of the United States to protect them in the possession and enjoyment of their property." The company of which Mr. Arnold is the founder is incorporated as the California and New York Mining and Commercial Company, with the following named Trustees: Hon. M. S. Latham, President of the London and San Francisco Bank; Albert Gansal, of B. Davidson & Co., Rothschilds' agents; Hon. Thos. A. Selby, Wm. M. Lent, Wm. F. Babcock, Louis Sloss, and Maurice Dore, of San Francisco, and Gen. George B. M'Clellan, and S. L. M. Barlow, of New York city. The capital stock is $10,000,000. Mr. Janin, the engineer and mineralogist of the company, estimates the cash value of the jewels already secured at $1,000,000, and says there can be no estimate of the wealth embodied in the company's tract. Mr. T. Edwards Arnold is a Kentucky man by birth, and is forty years of age. He came into the Western country at the age of eighteen, and has, therefore, the experience of twenty-two years mining, and was at one time the partner of old Bill Bridger, and is said to know the Western country better than any man now living. He has acquired a fortune through his diamond discoveries, and after getting the company into working order, he proposes to retire and no longer lead the life of a hardy miner.

The Stray Mule.

At a meeting in a frontier Western settlement several present were stoutly opposed to the organization of a Sunday school. Not being able to agree, the meeting was 'breaking up' when the chairman said he had a very important notice to read to them. Quiet was soon restored to hear this rather novel 'religious notice.'

'Strayed—A large black mule. He had on a halter when he left, and is branded on the left hip with the letter S. Any one returning said mule will be liberally rewarded.'

The keen Sunday School Union missionary quickly announced that he also had a very important notice to give out.

'Strayed—A number of boys from their homes, near this place, Sunday morning. They had guns and fishing poles on their shoulders when they left. They are branded, by a holy God, as Sabbath breakers. Any one returning said boys, and placing them in a Sunday school, will be liberally rewaded at the day of judgment.'

The tact of that missionary carried the vote in favor of a Sunday school, and those stray boys were duly returned to it.

The Campaign.

[From the Warren (Pa.) Mail.]

The Philadelphia Press and Gen. Allen.

The *Press* opposes Hartranft ostensibly because he was nominated by Cameron's influence—in fact, because he exposed the Evans affair with which Forney was unfortunately connected. It opposes Allen, as a blind—to make people believe that its opposition is general and not personal to Hartranft alone because of that exposure. The *Press* of August 17th says:

"He (Allen) is a sound Republican, and gives evidence that he is willing to make a personal sacrifice for the success of his party. But he cannot forget and dare not deny the affidavit of G. W. Ellis, of Warren county, who, being interested with a number of other gentlemen in securing certain legislation, went to Harrisburg to secure a charter."

Ellis made *no affidavit*, and would make none. He made a *statement* in 1869, which the *Press* first published in 1872. It may think such changing of dates honest, but plain people don't. We desire to inform the *Press* and all others that Allen did then and does now deny that statement. Ellis himself considered it a mistake before he left the county three years ago, and always exonerated Allen from blame. It was like all "last cards" before election, and had no more effect. Allen was then a candidate for Senator. This statement was circulated everywhere by his personal enemies, and the whole transaction alleged to have occurred in 1867 was thoroughly canvassed and understood by the people of this county and Senatorial district. Yet he carried the County Convention largely, was nominated by acclamation, and triumphantly elected. This was the people's verdict then. It will be the same now.

The only man whom Ellis connected with the transaction at Harrisburg was Mr. Chase. He very promptly made the following affidavit, which was never denied:

WARREN, June 28, 1869.—I hereby certify that the statement published in a circular, dated Warren, June 24, 1869, over the name of C. W. Ellis, in relation to his visiting Harrisburg for the purpose of buying legislation, two years ago last winter, is not true. Mr. Ellis knows more of the transaction than he has stated, which he will not deny under oath. I acted entirely under the instructions form Mr. Ellis, which were different from the statement published. I never had any instructions from General Allen in the matter, and understood from Mr. Ellis that General Allen would have nothing to do with the matter, and I believe he did not.
THEO. CHASE.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, WARREN COUTY, ss.—Personally appeared before me a Notary Public in and for the county of Warren, Theodore Chase, who, being by me duly sworn according to law, deposeth and says that the above statement, signed by him, is correct and true.

In witness whereof I hereto set my hand and official seal, this 29th day of June, A. D. 1869.

FRANK D. REEVES.
Notary Public

When the statement first appeared it made some feeling, and a regular examination of Ellis and others, at Allen's request, took place in Warren before a crowd of spectator. Allen and his accusers met face to face. They were not sworn, but otherwise the examination had all the force of a trial at Court. The result no wise criminated Allen, as the following will show:

WARREN, PA., June 26, 1872.—We, the undersigned citizens of Warren, having listened to the examination of Mr. Ellis on Tuesday, June 18th, at this place, do declare that the statement of Mr. Ellis, dated at Erie, June 21st, does not contain all the facts which he gave here, and which conveyed a different idea from the last statement. Mr. Ellis expressly declared that he does not now believe and never has believed that General Allen ever received any of the money or appropriated it to his own use. He said he exonerated General Allen from all blame in the matter.

J. R. CAPRON, A. GEROULD,
DAVID DINSMOOR, D. I. BALL,
D. M. WILLIAMS, RUFUS B. SMITH.

In addition to this the editor of the Democratic paper (the Warren *Ledger*), no wise partial to Allen, was present and made a long and impartial article on the subject, under date of June 24, 1869. We extract such parts of it as refer directly to the result without censuring the opponents of Allen, as he did. After complimenting Allen for his zeal as a Republican, saying that—

"He has organized all the mass meetings, and brought out the speakers—has spoken himself—is always active and efficient. He is 'Young America' Radical, and Radical Young America goes for him"—

He alludes to the Ellis scandal, and says:

"These stories coming to Allen's knowledge naturally aroused his temper, and he charged the story to be false and challenged investigation. Last week the investigation was had in this town. * * *

"Now, this revelation is as true, in the main, as could be elicited from a judicial investigation. It is not our business to surmise who did finally obtain the money. It was not to shown that General Allen ever had or saw a dollar of it. That it was raised for corrupt purposes is clearly proven. If they attended to make capital from this to injure Gen. Allen they are lacking in judgment. * * * * *

"This investigation then, has not injured the General's chances for a nomination, or should not. He always asserted he would not have the money, and they failed to show that he ever did have it. He has been tried, and we find in favor of the defendant and against the plaintiffs. * * This Court claims to be an impartial one, and we think the decision is according to the evidence. If then Gen. Allen's chances were dubious a few days ago, this triumphal acquittal should make him the nominee by a unanimous vote of the Convention, if it seeks to do justice."

The next week the *Ledger* alluded to strictures on its article by Allen's opponents, and added:

The circular, which most of our readers have probably seen, was intended to correct the *Ledger* in some particulars, but we failed, as most other did, to discover any material difference, except that the circular was all on one side, while our article was made up from the testimony of the two sides, and was correct in all its material parts.

Coming down to the present time, we have evidence still more positive. Even his political opponents tire of this sort of persecution and speak out in his behalf. Only last Saturday, August 24th, at a Democratic meeting in his own township of Glade, fair-minded men advocated his election. David Beatty was President of the meeting in Glade, Matthew Shipman Vice President, and Jacob Offerlee and Theodore Hull Secretaries.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we, life-long Democrats of Warren county and neighbors of Gen. Allen, do most cheerfully bear testimony to his excellence as a citizen, and most decidedly dissent from and disapprobate the slanders being hurled against him by the partisan *Press*. Knowing him from his boyhood, we do not credit the charges made against him, but believe them the offspring of political malice and disappointed ambition.

Resolved, That while entirely differing from him in politics, and being in favor of Greeley and Buckalew, we do not feel that political success should be obtained at the price of the fair fame of any candidate, and we therefore expsess our sentiments most fully, and, as we think, in the most democratic manner, when we say that trumped-up charges, unsubstantiated by any evidence, are not and ought not to be considered as of any value whatever against any candidate, but in the case of Gen. Allen it is most especially unjust, as, without money or influential position, he has risen to distinction, and his whole life has proven his energy, his ability, and his fidelity to every trust or business which has been placed upon him or in which he has been engaged. He is almost the first in every charitable enterprise, and is emphatically the poor man's friend.

Resolved, That in giving expression to our sentiments, we believe there are hundreds of our neighbors who will agree with us, and who, while repudiating the calumnies heaped on Gen. Allen, will vote the balance of the Democratic and Liberal Ticket from President down to County Auditor.

This independent action sustains what we have before predicted—that he will not only carry his own Democratic township, but run ahead of his party in this county and district. If a man's neighbors don't know him who should? If they trust him and support him, why shouldn't the *Press*?

We have given the above to show to people abroad what was and is the general judgment on this affair at home. That the *Press* is insincere as well as unjust and unfair in its opposition to Allen especially, is shown not only by its effort to revive an old scandal long ago exploded, but by its own honestly expressed opinion of our nominee when it had no occasion for a factious opposition Here is what it said no loner ago than May 19, 1871:

"Gen Harrison Allen, State Senator from Warren county, who was largely voted for in the Republican State Convention for the office of Auditor-General, is one of the truest and best men in our Commonwealth. Had he received the nomination he would have received a cordial and enthusiastic support. Let him contentedly bide his time. Higher honors await him."

Ger. Allen did "contentedly bide his time," He served his constituents faithfully and ably, two years in the House and three years in the Senate. As a Republican at home, at Harrisburg, in the Chicago National Convention, and on the stump, and every where, he has been and still is true as steel while others have deserted to the enemy and betrayed their trust. That "higher honors await him," will be the verdict of not only the *Press* but of the people at the polls in October next.

Lost Opportunities.

There was a time when Mr. Buckalew might have pushed his claim to statesmanlike grasp of mind into the sphere of popular recognition. That was on the 8th of April, 1864, when the Senate of the United States adopted, by a vote of 38 to 6, the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States. On turning to the record we find that Mr. Buckalew was dumb on this extraordinary occasion. While debating with himself whether fealty to the Democratic party was compatible with an act of justice and reparation, applauded by every enlightened nation on the globe, the grand opportunity passed away forever.

Now, though it may well be true that not every Senator who voted to do away with chattel slavery forever was a statesman, we hold that no statesman, in the enlarged sense of the term, neglected to vote for it, or voted against it, when the opportunity was presented. A statesman is one who can, when occasion requires, rise superior to party trammels and declare for even-handed justice. A statesman always acts *in* the present *for* the future. The stupidest of men who, favored by accident, sometimes attain to seats in legislative bodies, are generally found equal to any party demand made upon them.—Such men can follow the orthodox fashion of voting with their colleagues, or they can manage to dodge a vote which they deem inimical to their individual interests. Such men, however, are never ranked with statesmen. Carefully looking over Mr. Buckalew's record as a public man, we find no marked instance in which he has risen above the level of partisan politics. He seems to have been born with a morbid veneration for the Democratic party—always, in its pretensions, an enormous fraud upon the people. Such men make tolerable leaders—never statesmen.

There was another occasion when Mr. Buckalew might have earned a reputation for patriotism which would have lived after him. Indeed, his entire Senatorial term was fruitful in occasions for the exercise of a high-toned patriotism. But we more particularly allude to the summer of 1864, when General Grant, General Hartranft and many others were at the front, hammering away at Mr. Buckalew's rebellious friends—his Democratic friends.—That was a time in which to strengthen the hands of the government was markedly a patriotic duty. But upon examination of Senator Buckalew's record we nowhere find that he thought it any part of his duty to befriend the power that fed him. It may be relevant here to allude to a coincidence in history, because history instructs as often by coincidence as otherwise. The coincidence relates to the whereabouts of four individuals now rather prominent in the public mind. In the summer of 1864, General Grant was obeying the war-cry shouted by Horace Greeley in 1861—that is, he was beating his way "on to Richmond." While General Grant was thus engaged, Mr. Greeley was trying to induce Mr. Lincoln to call off his dogs of war, and furnishing the key-note of the Chicago Democratic platform. That key-note was—"the war is a failure." The key-note