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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.

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 Richmond to my house for dinner.

Question. 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; say 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 WHATSOEVER.

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

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 list?

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 Richmond and myself to dine with him.

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.

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"The Modoc massacre is not for one moment to be compared, in atrocity, to the Louisiana massacre. Two men were treacherously slain by the Modocs; over one hundred were as treacherously put to death by the Captain Jacks of Louisiana. The men killed at the lava bed were striving to negotiate a peace with the men who slew them; and those killed at Grant court house were killed after surrendering in good faith to the villains who butchered them. The Port Pillow massacre is the only parallel to it; and the event proves that perfiduousness and bloody cruelty are not confined to the Indian race. There are white as well as copper-colored Modocs; and the former being more numerous than the latter (at least in Louisiana), simply differ from their Indian congeners in doing things on a grander scale.

"For our part we have no sympathy with murder or murderers anywhere. The masked midnight murderers known as Ku Klux in the South, the bloody-handed assassins who uphold the M'Henry government in Louisiana by wholesale murder, and the cheap-Jack murderers of Oregon are all alike hateful and objects of government vengeance. It may suit the short-sighted politicians of the Democratic party to stand by the Ku Klux and their red-handed brethren in Louisiana, whilst denouncing the Modocs for crimes no worse, but the vision of a justice-loving and murder-hating people is too keen to be blinded by any partisan considerations in passing judgment on such cases. Murder is murder, no matter by whom or for what purpose committed, and the blood of the slain negroes at Grant Court House, in Louisiana, calls as loudly from the ground for vengeance as does that of Gen. Canby. It has been heard and heard effectually, in one case; shall it go unheeded in the other?"

By all means let there be a meeting of all the newspaper publishers of the State outside of Philadelphia at an early day. The combination of city papers and Congressmen to crush the country press demands united action and combined opposition. Let there be a meeting at Harrisburg at an early day—say about the middle of June.—Milliton.

We heartily endorse the above. It is high time the country press unite for their own interest.—Levinburg Journal.

So do we; let us teach that large class of congressmen who, unlike the cock-eyed Butler, are made by the country press, that newspaper men have some rights; and that there is a certain well defined point, beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue.—Bellfonte Republican.

Consider us in, too. The time has come when the country press should act harmoniously and make common-cause against all those who raise their hands against it. Wouldn't it be advantageous for the papers in the Juniata Valley to organize a Press Association? We think it would.

One of the most important decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States for a number of years, was delivered last week in a railroad case on a writ