The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - Editor

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1875.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The election of a United States Senator, at Harrisburg, by a Joint Convention of the two Houses, on last Wednesday, passed off quietly, and Hon. William A. Wallace, Democrat, of Clearfield county, received the entire Democratic vote over Hon. John Allison, Republican, of Mercer county. The State Ring, a combination which has, heretofore, manipulated the Republican party in its own interests, refused to allow its adherents to vote a complimentary vote for Hon. John Scott, who led all other candidates in caucus, because he was not of their clique. These fellows, sleek and fat from long feeding at the public crib, have been able to control the party machinery up to the present, *but we tell them now that they shall no longer make hewers of wood and drawers of water of the Republican masses of Pennsylvania.* They may have learned this from the result of the late election. They may be able to manipulate nominating conventions and little caucuses, but when they come before the people it will be the fault of the people if the nominees set up by them are elected! This thing of a dozen or two of men dictating all our nominations and treating those who are not of them, as enemies of the party, must be rectified.—As the case now stands it makes no difference to thousands of Republicans, who are outside of the Ring, whether the Republicans or Democrats are successful. They are left out in the cold any way. They have no part nor lot in the distribution of the party rewards. Democratic triumphs are the only corrective for this sort of thing. Of course it will be said that if certain Republicans cannot rule they are disposed to ruin. We deny any such intention. We only ask to be treated like white men; like active members of the same family; and if this cannot be done, (and it has not been done heretofore,) a divided house must be the consequences.

We can characterize the treatment of Mr. Scott as simply an outrage upon every sense of propriety and decency. For six years Mr. Scott has been a most acceptable Senator to every part of the State. No word of reflection for neglect of duty or incompetency has been heard throughout the broad acres of the Commonwealth. He has ever been at his post and no truer Republican ever occupied a seat in the Senate Chamber of the United States. Honest, able and faithful, he has ever enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his peers, and simply because he could not become a party to the filling of appointments, with the members of a clique, to the exclusion of worthy, honorable and upright Republicans, who would not stoop to such political charletanry, he was "cut" by this Ring, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday last, and the complimentary vote, which should have been accorded to him, by every sense of courtesy and decency, was denied. It was a direct and positive thrust at every friend of Mr. Scott in the State. Had there been a solitary substantial reason for this conduct we might be led to regard it in a different light, but as it is, we can see nothing but the ugly insult of a set of *honorable* (?) men, bound together by the cohesive power of public plunder to defraud their fellow Republicans out of their legitimate share of political rewards. It may be an honorable and laudable purpose, but it reminds one very much of a pack of hungry cayotes.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

In the State Senate, Mr. Ermentrout, of Berks, introduced an act amendatory of the law of libel, that from and after the passage of this act, in the trial of indictments for writing or publishing a libel, the truth of the matter charged as libelous may be given in evidence, and if the jury shall find that the same was written or published from good motives, or for justifiable ends, or that the matter so charged was true, it shall operate to the acquittal of the defendant or defendants.

No conviction shall be had of a defendant or defendants on a prosecution for libel whose vocation is the publication of a newspaper for writing or publishing such alleged libel, anywhere, except within the county where the paper is edited and printed.

That in the trial of all prosecutions for libel exception to any decision of the court may be made by the defendant or defendants, and a bill thereof shall be sealed in the same manner as is provided and practiced in civil cases, and the defendant or defendants, after conviction and judgment upon the verdict, may remove the indictment, record, and all proceedings to the Supreme Court, which removal shall delay or stay the execution of the judgment or sentence until the same is reviewed and decided by the Supreme Court.

☞ The Senate Committee on Railroads, at a special meeting held Saturday, decided to report adversely on the Northern Pacific Railroad bill and all other measures referred to them proposing Government aid or subsidy for railroads, with the exception of Scott's Pacific Railroad bill, which was not acted on, but laid over until Monday. The N. Y. *Times'* Washington special says that from what is known of the views of the Senate Committee on Railroads, it is considered impossible that Scott's Texas Pacific Railroad bill can be reported favorably.

☞ When the correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, in criticising the Standing Committees of the House of Representatives, disparages Hon. George H. Spang, of Bedford, who occupies the fourth place on the Judiciary General Committee, by stating that he is a distiller, he simply shows his ignorance. Mr. Spang is one of the ablest lawyers in the State. He fills the bill in every particular.

☞ Hon. H. H. Mateer, of the House of Representatives, will accept our thanks for a number of Legislative and Executive documents.

LOUISIANA.

THE TRUE STORY!

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ATTEMPTED USURPATION!

HOW WILTZ WAS DEFEATED!

The Republicans Present their Side of the Case!

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—The following was submitted to the Kellogg Legislature yesterday:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee selected to prepare a statement of the revolutionary proceedings in the hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, January 4, beg leave to submit the following statement, and recommend that it be immediately forwarded to the Congress of the United States.

Respectfully: Jas. S. Matthews, Chas. W. Lowell, George Drury, W. P. Southard, and R. R. Ray.

The returns of the election held November 2, 1874, as promulgated by the proper returning officers thereof, according to law, showed that there were elected to the House fifty-three Republicans, fifty-three Democrats, and there were five seats for which the returning officers had made no returns, which were referred, for the decision of the right to hold them, to the General Assembly. The whole number of the House of Representatives is one hundred and eleven; a quorum is a majority of the members elected, and was at the time fifty-four. A quorum when the whole number is seated is fifty-six. A few days prior to the day fixed for the meeting of the General Assembly, a posse of unauthorized persons secretly kidnapped A. G. Cousin, a Republican member, and by force and violence conveyed him out of the city, under color of a pretended charge of embezzlement, fifty miles across Lake Ponchartrain, to a distant parish, where they held him in confinement until after the day for the meeting of the General Assembly. They afterward released him, the very men who made the charge going on his bond, and acknowledging that their object in arresting and detaining him was to break the Republican majority. Certain parties, meanwhile, sought, by the payment of several thousand dollars to certain Republican members, to bribe three of them to vote for the Democratic nominee for Speaker. Attempts were made to kidnap other Republican members. Public and repeated threats were made for weeks previous to the 4th of January, of violence and assassination toward certain Republican members of the General Assembly. These threats and menaces were repeated, confirmed, and indorsed by the press of the Opposition throughout the State. In consequence of information in his possession, that organized violence was intended, and would be used to influence the organization of the House, the Governor placed the State House under the military command of General H. J. Campbell, of the State militia, who was ordered to assist and sustain the police. Under this order General Campbell excluded from the building, on Monday, all but officials of the State Government, members of the General Assembly and persons claiming to be members, judges, members of Congress, and members of the United States civil, military and naval forces. The constitutional provisions for the organization of the House are as follows:

ART. 23. The House of Representatives shall choose its Speaker and other officers.

ART. 34. Each House of the General Assembly shall judge of the qualification, election, and returns of its members; but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

ART. 36. Each House of the General Assembly shall keep and publish weekly a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question, if the desire of two of them, shall be entered on the journal.

The law governing the organization of the House is as follows:

Section 44, Article 28, approved November 30, 1872—That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit to the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate of last General Assembly a list of names of such persons as, according to the returns, shall have been elected to either branch of the General Assembly; and it shall be the duty of said Clerk and Secretary to place the names of Representatives and Senators elect so furnished upon the roll of the House and Senate respectively, and those Representatives and Senators whose names are so placed by the Clerk and Secretary, respectively, in accordance with the foregoing provisions, and none other, shall be competent to organize the House of Representatives or Senate. Nothing in this act shall be construed to conflict with Article 34 of the Constitution.

At 12 o'clock on Monday, January 4, the State House being surrounded by an excited crowd of several thousand persons, the members assembled in the hall of the House, and the Chief Clerk called the roll. Immediately afterward, or a little before the Clerk had finished the announcement of the number of members who answered to their names, which was 102, Mr. Billieu, representative from Lafourche, moved that L. A. Wiltz, representative from Orleans, be elected temporary Speaker. The Chief Clerk replied that a legal motion was to elect a Speaker.

Mr. Billieu, paying no attention to the protest of the Clerk, proceeded hurriedly to publish his own motion, against the protest of all the Republican Representatives. The motion was put in a quick and excited manner, and not in a loud voice, and was voted for only by a portion of even the Democratic members. The negative was not put at all. Mr. Wiltz having previously taken position near the Clerk's desk, as quick as thought, upon putting the motion, without waiting for any announcement of the vote, sprang to the Speaker's desk where the Clerk was standing, seized the gavel from his hand, pushed the Clerk violently off the stand, and declared himself temporary Speaker.

Following him was W. T. Houston, the first justice of the peace in the parish of Orleans, who took from his pocket a book, looking like a Bible, and proceeded to go through the form of administering the oath. Mr. Wiltz, as temporary Speaker, assumed to administer the oath to the members *en masse*, against the protest of the Republican members. Some Democratic members then made a motion to elect Trezevant Clerk. Wiltz put the motion and declared it carried. Trezevant at once sprang forward and took the Clerk's chair. Immediately after, in a hurried and excited manner, a Mr. Flood was elected Sergeant-at-Arms upon a motion by a Democratic member. Also, a motion was made from the same side of the House, that a number of Assistant Sergeant at Arms be appointed by the Chair, which the Chair declared carried, when a large number of persons at once appeared wearing badges on which were printed "Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms."—While all the above motions were being put, the Republican members objected and called for the yeas and nays, all of which were disregarded by the acting Speaker.

Colonel Lowell, a Republican member, made the point of order that the constitution of the State allowed any two members to call for the yeas and nays on any motion.

Wiltz declared the point of order not well taken. (See constitutional provision above.) The pretended House then proceeded, in defiance of law, to swear in five additional Democratic members, to wit: Joseph Bright, of Bienville, Charles Schuyler and John L. Scales, of De Soto; C. C. Dunn, of Grant, and George S. Kelley, of Winn, by which the Democrats gave themselves a majority. The Republicans protested against this violence and lawlessness, but their protests were disregarded. The Democrats then assumed to elect a permanent chairman. Wiltz declared himself elected after going through the usual form, after having received, as he claims, 55 votes, which included the five men seated in violation of law, the Republican members withdrawing, not voting deeming the proceedings illegal. About the time of the withdrawal of the Republican members Wiltz gave, or caused, instructions to be given to the persons assuming to be Sergeants at-Arms not to allow any one to pass out of or enter the House. Great commotion at once ensued, and quite a number of knives and revolvers were drawn and displayed in a threatening manner. Most of the Republican members had already left the room, amid great confusion, when Mr. Dupree of Orleans, a Democratic member, moved that the Speaker be requested to call on the United States troops to preserve the peace of the House. The motion prevailed, and a committee, of which Dupree was chairman, was appointed to wait on General De Trobriand, and request the interference of United States troops to preserve the peace. In a short time the committee returned, accompanied by General De Trobriand and staff. Upon the appearance of the General upon the floor loud applause came from the Democratic side of the House.

General De Trobriand moved to the Speaker's desk. Mr. Wiltz stated, in substance, the reason of his being summoned, and informed him of the impossibility of his enforcing order and preserving peace. General DeTrobriand, in substance, (the committee being unable to get the exact words,) asked Mr. Wiltz whether it was not possible for him to preserve order and keep peace without calling on him as a United States officer. Mr. Wiltz replied it was impossible. He had already instructed his Sergeants at-Arms to do so. Then Gen. DeTrobriand took action in the matter, and quiet was restored with little trouble. Mr. Wiltz then assured Gen. DeTrobriand that his coming had prevented bloodshed, and as your committee is reliably informed on motion, thanked him, in the name of the General Assembly of Louisiana, for his prompt response to the summons of the House, and the General retired.

The Republican members then signed and presented the following application to the Governor, requesting that the legal members be put in possession of the Hall:

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.

To His Excellency William Kellogg, Governor:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, members-elect of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State, assembled at the hall of the House, in the State House, at 12 M. this day, and answered to the call made by the clerk. Immediately thereafter the chair was forcibly taken possession of in violation of law and an attempt made to organize the House contrary to law. We cannot obtain our legal rights unless the members elect are placed in possession of the hall. Whenever the hall is cleared of all persons save the gentlemen elected we will proceed to organize. We, therefore, invoke your aid in placing the hall in possession of the members elect that we may attend to the performances of our duties.

Respectfully,

[Here follow the signatures of fifty-two members, including the following:]

I have consented to sign this document on the ground that the Conservative members of the House have set the precedent by appointing a special committee to wait on General DeTrobriand, who immediately appeared at the bar of the House, escorted by said special committee.

ROBERT F GUICHARD,
Representative of St. Barnard.

This was signed by fifty two legally elected and returned members. In response to this application, the Governor applied to the military force of the United States to assist his officers in expelling the intruders and disturbers of the peace, and preserving order, which assistance was rendered, and by it order was restored. When the Republican members returned to the hall, following General DeTrobriand, at his request and under his protection, and attempted to follow him through the door, the Sergeant at Arms at the door, by order of Wiltz, closed the door in their faces, and forcibly prevented them from entering. They were not allowed to enter until the attention of General DeTrobriand was called to the fact, and at his order the Republican members were admitted and the five intruders were expelled. The Democratic members, with Wiltz at their head, then withdrew, and the House then proceeded to organize according to law.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office of Secretary of State,
NEW ORLEANS, January 6.

I hereby certify that the foregoing fifty-two signatures are genuine names of members declared elected to the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, as certified by the Returning Board of said State, and as by me certified to the Clerk of said House of Representatives, as required by law.

R G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

I certify that the foregoing protest contained the genuine signatures of fifty-two members of the House of Representatives, whose names are upon the list furnished me by the Secretary of State, in conformity with law, and I further certify that all of the said members answered to their names at roll-call made by me at 12 o'clock, noon, Monday the 4th day of January, being a majority of all members present.

WILLIAM VIGARS,
Chief Clerk of House of Representatives.

Pinchback Again Elected U. S. Senator from Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—The Kellogg Legislature to day adopted a concurrent resolution to go immediately into the re election of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback as United States Senator, in order to silence all doubts and questioning as to his title to a seat in that body. So suddenly was this movement made that Pinchback's opponents were apparently struck dumb No effort being made to check the programme, Pinchback was placed in nomination and received the following votes: Senate, 18 to 5; House. 48 to 7.

Our New York Letter,

Beecher Tilton.—The Post Stedman—Diptheria and Scarlet Fever—Broadway Schools—Defective Flues—The New Mayor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25, 1875.

THE BEECHER–TILTON NASTINESS.

At last Beecher and Tilton have locked horns in the legal arena, and the world is expected to look on breathless. Tilton gained the first advantage by having the trial of the case transferred from Judge McCue to Judge Neilson, which both sides appeared to consider very important.—Beecher came into Court after the room was crowded, and took his seat. The newspapers speak of him as unchanged in appearance, but I know better. I sat within three feet of him, and where I could study his face at leisure. He HAS changed. He is older than he was a year ago—older in appearance far beyond what a year should have made. There is a look of anxiety, a sort of worn, haggard expression that to me was absolutely painful. Tilton is ten years older for his experience, and even jaunty Frank Moulton shows the effects of the strain. By the way, as Tilton came into Court he passed within a foot of Beecher, and the eyes of the two met squarely. It would be difficult to interpret the meaning of their glances, but it did seem to me that Tilton had the best of the encounter. He kept his eye fixed on his antagonist without anything ugly or wicked in the look, but with the expression of a man who believed himself to be in the right.—And Beecher's bearing was equally undaunted.

The result of the trial cannot be predicted. But from the fact that so far nothing new has been introduced, it is safe to presume that nothing new will be. The public will doubtless be treated to the same old scandals—the counsel will twist the evidence each to his own side, the jury will get their wise heads together, and—disagree, and that will be the end of it. We shall know just as much when we get through as we do now, and no more. I fear me the great and important question as to whether Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher were very, very naughty, will be one of the conundrums that never will be settled.

ILLNESS OF THE POET STEDMAN.

I am sorry to have to speak of the illness of the delightful poet, Edmund Clarence Stedman, who had been ordered to give up literary work for a while, none too soon, as those who know his untiring industry will agree. To the titles of magazine critic, editor and essayist, his friends added that of kindest, truest gentlemen, which does not always lead suit with the others as it should, and he added that of a thorough business man, as if ambitious to complete the names of honor by which a private citizen might be known. Years ago he described himself laughingly as in the habit of going into Wall street and making money enough to live three or four years as he wanted to—writing—and spend it all, then go to work hard and make another fortune to use in the same way. He studies with zest, and writes with savor, and nothing the country shows can equal the exquisite style of his Greek translations, which distil like honeyed wine along the palate, and show the purple and gold of the attic crocus among their colors. Yet this work, which Americans will appreciate a generation later, as the English do now, was done not in easy leisure but after the full tale of banking hours had been told, begun in golden sunset, with his younger son studying Latin declensions by his side, and continued long after the household was wrapped in sleep. He is one of the men capable of editing a magazine like *Putnam's Monthly* in the broad half day which lies between office closing in Wall street and midnight, and no one could ever say that he did not keep his work well in hand. He carried his business habits into literary work, was prompt, systematic, and got through with an amount of it which another man would have spread through a whole day, and been justified in calling himself well tasked after that. I want to hold this picture up before young men who are ambitious of literary success. If they can grapple with business seven hours a day, study and write five or six more for fifteen or twenty years, they stand a chance of the good things which the men who own them won in the same way. The finest literary work the country has to be proud of, and that which does it most honor in cultivated circles abroad has been produced by such men as the twin critics. R. H Stoddard and Stedman, "after hours," not in the leisure of a life set apart for such pursuits. There is a class of young men who will not go into business because they fancy they have a vocation for art or literature, and make themselves a terror to editors and successful writers by hanging round, beseeching letters of introduction to this, that and the other magazine or newspaper, and looking for a position which will at once give them enough to live on.

UNHEALTHY FOR CHILDREN.

The mild winter has proven a very sickly and dangerous one for children and young people among whom diptheria and scarlet fever makes ravages known only to the health officers and those who casually glance at such returns as seven hundred deaths by diptheria in one week. St. Mary's Hall, an Episcopal school of the best order, for girls, near Burlington, N. J., was lately broken up by typhoid fever, thirty cases of which made their appearance among the scholars at one time.—This case, which was caused by the use of river water held in foul cisterns ought to lead to thorough inspection of the sanitary condition of boarding schools through the country, few of which will be found quite satisfactory in their arrangements to a well-bred physician. Principals and teachers have too much care on their hands to notice that the water tastes brackish, or that there is a bad odor lingering about parts of the house, or any of a dozen signs which tell the experienced sense that something is awry with matters on which health and life depend. I have known fever bred in a fashionable boarding school because the chambermaids had too much to do to empty the slops properly, and they were left to overflow carpets and vitiate the air of the dormitories. And this leads to a theory I lately heard about the unhealthiness of New York itself. It is fast growing the home of intermittent fever, so much so that persons of certain temperaments cannot live there six weeks without losing health, and are forced to give up living there altogether. The cause has been laid to the fault of sewers, and to the imperfect drainage of the old marshes about 15th street, which were built over long ago. While giving this fact due weight, those who have looked into the subject do not scruple to charge the ague and intermittent fever abounding to bad ventilation and ill conditions inside the houses. They say that New York is largely made up of boarding-houses and hotels, to say nothing of families in which the most glaring neglect of every law of health is the rule and not the exception.—Houses are built on wrong principles and with their cellar, kitchen and dining-rooms, and bed-rooms, their closets and bath-rooms passing the foulest air continually into the body of the house are as fruitful of malaria as if the occupants lived on the edge of a swamp. Comparatively few even of the first rate hotels and boarding houses have anything like proper ventilation. The passages smell musty, the air from a hundred close bed rooms pouring into them, while not a window is opened in the halls from October till May.—Not a pleasant subject to speak of, but one of vital importance, not on only to residents, but to property holders in New York, for it is a serious question where to find a healthy place to live within a dozen miles of this city, and the most rigid sanitary conditions must be learned and enforced where so many thousand dwellers are crowded together, or living in the city is not to be thought of. I will say that families who keep well ordered, well ventilated houses and nothing to complain of in New York more than in other cities.

DEFECTIVE FLUES.

The recent fire in Fifth Avenue in which a fine family house caught from an over heated flue, has led to strict searchings into cause and effect, which show the facilities modern houses afford for getting us burned in our beds. The joists and floors of the finest houses are carelessly laid, so that the ends come in contact with fire flues, which the heat chars them and prepares the material for a conflagration at a moment's notice. The Striener mansion, owned by a rich Jewish tea merchant, took fire last year from this cause, and the mother and daughter of a wealthy and happy family lost their lives. The magnificent synagogue on Fifth avenue took fire from a red hot nail heated by the flue, into which it was driven. As one cannot with any assurance of success inspect every nail head about the house every night before going to bed—the feelings with which timid people lay their heads upon their pillows may be described as the reverse of soothing.

MAYOR WICKHAM

starts well, and that he may hold out is the ardent prayer of every good New Yorker. His first act was to remove Delafield Smith, the corporation counsel. The Mayor charges him with having actually aided and abetted the ring. He claims that his defence of the city against fraud lenut claims was wilfully weak; that for ifive months he failed to prosecute the city suits against the ring—in brief that the interests of the city demand a man not tain ed in that especial place. Of course Smith denies all the charges, and there will be the usual fight over it.

The chief significance of this is the implied promise of the mayor that he will use the power vested in him for the people and against the plunderers. If he does it, he will be the most popular man in the city ever put in place. But I am not going into extacies over it just now. I remember how I hurrahed over Havemeyer and how afterward I didn't hurrah so much. There is a fatality attending Reform Mayors in this city, for the Ring seems to be all powerful and have means almost Satanic for the corruption of men. But Wickham is a good man, and I hope he may hold out faithful to the end. He commences well, at all events.

PIETRO.

The Kidnapped Legislator.

Safe Return of Mr. A. J. Cousin—The Story of His Capture, Imprisonment, and Final Release.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday morning on the steamer Camelia from across the lake was Mr. A. J. Cousin, the abducted member of the house from the parish of St. Tammany.

Mr. Cousin states that on Saturday morning he was standing near the Old Basin, at the corner of Carondelet walk and Claiborne streets, when two men seized him and declared him to be their prisoner. On his inquiring what offense he was charged with he was told to come along and they would tell him. One of the men was Jim Poole, a merchant of Covington, and the other Mr. Cousin did not know. He asked to be allowed to inform his family of his arrest, but was refused, and informed by the parties that they did not want him to look at or to speak to any one. They took him to the parish prison, and delivered him to Captain Food, who locked him up about ten minutes, when he was taken out and handcuffed by Poole's direction. He was then placed in a carriage and three other men whom he did not know, and taken to the Lake End, where he arrived about 12 o'clock. Mr Poole then took his handcuffs off. They kept him there until 4 o'clock, when they took him on board the steamer Camelia and placed him in the hold, in order that he might not have an opportunity of speaking to any one. He was informed that if an attempt was made to rescue him by the police it would be unsuccessful, as they were armed, and would fight if necessary.

When the boat had left the wharf he was allowed to come out of the hold, and was otherwise decently treated. Mr. Buckl Hosmer, of Covington, he recognized as one of the men who had charge of him.—When the boat arrived at Mandeville he was placed under guard of a force of fifteen or twenty men armed with muskets and fixed bayonets, with most of whom he was acquainted. They assured him of his personal safety, unless an attempt was made to rescue him.

"Boy" Hosmer and three other men took him in a carriage to Covington, the armed guard following along on horse back. In Covington he was kept in a room in Mr. Thomas Lacroix's house until Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, when he was moved to the court house. They treated him well, except that they would not allow him to communicate with his friends.—They refused him an interview with his father four times. Monday two men, armed with revolvers, took him into the piney woods, nine miles from Covington, and assured him that if any one attempted to release him they would kill him before they would give him up; they told him that they had nothing in the world against him, and their only object in holding him was to prevent his presence at the organization of the Legislature. After that had taken place they would let him go.

On Tuesday they received news that the Legislature was organized, when Mr. Bradley, who purports to be a lieutenant in the "Penn militia," whatever that may be, informed Mr. Cousin that he was at liberty as soon as he should go before a justice of the peace and answer to the charge of embezzlement. This charge he learned to be on the strength of $15 in parish warrants, worth twenty cents on the dollar, which was in dispute when he vacated the office of tax collector two years ago. He was placed under $500 bonds, which were furnished by his amiable captors, Messrs. "Boy" Hosmer, Will Parker, and "Lieutenant" Bradley, of the "Penn Militia."

Mr. Cousin was, at no time, in charge of a sheriff, deputy sheriff, or any officer known to the law.

He left the lively little town of Covington immediately upon his release, and was present in the House of Representatives when his name was called in that body yesterday morning to the great satisfaction of his numerous friends.—*New Orleans Republican.*

No use of any longer taking the large, repulsive, griping, drastic and nauseous pills, composed of crude and bulky ingredients, and put up in cheap wood or pasteboard boxes, when we can, by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other medicinal properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute Granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes. Each of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets represents, in a most concentrated form, as much cathartic power as is embodied in any of the large pills found for sale in the drug stores. From their wonderful cathartic power, in proportion to their size, people who have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in effect, but such is not at all the case, the different active medicinal principles of which they are composed being so harmonized, one by the others, as to produce a most searching and thorough, yet gentle and kindly operating cathartic. The Pellets are sold by dealers in medicines.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms; indisposition to exertion; loss of memory; difficulty of breathing, general weakness; horror of disease; weak, nervous trembling; dreadful horror of death; night sweats; cold feet; weakness; dimness of vision; languor; universal lassitude of the muscular system; enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms; hot hands; flushing of the body; dryness of the skin; pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood; pain in the back; heaviness of the eyelids; frequent black spots flying before the eyes with temporary suffusion and loss of sight; want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that use E. F. KUNKEL'S Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Take only E. F. KUNKEL'S.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations. As Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is so well known all over the country, druggists themselves make an imitation and try to palm it off on their customers, when they call for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is put up only in $1 bottles and has a yellow wrapper nicely put on the outside with the proprietor's photograph on the wrapper of each bottle. Always look for the photograph on the outside, and you will always be sure to get the genuine. $1 per bottle, or six for $5 dollars. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. KUNKEL, 229 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM STAFF. Price, $1. [Jan.20-4t. First month.

New To-Day.

WANTED. The subscriber, living at M'Alevy's Fort, Huntingdon county, desires to rent, for the coming year, a good Grist Mill. Good references as to character and workmanship given upon application to WILLIAM HAYES.

Jan.27to April.

GILES' LINIMENT

IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures NEURALGIA, FACE ACHE, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, FROSTED FEET, CHILBLAINS, SORE THROAT, ERYSIPELAS, BRUISES and WOUNDS of every nature in man or animal. The remarkable cures this remedy has effected classes it as one of the most important and valuable remedies ever discovered for the cure and relief of pain.

"The sinews of my left hand were contracted from an old abscess, drawing the fingers into the palm of the hand. I applied GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. It relived them so that I can straighten my fingers and use my hands" B. MCDERMOLT, 40 W. 13th st., N. Y.

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Incorporated in 1849 with authority to confer degrees, and endowed by the State of Maryland in 1860. The College is beautifully situated in a grove, within the city limits, on a lofty eminence that commands a view of the country the city, and river and bay for many miles. The College has a good library, chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinets of minerals, medals, coins, gems, &c., and the course of instruction is thorough. Board and tuition $250 per annum.

N. C. BROOKS, LL. D., President.

DOLLARS

TO THE AMOUNT OF TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE 27th FEBRUARY BY THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY., UPON THE OCCASION OF THEIR FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT.

Drawing Certain or Money Refunded.

One Grand Cash Gift ..... $250 ea.
One Grand Cash Gift 100,00
One Grand Cash Gift 75,00
One Grand Cash Gift 50,00
One Grand Cash Gift 25,00
5 Cash Gifts $20,000 each 100,000
10 Cash Gifts 14,000 each 140,000
16 Cash Gifts 10,000 each 160,000
20 Cash Gifts 5,000 each 100,000
25 Cash Gifts 4,000 each 100,000
30 Cash Gifts 3,000 each 90,000
50 Cash Gifts 2,000 each 100,000
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19,000 Cash Gifts 50 each 950,000
Grand Total, 20,000 Gifts, all Cash $2,500,000

Whole Tickets $50. Halves $25. Tenth, or each coupon, $5. Eleven Whole Tickets, $500.

For tickets and information, address THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent and Manager, Louisville, Ky. or THOMAS H. HAYS & CO., 609 Broadway New York.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY

Death of Gov. Bramlette—Action of the Trustees—A Successor Appointed—No More Postponements—Drawing Certain February 27th.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, January 16, 1875. it was resolved that C. M. Briggs, Esq., who under the late Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette was the real business manager of the gift concerts already given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized to take the place made vacant by the death of said Bramlette, in the management of the affairs of the fifth and last gift concert, and that the drawing announced for February 27, 1875, shall positively and unequivocally take place on that day without any further postponement or delay on any account whatever

R. T. DURRETT, President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.

Hereafter all communications relating to the 5th Concert should be address-ed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the drawing shall come off February 27th or that every dollar paid for tickets shall be returned.

C. M. BRIGGS, Agent and Manager, Room 4, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

ADVERTISING, Cheap, Good, Systematic.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (*twenty-seventh edition*), containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK.

WANTED, AGENTS for the "LIFE AND EXPLORATIONS OF DR. LIVINGSTONE." Complete, authentic; a fresh book. Price satisfied to the times Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

$200 a month to agents everywhere. Address EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO., Buchanan, Mich.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address, GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$77 A week guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. COSTS NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia. Jan.27-4t.

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Over Thirty-four Competitors
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POSITIVELY ONE DAY ONLY.
THURSDAY FEBRUARY 4, 1875.
TWO PERFORMANCES
AFTERNOON at 3, EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 2 and at 7 o'clock.

SYLVESTER SLEEKER.....Manager

The Great Original and Renowned
GENERAL TOM THUMB & WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT, and MINNIE WARREN,
Just returned to America, after a Three Years' Tour Around the World, will appear in a variety of FASCINATING PERFORMANCES,
Consisting of
SONGS, DUETS, DANCES, DIALOGUES, COMIC ACTS and LAUGHABLE SKETCHES.
At each entertainment, the Ladies will wear several NEW AND ELEGANT COSTUMES.
MAGNIFICENT DIAMONDS, &c., as worn by them before the Potentates of the World.
Also, MAJOR NEWELL, the Statorial Phenomenon, in his Astonishing Dance upon Parlor Skates

POPULAR PRICES:
ADMISSION ONLY..... 25 Cents
Children, under 10 years..... 15 Cents
Reserved Seats..... 50 Cents
Children under 10 to Reserved Seats..... 25 Cents

Ladies and Children are considerately advised to attend the Day Exhibition, and thus avoid the crowd and confusion of the Evening Performance.
GEO. MITCHELL, Agent.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION.—The co partnership heretofore existing between James A. Brown and Al. Tyhurst, under the firm name of Brown & Tyhurst, carrying on the FURNITURE BUSINESS, has this day (Jan. 6, 1875,) been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Tyhurst retiring from the firm. The books of the firm will be found at their office in the Furniture Store for a short time, where all persons indebted are requested to call and make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the firm, will present them for settlement.

JAS. A. BROWN.
AL. TYHURST.

Mr. Jas. A. Brown will continue in the business at the old stand.

Huntingdon, Jan. 20, 1875-3t.

NOTICE. All persons presenting bills to the Board of the Directors of the Poor, of Huntingdon county, are notified that hereafter it will not be necessary to produce their accounts.

By order of the Board.
GEO. W. WHITTAKER, Clerk.

Jan.20 3t.

PROCLAMATION—NOTICE OF ELECTION ON WATERWORKS.

WHEREAS, at a meeting of the Town Council held on the 3d day of April, 1874, it was resolved by unanimous vote, that the Election on Waterworks be and the same is hereby postponed until the election of Borough Officers in 1875, and

WHEREAS, The THIRD TUESDAY, (being the 16th day of FEBRUARY) is the day set apart for the election of Borough Officers by the New Constitution, Therefor,

I, RICHARD LANGDON, Chief Burgess, of the Borough of Huntingdon, Pa., do hereby give notice that said Election on Waterworks will be held in said borough of Huntingdon, Pa., on the said day above mentioned.

Given under my hand and seal of the borough of Huntingdon, Pa., the 16th day of January, 1875.

RICHARD LANGDON,
Chief Burgess.
Attest: RICHARD LANGDON, Jr.,
Jan.20. Secretary.

B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH, OR LYE.

Of double the Strength of any other SAPONIFYING SUBSTANCE.

I have recently perfected a new method of packing my Potash, or Lye, and am now packing it only in Balls, the coating of which will separate and not injure the Soap. It is packed in boxes containing 24 and 48 pounds, one pound Balls, and in no other way. Directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap with this Potash accompanying each package.

B. T. BABBITT,
Jan20-3m.] 64 to 84 Washington St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED. At the rate this work is now selling it will attain a sale of 100,000 COPIES before the canvass is complete. Presbyterian ministers without charge, or those in ill health who wish to regain it by open-air exercise, students, laymen, and others who desire to obtain lucrative employment in a most respectable occup