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 summ in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and \$3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages 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 per line for the first insertion, SEYEN AND A-HALF CENTS per the second and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

3m 6m 9m 1 yr 3m 6m 9m 1yr

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. DR. G. B. HOTCHKIN, 825 Washington Street, Hun june14-1878 D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 8rd street Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,71

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional service 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 '78-1y. C. STOCKTON, Surgeon Dentist. Office in Leister's building, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. E. J. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa. [apl28, '76. GEO. B. ORLADY, Attorney-at-Law, 405 Penn Street, Inov17, 75

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12.71]

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim J. Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Soldiers' claims against the tovernment for back-pay, bounty, widows' and invalid ensions attended to with great care and promptness. Of-ce on Penn Street.

E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., office in Monitor building, Penn Street. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business. [aug5,74-6mos [aug5,74-6mos]]

March 14th, 1879-tf.

New Advertisements.

New Advertisements.

WOLF'S.

HERE WE ARE! At Gwin's Old Stand

505 PENN STREET.

Not much on the blow, but always ready for work.

The largest and finest line of

RENT AND EXPENSES REDUCED

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.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED

The Cheapest Place in Huntingdon to buy Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Gents.' Furnishing Goods is at S. WOLF'S, 505 Penn street, one door west from Express Office. S. MARCH, Agent. TO THE PUBLIC.—I have removed my Clothing and Gents.' Furnishing Goods store to D. P. Gwin's old stand. Descriptions reduced and better bargains than ever can be got at

S. Wolf's 505 Penn Street.

BEAUTIFY YOUR

The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of

and any and all work belonging to the business. Having had several years' experience, he guarantees satisfaction to those who may employ him. PRICES MODERATE. JOHN L. ROHLAND.

New Advertisements.

HUNTINGDON'S

GARMENTS of the VERY LATEST STYLE

And the BEST MAKE UP, at prices to suit the times. My stock of 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,

AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH. The only place in town where you can get the

A SPLENDID LINE OF SAMPLES FOR SUITINGS Don't Fail to Gall and Examine my Goods and Prices before Purchasing.

GENUINE PEARL SHIRT.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE:

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE. T. W. MONTGOMERY.

BROWN'S CARPET STORE,

JUST THE PLACE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS!

1879 FRESH STOCK! NEW STYLES!!

CARPETS,

FURNITURE,

Chairs, Beds, Tables, Chamber Suits, Lounges, ROCKERS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, &c., ever exhibited in Huntingdon county.

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 CLASSES.



UNDERTAKING Also added to the Furniture & Carpet Business.

Plain Coffins, Elegant Caskets and Burial Cases,

WOOD OR LIGHT METALIC TO SUIT ALL. BURIAL ROBES IN VARIETY. FINE PLATE GLASS HEARSE Ready to attend funerals in town or country. My new clerk and traveling agent, FERDINAND

Ready to attend funerals in town or country. My new clerk and traveling agent, FEEDIMAND 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. JAMES A. BROWN. March 21, 1879. 525 PENN ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

A State Paper.

The Veto.

He Vetoes the Army Appropriation Bill--His Message in Full-The Proposed Legislation Not Demanded by the People-Vicious Objects and Tendencies of the Politi-

If it contained no other provisions it would receive my prompt approval. It includes, however, further legislation which at tached as it is to appropriations which are requisite for the efficient performance of some of the most necessary duties of the Government, involves questions of the gravest character. The sixth section of the hill is amendetory of the statute now the bill is amendatory of the statute now questions compared with the great princiin force in regard to the authority of per-HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, sons in the civil, military and naval service of the United States "at the place where any general or special election is held in any State." This statute was adopted February 25, 1865, after a protracted debate in the Senate, and almost without optically work belonging to the business.

The undersigned is prepared to do all kinus of the use of the use of the United States "at the place where army in time of peace. The Senate had already conceded what they called, and what we might accept as a principle, but they had stricken out the penalty and stricken out the penalty and stricken out the word 'expressly,' so that the use of Representatives. position in the House of Representatives, the army might be used in all cases where by the concurrent votes of both of the implied authority might be inferred. The leading political parties of the country, House Committee planted themselves firm-

or special election is held, in any State, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, and suffer imprisonment at hard labor not less than three months nor more than five years." THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ELECTIONS.

The amendment proposed in this statute the bill before me omits from both of the foregoing sections the words "or to keep the peace at the polls" The affect of the adoption of this amendment may be con-

of Congress; and Second-Upon the right of the Govern

ment by civil authority to protect these elections from violence and fraud. In addition to the sections of the statute

at the elections are now in force: or navy of the United States shall prescribe part of section 6 of this bill which is sig or fix or attempt to prescribe or fix by proclamation, order or otherwise the quali- which, if adopted, will deprive the civil fication of voters in any State, or in any manner interfere with the freedom of any power to keep peace at the Congressional election in any State or with the exercise elections. The Congressional elections in of the free right of suffrage in any State. every district, in every important sense,

by force, threat, intimidation, order, advice, or otherwise prevents or attempts to prevent any qualified voters of any State from freely exercising the right of suffrage frage. at any general or special election in such State, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned at hard

labor not more than five years.
"Section 5,530. Every officer of the army or navy who prescribes or fixes, or attempts to prescribe or fix, whether by proclamation, order or otherwise, the qualifications of voters at any election in any State, shall be punished as provided in the preceding section.

Section 5,531. Every officer or other person in the military or naval service who by force, threat, intimidation, order or otherwise compels or attempts to compel, any officer holding an election in any State to receive a vote from a person not legally qualified to vote, or who imposes or at tempts to impose any regulations for con ducting any general or special election in a State different from those prescribed by law, or who interferes in any manner with any officer of an election in the discharge of his duty, shall be punished as provided

in Section 5.529. "Section 5,532. Every person convicted of any of the offenses specified in the five preceding sections shall, in addition to the punishments herein severally prescribed, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the United States, but nothing in these sections shall be construed to prevent any officer, soldier, sailor or marine from exercising the right of suffrage in any election district to which he may belong, if otherwise qualified ac-cording to the laws of the State in which he offers his vote."

The foregoing enactments would seem to be sufficient to prevent military interference with the elections.

THE LAST CONGRESS. prehension of such interference, added to this body of law Section 15 of an act ention is expressly affirmed by the Court. titled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year guards for free and honest elections is ne army and the present session of the Forty. ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes," approved June 18, 1878, which is

President Hayes and Congress, any of the expenses incurred in the em-

porters as follows:

jections to its approval.

The bill provides in the usual form for the appropriations required for the support of the army during the next fiscal year.

State, or if they must bring others to their aid, they should summon the unorganized citizens, and not summon the officers and of the army during the next fiscal year.

State, or if they must bring others to their aid, they should summon the unorganized citizens, and not summon the officers and of the President of the United States. It is a vast question that never yet has been brought so sharply before the American and the provides in the usual form for the support aid, they should summon the unorganized citizens, and not summon the officers and men of the army as a posse comitatus to at places where their enforcement is most. If it contained no other provisions it would quell disorders, and thus get up a feeling

leading political parties of the country, and became a law by the approval of President Lincoln. It was re-enacted in 1874 in the Revised Statutes, Sections 2,002 and 5,528, which are as follows:

"Section 2,002. No military or naval Section 2,002. No military or naval country, and became a law by the approval of President Lincoln. It was re-enacted in 1874 in the Revised Statutes, Sections 2,002 they would allow the bill to fail—notwith standing the reforms which we had section 2,002. sand 5,528, which are as follows:

"Section 2,002. No military or naval officer, or other person engaged in the civil, military or naval service of the United States, shall order, bring, keep, or have the control any troops in time of peace should be under the control and the control a ciple that the army of the United States under his authority or control any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any State, unless it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States or to keen the peace at the polls so long and which is so vital to secure the

rights and liberties of the people. "Thus have we this day secured to the people of this country the same great protection against a standing army which cost a struggle of two hundred years for the Commons of England to secure for the British people

From this brief review of the subject i sufficiently appears that under existing laws there can be no military interference with the elections. No case of such inter First—Upon the right of the United States Government to use military force to age of the act last referred to No soldier keep the peace at the elections for members of the United States has appeared under orders at any place of election at any State. No complaint, even of the presence of United States troops has been made in any quarter It may, therefore, be confidently stated there is no necessity for the above quoted the following provisions of law relating to the use of military power me, to prevent military interference with elections. The laws already in force are "Section 2,003. No officer of the army all that is required for that end. But that nificant and vitally important is the clause "Section 5,529. Every officer or other are justly a matter of political interest and person in the military or naval service who. concern throughout the whole country.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE

ballot honestly counted. So long as the exercise of this power and the employment of this right are common and equal corded loyally and cheerfully, and all the departments of government will feel the true vigor of the popular will thus ex

Two provisions of the constitution auththorize legislation by Congress for the regultion bill a measure irrelevant to the gen lation of the Congressional elections. Section 4 of Article 1 of the Constitution declares: "The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State ter such regulations, except as to the places

of choosing Senators."

The Fifteenth amendment of the Con stitution is as follows:

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or pre-vious condition of servitude.

power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." The Supreme Court has held that this amendment invests the citizens of the United States with a new constitutional right was attached to the army appropriation to which is within the protecting power of Congress. That right the Court declares plainly announced to the Senate that the exercise of the elective franchise, on account of race, color, or previous condition

employ any part of the army of the United exercised the power conferred by the Con-

resisted in the execution of their duties

congressional elections are held Among the most valuable enactments to which I have referred are those which protect the sooner or later must be decided, and the supervisors of federal elections in the dis-charge of their duties at the polls. If the powers of the House of Representatives toposed legislation should become the under the Constitution, and what is the w there will be no power vested in any duty of that House in the view of the cheer of the Government to protect from framers of the Constitution according to tolence the officers of the United States its letter and spirit. Mr. President, I ates. The States may employ both mili-ary and civil power to keep the peace and fully as I have thought of it without see-

ent national election laws, all good citizens should unite in their amendment. The laws providing the safeguards of the elections should be impartial, just and efficient. They should, if possible, be so non-partisant and fair in their operation that the minority, the party out of power, will have no just ground to complain. The present laws have in practice and provided the provided and the same and force laws which will secure free and fair conjunction with the enactment of meas important end. Believing that Section 6 dress of grievances. of the bill before me will weaken, if NO MILITARY INFUENCE UNDER EXISTING it does not altogether take away the power of the National Government to protect the Federal elections by the civil authorities. I am forced to the conclusion that it which was made necessary by the failure ought not to receive my approval. This of the Forty fifth Congress to make the

> tions for the support of the army. It makes A VITAL CHANGE IN THE ELECTION LAWS of the country, which is in no way connected with the use of the army. It prohibits, under heavy penalties, any person engaged in the civil service of the United States from having any force at the place of election to preserve order, to make arrests, to keep the peace or in any manner to enforce the laws. This is altogether

propriation bill. The practice of tacking to appropriation bills measures not pertinent to such bills did not prevail until more than forty years which the existence of the Government after the adoption of the Constitution. It has become a common practice. All par dent shall give their assent to any legislaties when in power, have adopted it. Many tion which the House may see fit to attach abuses and general waste of public money to appropriation bills. To establish this have, in this way crept into appropriation

The public opinion of the country is against it. The States which have recently adopted It is the right of every citizen possessing qualifications prescribed by law to cast one unintimidated ballot and to have his ballet hencetly counted. So leave the contain more than one subject, which shall be plainly expressed in its and their support is carefully provided for title. The constitutions of more than one- by law. The money required for this purhalf of the States contain substantially this pose has been collected from the people, provision. The public welfare will be pro- and is now in the Treasury, ready to be moted in many ways by a return to the early practice of the Government and to the true principles of legislation, which requires that every measure shall stand or on; the public money will accumulate in fall according to its own merits. If it were the Treasury. It was not the intention of understood that to attach to an appropria- the framers of the Constitution that any eral subject of the bill, would imperil and probably prevent its final passage and approval, a valuable reform in the parlia mentary practice of Congress would be such intention, if it had been entertained, accomplished. The best justification that would have been plainly expressed in the by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alliders to appropriation bills is that it is at now concurs in the claim of the House done for conscience sake to facilitate the passage of measures which are deemed expedient by all the branches of government new doctrine, if maintained, will result in which participate in legislation. It can- a consolidation of unchecked and despotic not be claimed that there is any such reason for attaching this amendment of the election laws to the army appropriation bill. The history of the measure contrain Section 2. The Congress shall have diets this assumption. A majority of the truion intended, an equal and the section 2. The Congress shall have diets this assumption. A majority of the branch of the Government. gress was in favor of section 6 of this bill. It was known that a majority of the Sen-

tution intended, an equal and independent ate was opposed to it, and that as a sepalowed to pass unless the proposed amend But the last Congress, to remove all ap- of servitude. The power of Congress to with it. The Senate refused to assent to tion. Congress thereupon adjourned with-

advocates a week before the close of the to represent the will of the people; but Mohawk form HAGA. The words have the employ any part of the army of the United States as a posse comitatus or otherwise for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of said force may be as such employment of said force may be and to punish fraud, violence and intimi dation of Federal elections. Attention is called to the following sections of the Repropriated by this act shall be used to pay any of the expenses incurred in the employment of any troops in violation of this section, and any person willfully violating the provisions of this section shall be provisions of this section thereof, shall be punished by opportunity, without discrimination, to the states as a posse comitatus or otherwise for the provisions of the section 2,006, which guarantees to all citizens equal conviction thereof, shall be punished by the Constitution, and has enacted certain laws to prevent discrimination on account of race, the provisions of the stitution, and has enacted certain laws to prevent discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, fenders, as follows: "It is our duty to repeal except upon the appropriated by this act shall be used to pay any of the expenses incurred in the employment of any troops in violation of this section 2,004, which guarantees to all citizens the right to vote, without distinct the provisions of this section shall be accounted in the constitution of the last session of Congress. The doctrine in question was stated by one of its ablest decolor or previous condition of servitude, fenders, as follows: "It is our duty to repeal except upon the appropriation bill. The Republican Previous Condition of the United States. By that Constitution of the United States. By that Constitution of the United States. By that Constitution of the United States, viz: Section 2,004, which guarantees to all citizens the right to vote, without distinct the provisions of this section and to previous condition of servitude; Sections 2,005 and deemed guilty of a misdemen conviction thereof, shall be punished by opportunity, without discrimination, to ed. We have the power to vote money; fine not exceeding \$19,000, or by imprison-perform all the acts required by law as a let us annex conditions to it and insist upment not exceeding two years, or by both prerequisite or qualification for voting; on the redress, of grievances." By ansuch fine and imprisonment."

Section 2,022, which authorizes the Uniother distinguished member of the House

This act passed the Senate, after conted States marshal and his deputies to keep sideration, without a single vote recorded peace and preserve order at the federal actives of the people to withhold supplies is as old as English liberty. History re-The following is the message of the President of the United States returning to the House of Representatives the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the Communication of the United States appropriations for the Communication of the Section 2.024, which expressly author its as old as English liberty. History reduced the United States marshal and his deputies to summon a posse comitatus was stated in the Senate by one of its supporters as follows:

The purpose of the section quoted deputies to summon a posse comitatus was stated in the Senate by one of its supporters as follows:

The purpose of the President to not some two thirds it was concerned in by the House of Representatives the United States marshal and his deputies to summon a posse comitatus was stated in the Senate by one of its supporters as follows: porters as follows:

TROOPS AT THE POLLS.

"Therefore, I hope, without getting into any controversy about the past, but acting wisely for the future, we shall take away the idea that the army can be used by a maxing appropriations for the support of the sizely general or special deputy marshal, or army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes," and I now return it to the House of Representatives: I have maxing appropriations for the support of the polls or the polls or the polls or the support of the single propriations for the support of the sup methods of legislation, obtained redress at

> brill remain, but the National Government be powerless to enforce its own stat to enforce the laws at State elections. It is now proposed to deny to the United States even the necessary civil authority to protect the National elections No sufficient reason has been given for this distribution in favor of the State and the necessary civil authority to protect the National elections No sufficient reason has been given for this distribution in favor of the State and the necessary civil authority was a similar struggle lasted in what we are accustomed to call the motheriand. There the struggle lasted for two centuries before it was ultimately decided. It is not crimination in favor of the State and before it was ultimately decided. It is not against the national authority. If well likely to last so long here. But it may founded objections exist against the pres last until every man in this chamber is in his grave. It is the question whether or

keep the peace at the polls.

"ection 5,528. Every officer of the army or navy or other person in the civil, miltary or naval service of the United States, who orders, brings, keeps, or has under his authority or control any troops or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place armed by the money belong to or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a general or armed men at any place where a gen the national government to enact and ent the daty of originating the bills which grant the money of the people. We claim Congressional elections. The laws now the right which the House of Commons in in force should not be repealed except in England established after two centuries of contest, to say that we will not grant the ures which will better accomplish that money of the people unless there is a re-

> THE EXTRA SESSION. Upon the assembling of this Congress in pursuance of a call for an extra session,

section is, however, not presented to me needful appropriations for the support of as a separate and independent measure, the Government, the question was prebut is, as has been stated, attached to the sented whether the attempt made in the bill making the usual annual appropria- last Congress to engraft by construction a new principle upon the Constitution should be persisted in or not. This Congress has ample opportunity and time to pass the Appropriation bill, and also to enact any political measures which may be determined upon in a separate bill by the usual and orderly methods of proceeding, but the majority of both houses have deemed it wise to adhere to the principle asserted and maintained in the last Congress by the majority of the House of Representatives. foreign to the purpose of an Army Ap- The principle is that the House of Representatives has the sole right to originate bills for raising revenue, and therefore has the right to withhold appropriations, upon principle is to make a radical, dangerous and unconstitutional change in the charter of our institutions. The various departments of the Government and the single branch of the Government should have the power to dictate conditions upon which the treasure should be applied to the purposes for which it was collected. Any such intention, if it had been entertained, power in the House of Representatives. A bare majority of the House will become the Government. The Executive will no longer be what the framers of the Consti-

THE DUTY OF THE PRESIDENT.

It is clearly the constitutional duty of the President to exercise his discretion and judgment upon all bills presented to him without constraint or duress from any other branch of the Government. To say to be exemption from discrimination in the Army Appropriation Bill would not be al that a majority of either or both of the branches of Congress may insist on the ments of the election laws were adopted with it. The Senate refused to assent to stopping all of the operations of the Government for want of the necessary supplies, is to deny to the Executive that share of the legislative power which is plainly conferred by the second section of the seventh article of the Constitution. It strikes poses," approved June 18, 1878, which is as follows:

"Section 15. From and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful to of the North. Congress has, therefore, large and the large cities age of the large cities as follows."

"Section 15. From and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful to of the North. Congress has, therefore, large the names of the tribes is the means to carry on the government. The ground upon which the action of the House of Representatives is defended has been distinctly stated by many of its function of the House of Representatives are as ROONA, RHONON, &c. and the

are unwilling to see the supremacy of the Constitution replaced by the omnipotence of any department of the Government. The enactment of the bill into a law will establish a precedent which will tend to destroy the equal independence of the several branches of the Government. Its principle places not merely the Senate and Executive, but the judiciary also, under the coercive dictation of the House. The House alone will be the judge of what constitutes a grievance, and also of the

TUTION.

Believing that this bill is a dangerous C. The last syllable of Onnonte, mountain, violation of the spirit and meaning of the is elided in all the forms of combination;

scientious purpose to do what I can to preserve, unimpaired, the Constitutional powbering all the other four tribes. Hence, ers and equal independence, not merely of the Executive, but of every branch of the Government, which will be imperiled by for there the Mohawks, from their position, the adoption of the principle of this bill, I sometimes gave their name to all the desire earnestly to urge upon the House of tribes, such as the Five Mohawk Nations. Representatives a return to the wise and wholesome usage of the earlier days of the meaning of the word JUNIATA, and the Republic which excluded from appropria- Indian nation from whom we have derived tion bills all irrelevant legislation. this course you will inaugurate an import ant reform in the method of Congressional lustration of the derivation of our JUNIATA legislation, your action will be in harmony with the fundamental principles of the Constitution and the patriotic sentiment of the word. More of this hereafter. Nationality which is their firm support, and you will restore to the country that feeling of confidence and security and the repose which are so essential to the prosperity of all of our fellow citizens. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

Local Aistory.

OLD FOOT-PRINTS OF THE RECEDING RED MAN.

AND THE RARLY 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.

VORDS FROM THE SENSES-NOT FROM RE-

FLECTION. The Iroquois languages were made up largely of what came to them through the medium of the senses and their desires.

Their words denoted rather what they saw will be hereafter shown, we reject entirely Their words denoted rather what they saw with the eye, than what arose from mental the interpretation perpetuated from Dr. reflection. It had a material richness, but Barton, that Oneida means "STANDING a spiritual leanness—plenty of observation, but paucity in meditation. They had no name of Oneida to be given to a township words for holiness or gratitude, for justice adjoining Huntingdon. They were the or self denial, but their language abounded in beautiful metaphors and glowed with expressive allegory. There is an absence of words denoting a reflective consciousness and logical analysis of ideas. Complex ideas were, therefore, expressed in a group, that is they followed the synthetic method.

Sooten Grante Boulder. In great onto of the Oneidas is still in the cemetery at Utica. Other spellings of this name are: Oneyouts, Oneyookees, Oneyookees, Oneyookees, Anayints, Anoyirds, Honoyoo-

DIALECTICAL CHANGES ON WORDS. In the process of transforming the unwritten Indian names to our written lan guage, variations and changes are found in almost every instance, thus making them hard to follow, and sometimes even preventing recognition. A most fruitful source of these variations arises out of the dialectical differences in the several branches of the Six Nations. It will be interesting to take a few examples which will show that these variations consist of prefixes, suffixes and inter fixes, as well as in accent The name of the Niagara river means "At the Neck," and the Ohio means "the

Seneca— Ne-ah'-ga
Cayuga— O-ne-ah'-ga
Onondaga— Ni-ah'-ga
Tuscarora— O-ne-a'-cars
Oneida— O-ne-a'-gale
Mohawk— O-ne-a'-ga-ra

Beautiful River."

This explains why Gov. Dongan, 1684 wrote Oneigra and Pownell map, 1776, says Oxniagara, while some writers said Oio, Ohijo, Ohiyo, Ohioh, Oye, Oeyo, &c. Then let us take Utica, the name of which meant "Around the Hills," and Tonawanda,

meaning "Swift Water"

Tana-wa'teh.

Nohawk — Ya-none-da'esis

Mohawk — Ya-none-da'esis

Again let us take the name of Albany, since transferred to an adjoining town which meant "Bevond the Openings" and which meant "Beyond the Openings", and Canandaigua, meaning a "Place Selected

for a Settlement." Schenectady. Seneca—Sha-neh'-ta-de
Cayuga—Sha'na-ta-de
Onondaga—Sha-na'-ta-de
Tuscarora—Shaw-na-taw'-de
Oneida—Sha-na-tat'

These examples, taken from Morgan's League of the Iroquois, illustrate the dia- hawks. Some of these varieties in names lectical variations; and yet they fall far short of being as difficult as the mass of their words, still they will serve to give their words, still they will serve to give

REAL NAMES OF THE TRIBES. The following are the names of the tribes bus in 1492.

NIATA.

Mountain People, the Mountaineers. This was also the name of their principal town, where they sprang out of the ground. The following are some of the modifications of their name as shaped by other Iroquois dialects, by the French, by the English,

Mountain.

Great.

Used By
On-non-to to-uan-s
Jementary words.

Son-non-to-uan-s
On-on-to-uan-s
English writers
English writers
On-on-to-uan-s
English writers
On-on-to-uan-s
English writers
On-on-to-uan-s
English writers
Inglish writers
Inglish writers
Inglish Geography 1721.

French-La. Houtan, 1767.
French-La. Houtan, 1767.
French-La. Houtan, 1767.
Their town, 1727.
Their Valley in Virginia.
Their lands, 1736.
On-on-to-uan-s
On-on-to-uan-s
Inglish Geography 1721.

French-La. Houtan, 1767.

French-La. Houtan, 1767.

Their Valley in Virginia.
Their Valley in Virginia.
Their Valley in Virginia.
Their lands, 1736.

On-on-to-uan-s
On-on-to-uan-s
On-on-to-uan-s
On-on-to-uan-s
On-on-to-uan-s
On-on-to-uan-s
Inglish Geography 1721.

French-La. Houtan, 1767.

French-La. Houtan, 1767.

Their Valley in Virginia.

Their Valley on Virginia.

Their Loun-search on the Virginia.

Their Valley on Virginia.

Their Loun-search on Virginia.

Their Valley on Virg and by ignorance, and other causes:

The reader will remember that the constitution, I am compelled to return it to the House, in which it originated, without my approval.

The qualified negative with which the Constitution invests the President is a trust that involves a duty which he cannot decline to perform. With a firm and condecine to perform. They were the most numerous—out numerous numerous—out numerous—out numerous numerous numerous numerous n

> By the name, the above variations on the from ONOJUTTA-HAGA; the breathing J being also transferred to the beginning of

THE CAYUGAS. GUE'-U-GWEH—O NA, Cayugas, the Mucky Land People, so called from the marsh lands near their lake, where their first town was located. They kept the Southern gate of the Long House opening on the Susquehanna. They were also spelled the Goyogoans, Cuiukguos, Caiyouquos, Cajugas, Cayoogoes, Cawyugos, Caicouges, &c.

THE ONONDAGAS.

O-NUN DA'-GA-O-NA, Onondagas, the People on the Great Hill, so called from their principal town on an eminence over looking the valley, where they claimed to be autochthous. They had the central

Council House or capitol THE ONEIDAS.

O-NA-YOTZ'-KA—O NA, Oneidas, the (Red) Granite Stone People, from the stone at Utics, where they came up out of the ground. When the Great Spirit first made this country, he caused the Oneidas to spring up just as the trees, having the color of the stone at that place, which thus became their name, the TOTEM of their tribe, and recalled at once the whole story of their creation, so that around it were associated all the sacred legends of their people of THE STONE—such a stone as that one where they were autochthons. It was not a "Standing" Stone, but Syenite or Scotch Granite Boulder. The great onia

oot is ONIA, signifying stone. THE MOHAWKS. GA-NE A' GA'-O NA, OF GA NE GA HA'GA -0 NA, Mohawks, the People who Possess Flint, or the Fire Stone People. We have here an illustration in these two forms of Iroquois interjected syllabools, perhaps representing a shade of difference in the meaning. Whether this name had an original signification, referring to their origin in the land of the Flint Stone, like that of the Oneidas at the Syenite; or whether it arose from their first being in possession of muskets, on which the Fire-Stone seemed to be a coveted mystery, is now uncertain. The common outside nickname of Mohawks meant man eaters, and shows that anciently they were at least charged with being cannibals. They had other names also such as Agnies and Can

thacks, Oneyoute, Oneota, Onayauts. The

nyingoes, Ganyingoes or Caningoes. THE TUSCABORAS. Dus GA'-o WEH-O NA, Tuscaroras, or the Shirt-Wearing People. This name shows the inroads already made by inter-course with the whites in Carolina. The meaning of Tuscarora is undetermined; but it originally bore the same relation to a number of allied tribes, that the term Iroquois did to the Five Nations. They commenced to leave Carolina in 1713, and

THE CONFEDERACY ITSELF.

As a Confederacy, the Iroquois never used any other term than Ho DE' NO SAU-NEE, the People of the Long Rouse. Daga no we'-da was the founder of this League, and its first great Law-giver. He was an Onondago. These names are according to Morgan, but Hackewelder, and others, give another founder, of the Mothe reader an idea of the changes that have come over many Indian names, to which we shall have occasion to refer hereafter, and among others our own beloved Ju- traditions make it much more remote. Possibly we may place it about the time of the discovery of America by Colum-

SUBSCRIBE for the JOURNAL