The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 43.

New Advertisements. The Huntingdon Journal. Office in new JOURNAL Building, Fifth Street. THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Friday by J. A. NASH, at \$2,00 per annum IN ADVANCF, or \$2.50 if oot paid for in six months from date of sub-scription, and \$3 if not paid within the year. No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the pub-lisher, nutil all arroarges are paid. No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance. Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS for the second and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions. Regular quarterly and yearly basin's advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: 3m 6m 9m 1 yr 3m 6m 9m 1yr 3 a. 1 7 00 14 00 20 00 18 00 14 col 38 00 60 00 80 100
All Resolutions of Associations, Communications, of Imited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, and advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures. All advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures. All advertising agents must find their commission outside of these figures. All advertising figures and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted. JOB PRINTING of every kind, Plain and Pancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pampliets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the exceuted in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.
Clothing, Hats and Caps, -AND-GENTS.[†] FURNISHING GOODS, In town and at great sacrifice. Winter Goods
20 PER CENT. UNDER COST. Call and be convinced at S. WOLF'S, 505 Penn st.
PENT AND EXPENSES REDUCED. Professional Cards. WM. P. & R. A. ORBISON, Attorneys-at-Law, No. 321 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Sept.12,78. D^{R. G. B. HOTCHKIN, 825} Washington Street, Hun-june14-1878 D tingdon. D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 2rd street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Wil-[ap12,71] D.R. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan4,'71] DR. HYSKILL has permanently located in Alexandria to practice his profession. [jan.4 '78-ly. E. C. STOCKTON, Surgeon Dentist. Office in Leister's J. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa. [apl28, '76.] S. Wolf's 505 Penn Street. March 28, 1879. GEO. B. ORLADY, Attorney-at-Law, 405 Penn Street, Inovi7,'75 **BEAUTIFY YOUR** G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new buildin, No. 520, Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12.71 HOMES H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. -, Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap19,'71] The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of J SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, J. Pa. Office, Penn Street, three doors west of 3rd Streat. [jan4,71] HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Government for back-pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Of fice on Penn Street. [jan4,71] Calcimining, Glazing, [jan4,71] L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, No. 230 Penn Street, oppo-iste Court House. C. E. FLEMING. 147 PRICES MODERATE. S. effective for the second street. Prompt and eareful attention given to all legal business. [aug5, 74-6mos] March 14th, 1879-tf. JOHN L. ROHLAND. New Advertisements. New Advertisements. HUNTINGDON'S



Not much on the blow, but always ready for work. The largest and finest line of Clothing, Hats and Caps,

RENT AND EXPENSES REDUCED,

Yet Nature surely never ranges, Ne'er quits her gay and flowery crown; But, ever joyful, merely changes The primrose for the thistle-down. 'Tis we, alone, who are waxing old, Look on her with an aspect cold, Dissolve her in our burning tears, Or clothe her in the mist of years! At S. WOLF'S. I am better able to sell Clothing Hats and Caps, Gents.' Furnishing Goods, Trunks and Valises, CHEAPER than any other store in town. Call at Gwin's old stand. S. MARCH, Agt. Then, why should not the grass be green? And why should not the river's song Be merry—as they both have been, When I was there an urchin strong? Ah, true—too true! I see the sun Through thirty Winter years hath ruu, For grave eyes mirrored in the brook, Usurp the urchin's laughing look!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED

The Chespest Place in Huntingdon to buy Cloth-ing, Hats, Caps, and Gents.' Furnishing Goods is at S. WOLF'S, 505 Penn street, one door west from Express Office. S. MAKCH, Agent. at 5. "OLF 5, 505 Pein steet, one down were from Express Office. S. MAKCH, Agent. TO THE PUBLIC.—I have removed my Cloth-ing and Gents.' Furnishing Goods store to D. P. Gwin's old stand. Son Expenses reduced and better bargains than ever can be got at

HOUSE



Paper Hanging, great cupola on the hill Quite as much of a lady, I said to myself briskly, as I sheeny ribbons and gay striped goods in the window. The window was hung with pretty lace curtains, and there was a globe of gold fish in it that sailed about cour teously and busily as though they were

So be it! I have lost-and won!

The Muses' Bower.

The Past.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

This common field, this little brook-What is there hidden in these two, That I so often on them look, Oftener than on the heavens blue !

No beauty lies upon the field; Small music doth the river yield, And yet I look, and look again, With something of a pleasant pain.

"Tis thirty—can't be thirty years. Since last I stood upon this plank, Which o'er the brook its figure rears, And watched the pebbles as they sank ! How white the stream ! I still remember. Its margin glassed by hoar December, And how the sun fell on the snow ; Ah ! can it be so long ago ?

It cometh back-so blithe, so bright,

It cometh back—so birthe, so bright, It hurries to my eager ken, As though but one short Winter's night Had darkened o'er the world since then. It is the same clear dazzling scene—. Perhaps the grass is scarce as green; Perhaps the river's troubled voice Doth not so plainly say—"Rejoice !"

getting their living as head clerks. It was a sweet, soft autumn morning; the village street was grassy and quiet, and wanted It was some sort of woolen goods chillens," and, in the exuberance of his I hummed a tune as I glanced cheerily out at Toddles, fiirting about in her scarlet ribbons under the old willow outside. Bless her little rosy face! why shouldn't I be happy when I've her to look after.

I was happy, and I hummed again that old snatch of a tune, and nodded gaily to Toddles, wondering vaguely to myself what was going to happen that I felt so uncom-monly bright. Nothing—simply nothing; things rear dena happen inter in the Conference was adopted During things rear dena happen inter in the conference was adopted for the saves in things rear dena happen inter in the Conference was adopted During things rear dena happen inter inter conference was adopted for things rear dena happen inter inter conference was adopted for things rear dena happen inter inter conference was adopted for things rear dena happen inter inter conference was adopted for things rear dena happen inter inter conference was adopted for things rear dena happen inter inter conference was adopted for things rear dena happen inter inter conference was adopted for things rear dena happen inter inter conference was adopted for things rear dena happen inter inter conference was adopted for things rear dena happen inter inter conference was adopted for things rear dena happen inter inter conference was adopted for things rear dena happen inter inter conference was adopted for things rear dena happen inter in things were done happening me long since My way was straight and narrow, my days The man did not seem to hear me. He was looking at Toddles, darting about like niet and eventful. As I sipped my coffee that morning I a butterfly outside. "Whose child is that ?" said he abruptly. remember that I held the cup up to the It was an impudent question, and I felt light, and felt a certain sense of satisfacmy blood flush up hotly for a moment. tion in the translucence of the rare bit of China. It was pleasant to know that one's own election may keep one aloof from the ugliness and squalor of poverty. ugliness and squalor of poverty. It doesn't take much to keep one per home

Richard smiled, but his face grew overcast I felt that a storm was coming. like the rush of a mighty river. I look-"Well," I queried, seeing that he sat ed back at my quiet life, my bright little brooding and silent. shop, the years of silence and of sorrow "Darling," he said soothingly, "I knew it would come hardly to you; but how can I go against my mother. Her poor old heart is bound up in me, Jeanette, and

Methodism -- No. 7.

J. R. FLANIGEN.

ZOAR.

From the Philadelphia Record.]

HUNTINGDON, PA, FRIDAY APRIL 25, 1879.

she will never hear to-to anything that-" "That seems to lower you," I added in a steely voice, that seemed to cut its way

out of my heart like a keen, cold knife. "Oh, I am a coward-a poltroon," cried Richard, wringing his hands "I was born to bring trouble on those I love. Who, who shall I leave to suffer for me now Jeanette ?"

"The one who will say least about it !" I answered hardly. My heart was throb bing heavily, like a clock that ticks the hour of execution ; but I made no outcry, and we parted in that final parting, silently. And I have lived silently ever since. One year after that I heard that Rich

ard's mother was dead, and then that he had married; who I knew not-who I odists of the olden time, was for the colored people, and was named cared not. He had married another woman while my last words were yet ringing in his ears-right there before the face of the The organization of this society and the living Heaven, married another woman, construction of the little church building and swore to love and cherish her, as he followed the difficulties which, as seen in

had often vowed to love and cherish me! previous paper, culminated in construction But I did not seem to feel this blow as of Bethel as an independent establishment, I had felt our parting. I just flung him out of my heart there and then, and my love and my silence vanished. I looked The race question was thus early a disturbinto the face of my misery with a smile, ing element, but it was happily disposed and I took this little shop in the village, of by the organization of the Zoar society and worked early, and late, and made it or congregation, "the color line," however, or congregation, "the color line," however, Then, two years later, came my being thereby more distinctly drawn. thrive thrive I have named her my door step, as if some angel of peace had dropped her there. I have named her Theresa, but Toddles has always been her theresa, but the prejudice of race, sup plemented, as was very natural, by an oc casional assertion of rights claimed by the

The child has brought me peace. And I which were perhaps too frequently denied feel no vengeance against any one now. by the superior race, together with what Nor do I rejoice that Richard's wife is was at the time considered the unfortunate said to have turned out ill, and spent the wealth she brought him. breaking away of the Allen people, was notice to the Church that, if the despised Bat I had forgotten the shop in all this race was to be saved through the influence

reverie and reminiscence.

There was a sharp twang of the little I felt like a young lady that morning. I was a lady, I thought after all; quite as much so as Mrs. Jones, who lived in the inthe down my coffee cup hastily, dus, that a lot was purchased on the north and hurried in to confront a great muscular fellow with a big beard and slouched hat, which was erected the first Zoar. It was dusted up the little shop, and arranged the whose presence seemed fairly to wipe out a very modest and, indeed, rather uninvithe little shop.

This was a rather different type from room, without adornment of any kind, was very much like a barn, but it served the my usual customers, and I was a little shy of him. He hesitated, and seemed be purpose for which it was designated very wildered when I spoke to him-men never well, and many an old slave, doubtless, in do get used to shopping—and it was some time before I quite made out what he to "come right down now and bress dese those rude times, there called upon God -a scarf or a kerchief, I think. These faith, he would shout : "See de glory gate unbarred-e Walk io, darkies, past de guard." It was supplied with preachers from

But something filled my heart just then, young men to study and preparation to enter the ministerial field. In the GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1864.

which was held in this city, Mr. Wallace was a member of the "Committee on the state of the work among the people of color," of which Rev. J. McKendroe Reily was chairman, and influenced doubta lady in the far West-a lady in a logless by the urgency of Mr. W., whose recabin, without china, or carpet, or neck cent experience was of such a nature as to ribbons, and Richard says I have succeeded. enable him to press his views with great force, the committee made report to the Select Miscellany. Conference recommending the encourage

ment of "colored pastorates for colored people." They said : "If it be a principle patent to Christian enterprise that the mission field itself must produce the most effective missionaries, our colored local SKETCHES OF ITS EARLY HISTORY. preachers are peculiarly important to us at this time. With them properly marshall-ed," they said, "what hindereth that we go down and possess the land?" And The fourth church edifice, if such it The fourth church edifice, if such it might be termed, provided by the Meth-resolutions, one of which provided for the organization of one or more "Mission Con ferences," where, in the judgment of the Bishops, the exigencies of the work may

demand it. Methodism had been very suc cessful among the slave population of the South, and results of the war were forcing new duties on the Conference, which, if not promptly performed, would probably have caused an exodus to other relations. The report of the committee, after care-ful consideration by the Conference, was adopted and the resolutions attached to it were passed, and in pursuance of them two Mission Conferences of colored preachers were during that year organized-one entitled the Delaware Conference, with desand power of Methodism, a new line of policy must be adopted; and it was during discipline, entirely independent, and thus a condition of things, which must eventu-ally have grown into at least an awkward if not a troublesome situation, was happily, side of Brown street, above Fourth, upon if not a troublesome situation, was happily, and, certainly, most beneficially disposed of, and the people for so long trodden down under the heel of a moral despotism ting affair, built of wood, and its single or ostracized by the prejudice of race, send back as our knowledge extends, is also cer- New York. Unfortunately the writer does up anthems of praise to the God of their tain. That races existed prior to our races not possess these books, and, unable to deliverance, exclaiming :

horn, And let them be no more the heathen's scorn."

Local Mistory.

THE OLD FOOT-PRINTS OF THE RECEDING RED MAN, AND THE EABLY LAND-MARKS OF THE COMING WHITE MAN

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO The Juniata Region. BY PROF. A. L. GUSS, OF HUNTINGDON, PA.

'Tis good to muse on Nations passed away Forever from the land we call our own. YAMOYDEN.

ARTICLE III. HOW THE INDIANS GOT HERE.

We shall not stop to waste time in in uiring how and when the ancestors of the ndians came to America. It is not conclusively determined that they came at all. Until this is settled, it is useless to in quire the how or when. If the ancestors of our own section. In coming to the first here by the same Power, and at the same make haste slowly. Let us fully view the time, that the ancestors of the several races surroundings, and contemplate the previous of people were in the old world, then it is condition of affairs, in order that we may folly to ask when and how they came. If understand the bearings that one event has all the different races of the world originally upon another. History is not merely one descended from one pair, located at first in Asia, then the time of the coming of the Every link has side links, running in ancestors of the Indians to America, is so extremely remote, and the data so com-pletely lost, that it is folly to waste time in life, we find there are frequently two n endless speculations as to how they got sides to a story; and that one side is well

THE OVER-RULING HAND.

The Power that could create man in Asia, could create him in America, if He abroad are linked together in history. ignated boundries, and the other, the saw proper to people America in that way. Washington Conference of the Methodist The Power that could create man any Episcopal Church, and Zoar and all the other preaching places for colored people from Asia to America, if He saw proper other preaching places for colored people in this city are now known to constituting from Asia to America, if He saw proper to people America in that way. Whether the advent of the white man. But we belaware Conference. These two organ-izations are composed exclusively of color-ed men. The Conferences held annual sessions, one of the Bishops of the M E. Power is in all these cond more Almighty in part the Philadelphia district of the Delaware Conference. These two organ sessions, one of the Bishops of the M E. Power is in all these; and we can not tell Church presiding. They are thus wards how nor when he did things, the secrets shaped the local transactions of our own of the General Conference of the M. E. Church, being, however, subject to the veal to us. The developments of science neighborhood.

THINGS CERTAIN AND THINGS FOOLISH.

"How Thou did'st raise this people, lift their country and were superior to our races, is their possession. They relate, however,

The colored people are extremely sus-ceptible to religious instruction, and it may not be doubted that this measure will be productive of great good. There is just now an immense field for cultivation in the South, and if it were vigorously work ed by Methodist enterprise the result would be such as to startle the world. As an

their kindred, the Tuscaroraes, were they here to day, as they were two centuries ago, could all be comfortably housed in either Juniata or Mifflin county. Even where they were thinly scattered over the country, there was much of the land uninhabited and scarcely used even for hunting purposes. At the advent of the white man, their numbers were moreover, frequently being decimated by their constant wars; and their residences and vague claims to lands were constantly undergoing changes by conquests and voluntary migrations. These facts may serve to reconcile us to the fate of those bloody tribes, which sometimes awaken our sympathy and lead us to compassionate their wrongs.

NO. 17.

HISTORICAL LINKS.

A sketch of the several Indian tribes inhabiting the region of North America, east of the Mississippi, seems to be neces-sary in order to enable us to understand of the several Indian races were created traces of the white man's footsteps let us

told until the other side is heard. Each home event is connected with, and perhaps caused by, events abroad. Home and

The hints in the former chapter from pre-historic times are very interesting, and serve to give us some idea of the condition cannot fully understand these local mat-

FIRST REFERENCES TO THIS REGION. The oldest accounts which make reference to Indian affairs in the Juniata region are contained in the writings of French Jesuits and explorers or traders, THINGS CERTAIN AND THINGS FOOLISH. who operated at an early day, not only in One thing is beyond dispute, the Indians

are here. That they were here as far the Iroquois, and even south of them in of Indians, and numerously peopled the read French, would be none the wiser in in the Ohio valley, in Mexico and in Peru. gion between the northern (Iroquois) and

ters will be best understood and appreciated,

after we have learned all we can of the

scriptions of them. Then, knowing what

did occur and exist elsewhere, we may be

better able to infer by analogy much that

THE TRIBES FIRST FOUND.

on the Atlantic coast, (1607), there was

on the James river the Powhatan confed-

union of seven tribes. South of these in

Virginia and Carolina were the Manna-

hoacs and Monacans. The latter was af

terwards known as the Tuscaroras, and no

doubt the former belonged to the same

family of nations commonly called the

contrary to the teachings of most historical

writers, that the Tuscaroras instead of be

The Mannahoacs were a confederacy of

Sasquesahannocks, or as termed by the Dutch, the Minquas, who were nearly ob-literated in a war with the Iroquois five

years before Penn came to the Province. They had originally been a branch of the Mohawks, and spoke the same language.

THE LENNI LENAPE TRIBES.

northward along the Delaware river, be-yond the Kitttinny mountains, and east-

ward as far as Connecticut, there was a

powerful nation who called themselves

Lenni Lenape, or the "Original People,"

but since known among Europeans as the

From the head of the Chesapeake Bay

When the white people began to settle

was left unrecorded.

other tribes and their conditions and habits

GARMENTS of the VERY LATEST STYLE

Is now prepared to SUIT its Patrons in

READY - MADE CLOTHING FOR MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS AND CHILDREN IS FULL. Men's Suits for \$4.00 up;

Boys' Suits for \$4.00 up; And Children's Suits for \$2.00 up.

MY STOCK OF HATS

For MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS, and CHILDREN is large, and prices low. The best line of SHIRTS, ranging in price from 35 cents up. A large assortment of HALF-HOSE-5 pair for 25 cents, and up to 50 cents per pair. LINEN COLLARS, 2 for 25 cents.

Suspenders, Shoulder Braces, and Handkerchiefs. Also, Trunks and Satchels,

All bought at BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH, AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH. The only place in town where you can get the

GENUINE PEARL SHIRT A SPLENDID LINE OF SAMPLES FOR SUITINGS

Bon't Fail to Gall and Examine my Goods and Prices before Furchasing. DON'T FORGET THE PLACE: And to cease being my own mistress. An i that I never could endure. So it is, per haps, as well that Richard left me and the transfer account of th

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE. T. W. MONTGOMERY.



WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER! In this department I have made important changes; procured the latest improved trimmer, and my new styles and prices for 1879, can not fail to suit purchasers. Call and see.

WINDOW SHADES and FIXTURES

in great variety. Plain, satin and figured paper, plain or gilt band shading, spring and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS

From 15 inches to 2½ yards wide. Halls covered with one solid piece without joints. [Bring diagram and measurement.] For

PICTURE FRAMES AND LOOKING GLASSES.



Plain Coffins. Elegant Caskets and Burial Cases. WOOD OR LIGHT METALIC TO SUIT ALL. BURIAL ROBES IN VARIETY.

A FINE PLATE GLASS HEARSE

Ready to attend funerals in town or country. My new clerk and traveling agent, FERDINAND KOCH, will call briefly in the principal towns, villages and valleys of this and adjoining counties, with samples of Wall Paper, Carpets, Carpet Chain, and illustrations of Chairs and many kinds of Furniture, to measure rooms, &c., and receive orders for any goods in my line. If he should not reach you in time, do not wait, but come direct to the store. wont

JAMES A. BROWN. March 21, 1879. 525 PENN ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

"It is my child," I said, pleasantly son, of course, and I don't count Toddles "Yours !" he repeated. for anything. It needs but the odds and "Or at least," said I; "if not mine, it ends of things- a bowl of bread and milk, was left with me to be cared for "

a cup of coffee, with now and then a live "Left with you," echoed the stranger. ly bit of ribbon-to keep the little one 'Ay, so I have heard Left with you by

going famously. Yes, I always wanted to be a lady. And the wretched man, the outcast, the deas I sat in my bright little room. I half graded, who knew none else on whom to thrust his burden when his tinselled wife felt inclined to forgive Richard Gray the heartbreak he gave me long ago. And, O God! It was a heart break But if he groveling in the sawdust-knew none other had married me perhaps he would have of whom to seek charity than the woman

shut me up in some gloomy city house, to be a lady after his fashion, to stifle for Utilistened as one stu I listened as one stupefied with opium. What did this man know or guess concern-ing me and mine? What object had he want of a bit of fresh air, to walk softly under a thousand petty conventionalities, in view in lingering about the shop? But and to cease being my own mistress. Ah !

The stranger stooped and looked keenly went off somewhere-God knows where at me. "Verily," said he, with a low, sar-You see, I like it-my little shop. donic laugh, "he has reaped his reward, it There's something so delightful in seeing seems; he is both dead and forgotten." the pretty girls of the village, with now I began to feel afraid of this man, who

and then a fine lady, hanging over my seemed bent upon insulting or alarming dainty wares, and trying the tints of scar-

and many a glance in the mirror. I call it my reception when they pour in of a holiday afternoon. I love colors; love grace and beauty; and perhaps I might have been an artist in my man if I'd. For a moment effort the court 1 life

have been an artist, in my way, if I'd ever had the opportunity. Richard used to say so. But ah! he said many a flathands, and all the past of my life rushed tering thing and many a false, in those And if I ever dreamed of any entirely over me. I had not outlived it after all. higher life than contents me now-well,

Suddenly I remembered Toddles, and For there's Toddles, so round and sweet hastened to the door to look after her - Philadelphia Conference. There was be and soft and real. She leaves me little My customer had disappeared; the huge willow trunk hid the road from view, but slaves and free men and women of color I felt relieved, for there was my little one You see, I love the child as if she were You see, I love the child as if she were as in the releved, for entry with the long in the District of Columbia. There was also a very considerable rebel element in

day about four years ago, a wee little baby I saw her in the sunlight-one instant thing, curled up in a heap on my doorthey earlied up in a heap on my door step when I went to open the shutters. Wherever she came from I never knew. Toddles never explained; she just stretched his horns furiously, and with eyes glaring and outrage by reason of their consistent up her little fat arms to me and gurgled madly before him, came snorting and bel "Todod doddle," and that was her sole in-lowing up the street. The great willow

It was surmised that the child had been Toddles ! Then I know not whether I fainted dropped by some travelling circus passing through the town, and I had excellent neighborly advice about putting the treaswhether I screamed for help. I saw a tall figure leap out from somewhere in the very ure in the founding hospital. But one seldom takes good advice, and I didn't. ing, was nestling in my arms. To tell the truth, I grew so attached to

The man whom I had sent from my door a few minutes since stood looking on yearningly-the man who turning up to claim it. But that's not at us snatched my darling from its terrible peril. "Both dead and forgotten," he said "Oh, Jeanette! Jeanette! do you not know me?'

The rainbow ribbons in the little shop window spun dizzily round, and all things Richard's mother was old and feeble and grew dim before my eyes For I knew miserly She'd spent a good deal of money that Richard Gray was come back to me on him-sent him to college, and expected, Poor and degraded and deserted, perhaps, folks said, to "make something of him." he had come back to me. She always expected to get her money's He lifted his hat, and,

He lifted his hat, and, stooping, kissed worth out of her transactions. Richard the little one, who did not resist him. held her in a sort of awe, somehow, though "I brought you my motherless little one preachers.

she was a little wizened old woman that he years agone. A beggar and a sinner though could have lifted with his left hand. But I was, I dared to pray your charity to my child, whom its mother, flying from her home, would have left to perish among I liked him for respecting his mother. One day we two were sitting at twilight

talking of the future dreamily, as was our the gew-gaws and clowns in whose compony she died. Yea, verily, my punish. "My little one," said Richard, putting ment has been bitter. And shall I leave his arm about me, "it half seems too bright you now, Jeanette, you and my child and depart forever, hateful in your eyes for all "Ever be." I echoed. "Oh Richard, "von talk that way it will never be." if you talk that way it will never be."

the child that I should even have been

wicked enough, I fear, to regret any one's

things that never can happen.

It was on this wise our partiag.

all likely

to ever be.'

now, after so many years-no,

the march of improvement and, being ta ken down, a new structure was erected. which still occupies the same ground. At this period the congregation did not ex ceed about a hundred; now the house is always full. The Zoar of to-day is a plain but neat edifice of brick, with peaked front, and high pitched roof, after the style of St. George's and the old Ebenezer. In a basement are class and Sunday school rooms, and to the auditorium are supple mented galleries on three sides, the whole giving a seating capacity of about one thousand. An organ commensurate to to him on the subject of his soul's salva tion. He told him of his sinful condition, the capacity of the building stands at the south end and the whole establishment is extremely creditable to the colored people. When Zoar was first constructed it was what may be termed

A FRONTIER STATION.

At that period the northern limit of the built-up portion of the city was at about what is now Callowhill street, and then and for him, just as Asbury could pray, and finding the man greatly affected, he there was a tract of "commons," but north of this was a settled district, which was encouraged him to pray and not stop until called "Camptown," from the fact that a he felt his sins forgiven, and then left part of the army had been encamped there him. during the war. This outside settlement

extended east to the Delaware, where the ship and boat-building business was a spec cialty. The market houses that still stand on Second street, from Coates to Poplar street, were, for many years after the city had filled up to the north and west, known as the "Camptown markets," and the first church for the colored people was also in Camptown. Zoar has served as the nucleus for several other societies composed of the sons and daughters of Ham, all of which have remained in the connection until the present time. These additions are John Wesley, Berian or North Penn, Frankford and Germantown.

Christ. Twenty five years after this oc-During 1862 and 1863, while the war currence here related Punch travelled for the suppression of the rebellion was in seventy five miles on foot to Charleston, progress, Rev. Adam Wallace was Presi by permission of his master, to see Bishop ding Elder of the Snow Hill district of the

Asbury who was filling an official appoint. ment in that city. Having devoted this article thus far to fore the war quite a large membership of a notice of the colored Methodists, it may existing in Maryland and Delaware and be as well so to continue it to the end. A correspondent has called our attention to the fact, that Dr. Lednum, in his "Rise those States, especially in Maryland, albeit of Methodism," states that Bishop Allen, they were kept within the Union, and the the founder of Bethel Church and the Af negroes were subjected to great hardship loyalty to the Government and the Union, lowing up the street. The great willow was in his course, and, O, God ! my little and testimony of Methodism. They were at times dispersed and driven away from their meeting and school houses, and on one occasion a number of their places of worship were burned. Mr. Wallace endured many hardships with colored people during that trying period, and he was deeply impressed with the necessity for putting them in a more independent and self reliant position. There was a good had many good talkers among the colored peo-

ple who worked as local preachers, but they could not be admitted into the Conference, and it may be that the white preachers were not always anxious to labor among the negroes. If the rules of the Conference were

changed so that colored men could be admitted and assigned to circuits it would be found that not one in a hundred, perhaps, was qualified for admission according to the requirements of the discipline, and less realized frequently the stern truth of yet they knew quite enough to instruct the quotation : their own race and work as effective

"There's an Alchemy Which changes tender impulse into scorn The common people call it poverty." The war, with all its successes and re-

verses, its hardships and calamities, was breaking in upon the prejudice of race that had kept the black man down, and ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT .- The crowning ambition of many a man's life is to be among loyal people there was a more genwants, better appreciations and higher as lowed to the grave by an awkward squad place the present inhabitants of Hunting again to Mingoes, and applied also to the Iro-pirations, and they asked for a colored in black coats and white gloves two sizes don, Blair and Bedford counties; while quois, especially those removed to the Ohio. pastorate as tending to encourage their too big.

the olden time, Bishop Asbury was wont standing which they could not appreciate mounds, nor discuss the original Juniata to narrate an incident. He was travelling a solution of the higher and more abstruse tribe of the pre-historic days. These maton horseback in the State of South Caro questions even if given. lina, and as he rode along he found a ne FIRST KNOW WHAT IS KNOWN.

gro sitting on the bank of a stream fishing He was called "Punch," and the Bishop, There are people now, who are wisely as they were found when they became well wondering how and when the Indians came known to writers who have left us full dethen only a preacher, was well enough acto America, who yet have studied history quainted in the neighborhood to know that so little, know so little of mankind, comthe reputation of the fisher was not of the prehend so feebly what God has revealed best. Saluting him, he said : "Punch, do of his Creation and plans, that were they you ever pray?" "No, sir." Mr. Asbury got down from his horse, and tying him to be told the whole story of the human family, in all its races, colors and locations, to a sapling, sat down beside the slave and they would be none the wiser. commenced to speak kindly and earnestly

"For soon as one explained a nation, He'd have to explain his explanation." Let us, therefore, be more practical. Let eracy, a powerful nation, composed of a

the danger to him on account thereof, of as first, at least, know what may be known. the day of judgment and the condition of When we have mastered the history and the wicked after death. He then pointed ethnology of the Indian, gathered all the him to the goodness and mercy of God, material extant, know all that is known; and the all-sufficient merit of the atonethen, and not till then, if we have any ment. The negro was greatly impressed, time left, we may inquire into questions that have thus far defied the ablest antiqua. Huron Iroquois. Hereafter we shall show. and Mr. Asbury sang a hymn and got Punch down on his knees and prayed with rians.

THE TRASH ON INDIAN ORIGIN.

THE TRASH ON INDIAN ORIGIN. The great mass of the miserable trash that family, were only the most southern that has been written on the origin of the Indians has about as much learning and sense in it as the grandiloquent discussion of a 'Squire, who, as related by Oliver The preacher having resumed his horse

and journey, Panch put up his fishing tackle and set out for his cabin. The spirit of grace had already entered his soul, and Goldsmith, having premised that whatever is is, proceeded analogically or dialogically to four tribes ; and at the time spoken of he was intensely awakened. Relating the observe, that the concatenation of self ex above, were in alliance with the Monacans circumstances afterward he said, "I bin istence proceeding in a reciprocal duplicate | who were a confederacy of three tribes, in ratio naturally produces a problematical dialogism, which in some measure proves hatans. Between the Delaware and the tink fo' I got home Punch he gone to hell." He followed the directions of his instruc tor, however, and ere long he found peace, that the essence of spirituality may be re- Chesapeake Bays were the Tuteloes, Nanferred to a second predicable; that Aris- ticokes, and the Conoys or Piscataways, and not many months later Punch was a preacher on the plantation with a followtotle was right when he said relatives are once branches of more formidable tribes ing of some two hundred slaves, who, through his influence and labors, had been related ; and this is always the case whether On the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, we judge the analytical investigation of and along the lower Susquehanna river, brought to a knowledge of salvation by the first part of the enthrymen deficient there was a powerful nation called the the remission of sins through faith in secundam quoad or quoad minus. SCIENCE WILL UNFOLD.

Many of the problems concerning the

Indian races are being solved; others remain for the savans of the future when more facts are collected. Investigation has already done much, and may do much more, for as long as time shall roll us on mankind will never cease to feel an interes

in the history of the red man of the forest and the plain ! He will ever be a large, curious and entertaining chapter in the ethnological studies of the past.

OF THE NUMBERS OF THE NATIVES. rican Methodist Episcopal Connection, was ordained by Bishop White. of the was ordained by Bishop White. of the Protestant Episcopal Church. We were aware of this statement by Dr. Lednum, but it is an error, that gentleman having name, or as the Indians of such and such probably been led into it by the fact, as a valley or section of country. Thus they stated in a previous number of these pa- people the whole land, in every nook and pers, that Rev. Absalom Jones, a priest of corner, with aboriginal settlers. Nothing the same church, assisted at the ordina- can be farther from the truth. There was tion, Jones and Allen were together after not a single tribe resident in all Kentucky. the secession of the "Allenites" from St. So, too, with the south and east of Ohio George's and they voted together in favor southern Pennsylvania and western Vir of continuing as Methodists, but a very ginia, large parts of Tennessee. Michigan large number, nearly all, in fact, of those and other western States. The all conwho had formerly worshipped at St. quering, aggressive arm of the Iroquois, George's having voted in favor of the had been all over these regions. Episcopalians, Jones went with them and organized St. Thomas congregation, for which a church was built on Fifth street, below Walnut. It was by far the pleas swoop down like a tempest upon such vilanter connection at the time, promising much easier work and better facilities for distance of these streams. The dangers of organization and building. The Metho living near such waters caused their banks

dists at that period, whether white or to be unoccupied, except as hunting and black, were a poor people, and they doubt. skirmishing grounds.

the Iroquois or Five Nations, including

As a consequence, therefore, a great part the Iroquois, the most remarkable, the of the country east of the Mississippi was most powerful, the most agressive, the most an uninhabited waste, having a total In- civilized of all the natives of America outdian population of about 180,000, which side of Mexico and Peru. The French is 20,000 less than the present white pop-ulation now living on the little spot above a term derived from the Mohickens; the long to a secret society, and after lisening described as the Juniata region. All the Delawares, Mengwe, which the Dutch moderal disposition to give him a chance. The for many years to the constant iteration of developments of the war brought new one collocation of words, to die and be fol hereafter be particularized,) would not re- quehannocks, and in after days modified

(To be Continued.)

North of the Delawares and south of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, in COUNTRY THINLY INHABITED. the interior of western New York, dwelt

their name for the Delaware river. (2.) The Wanami or Unalachtgo or Turkey tribe. (3.) The Minsi or Wolf tribe, called also the Minnisinks and the Monseys, and by the French, Loups, becaused they lived

in the forks of the river. They were the most savage and warlike of all the tribes. To these we may add two other divisions : (4.) The Wabinga or Hudson River Inoquois, They east of the Hudson (5.) The Manhattans, who occupied Long Island, New York city and parts of Connecticut. The Pequods, Narragansetts and Abenequis of New England were of the same stock, and

lages as might be located within striking distance of these streams. The dangers of Lenape language. THE IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY.