The Huntingdon Journal.

G. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, April 23, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

INDIAN PEACE POLICY.

From the time of the first settlement of this country to this date, for a period of over two hundred and fifty years, the "Indian troubles" have been *constant* troubles, and the "Indian question" has been a much *vexed* question and a seemingly *unsolvable* question. The conflict between civilization and barbarism, for the possession of this continent, has been a long conflict, but the ultimate triumph of the former has long been universally claimed by the Whites and sorrowfully conceded by the Savages. In its westward course it has always pushed and crowded the Indians in advance; sometimes its progress has been marked by all the atrocities and horrors of an exterminating war, while at other times by finesse or diplomacy it has accomplished its irresistible and defiant march.

During the rebellion the attention of the whole country was turned toward the successes and reverses of our armies in the Southern fields, but when these were no longer the absorbing topic, the border difficulties again loomed into sight and demanded adjustment. The conflicts between the border settlers and the Indians were renewed, the whites were trespassing on the reservations and the Indians were revenging real or fancied injuries in their ancient manner.

Among all the policies suggested, tried or adopted, none have met with more popular favor nor been more successful than the Indian Peace Policy inaugurated by General Grant. Receiving as it does the material aid and countenance from the religious denominations of our land, and the practical execution of it being committed, in a great measure, to christian men, its policy, course and suggestions have been loudly approved by the christian men and women of the whole nation and the whole world. This course has been advantageous, not only to the whites, but to the Indians and has given the two races confidence in each other. The careless and malicious slaughter of the Indians, by our border ruffians, has been in a great measure stopped on the one hand, and on the other hand, the massacres of the white settlers so common, ten or twenty years ago, have entirely ceased. By it there has been accomplished an annual saving of three or four million dollars in the Indian expenditures, (a reduction of about 40 per cent.) and the money so spent is so disbursed that it benefits these wards of the Government and not the mercenary agents. Under its benign influences hundreds and hundreds of these benighted heathen have been induced to embrace christianity, and the triumph of civilization is to be accomplished by the extermination of the savage nature rather than of the savages themselves. Tribe after tribe have abandoned the bow and arrow and taken up the plow and shovel, and there is a fair prospect that the Indians will become good and useful members of society.

That General Canby and Dr. Thomas have been brutally assassinated, is, we fear, unfortunate for the carrying out of this policy. Lured into the trap by specious promises and treacherous smiles; influenced by no motives except to benefit the very men by whom they were slain, these noble, self-denying, tender-hearted and brave men have gone to their death mourned by the whole country. The mission which they undertook was confided to them on account of their known affection and love for the Indian race, and their slaughter is unparalled for its ingratitude and atrocity.

The general commanding the army as a measure of retaliation, and to strike terror to the other tribes has ordered that towards the Modocs a war of extermination shall be relentlessly and mercilessly pursued until the "Last of the Modocs" shall sleep with his fathers. Such treachery demands the immediate and vigorous punishment of the offenders, but the passions of the people should not be aroused against the whole race, nor confounding the innocent with the guilty should all be included in the general condemnation. The Modoc Tribe should alene bear the guilt and punishment of the Modoc sin, and the other tribes, so broadly scattered over the western territories, are no more responsible for the treachery and guilt of these Indians, than are the white citizens of Pennsylvania responsible for the massacre of two hundred negroes by the treacherous whites of Louisana.

The Policy cannot be deemed a failure on account of this single instance of Indian treachery.

☞ The Franklin *Repository*, in its last issue, thus lays down the qualifications of a member of the Legislature: "If Legislators, as a body of law-makers, are not better qualified than the average of the people from whom they are taken for the purposes of their election, it is too much to expect their work to be satisfactory.—This is not disrespect to the people. To make laws wisely requires higher qualifications than to execute them. A law-maker must have ability, he should know what laws are needed for public safety, public convenience and comfort, and public prosperity. But he must also possess integrity. If he does not the people have no guarantee that his ability may not be used to subvert their best interests for his personal ends, instead of promoting and protecting them. Unless he has established among those who know him a character for both of these essential qualities he should not be entrusted with the responsible power of a legislator."

☞ Under the act of Congress, passed March 3, 1873, the widows of commissioned officers, whose husbands died in the service of the U. S., are entitled to $2 per month for each minor child, to date from July 20, 1866.

☞ The Modocs have escaped from the lava beds. Several of their famous warriors are reported killed. The troops are pursuing them.

How Woods Packed the Jury!

A Leaf from the Testimony Taken to Sustain the Motion to Quash the Panel.

The Motion Sustained by Judge Taylor.

It gives us pleasure to be able to lay before our readers the greater portion of the testimony of Messrs. Woods and Shontz, taken before His Honor, Judge Taylor, to sustain the motion to set aside the jury panel for the year 1870. Here it is in all its naked ugliness:

W. H. Woods, sworn.

Question. State what you know about the Jury Panel—how formed, drawn, &c., for this term of Court?

Answer. Mr. Shontz, one of the Jury Commissioners, and I met on Wednesday. I think about 11 o'clock. He said he did not know what his duties were. I suppose there were about a half-dozen persons present. I invited him and Harris Richardson to my house for dinner. In the room he said he had lists from nearly all parts of the county. He wanted me to give him some names from Dublin township. I did so; gave him some twenty or thirty names.

Q. You say you gave him some twenty or thirty names from Dublin township? Did you give him any other names?

A. I think I gave him James Port's name, and a few others from Huntingdon borough.

Q. Then you gave some twenty or thirty names from Dublin township and a few from Huntingdon borough; any others?

A. I think I gave a few names from Mount Union borough.

Q. Did you furnish any other names than those you have mentioned?

A. No, sir. NONE WHATEVER.

Q. Did you recommend him to erase any names from his lists?

A. No, sir. I MADE NO SUCH RECOMMENDATION!

Q. Did you make any suggestion to him in regard to names being added or erased from his lists?

A. *None; excepting what I have already stated.*

Q. You are interested in the trial of causes, as an attorney, at this term, are you not?

A. I am an attorney interested in the trial of causes at this term, and expect to continue to practice at this Court.

Geo. W. Shontz, (Jury Commissioner,) sworn.

Question. State what you know as to the making up and drawing of the Jury for this Court?

[Mr. Woods objected to the witness answering. Said he had no right to answer such questions. After a parley between the counsel the subject was referred to His Honor, Judge Taylor, who said: "I think, for his own honor, he should tell all he knows about it."] Witness then proceeded:

Answer. I came to town on Wednesday, about 11 o'clock; was in Mr. Woods' office. He invited Harris Richardson and myself to dine with him. While sitting in the room, we got to talking about the Jury. He furnished me some thirty or forty names from Dublin township, Huntingdon and Mt. Union boroughs.

Q. Who gave you Robert Laird's name of Porter township?

A. Mr. Woods.

Q. Who gave you Mr. Graffius' name?

A. Mr. Woods.

Q. Did you examine the list of jurors with Mr. Woods?

A. Yes. WE EXAMINED THEM.

Q. Did he suggest any names to be erased from your list?

A. Yes; AT HIS SUGGESTION WE ERASED SOME NAMES.

Q. Did he suggest any other names to be added in place of those erased?

A. Yes. WE PUT OTHER NAMES IN THEIR PLACES!

Q. Did he, after having names added and others erased, examine the list?

A. *He examined it afterward!*

Q. What was then done?

A. He said it would now do. I could go. We went down to his office. Mr. Speer was there. We talked some about the Jury and I went to the Prothonotary's office to aid in drawing the Jury.

We submit this testimony to our readers without further comment. It speaks for itself. Honest men of Huntingdon county, what do you think of it? This is one of the many ways in which the League has worked.

☞ The *Monitor* wants to know whether we are in favor of the increase of the President's salary from $25,000 to $50,000 a year. We answer, pointedly, WE ARE! The fact of the President of the United States heretofore receiving a smaller salary than the presidents of many of our leading railroad companies, we can only characterize as a reproach and a beggarly shame. If ninety-seven years ago, when our population scarcely exceeded 3,000,000 of persons, $25,000 was believed to be a reasonable annual salary for our Chief Executive, it certainly ought to be double that amount now, when our population exceeds 40,000,000, and our wealth has increased in a much greater proportion. The man who would grumble at this just lives one hundred years too late. He belongs to the dead past. But Congressmen tying $5,000 on to the tail of the bill, for their own use, is quite another thing!

D. Over, Esq., formerly of the *Gazette* in this place, now of the Hollidaysburg *Register*, wants to be sheriff of Blair county. D. O. has been a hard worker for his party ever since we first knew him—a period of twenty years or more—and has earned all the favors it can give him.—*Lewistown Democrat.*

All of which we most heartily endorse. Mr. Over has served the party well if ever man did. He certainly ought to be handsomely rewarded, if the custom of rewarding those who do the work has not gone entirely out of fashion. We hope he may get the nomination and be elected.

☞ The Harrisburg papers appear to enjoy a monopoly of the business of throwing dirt and chaff at the Centennial Exhibition.

☞ How brave the *Monitor* has become lately! Be quiet, friend, and you will exhibit a wise discretion.

☞ The *Monitor* is disposed to twit us for not aiming at larger game than Woods, Laird, Logan, Shearer & Co. Now, the truth of it is, that we have no Congressional bird to aim at, and consequently let drive at such game as is in view. But, then, we bring them down by the bag full and, there is no trouble in telling where the wounded ones are by their flutterings. How about your bird; got him pretty near bagged, eh? What species does he belong to?

☞ We have received the new Pittsburg daily, the *Evening Telegraph*, edited by our former townsman, Hon. H. Bucher Swoope. It is about the size of the *Commercial* and is one of the most newsy papers published in the State. In this respect it surpasses the Philadelphia papers. To any of our subscribers wanting a daily evening paper from Pittsburg, we would say take the *Telegraph*.

☞ Since the Committee on Railroads and Canals has reported, in the Constitutional Convention, there is a manifest disposition on the part on the organs of the monopolists to sneer at that body, and to predict that the work it has done will be rejected by the people.

☞ The local elections in New Jersey, last week, show an increased Republican vote. They carry fourteen out of twenty-one counties in the State.

Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Mr. Lamberton sent up to the president the following letter:

LANCESTER, April 15, 1873.—*Hon. William A. Meredith, President of the Constitutional Convention*—MY DEAR SIR: Permit me through you to tender to the constitutional convention my resignation.

The many professional and private engagements which demand my attention during the months of April and May, and which I cannot postpone without great loss and inconvenience to others, have necessitated this course.

It is with much regret that I severe my connection with this convention, assembled in response to a call from the people to execute the work of reform.

So far the action of the convention meets with my hearty approval, and if in the end all is realized that a good beginning justifies anticipating, the people of the state will congratulate each other that they placed a great work in such trustworthy hands, and all who contribute to the result will have just cause to be proud.

I have the honor to be yours, respectfully. SAMUEL H. REYNOLDS.

The resignation was accepted, and the selection of a successor was referred to the delegates at large voting the same way—Mr. Reynolds being a democrat. This is the third vacancy which has occurred since the convention assembled in this city on the 7th of January.

A motion to again change the hours for meeting and adjourning was debated for a half hour and then tabled.

The report of the committee on the judiciary was made the special order for Monday next.

The convention then went into committee of the whole on the article reported by Mr. Cochran, from the committee on railroads and canals. Mr Broomall in the chair.

SEC. 1, which reads as follows, was debated at length: "Any individual, company, or corporation, organized for the purpose, shall have the right to construct a railroad, or canal, between any two points in this state. Any railroad may intersect and connect with any other railroad, and no discrimination shall be made in passenger and freight tariffs on persons, or property, passing from one railroad to another and no unnecessary delay interposed in the forwarding of such passengers and property to their destination. The legislature shall, by general law, prescribing reasonable regulations, give full effect to these powers and rights."

Numerous amendments were offered and voted down.

Mr LEAR made a vigorous attack along the whole line of the report, which he considered as aimed especially at railroad corporations, and was replied to by Mr. Cochran, who said that the gentleman from Bucks did not seem to comprehend the animus of the article. It was for the protection of railroad companies and the public alike, and to establish a system of inter communication throughout the entire state. The section was then agreed to.

The next section was then taken up. It read as follows:

SEC. 2. Every railroad or canal corporation organized, or doing business in this state, shall maintain a public office therein for the transaction of its business, where transfers of its stock shall be made and books kept for public inspection, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in, and by whom; the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them respectively; the transfers of said stock, and the names and places of residence of its officers. The chief officer or director of every such corporation shall annually make a report under oath or affirmation to the secretary of internal affairs, which report shall include a detailed statement of its receipts and expenditures, assets and liabilities, and such other matters relating to its business as are now or hereafter may be prescribed by law, or required by said secretary.

On motion, however, the committee rose to sit again at three o'clock.

The delegates at large, through Judge Woodward, reported that they had selected William Bigler, of Clearfield, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of S. H. Reynolds. A recess was then taken until three o'clock.

The constitutional convention assembled at three o'clock and took up article on railroads and canals.

The second section, providing that every railroad or canal corporation doing business in the state shall keep an office therein where transfers of stock shall be made and books kept open for public inspection and the chief officer compelled to make annual report, was taken up.

An amendment was adopted providing that the books shall be kept open for inspection of stock and bond holders or any other person having a pecuniary interest therein.

A discussion followed upon the provision requiring an annual report upon the receipts, expenditures, assets, liabilities, etc., of railroad and canal corporations to be made to the secretary of internal affairs

The section was adopted, thus: "Every railroad or canal corporation, organised or doing business in this state, shall maintain an office therein for the transaction of its business, where transfers of its stock shall be made and books kept for inspection by any stock or bondholder or any other person having a pecuniary interest in such corporation, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them, the transfers of said stock and the names and places of residence of its officers."

Pending a vote on the third section, the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

Gen. Grant Bitterly Incensed Against the Modocs—Their Extermination Urged as a Matter of Justice—Duties and Powers of the Slaughtered Peace Commissioners—Gen. Jeff. C. Davis Appointed Gen. Canby's Successor—President Grant Directs the Utter Extermination of the Modoc Indians.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following dispatch shows the earnestness of the Government to punish the Modocs:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1873.

GEN. GILLEM, MODOC CAMP, via Yreka, Cala:—Your dispatch announcing the terrible loss to the country of Gen Canby by the perfidy of the Modoc band of Indians, has been shown the President, who authorizes me to instruct you to make the attack so strong and persistent that their fate may be commensurate with their crime. You will be fully justified in their extermination.

[Signed.] W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Repeated as copy for General Schofield.

SAN FRANCISCO, California—General Sherman, in a dispatch to General Schofield says:

The President now sanctions the most severe punishment of the Modocs, and I hope to hear that they have met the doom they so richly have earned by their insolence and perfidy.

Consult Mrs. Canby and have every honor paid the remains of General Canby. You may be sure that any measure of severity to the savages will be sustained.

General Jefferson C. Davis, now in Indiana, has been directed to immediately assume the command made vacant by the death of General Canby.

No further particulars of the Modoc massacre were received up to noon to-day.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day repeated that he should ask for no mercy whatever for the Modocs. He did not think the massacre would seriously affect the peace policy, which protected friendly Indians but punished those that were hostile. General Canby was in accord with this policy, and had been entrusted with the management of the proceedings connected with the Modoc mission, and his decision was to be final.

The following is the official Statement of the purpose and powers of the Modoc Peace Commission, being a letter under and in accordance with which the instructions of the Commissioners were prepared by the Indian Bureau:

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1873.

To the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

SIR:—Referring to the difficulties that have arisen and still continue to exist between the troops of the United States and the Modoc Indians in Oregon, I have to inform you that I have determined to send a Commission to the scene of the difficulty for the purpose of examining into the same. This Commission will consist of three members, whose names will be hereafter furnished you. It will be required to proceed to the Modoc country as rapidly as possible and before entering upon any active discharge of its duties will confer with General Canby of the United States Army, and in all subsequent proceedings of the Commission it should confer freely with that officer and act under his advice as far as it may be possible to do so, and always with his co-operation.—The objects to be gained by the Commission are these: First, To ascertain the causes which have led to the difficulties and hostilities between the troops and the Indians, and, secondly, To devise the most effective and judicious measures for preventing the continuance of these hostilities, and for the restoration of peace. It is the opinion of this department, from the best information in its possession, that it is advisable to remove the Modoc Indians, with their consent, to some new reservation, and it is believed that the coast reservation in Oregon, lying between Cape Lookout on the north, and Cape Perpetua, on the south, and bounded on the east by coast range of mountains and on the west by the Pacific ocean, will be found to furnish the proper location for these Indians. The Commission will therefore be directed to make an amicable arrangement, locating the Indians on some portion of this reservation, provided it is possible for it to be so, and provided that said Commission is not of opinion, after fully investigating the case, that some other place is better adapted to accomplish the purpose of the Department. In either of which events the Commission will, before finally concluding the arrangement with the Indians, hold a communication with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and receive further advices. The Commission will in no wise attempt to direct the military authorities in reference to their movements. It will be at liberty, however, to inform the commanding officer of the wish of the Department; that no more force or violence be used than in his opinion shall be deemed absolutely necessary and proper it being the desire of the Department in this, as well as in all other cases of like character, to conduct its communications with the Indians in such manner as to secure peace and obtain their confidence if possible, and their voluntary consent to comply with such regulations as may be deemed necessary for their present and future welfare. The commission will be directed to keep the Department advised as frequently as possible of its progress until the work which is assigned to it shall be accomplished, or its further progress proven to be unnecessary.

Very respectfully your obedient service.

[Signed.] C. DELANO, Sec'y.

The following is a copy of the telegram placing the Modoc Peace Commissioners under the control of General Canby:

HEAD'QRS ARMY OF THE U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 24, 1873.

General E. R. S. Canby, commanding Van Bremer's Ranche, Modoc country, via Yreka, California:

Secretary Delano is in possession of all your despatches up to March 16, and he advises the Secretary of War that he is so impressed with your wisdom and desire to fulfil the peaceful policy of the government that he authorizes you to remove from the present Commission any member you think unfit; to appoint others to their places, and to report through us to him such changes. This actually devolves on you the entire management of the Modoc question, and the Secretary of War instructs me to convey this message to you with his sanction and approval.

[Signed.] WM. T. SHERMAN, General.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Yreka dispatches from Colonel Mason to General Scofield, says that Lieutenant Sherwood died at one o'clock to-day.

LAVA BED, April 14.—The evening following the murder of General Canby and Peace Commissioner Thomas, the Modocs attacked Col. Mason's pickets one and a half miles east of the Modoc camp. The pickets were quickly re-inforced and one Modoc was killed and ten horses captured. Donald McKenna and seventy-two Warm Spring Indians arrived yesterday. Dyer will go back to the reservation soon. Meacham is pronounced out of danger, and will soon be able to attend to the Modoc Klamaths there. The Snake Pitt River Indians are still quiet, but are watching the contest with great interest. The funeral ceremonies on the 12th of April of Canby and Thomas, in camp, were very impressive. The troops were drawn up and received the remains in the customary manner, with salutes and muffled drums.

A dispatch from Col. Gillem to Gen. Schofield received in this city to-night, says he will use every endeavor to prevent the escape of the Modocs, and if possible, not an Indian will be left to boast of the murdered Canby.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The regular courier arrived from Yreka to-night.

Yesterday morning, while the signal officers were engaged between Gillem's headquarters and Colonel Mason's camp, the Modocs got up on a ridge, near Jack's camp, with a white rag on a pole and imitated the movements of the signal officers, waving it to and fro. Mr. Meacham's condition was more hopeful. Mr. Dyer, the Commissioner who was unhurt, telegraphs to Washington for instructions, saying it was useless to try any longer for peace with those Indians. There is no doubt but that the Modocs also expected to get Gillem and Colonel Mason.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Gen. Jeff C Davis, the successor of Gen. Canby, in command of the Department of Columbia passed through this city to day on his way to his post of duty.

Letter From Kansas.

MARMITON, April 8, 1873.

MR. EDITOR:—The past winter has been extremely cold, more snow fell than has in any one winter since 1858, the time I came here. The thermometer was more times below zero than it was ever known to be in any one winter since I have been in Kansas. Money is scarce on account of the short crop of wheat. Very little wheat went over ten bushels per acre, more went under five than over ten. A great deal was plowed up in the Spring. Oats and corn are in abundance. My corn averaged seventy bushels per acre; Oats, forty-five. Grain commands the following prices: Wheat, $1.55; Corn, 20 to 22; Oats, 15 to 16. There was very little wheat sowed last fall compared with the fall before, but what was sowed promises the best crop this year that ever I saw this time of year. There has been a great deal of oats sowed this spring, there will be more oats and corn planted this spring than ever was known around here in one year. Some have sown oats a month ago, but it commenced raining Saturday afternoon and on Sunday had some showers; when the wind got round North the weather got cold and we had snow yesterday, and today, it has just quit snowing (four o'clock P. M.) The snow is about three or four inches deep. Look out for mud when the snow melts. No plowing for ten days or two weeks. Not much corn will be planted before the first of May. H.

Letter from Mercersburg.

MERCERSBURG, Franklin co., Pa
April 14, 1873.

MR. EDITOR:—As Huntingdon county is represented here, perhaps a line or two from this place may be of interest to the readers of the JOURNAL.

Although Mercersburg is not the most noted town in the world, it is not by any means the most insignificant one.

It is situated in Cumberland Valley, a short distance from the Southern Pa. R. R., accessible to it by a branch road by which the mail is received daily.

The town contains a population of nearly two thousand, and from the number of its inhabitants, and the wealth of the town, there is more than ordinary interest manifested in it. The business portion of the inhabitants, appear to be an enterprising stirring class of men indeed, there appears to be more trade and stir here than in many towns of three or four times the population having better facilities and opportunites, and situated along the Central road, however the wealthy Valley surrounding it is of very great advantage to it.

The people are intelligent, refined and peaceable, even the editors are "at peace with each other," though perhaps it is because there is only one.

They show a spirit of enterprise in their public buildings; they have seven very fine churches, a large brick school building, for four schools, besides a room in which to educate the race there being quite a number here. Mercersburg is also the seat of Mercersburg College which is in successful operation and in its eighth year, contains at present about ninety-five students, of which seven graduated at the close of the year, an increase of four on last year. The institution is under the care of an efficient faculty, and is steadily becoming stronger. The situation is all that could be desired for a college, a more healthy place could not be selected, nor a place freer from vice and temptation which are due to college life.

Adieu, for the present,
MELAS.

Letter from Louisiana.

BATON ROUGE, April 10, 1873.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I have again changed my base, and am now in the heart of the enemy's camp, where daily strife is the order of the day. Each party still trying to predominate in the rural districts, but, as usual, the Kellogg party is in the ascendency, and soon the entire State will recognize his authority as Governor of Louisiana. Then we look for a better state of things, a better feeling, both social and political. Thus far the troubles in this State have caused a stagnation in immigration, but it may be presumed, with the utmost confidence, that Louisiana will be favored in an eminent degree by a spontaneous, healthy and invigorating influx of immigrants.

Those who think that the political troubles will deter people from coming to this State must fail to consider the part which immigration has heretofore played in the settlement and development of the State, and must fail also to consider the geographical, commercial and political circumstances that will conspire hereafter in favor of society, industry and material prosperity in the Mississippi delta and co-terminous regions. It is therefore only a dream of morbid despondency to suppose that this magnificent territory, forming the base of the Mississippi Valley, and containing the seaboard metropolis of that valley, is to be abandoned to social decay and semi-savagery. Its existing population would not be permitted to plunge it into irretrievable ruin, even if they were madly bent on so doing. The country at large has too much interest in its salvation and improvement. Too many Northern men have settled among the "white Southern trash" for a retrograde party to accomplish much.

An association was formed, a few months ago, in New Orleans, called "The Louisiana Immigration and Homestead Company." The specific purpose of this Company is to facilitate the disposition of real estate, in eligible parcels and with adequate improvements, among an intelligent, virtuous and thrifty class of people, native or foreign, who desire to settle upon secured homesteads. Its capital stock is $1,000,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $2,000,000. A share of this stock is only $5, so that persons of the very smallest means may become stockholders and make their influence felt in the management and policy of the company. Among its incorporators, and also on its first board of directors, are such men as Gen. Beauregard, Dr. D. W. Brickel—a large stockholder in the *Picayune* Company—Louis Schneider, a city official and millionaire, and other prominent citizens of Louisiana. Such an organization deserves encouragement, and judiciously directed cannot fail to give a new and wholesome impetus to immigration and the development of the agricultural and mineral wealth of the State.

This is one of the movements that has not waited upon the uncertain political eventualities. An intelligent board of directors, armed with moral and material power, have already retrieved a part of the political misfortune, and will eventually command the political destiny of Louisiana.

Quite a number of millions of acres of land are now open for homesteads in this State. Now is the time to secure a home.

CRECIUS.

The Climax of Disorder in Louisiana.

So long as the Louisiana trouble was confined to the intrigues for power of selfish politicians, the nation was simply disgusted; when it threatened the overthrow of law and order, the country became indignant, but now that it has resulted in wholesale murder, the entire Union will be moved with righteous anger. There is more in the story we print this morning than appears from the simple facts, startling though they are. It is strangely like the dreadful tale of Fort Pillow, to be told of negroes being shot down and killed as they ran from a burning building in which they were beleaguered Yet this is what happened at Colfax, Grant Parish, La., on Sunday last. The details of this fiendish deed are simply these: Some 400 negroes retreated into the Court-house, and it was fired, as the only means of dislodging them. One hundred of their number were shot as they fled, and after the melee not a negro was to be seen for miles around. About 100 are said to have escaped. The fate of the 300 can hardly be considered as anything but a horrible certainty.

But little interest will be felt in the causes which led to this fearful massacre The nation that supposed the rebellion had been suppressed and peace restored, is suddenly startled by an outrage that has a parallel only in the darkest scenes of that woful strife. It is confronted, not with the question of how this came to pass, but with the problem of how the new peril it involves can be averted. It is idle to suppose that such a high-handed outrage as this can happen without endangering the national peace. Nothing is so powerful as example, and the uneasy Southern States must be moved from their apparent quiet by such events. Two antagonistic races, intermixed over a vast expanse of country, constitute a mine that any untoward incident may explode, and no Government can permit the match to be applied to it without becoming recreant to its first duty—Louisiana cannot be convulsed, and the nation remain undisturbed. Murder and rapine cannot be hourly incidents there, and life and property be secure elsewhere.

The preservation of the national peace and honor demands that the supremacy of the law shall be restored instantly in that distracted State. But how shall this be done? The State authorities, if there be any, have allowed affairs to drift from bad to worse. The troubles beginning with the wrangles of ambitious demagogues have almost reached that worst of human calamities, a war of races. During all this time there has not been a single vigorous, effective exercise of lawful local authority.—Confronted by this condition of affairs, must the nation permit society in Louisiana to be utterly disintegrated and other States to be involved in the disaster? President Grant has now before him one of the most serious questions he has ever been called upon to decide, and we think the country can safely trust to his sagacity and patriotism. He must know that to allow such events as that of Sunday to be repeated, is to bring great calamities upon the country, and he must be convinced that there is much danger they will be repeated unless some power steps in much stronger than any which has yet intervened in these troubles. Not until the last extremity is reached would the General Government be justified in interfering directly in Louisiana affairs. But no reverence for State rights can justify the Federal authorities in allowing a State to be destroyed and the safety of the nation imperiled.—*N. Y. Times.*

Centaur Liniment.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, gall, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containg certificates, the receipt, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm from sheep. Stock owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. Price 50 cents a bottle, large bottles $1.00.

J. B. ROSE & CO.,
53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. [mch26-6mos.

New Advertisements.

HUNTINGDON CAR WORKS.
NOTICE.

The undersigned, lately doing business under the name of Orbison, Welch & Co., at the Huntingdon Car Works, having sold the said works and property connected therewith, to the firm of Orbison & Co., the partnership has been disolved, and all persons having unsettled accounts, are requested to call at the office of R. A. Orbison, and have the same adjusted.

R. A. ORBISON,
C. G. WELCH.

The undersigned having purchased the above Car Works, will hereafter carry on the business thereat, under the firm name of Orbison & Co.

WM. P. ORBISON,
THOS. E. ORBISON,
S. E. HENRY,
T. S. JOHNSTON,
B. F. ISENBERG.

apr23-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of JOHN BUMGARTNER, dec'd.*]
Letters of administration on the estate of John Bumgartner, late of Cass township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, living near Calvin, P. O., on said estate, all persons knowing themselves indebted thereto will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SIMEON WRIGHT,
April23-6t. Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
[*Estate of ROBERT B. WILSON, dec'd.*]
Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, living near Shaver's Creek, P. O., on the estate of Robert B. Wilson, late of West township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

A. JACKSON WILSON,
JAMES WILSON,
apr.23-6t. Executors.

SAMUEL AFRICA
4th Street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
Dealer in fine
CONFECTIONS, FRUITS, TOYS, NOTIONS, &C.
Also,
ICE CREAM AND SODA WATER IN SEASON.
apr23,'73-6m.

New Advertisements.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Mifflin county, at their office, in Lewistown, until 12 o'clock, m., on the 26th April, inst., for

THE ERECTION AND CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE

across the Juniata river at Newton Hamilton. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all proposals. Plans and specifications may be seen at their office in Lewistown.

By order of the Commissioners.
JOSEPH McCULLOCH,
April9-3t. Clerk.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE

of anyone needing WALL PAPER and WINDOW SHADES, we would say *go to BLAIR'S to buy* them, such a stock was never before brought to

HUNTINGDON.

All we ask, call and see and be convinced that you can buy cheaper, and from a larger assortment at BLAIR'S, than any other place in town, as he has a room full of WALL PAPER and WINDOW BLINDS
15,000 Rolls of PAPER and
500 Pairs assorted colors and figures of Window Blinds.

DON'T FORGET OUR SPECIALTIES.

Good Brown Back Paper, 10 cents.
Twill Rag Stock Paper, 18 cents.
Extra Satin Paper, 25, 26 and 27 cents.
Splendid Gilt Parlor Paper for 50 cents.

The very best quality of Oil Window Shades, Gilt Bands and six feet long, only $1 including fixtures. Plain Shading, all colors and widths. The Patent Spring (Hartsomes', Window Fixtures, Cords and Tassels, all colors, &c., &c.

While our Stock last year was larger by far than was ever before brought to this town yet, our trade increased with the increase of stock so well that at the close of the season we had but very little left, thus enabling us to gratify our customers by a new stock, so that now we have a stock

FIVE TIMES AS LARGE AS ANY OTHER STOCK IN TOWN.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Don't forget the place BLAIR'S,
418 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
N. B.—All paper trimmed free of charge, if desired. Apr2,'73-3mos.

UPHOLSTERING GOODS.

Comprising in addition to our usual stock, a magnificent assortment of novelties, manufactured exclusively for ourselves, which, for variety, effectiveness and style are superior to any previous offering in this class of goods.

LACE CURTAINS.

We shall maintain such prices for Curtains materials and Laces that it will be for the interest of persons house-furnishing to carefully examine our stock before making purchases.

WALRAVEN,
719 *CHESTNUT STREET,*
PHILADELPHIA.
apr2-3mos.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of
NICHOLAS C. DECKER,
One door east of the Washington Hotel.

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.

CLOTHING,
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. apr2-1y.

DOORS.

Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding and Building Material generally. NORTH FELA & CO., have unsurpassed advantages of manufacturing Pine Lumber. They have their own timber, their own Saw and Planing Mill, their work is always first-class, being made by lumber seasoned by time. Orders for Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Mouldings, Frames, Flooring, Siding, &c., in small lots or by car load, received and promptly filled by J. A. POLLOCK, No. 1004 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa. apr2-3mos.

TO FURNITURE BUYERS.

If you want to save 10 to 15 per cent. don't fail to go to the large

NEW FURNITURE STORE,

Just opened by

BROWN & TYHURST,

At No. 525, HILL Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They have just returned from a trip among the *wholesale* manufacturers, of the different kinds of furniture, Mattresses, &c., buying at exceedingly low prices FOR CASH. They are also manufacturing such kinds of furniture as it will pay best to make here; and they wish it understood, that those who buy from them, will get bargains, as they intend to sell *low for cash*, and will not have to charge bad debts of worthless customers, to cash buyers' goods. Go and see their PARLOR SUITS and new styles of COTTAGE and FRENCH CHAMBER SUITS, CHAIRS of all kinds, LOUNGES, TABLES, &c.

☞ Housekeepers will have the convenience of a large Furniture Store, Carpet Store and Hardware Store, all in the same building. ☞
March26, 1873-3mos.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

W. H. H. NIVLING & CO.,

TYRONE, BLAIR COUNTY, PENNA.,

Build NEW ENGINES, and repair OLD ONES, as cheap and in as good order, as can be done elsewhere.

NEW and SECOND HAND

machinery of all kinds for sale.

SCHOOL DESKS,

guaranteed to out-last three setts Pine Board Seats and cost very little more.

Directors will do well by giving us a call before buying elsewhere.
March12-3mos.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.

The undersigned gives notice, to butchers and others, that he keeps on hand all the time a fine lot of FAT CATTLE, which he will sell live weight or dressed by the pound, or by the lump. He has on hand forty-five head, weighing from 890 to 1200. Address JOHN JACOBS,
mch12-2mos. Shirleysburg, Pa.

New Advertisements.

12,000,000 ACRES!

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest Land in market for sale by the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

In the Great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 ACRES IN CENTRAL NEBRASKA

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on five and ten years' credit at 6 per cent. No advanced interest required.

Mild and healthful climate, fertil soil, an abundance of good water.

The best market in the west! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.

Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

Free homes for all! Millions of Acres of choice Government Lands open for entry under the Homestead Law, near this Great Railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Land.

Sectional Maps, showing the land, also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet with new Maps mailed free everywhere.

Address O. E. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
Omaha, Neb.

WANTED.

10,000 FARMERS

To improve 1,700,000 acres Railroad Lands, free from mortgage and located in the middle region of Western Iowa—the best corn, wheat and cattle-producing belt in the West, 15 hours distant from Chicago. Climate and soil unsurpassed. Meadow and plow land with pure running water evenly distributed. No fever and ague. Average credit price, $6 per