The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, March 18, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Arrearages.

The following is the law relating to newspapers and subscribers.

1. Subs ribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription,
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.
7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

☞ The Bedford County *Press* came to us very much enlarged and improved last week. We are glad to see that our friend Long is prospering.

☞ Last week chronicled the death of two of America's most distinguished statesmen—Millard Fillmore and Charles Sumner. In life the views of these men were as opposite as light and darkness. Sumner was the embodiment of opposition to slavery, and the other was the candidate of the party for President that adopted the notorious twelfth section of the Philadelphia Platform. Peace to their ashes.

☞ In the House of Representatives, on Thursday last, Capt. Burchinell offered the following resolutions, which were twice read and agreed to:

WHEREAS, This house has heard with profound sorrow the intelligence of the death of two of the country's purest citizens, men alike distinguished for the probity and excellence of their private lives and the exalted patriotism of their public career, in which as actors they figured during an epoch the most eventful and changeful in the nation's history: therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Milliard Fillmore, ex-President of the United States, and of Charles Sumner, a Senator of the United States, the country at large has met with a national calamity and statesmanship and society have lost two of their brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of the great dead this house do now adjourn until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

☞ The first number of a small sheet, 13 by 21 inches, entitled *The Local News*, Hugh Lindsay, editor and proprietor, appeared last week. It is neatly printed and its make up is creditable. What has induced Mr. Lindsay to embark in this venture we do not know, as it must be evident to any sane man that there is not room in Huntingdon for another paper. There are already three papers here which have little else to live upon but "The Local News," and we consider it a very severe reflection upon us, and the others engaged in the business, to intimate that we do not pay sufficient attention "to that kind of matter." We think this very ungenerous. The man who will take a paper at two cents a week will and can pay four cents for five times or six the amount of matter. Mr. Lindsay has a perfect right to start as many papers as he has a mind to, but it seems to us he could make a better investment. We always speak candidly of such ventures and our opinion is usually vindicated.

Our New York Letter.

Over-Crowding—How People Live, or Rather, How They Exist—Diamonds — The Astors, Father and Son — Charities — Intemperance Among Women—The Last Swindle—Political.

NEW YORK, March 16, 1874.

THE TENEMENT HOUSES.

One half of the million of people who make up this great Babel live in what are called tenement houses. You, oh dweller in the village or the country, have an idea that a house is a structure of seven to twelve rooms, in the centre of a pretty piece of ground, with flowers, fruit and such things about it, where a child may be born and grow up with decent, healthful surroundings. That is not what 500,000 people in this city know as a house. To them a house means a vast building, four or five stories high, divided into small rooms, the rooms ten feet square, the bed rooms closets. Light, the cheapest of all things, is in these places a luxury, and ventilation is impossible. Often twenty, thirty, and forty families are crowded into a single building, and instances have been known where as many as 150 apartments have been crowded together under one roof, each of them inhabited by a family of from three to five persons. Huddled together in these communities of crime and filth, a large part of the City's population live and die here, without ever having known the true significance of the word "home."

The extent to which the overcrowding system of tenement houses is carried in New York, exceeds that of any other Christian city in the world. A comparative exhibit of the

POPULATION TO THE SQUARE ACRE,

among our poor people, shows that in the Eleventh Ward it is 328; in the Thirteenth Ward, 311; in the Fourteenth Ward, 275, and in the Seventeenth Ward, 280—these being the four most densely thronged districts in New York. London has but one district that approaches this exhibit. The population of the Strand numbers 307 to the square acre, and the next most crowded area is East London, with 266.

AND WHAT IS MORE.

Very frequently there is no pretence of separating families by thin partition walls.—Men find themselves unable to pay the rent of a whole room, and so two or more families are huddled into a single room, the partition being a mark on the floor. And in these places children are born—families sleep together, male and female. Is it any wonder that the jails and prisons are crowded? Is it any wonder that to keep common order an army of policemen is required?

THE OTHER EXTREME.

And while 500,000 people thus herd together like cattle, living on the refuse of the markets, and thankful if they get even that, it is a sharp commentary on our boasted civilization to read in a "society" paper that Mrs. Wm. B. Aster, at a recent ball, wore diamonds to the amount of one million dollars, and laces to the amount of one hundred thousand more. The husband of this woman is worth not less than $60,000,000, a large share of his property being in these very tenement houses, I have been describing. He has never given a dollar in charity—he never repairs a house, or ever heeds a call for air, light or cleanliness from the miserable wretches who inhabit them. The only interest he ever takes in these people is to see that they pay their rent every month in advance, and to see exactly how much money in the shape of rent can be screwed out of them. His father, the original Astor, John Jacob, was not quite so bad as his son. The old man died worth $30,000,000. In his last illness he woke up one morning and asked of his secretary:

"Mr.——has Mrs. Wilson paid her month's rent?"

"I believe not," said the Secretary.

"It is $12. You will see to it at once.—She is sick, and if you put it off she may not pay it."

Twice or three times a day would this wretched old man ask if that $12 had been paid, until, to quiet him, the Secretary took $12 from his pocket and gave it to him, saying that she paid it.

"That's right—that's right," chuckled the old miser as his fingers closed on the money; "and now, Mr. ——, turn her out. She is sick and won't be able to pay. Get the three days' she owes, if you can; if not, we had better lose it than to let it grow."

Like sire, like son. Wm. B. is even more greedy and grasping than his father.

I should hate to take his money with his disposition. If the Astors meet their tenants in the next world there will be a lively time. But there is another side to New York life. There are

GENEROUS MEN.

For instance, young James Gordon Bennett gave $30,000 to be used up in soup this winter. Of course, those who don't like Bennett say he does it as an advertisement, but the hungry wretches who are saved from starvation by his gift won't care a straw what he does for it. They will pray, as I do, that more men would try this "advertising dodge."—Then the Howard Committee fitted up the basement of a building in Howard street, where everybody can be fed without money and without price. They serve a substantial supper of good soup, bread and coffee. This costs, at the wholesale prices, three and one-half cents for each man. Breakfast is about the same, varied occasionally with beef, fish, pork and beans, or something of the kind.—Last month, 9,168 were fed at this place.

The applicants are a superior set of men.—They are mostly mechanics. Of 30 names recorded, the United States was represented by 11; Ireland by 7; Germany by 7; England by 4; Scotland and France by 1 each. Three were clerks, three machinists, and three laborers. The others were engineers, book agents, firemen on steamers, carpenters, &c., &c.

FEMININE INTEMPERANCE.

Intemperance is by no means confined to the men of New York. Indeed the vice is wide-spread, and is not limited by sex. The wives and daughters of the "best families" are addicted to the maddening bowl, and are as much the slaves of appetite as their father and brothers. They get it first by the use of wine in the social circle—then the exhaustion resulting from late hours, and excitement calls for stimulants as a sustainer. And once fastened there is an end. Such habits grow on women faster than on men, and are more certain to stay. Thousands of fashionable women—leaders in society—have in their rooms the brandy-bottle, every day requiring more and more to satisfy the cravings of an alcoholized system. Does it not show? Not at first, or indeed for a long time. The art of the enameler hides those ugly red blotches.—But finally it gets beyond the enameler's art—the lady in a debauch makes an exhibition of herself—the secret is out, and with no restraint she devotes herself entirely to it and goes down to the pit. It is time that a reform was inaugurated in the homes of the wealthy. There is but little use of talking reform or temperance so long as wine is set before every guest by the lady of the house, and stronger drinks by the head thereof.

THE LAST SWINDLE

which the authorities are after, is the clumsiest yet unearthed, but as clumsy as it is thousands upon thousands have bitten at it and been bitten by it. "The Geneva Watch Co.," with "J. Wright & Co., 609 Broadway" as agents, have flooded the country with advertisements offering to send superb gold watches for—think of it—$4! The metal of which its watches are said to be made is "almonia gold," which, from its description, appears to be on the whole far better than the genuine article. The circular states that this wonderful composition was "invented by Thomas T. Efendolph, one of the largest stockholders in the Geneva Watch Co."

Mr. Efendolph, who is a wonderful alchemist, worked for years endeavoring to make a discovery that would take the place of gold, and stand the tests of acids, and always retain its brilliancy, and wear the same as virgin gold itself. In May, 1871, his years of laborious toil were rewarded by the discovery of this material, which even expert jewellers cannot detect. Of course watches so cheap and so good were in demand, and I. Wright & Co. received a shower of letters containing $4 each, which was pocketed.

There is one way to stop this swindling. The laws which govern the administration of the Postoffice prohibit the delivery of letters to fictitious addresses where fraud is intended. If the first victim would, with a contrite heart, inform the Postmaster of New York, all the rest would be saved, for every letter would be returned to the sender. As high as 10,000 letters to swindlers are received at this office every month, none of them containing less than $1.00.

THE POLITICAL POT

is boiling. Even at this early day the Democracy are marshalling their forces and getting ready for the next election. This "getting ready" means the distribution of the spoils, the killing of the lame ducks and arranging the labor of the sound ones. For be it known there is no gratitude among these men. The leaders of Tammany pay down for their labor. If a man has influence he can get of them just what influence is worth—if he uses it without getting his pay, it is his fault. No matter what he has done in the past—no matter how useful he was last year—unless he has control of something and some body this year, he is killed and carted out. I know one striker who has afforded me considerable instruction as well as amusement. Last year he held a clerkship in the Court House, a sinecure in the City Hall, and something or other in another department, giving him an income of about $7,000 per annum. This Spring he was ousted from all these. "Why?" I asked. "Well, you see," he answered. "I had fifty of the boys that made their headquarters at a saloon which my brother in law run. Well, this Spring, Jim, that's my brother in-law, knocked one of the boys on the head with a bottle, and was arrested, and the place was broken up, and he escaped Sing-Sing by the skin of his teeth, and had to go West. Another man took the place and gobbled the boys, and of course I was permitted to git. He holds all these places. But I ain't going lay still, no sir. I've got a man to go in with me, and I'm going to start right across the street, and I'll have 'em all back, and then they can't help themselves. I'll have my places this fall, sure."

No one seems to think of making head against Tammany—everybody seeks to conciliate it. My friend will get his place. The moment he gets control of fifty votes, he is certain of it, for that fifty, by skillful repeating, means two hundred and fifty on election, day.

This is a Republican form of government, I believe. PIETRO.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, MARCH 14th, 1874.

Last Saturday morning an attempt was made to dispense with Saturday's sessions in the House. After a protracted debate which lasted nearly the whole morning, the resolution was defeated, but the friends of adjournment yesterday succeeded in passing a resolution of adjournment, notwithstanding the fact that last week a point of order was raised and decided well taken, that it requires 67 members of the House to effect such a change in the rules. In the future there will be no Saturday sessions, either in the Senate or the House.

Among the legislation of interest, during the past week, we note the following:

THE SENATE

has spent the greater portion of the week in the consideration of the Corporation bill, which passed that body finally yesterday morning. On Wednesday, the joint Committee appointed to designate what changes are necessary in the Capitol buildings, to accommodate the increased membership, reported in the Senate, through Mr. Rutan, chairman. The plan of this Committee is to make no further alteration in the Senate Chamber than to replace the present desks by desks similar to those now in use in Congress. It is proposed by the Committee to alter the Hall of the House by building an addition in the rear of the Speaker's stand, erecting reporters' galleries above the stand, and replacing the present desks by desks similar to those used in Congress. The cost of this alteration is not to exceed $25,000.

On Wednesday night, the representatives of a number of railroad companies in the State appeared before the Finance Committee of the Senate, to express their views upon the Corporation tax-bill, which is at present pending in the Legislature. The question was discussed by Frank B. Gowen, esq., president of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad; W. J. Howard, esq., solicitor of the Pennsylvania railroad; E. W. Clarke, esq., president of the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad, and Isaac Hinckley, president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad. These gentlemen occupied fully two hours in expressing their views as to what a just taxation on railroads is. A number of questions were propounded to them by different members of the committee.

THE HOUSE.

On Wednesday, Mr. Webb, from the special committee, to which was referred the bill providing for the payment of the papers which advertised the New Constitution, reported the following as the basis of payment:

1st. That all duly authorized bills under the sum of $500 be paid as rendered.

2nd. That to the publishers of all weekly papers not included in the above list, who published the same with authority, these be paid the sum of $500.

3d. That to the publishers of all daily papers whose circulation does not exceed 20,000 copies daily the sum of $600 be paid with the further sum of $200, wherever such publication was made in the weekly editions of their respective papers and to the publishers of all daily papers, whose circulation exceeds 20,000 copies daily there be paid the sum $1,000. After various amendments the bill passed second reading as follows: Be it enact, &c. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prescribe a form for all lawful accounts against the State for advertising the New Constitution and the verification of the same. The said bills verified as aforesaid, shall be presented to the Auditor General and filed in his office, and the same shall be settled by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and the State Treasurer, but no more than the regular rate for advertising, at the time of such publication shall be allowed in any case, nor shall payment be made to any paper for more than four insertions. The maximum to be paid daily papers shall be $1200, and weekly papers $600. *Provided*, That in all cases where bills have been rendered, no greater amount shall be paid than that claimed.

On Wednesday night representatives of the Anti-Local Optionists met the Vice and Immorality committees of the Senate and House in the Hall of the House for the purpose of presenting arguments in favor of the repeal of the existing law. The Hall was crowed, the greater portion of the audience being ladies from the city. The meeting was addressed by James Lytle, esq., of Allegheny, Gen. Pennypacker of Chester—a member of the order of Good Templars—and Guy Hinman, esq., of Williamsport. These gentlemen did not appear as advocates of intemperance, but simply showed what another failure the Local Option Law had proved in districts where it prevails, and urged its repeal, and the enactment at the hands of the Legislature of a salutary license law, and one that would prove more practicable, than any now in existence. When the committee rose, a tall, lank individual, with a ministerial air walked in front of the Speaker's desk, and requested all who were in favor of Local Option to rise and join him in singing—"Praise God from whom all blessings flow," his request was heartily complied with. As the audience was dispersing, and elderly woman,—we cannot call her lady—whose feeling had been worked up by "antecedent proceedings" to perfect talking pitch began holding forth in the rear of the Hall, upon, as near as we were able to hear the evils of intemperance, but when, jeered at by some of the crowd, she indulged in an intemperance of language, more shocking and disgusting, than any intemperance of drink which we ever witnessed. Of such as she is we are constrained to believe are the majority of those women who indulge in crusading visits to rum sellers shops, for no true woman knowing how utterly useless such conduct is would indulge in it.

Five important bills were read, in place in the House this week. One providing that the resignation of a member of either branch of the Legislature shall not be conclusive unless the same shall have been previously acted upon by the House of which he is a member, and accepted by a vote of two-thirds of all elected.

Another providing that any person who directly or indirectly attempts to corrupt members of the Legislature, city, county or borough officers, shall be punished on conviction thereof, with a fine of not less than $1,000, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Both Houses have adjourned until next Tuesday. MAY.

News and Notes from Washington.

Death of Charles Sumner—A Great Man Gone—His Last Hours—Funeral Ceremonies—Removal of the Remains to Boston.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1874.

SUDDEN DEATH OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

The distinguished Massachusetts Senator is dead. In his last speech a few days ago he defeated the granting of an appropriation from the public Treasury for the Centennial Celebration, and the effort, it is believed, was the immediate cause of his death.

On Tuesday Mr. Sumner was in his seat as usual. About two o'clock he was seized with pains in the region of his heart, and leaving his seat, retired to the rear of the Hall and reclined on a sofa. He rallied in a short time and moved round among the Senators, conversing with a number of them. Mr. Boutwell presented the resolutions, passed a few days ago, in the Massachusetts legislature, which were read, rescinding the resolution of censure upon Mr. Sumner for his effort in the last congress to cause the Union victories to be expunged from the army register and the battle flags. Between 4 and 5 o'clock Mr. Sumner left the Senate Chamber, and went directly to his own residence, adjoining the Arlington Hotel. He ate a hearty dinner and had Ben Perley Poor and another intimate friend for guests. Later in the evening he was seized again with pains, and a physician was called, who pronounced his case critical, and advised a medical consultation. Surgeon General Barnes and two other physicians were called, who on examination decided that he was laboring under an attack of *angina pectoris*, a recurrence of his former disease his recovery from which was very doubtful. The night was passed and the morning found him no better;—the physicians in fact pronounced his case hopeless and his decease was a question of only a few hours time at most. He requested that Col. John W. Forney and other personal friends in Philadelphia, New York and Boston might be notified of his condition by telegraph, and that Dr. Brown-Sequard, his physician, might be sent for, who was then in New York city. His requests were promptly complied with. He grew worse, and his ebbing life was anxiously watched by his warm friends who surrounded his bedside, about 2 o'clock he expressed a desire to be lifted up, and in a whisper said, "Every bone in my body is tired;" subsequently once or twice he whispered "Oh, how weary," at 2:47 o'clock, he died, without a struggle, and apparently without pain.

The Senate, aware of his condition, convened at 12, noon; as usual; but after prayer by Chaplain Sunderland, mainly in reference to the dying Senator, and the reading of the journal, an adjournment was moved and adopted.

In the House a deep solemnity prevailed, and many a sad countenance was seen, as members conversed with each other on the hopeless condition of the distinguished Senator. Little business was done, and an early adjournment took place.

Mr. Sumner was 63 years of age. He had three brothers and one sister, the latter of whom only is now living. She resides in California. He bequeathed his statuary and works of art to the Corcoran Art Gallery.

The body was embalmed, and a cast of the face was taken by a son of the late Hiram Powers, the sculptor.

On Friday the funeral ceremonies were held in the Senate chamber, which was filled on the floor and in the galleries. The services were conducted by the Chaplain, assisted by Dr. Butler, Chaplain of the House.

THE RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

At 25 minutes of 1 o'clock the religious exercises commenced—Rev. Dr. Butler reading a portion of the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians, commencing "For as in Adam all die, so in Christ we shall all be made alive," and closing "O death, where is thy sting; O grave, where is thy victory." The Rev. Doctor followed with an earnest invitation to the throne of grace, closing with the Lord's prayer.

The Rev. Dr. Sunderland then read from the 39th and 90th Psalms, commencing with the 4th verse of the former, beginning "Lord, make me know mine end and the measure of my days what it is, that I may know how frail I am." He then read the 90th Psalm, beginning "Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations," and closing, "And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands, establish thou it."

The chaplain of the Senate, the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, then invoked the throne of divine grace in a long prayer, closing as follows:

"And now, oh, Lord, our God, be graciously pleased to go with those who shall bear away forever from this place the body of our lamented friend. Give them safe conduct in their sad journey; and we beseech Thee, in Thy kind providence, let all arrangements for his obsequies be fittingly made among that noble but now stricken people who await the arrival of the funeral train by the Old Cradle of Liberty. O, God, the God of our fathers, bless this nation and all the nations; bless us and all men together; and when we come to die, open Thou for us the portals of eternity, and crown every soul with a pure, blessed and glorious immortality. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour. Amen."

The religious exercises closed at three minutes to 1 o'clock, with the pronouncing of a benediction by Chaplain Sunderland.

The President pro tem, Mr. Carpenter, then arose and said: "And now the Senate of the United States intrusts the remains of Charles Sumner to its Sergeant-at-arms and the committee appointed to convey them to his home—there to commit them, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust, in the soil of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. Peace to his ashes."

The casket was then closed, and the flowers having been replaced, it was removed from the chamber, followed by the committees appointed by the Senate and the House to accompany the remains Boston, viz:—Senators Anthony, Schurz, Sargent, Oglesby, Stockton and McCreery, and Representatives Hurlburt, Hale, Foster, Rainey, Clayton, Scudder, Randall, Beck and Hancock.

At six minutes past one o'clock the House of Representatives retired in a body to their own chamber.

At the close of the services the body was carried to the hearse, and a procession formed, in which were many of our distinguished men, followed in the procession by about three hundred well-dressed and orderly colored men.

Delegations of the Senate and the House will accompany the remains, in a special train, with two Pulman Palace cars, over the Baltimore & Potomac railroad, to New York, and thence to Boston. The funeral will take place to-day, (Monday.) Many of the colored citizens from Washington, will attend the funeral. N. H. P.

Charles Sumner.

Sudden Death of the Massachusetts Statesman—His Last Hours in the Senate and on Earth—Adjournment of Both Houses of Congress—Receptions of the Sad News in Boston.

By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C, March 11.—Senator Sumner passed a quiet night under a subcutaneous injection of morphine. This morning he was sleeping under the effects of it without material change. Surgeon General Barnes and Doctors Johnson and Lincoln were at that hour in consultation at the residence of the Senator. Yesterday, in the Senate, he had a slight attack affecting the nerves of the heart, but when he returned home he was sufficiently well to entertain two friends at dinner, at the close of which he made allusion to the condition of his heart, and between nine and ten o'clock he was taken so sick as to require the attendance of a physician, and in an hour thereafter he had a second attack of his old disease—neuralgia of the heart. Several of his nearest personal friends were sent for and remained with him during the night.

Senator Schurz, in leaving Mr. Sumner's room at half-past twelve, took him by the hand and asked, "do you know me?" Mr. Sumner replied, "yes, but I cannot see you." At once Senator Sumner fell into an easy slumber, which encouraged some of his friends to believe that he was somewhat better, but a consultation of physicians held about that hour did not establish any reason for any such impression.

At 12:45 Mr. Sumner was fast failing. In addition to the physicians, Senators Schurz and Representatives George F. Pierce and E. R. Hoar were with him. The parlors and halls of the mansion were filled with anxious friends.

At one o'clock he was unconscious and growing cold.

At half-past one he did not seem to suffer any pain, being under the influence of strong opiates, but his extremities were very cold, and the physicians did not think their natural warmth could be restored. Immense numbers of anxious visitors, including a great many colored people, called at his residence.

At ten minutes before three o'clock the Senator expired calmly and without a struggle

During the last two hours of Mr. Sumner's illness, his intellect seemed to be much clearer, and he was perfectly conscious to the last. This condition was doubtless the result of his recovery from the effects of the morphine which had been freely administered to him this morning. His sufferings to the last seemed to be intense, and he several times exclaimed, "I want quiet. I am tired." He recognized friends who came into the room. One of the last to whom he spoke was ex-Attorney General Hoar, of Massachusetts, to whom he said, "Take care of my Civil Rights bill." About a quarter before three he was attacked by a slight spasm, in which he died. Around his bed at the time, were ex-Attorney General Hoar, Dr. W. P. Johnson, of this city, Major Perley Poore, George T. Downing and James Wormley. Other friends who had been with the dying Senator throughout the day, had left just previous, not anticipating that his death would be so soon. Senator Schurz and Hon. Montgomery Blair entered the room just as he breathed his last, but Mr. Sumner was then too near dissolution to recognize them. The only relative that Senator Sumner has, is a sister, wife of a physician in San Francisco, and to her the sad news was telegraphed immediately after his death. During the day the house was visited by a great number of members of both Houses of Congress, other prominent citizens and hundreds of colored people, prominent among whom were Fred. Douglass. The sidewalk in front of Mr. Sumner's residence was filled with anxious and saddened friends at the time of his death, and when the sorrowful announcement was made, the grief of many, especially of the colored people, found vent in heartfelt exclamations of grief and weeping. Sergeant-at-Arms French, of the Senate, was sent for immediately, and that official, in connection with a committee, will have charge of the funeral arrangements. Though, of course, no time has yet been fixed therefor, the funeral ceremonies will take place in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Sumner's age at the time of his death, was sixty-three years, two months and five days. Senator Sumner had been solicitous for his health for several days past, the earnest part he has taken in questions before the Senate having given him reason to pay special regard to it, and he remarked last night to a friend, some hours before he was attacked with the serious spasm which in a few hours culminated in his death, that he wanted to talk to him about his health; he was afraid he was working too hard.

Senator Sumner, at about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, moved from his seat in the Senate Chamber to one beside Senator Sargent, and inquired of Mr. Sargent, who, like himself, had taken a prominent part in opposition to the Centennial bill, whether he had received any anonymous insulting letters on the subject; adding that he (Sumner) had received a number of such letters, and packages of a more offensive character, both through the mail and by express. He seemed considerably annoyed by these insults, and Mr. Sargent therefore turned the conversation to the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, rescinding its censure of Mr. Sumner, and he expressed himself greatly pleased with this action. An hour or more afterwards, Mr. Sumner called Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, aside to a seat on a sofa in the Senate Chamber, and talked with him, as he had frequently done before, in regard to their respective states of ill-health, both resulting from affections of the spinal cold. He told Mr. Ferry that he had suffered so much from his heart the night previous that he had sent for his physician to obtain some relief by an injection of morphine under the skin. He asked Mr. Ferry's opinion of hyperdermic injections, and from time to time complained of severe pain while they were talking. Finally, a little before four o'clock, Mr. Sumner took his hat and overcoat and went home, his last words in the Senate Chamber having been uttered in this conversation with Mr. Ferry. The apparent vigor manifested by Mr. Sumner in his recent speeches on the Centennial bill excited considerable surprise, in view of his long-continued feebleness of health he past year, and many of his friends expressed their apprehension that he was over-taxing his strength in these efforts. It is regarded as a remarkable and fortunate coincidence that the resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature, rescinding its vote of censure upon Mr Sumner, should have been presented and read in the Senate before he left it on the last day of his presence in the Chamber as a member of that body.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 11.—Both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature adjourned until to morrow on receiving the announcement of Senator Sumner's death. Flags on the State House and city buildings are displayed at half mast. An informal conference was had by the Mayor and a number of Aldermen this afternoon relative to the course to be pursued by the city. It was thought that it would be meet and proper to deposit the remains in Faneuil Hall, there to lie in state at least two days. Arrangements were made to call the two branches of the city government together to morrow, and the resolutions deploring the loss of the great statesman should be framed. The life, character and public services of Senator Sumner form the subject of editorials in all the newspapers, and a deep feeling of sadness pervades the entire community.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Charles Sumner, the son of Charles Pinkney Sumner, a lawyer of Boston, was born in that city February 6, 1811. He was carefully educated, and in the Boston latin school he won the prizes for English composition and Latin poetry, together with the Franklin medal. He graduated in 1830 at Cambridge, and then entered the law school there, where his mode of study was so thorough and careful that he won the highest prize from his preceptors. While still a student of law he contributed articles to the *American Jurist*, a quarterly journal, of which he soon became the editor. In 1834, he was admitted to the bar at Worchester and then commenced practice in Boston. Having been appointed reporter to the Supreme Court, he was the compiler of three volumes, known as "Sumner's reports." For several winters he also delivered lectures to the law students of Cambridge school, in the absence of Profs. Greenleaf and Story, and he also had charge of the Dane school. In 1833 he published a new edition of Dunlaple's "Treaties on the Practice of the Courts of Admiralty in Civil Causes of Maritime Jurisdiction," his new comments and notes being very copious and so full of legal learning as to win the highest praise from the profession.

He visited England in 1837, and was received in the most flattering manner. He was a close attendant on the debates in parliament and on the courts of London, and his learning, culture, fine presence, and polished manners and varied accomplishments made him a favorite in the most distinguished circles of English society.

From London Mr. Sumner went to Paris, where he pursued a similar course, attending the meetings of the chamber of deputies, the lectures of the Sorbonne and other schools. He was the guest of Gen. Cass, then American minister in Paris, and the controversy between our government and Great Britain on the northeastern boundary being then in progress, Mr. Sumner wrote at Gen. Cass' requests a very able defence of the American claim. He afterwards traveled all through Italy and Germany, everywhere received with distinction by the most eminent men, and storing his capacious mind with valuable knowledge.

In 1840 Mr. Sumner returned to the United States and resumed the practice of his profession, though he gave most of his time to writing and lecturing. In 1845 he was appointed lecturer at the Cambridge law school. During the three following years he edited with, much ability Vesey's Reports, in twenty volumes. He was, in 1845, the fourth of July orator for the city of Boston, and his oration on that occasion was considered a master-piece. It advocated universal peace among the nations, and as our government was then on the eve of a war with Mexico, this may be regarded as Mr. Sumner's first entry into political life.

The opposition to the annexation of Texas as a slave state was increasing at the north, and a public meeting at Faneuil hall, on the 4th of November, Mr. Sumner delivered a powerful speech. From this time he was an active member of the whig party; but as a party it was not decided in its opposition to the extension of slavery, and for this reason he joined the free soil party in 1848, when Martin Van Buren became its nominee for the presidency. He had made many speeches, delivered many lectures and written much on the evil of slavery; and when, in 1850, President Fillmore signed the fugitive slave bill, he pronounced on him a most bitter and powerful condemnation. In the following April, Daniel Webster's seat in the Senate having become vacant through his acceptance of the state department under Fillmore, Mr. Sumner, through a coalition of free soilers and democrats in the legislature, was elected United States Senator from Massachusetts.

On the 1st of December, 1851, he took his seat in the Senate. He was re-elected in 1857, in 1863 and in 1869.

Upon his first entrance into the Senate Mr. Sumner became an outspoken opponent of the extension of slavery. In May, 1856, when the bill for the admission of Kansas as a State was under debate, he made one of the grandest oratorical efforts, which, while it delighted and aroused the friends of freedom, alarmed and enraged the fire eaters of slavery. This led to the assault of Preston S. Brooks, committed on Thursday, May 22, two days after this great speech had been finished. The effects of the assault upon Mr. Sumner was very serious. He was entirely disabled, mentally and bodily, for a time. Having had the best treatment to be found in this country, without much benefit, he went to Europe in March, 1857, for further treatment. He returned in the autumn to take his seat in the Senate, to which he had been re-elected. But his condition was still precarious, and he suffered extremely and continually. Again, in May, 1858, he went to Europe and placed himself in the hands of eminent surgeons in Paris, who subjected him to very severe and extraordinary treatment, but with much more satisfactory results than had been expected. He returned to America, almost completely restored, in the autumn of 1859, and he took his seat once more in the senate in the succeeding winter.

When Lincoln was elected and the southern states prepared to secede Mr. Sumner distinguished himself by his opposition to all propositions of compromise or concession to the south. When secession took place, and when the war was begun after Lincoln's inauguration, he was one of the most strenuous supporters of the administration, and early advocated emancipation of the slaves as a war measure as well as a measure of justice. In the legislation of congress defining the rights of colored people Mr. Sumner took a prominent and active part throughout the years of the war and those immediately succeeding it.

Treating the Wrong Disease.

Many times Women call upon their family physicians one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

From Miss Lorinda E. St. Clair, Shade, Athens Co., O., Oct. 14, 1872:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Your favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years."

From Ella A. Schafer, Zanesville, Ind., Aug. 3, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce.—I received the medicine you sent me and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment I feel better than I have for three years."

From Mrs. John K. Hamlin, Odell, Ill., March 19, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce.—The favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for."

THE United States District Court for Virginia has decided that the bankrupt will be allowed his statutory homestead exemption, to the amount of $500, even in preference to judgments which had become a lien before bankruptcy.

☞ Very valuable on Plantations as a preventive for Fever, Chills, ect. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR will keep the hands healthy, so they may lose no valuable time during the busy sickly season.

THE British losses in the Ashantee expedition were only sixteen killed and three hundred and sixty-eight wounded.

☞ Parson's Purgative Pills — Best family physic; Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses.

☞ Mutilated Limbs (if no bones are broken) made good as new by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Special Notices.

GREAT DISCOVERY! E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess; Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

July23–4t.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

of an old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

July16,1873-1y.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA —AND— FAMILY LINIMENT.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER.

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Billious Colic, Pain in the bowels or side, we would say, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

July16,1873-1y.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain, which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swelling, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon the animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe &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 in sheep. Stock-owners—those liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per 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.

For s