

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

The exclamation of "Let us have Peace" is now accepted by some to mean "Let us have a Piece of Mexico."

Petrikon or Crawford! Heads I win tails you lose. How is it, R. B. How is Millin? Meek wants to know.

The attention of the reader is called to an article on the outside of this issue from the Pittsburgh Evening Telegraph.

Orris, it is alleged, made a grand discovery of a deficiency in the State finances, but up to this time Meek has not been able to see it.

The Proclamation of the President, in regard to the Louisiana imbroglio, will be found in this paper. Gen. Grant has concluded to settle the matter.

All the Democratic party can do at the present is to stand off, and make mouths and "sass." It is as harmless as an old lion with his teeth extracted and his claws clipped.

The Bellefonte Watchman has become the official mouth piece of the Democracy of this State. Truly the remnants of the Democrats have retired into the interior. How Meek they are!

It is said there are just thirty-seven Modocs—one for each State. Couldn't they be distributed around? Each State ought to be able to take care of its individual Modoc.

The struggle in the French Assembly resulted, on Saturday, in the defeat of the government party, the resignation of Thiers, and the election of Marshal MacMahon to the Presidency.

Henry Ward Beecher says, "The condition of Louisiana is like perilous and scandalous." There are some other things "scandalous" which the Reverend gentleman, very likely, knows more about.

The Bellefonte Watchman, of the 16th, inst., says: "The Huntingdon Journal shakes its editorial fist at the protected manufacturers, and says the Journal has always advocated protection for their employment, and now they call their printing somewhere else."

This specimen of radical sincerity in the advocacy of protection, which is only characteristic of the whole batch of howling protectionists.

The Watchman is a howling Democratic sheet. As such it insists upon, and is conceded, Democratic support. If we remember correctly, the charges for county printing, audited in its favor, by the last statement, was \$2100. Is this the secret of its Democracy? From its logic we would be compelled to believe that it is, and then we might add that this only characteristic of the whole batch of howling Democrats.

But we are not unreasonable enough to suppose that the editor of the Watchman is swayed by any such considerations, and that he follows the dictates of his sensitive conscience by sticking to principles, expounding those who believe, as he does, to support him. This is all we ask for our consistent and conscientious course, and it should be conceded to us. If we support a consistently, A ought to exhibit his gratitude by supporting us. One good turn deserves another.

The following communication has been handed us: "I must ask permission to express in your columns, my regret over the notice you saw proper to take of the appointment of Benj. L. Hewit, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, by Gov. Hartranft as one of the Commissioners under the law for the propagation and protection of fish in the rivers of the Commonwealth. I think you did Mr. Hewit injustice in two particulars: in questioning his ability, and his interest in the subject committed to him by this appointment. His practice at the bar, discharging, during several years, the duties of District Attorney, and his services to the people have satisfied those who have been in a position to observe and note his actions, that Mr. Hewit is certainly a gentleman of fair abilities, and it is with my knowledge that for several years he has taken an especial interest in the subject of fish culture, and has been instrumental in the progress and success of the various enterprises undertaken in different parts of the country. Gov. Hartranft is in selecting Mr. Hewit as one of the Commissioners, and I hope that not only the Juniata, but also the Allegheny, will have reason to recognize the value of his services before the end of his term."

If we have done Mr. Hewit injustice it has been owing to our zeal for the success of the project. We want no such word as "fail." We hope sincerely that we may have an opportunity to change our views of Mr. Hewit's fitness for the place, and, if so, no one will go farther to accord him the credit to which he will be entitled than the editor of this paper. In the future we shall judge the Board by its fruits.

After a very long and exceedingly able debate, the Constitutional Convention, sitting in Committee of the Whole, says the Philadelphia Press, rejected Mr. Dallas' amendment to the seventh section of the Bill of Rights. Although defeated, the friends of this reform do not abandon all hopes of its success. In a modified form we expect to see it prevail on second reading. During the debate yesterday, J. McDowell Sharp, Esq., of Franklin, made one of the ablest speeches that have yet been delivered in this body, and in which he showed that he possesses a true appreciation of the dignity and value to mankind of the editorial profession, and of the sphere of the newspaper. We cannot forbear reprinting here the following eloquent passage: "Manifestly the newspaper ought to be, as I believe it is, the schoolmaster of the masses. It ought to illuminate the darkness, it ought to improve the morals; it ought to lift them up to a higher plane of existence; it ought to teach them that which is right and beneficial and proper; it ought to furnish them with mental food which is healthy and nourishing. This may be termed the province and social duty of the press. But, sir, beyond this and above this it has a higher duty still to discharge. It is the duty of the press to educate the public mind upon affairs of State, to drag from its concealment the malfeasance and misfeasance of its rulers, to announce all arbitrary acts of government, to communicate to the public everything that is necessary and proper for its interest, and to be the wide-awake sentinel and guardian which stands upon the watch-towers of the State to protect the liberties of the people."

THE SECRET OF THE ASSAULTS UPON MR. SCOTT.

That Mr. Guss hates Mr. Scott is a fact which we suppose is known to every Republican in Huntingdon county.

Mr. Guss' love or hatred for him is a matter of perfect indifference to Mr. Scott. It is a fact, we suppose, equally well known that Mr. Woods and Mr. Guss are equally bitter and renegade in their animosity toward Mr. Scott, it is evident to every reader of the *Globe*, and that their enmity is entirely personal can be seen from the fact that against him are leveled all the venomous shafts which their corrupt minds can conceive.

With occasional libellous flings at other men in the Republican party, their whole effort seems to be to vilify and libel Mr. Scott. They make no attempt to conceal this individual and personal hatred which they bear him, and both having suffered by the just judgment of our court, companions in misery, they mutually bemoan their fate and join hands in attempting to injure him.

Occasionally they assume the mask of a desire for the good of the Republican party, and pretend to be influenced only by that motive, but generally the mask is either carelessly put on or else contemptuously thrown aside. It is personal hatred and that alone which instigates them, and the people of this county are pretty well satisfied by this time, what the party zeal of these men amounts to. To gratify their animosity they are willing to see our party dismembered, our majority reduced and our ticket defeated. They have joined hands with Mr. Speer, and the tone of the *Globe* indicates that they will join hands with anybody who will oppose Mr. Scott or his friends.

In our issue of a few weeks ago we gave an account of Mr. Wood's record on the jury commissioner question; how he shuffled, evaded and falsified to avoid the exposure of his base attempts to pack the jury wheel. The motion to set aside this panel of jurors was made by Mr. Scott, who was anxious that the trial by jury should not be rendered a farce through illegal methods of selecting the names. Mr. Scott's persistent and searching cross-examination resulted in an exposure unparalleled in the history of jurisprudence for barefacedness and fraud.

Mr. Woods and Mr. Speer were defeated in their iniquitous efforts; baffled in their attempts, disgracefully exposed, the vials of their wrath were turned toward Mr. Scott. Since that time remorselessly and vindictively they have pursued him, doing him no harm, but rendered only more angry by the fatality of their attempts to revenge themselves. Mr. Woods remarked at the time, "I will remember John Scott for this as long as he lives." So much did this exposure rankle in their breasts, that in 1870 when, through some technicality, the jury had to be re-drawn, they made a desperate effort to drag him into the controversy although he was three hundred miles away at the time. This ancient grudge they still bear.

Mr. Guss' grievance is of more modern origin. Last fall, in the courts of this county, he attempted to convict one of our townsmen of libel. With the disgusting facts of this case all are familiar. Going into court for a vindication of character, the Professor got such a ventilating that until the day of his death he will repent this trial. Mr. Petrikon, Mr. Woods and Mr. Speer were his counsel; Mr. Scott was employed by the defendant, and Mr. Guss' back still feels raw from that lashing he got in November. That Mr. Scott should appear in court as counsel against him, is to him an unpardonable sin, and he expresses himself on the street that he will yet make John Scott pay for having thus as an attorney, taken sides against him.

Such, then, are the motives which actuate Messrs. Woods and Guss in their crusade against Mr. Scott. For the furtherance of their revenge, everything and everybody will be sacrificed by them.

Sidney Smith, Tom Hood, Lawrence Sterne, Mark Twain, Nay, Russell Lowell have all attained places of eminence as wit and humorists; but their best efforts, like stars at noonday, pale and die away before the sublimity and fulgurance of the Reverend editor of the *Globe*. In the whole range of English literature what can be found so delightfully funny, so supremely witty as his inserting the name of Senator Scott without capital.

What a strain the production of this witicism must have imposed on his limited mental faculties! Whether he will favor us with any more such side-splitting jokes as this remains to be seen; perhaps he must.

"Like the angels of wind and air / Chant only one hymn and expire, / With the south-westerly stress."

At all events if his humorous soul will give forth no more such electric flashes, he can repeat this sparkling witicism *ad libitum*. When Guss first perpetrated it he did not appreciate it very highly for he only gave it one insertion, but having weeks rolled in, like a sweet morsel under his tongue, in his last issue he notices it several times and challenges the attention of the world to his pet joke. We are sorry, however, to spoil it! It is such a rich thing! But, then, it is so old as to be a picture a little too highly drawn, we return to the generous and enthusiastic members of the gifted Forum, and held our peace. Still it seems little short of treason against our State, and a direct and grievous injury to its agricultural population, these constant appeals to our farmers to leave the peace and comforts of an old settled community—schools, churches and cultivated society—such as care for the risks, deprivations, and sufferings of a frontier State. It is a little too much like a concerted plan, in another railroad interest to draw our population to the regions of the north-west. We trust our farmers will be "taken in" by railroad enterprises, either in Tegeth, Iowa, the tropical or polar regions, as they have studied the question, by addresses in the light of information, and practical than in the advertisement of the *Globe*.

As to Texas, we got some information as to the society there known as the "Pole of Fire," from a Colonel Forey's paper, and information as to the Pole of Fire, in the report of the powerful pleasure State, for they are, against the Col-

ANOTHER GREAT PHILADELPHIA ENTERPRISE.

This morning, ere *The Press* reaches one-tenth of its subscribers, the good ship Pennsylvania will have weighed her anchors and steamed down the Delaware, the pioneer of the line that, we fondly hope, is to revive our local commerce and restore the anti-bellum prestige of the American maritime interest.

She sails with a full cargo and passenger list, evidences that the resolve of our merchants and citizens' last year to support the company was not the expression of their earnest purpose and not of an empty enthusiasm. But the echo of the last "God speed" will hardly have died on the air before, if we may believe the reports around us, preparations will be afoot to start another American Steamship Company, with Philadelphia as its starting place. The spirit of enterprise that has been kindled seems to have no bounds.

The new project is even a vaster one than that of the American Company. It includes a line of railroad to the West as well as a line of steamships to Europe. The authority for its existence is the city correspondent of the German *Telegraph*, a gentleman who rarely romances, and who has access to the best sources of information. The managers of the Reading Railroad Company are of course assumed to be the authors of the scheme, and their connection with it gives the story an air of probability. The leading spirits of this rich and powerful corporation have long sighed for other fields of conquest than those of our anthracite coal region. Their ambition has always been believed to be a rival route to the West—the building of which would make them a national concern, and such a competitor of the Pennsylvania Company as the Erie is of the New York Central. The scheme has been rendered feasible by the passage of the free railroad law in New Jersey, which will permit a New York connection, without which the capitalists of that city would refuse their assistance. The Philadelphia connection is to be made at first via the Reading road, and afterwards by way of the North Pennsylvania. As the report goes, the Reading managers have been acquiring large tracts of land in the neighborhood of Chester, and that ancient city is mentioned as the probable port of shipment. About the steamships this suggestive hint is thrown out by the correspondent: "It is announced that forty iron steam colliers are to be built there forthwith. But the mysterious part of the business is that the company is laying down ways in this shipyard over four hundred feet in length. Can you imagine any steam collier that length? Or would you rather believe that these ways are intended for something else than colliers?" He also shrewdly recalls the agreement between the Reading and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Companies some years ago, in which it was stipulated in writing that a first-class steamship line was to be established from Philadelphia to Liverpool, to be owned by the two companies. This agreement was not carried out, but the idea has not been abandoned.

We sincerely hope that there is more than talk in this matter, and that this scheme may be realized. With a new route to the West and the substantial support the company would be sure to receive from the people of the city, there is no reason why it should not be a successful venture. If the enterprising gentlemen who are engaged in this project are in earnest, we hope every encouragement will be extended to them. Philadelphia cannot have too many railroad connections and steamship lines.—*Philadelphia Press*, May 22.

United States District Attorney, Hon. H. B. Swoope, did a neat thing in the Williams case a week or so ago. That quality of mercy was not strained! Williams, a young man of twenty was convicted for embezzling letters. He bore an excellent reputation, was young and his first offense, and the District Attorney believing he had already been severely punished sent him home to his distressed family.

At last we are told that Gen. Harry White does not intend to charge for his services in the Constitutional Convention. He is patriotic! If Harry would only offer to pay the State for the time he has unnecessarily consumed in blather during the session, he and the State would be nearly square.

The Allegheny men are terribly alarmed at the Chinamen. The old Democrats used to see a Nigger in every wood pile, and we suppose they have inherited this trait. At least Bagelate tells us that this is natural. Get out, pigtail, or that *Son* will search you!

Mr. Forey's Acadia. A good share of the Philadelphia Press has been devoted for months past, ever since Mr. Forey's delightful excursion in a Pullman car with the imperial Mr. Thomas A. Scott, to advising Pennsylvania farmers and mechanics to emigrate to Texas. The glories of that country, especially along the line of a certain railroad, have been pictured as far ahead of anything on the continent, in the particulars of the climate, soil, production, schools, colleges, seminaries, high toned gentlemen, accomplished ladies, and in fact all the accessories necessary to make up a blissful Eden. If we have at times thought that the members of the generous and enthusiastic members of the gifted Forum, and held our peace. Still it seems little short of treason against our State, and a direct and grievous injury to its agricultural population, these constant appeals to our farmers to leave the peace and comforts of an old settled community—schools, churches and cultivated society—such as care for the risks, deprivations, and sufferings of a frontier State. It is a little too much like a concerted plan, in another railroad interest to draw our population to the regions of the north-west. We trust our farmers will be "taken in" by railroad enterprises, either in Tegeth, Iowa, the tropical or polar regions, as they have studied the question, by addresses in the light of information, and practical than in the advertisement of the *Globe*.

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THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN HALL.

Statement of the Surviving Ones—Exquisite Joe thinks he was Poisoned.

New York, May 21.—John Heron, steward of the Polar, makes the following statement concerning the sickness of Captain Hall: Captain Hall had good health up to the time of returning from the sledge expedition; he was not sick when he came on board, but complained soon afterwards, and said that the heat of the cabin affected him; I asked him why he was anxious to get him something; he didn't care about anything but a cup of coffee, and didn't drink even that; he was sick a fortnight, and talked very little; he was perfectly delirious the last few days; I think he was paralyzed on one side; there was nothing sudden about his death; he was absent fourteen days, returned on the 24th of October to the ship; on the 8th of November he died and was buried on the 11th; his grave bore southwest, and about five hundred paces distant from the observatory, in the Polar Bay, which was in latitude 81.38 degrees; longitude, 61.44, on shore.

As a matter of course, I am inclined to the same effect. The prevailing impression among the unfortunate nineteen who were left behind was that Buddington had fully abandoned them to their fate. He had been anticipating the breaking up of the ice for some time, and if he had wished to have Tyson and his companions on board he could easily have represented matters in a different light; he might have said he was absent fourteen days, returned on the 24th of October to the ship; on the 8th of November he died and was buried on the 11th; his grave bore southwest, and about five hundred paces distant from the observatory, in the Polar Bay, which was in latitude 81.38 degrees; longitude, 61.44, on shore.

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FORCE AND ARMS TO RESIST THE LAWS AND CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES OF SAID STATE.

WHEREAS, It has been duly certified by the proper local authorities, and judicially determined by the interior and superior courts of said State, that said officers are entitled to hold their offices respectively, and execute and discharge the functions thereof:

And whereas, Congress at its late session upon due consideration of the subject, tacitly recognized said Executive and his associates, then as now in office, by refusing to take any action with respect thereto:

And whereas, It is provided in the laws of the United States, that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful that the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence:

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