Allegewi or Allegans, whom they found east of the river in the Ohio valley. They

are the people after whom the river and mountains were named Allegheny. The

Mengwe occupied the regions of the lakes, while the Lenni Lanape tribes lived south

of them. Finally, they crossed the mountains, leaving large portions of their people behind, on both sides of the Mississippi.

In this way they found their promised land, on the Delaware river, and lived

The Huntingdon Journal.

Office in new Journal Building, Fifth Street. THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Friday by J. A. Nash, at \$2,00 per annum 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, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for 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 1 In | \$8 50 | 4 50 | 5 50 | 8 00 | 4 col | 9 00 | 18 00 | \$27 | \$36 | \$2 \cdots | 5 00 | 8 00 | 10 00 | 12 00 | 3 col | 18 00 | \$27 | \$36 | 3 \cdots | 7 00 | 10 00 | 14 00 | 18 00 | 3 col | 34 00 | 50 00 | 65 | 80 | 4 \cdots | 8 00 | 14 00 | 20 00 | 18 00 | 1 col | 36 00 | 60 00 | 80 | 100 | All Resolutions of Associations, Communications, of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged transcript line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and everything in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

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 D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 8rd street.
Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson [ap12,71]

D. 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 '78-1y. E. C. STOCKTON, Surgeon Dentist. Office in Leister's building, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. E. J. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa. [apl28, 76. G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building. No. 520, Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12.71] H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Penn [ap19, 71] J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon,
Pa. Office, Penn Street, three doors west of 3rd
Street. [jan4,71] J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim
J. Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Soldiers' claims against the
Government for back-pay, bounty, widows' and invalid
pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Penn Street.

S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public,
Huntingdon, Pa. Office, No. 230 Penn Street, opposite Court House. [feb5,'71 S. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., office in *Monitor* building, Penn Street. Prompt and eareful attention given to all legal business. [aug5,74-6mos

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

Clothing, Hats and Caps,

RENT AND EXPENSES REDUCED,

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 Cloth The Cheapest Place in Huntingdon to buy clouding, 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. Description Expresses reduced and better bargains than ever can be got at

S. Wolf's 505 Penn Street.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES

Calcimining, Glazing,

Paper Hanging, 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. Orders may be left at the Journal Book Store March 14th, 1879-tf.

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, 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 Call and Examine my Goods and Prices before Purchasing. DON'T FORGET THE PLACE:

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE. T. W. MONTGOMERY.

BROWN'S CARPET STORE.

JUST THE PLACE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS!

1874 FRESH STOCK! NEW STYLES!!

CARPETS, ALL GRADES AND AT PRICES THAT CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. FURNITURE,

Chairs, Beds, Tables, Chamber Suits, Lounges,

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 his charge. Constants.]

PICTURE FRAMES AND LOOKING GLASSES, This is headquarters. Mattresses, Window Cornice, and anything in the Cabinet or Upholstering line



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 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.

The Muses' Bower.

Recovering the Lost Cause.

[As sung by the 2d Confederate Congress; ne style. Air, "Kitty Kray."] They smote our holy cause to dust At Appomattox apple-tree; We bowed our heads because we must, And followed still our leader, Lee. But lo! to-day we have our way; We heed no Yankee frown-Haha! Hi Yaa! We'll cut the Army down!

We cut the army down before—
In Shenandoah's verdant vale,
On Wagner's slope, by Shiloh shore,
But still it followed on our trail.
Now, presto! We the rulers be—
We heed no Yankee frown— Haha! Hi-Yaa! We'il cut the army down!

We cut it down on Malvern Hill, On Rappahonnock's floating bridge, By Pillow's wall, at Shelbyville, Amid the flame of Mission Ridge It rose again! But now as then,
We heed no Yankee frownHaba! Hi Yaa!

We'll cut the Army down ! Our noble South shall yet be free! The enemy whose fight was won Beneath the Appomattox tree Shall lose the day in Washington With iron hand we rule the land;
We heed no Yankee frown-Haha! Hi-Yaa!

The Story-Teller. ${ m THETWORUTHS}.$

AN EPISODE OF INDIAN MASSACRE.

in his demeanor, exceedingly exemplary in his conduct and of undoubted courage. HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, The schoolhouse was situated on a little knoll in the woods, and a purling brook wound its way lazily through the meadews

> ture built of logs and rudely and uncomfortably furnished.
>
> Archie McCullough, a bright faced boy, quick and intelligent, was the youngest child in the school, and Master Brown's favorite. One beautiful morning in sumfavorite. One beautiful morning in sumfavorite. The weak, timid did not entirely conceal him, and as the savage gave a last glance at his bloody and intelligent, was the youngest child in the school, and Master Brown's favorite. One beautiful morning in sumfavorite when in the chimney corner. It would not do to allow the only witness of his crimes to the crime that the head depths of her wounded heart that she had the child, though it be removed from her and irresolute are in contrast with the strong, daring and energetic. The would depths of her wounded heart that she had the child, though it be removed from her and irresolute are in contrast with the depths of her wounded heart that she had the child, though it be removed from her are full of conceit and bluster, the sensible to allow the wounded heart that she had the child, long. Master Brown had already arrived,

school early, but some of the boys don't unusual quiet at a time when it was to be which to lean. It forms its own ground named. The baby came not in vain. want to come to day. I saw one of expected the children would be at play, work, erects its own superstructure, and them in the woods and he said he was go- was led to look in at the door.

ing to play hookey."
"He must be a bad boy, Archie," the master said. "Who was he?" "He asked me not to tell, and I said I

"It was not a good promise to make, my child," Master Brown replied, "but having made it you must keep it. It is as their hair, and smoothing his hands over ning to the door, said :

"Here comes the two Ruths." Two little girls entered, Ruth Hall and of the two girls. Ruth Hart by name, smiling at Archie

"The two Ruths," he exclaimed, crying those who possessed the great gift of sound with grief and moaning with pain.

"The two Ruths," he exclaimed, crying those who possessed the great gift of sound practical wisdom. Common sense is the and curtseying to Master Brown as they with grief and moaning with pain. came into the door. They were tiny things, about the same age both of them, and in the same grave with Master Brown, and might have been mistaken for twins but the whole neighborhood participated in for the familiar manner in which their their obsequies. There was a vacant place names were occupied by their companions, at ten hearthstones, for each of the mur-"the two Ruths." Other children followed, dered scholars belonged to different famicoming in one by one and tardy, until nine lies. Although more than a hundred had assembled. With the exception of the two Ruths all were boys, and none of story is told in the neighborhood of what them seemed anxious to begin the duties is known as Brown's School house to this

Eden was the biggest boy in the school, looking very pale and thoroughly fright- scene which had crazed his brain, and to

"We saw Indians in the bushes," Eden cry over the fate of "the two Ruths." exclaimed, gasping for breath, and George corroborated the alarming news. Dime novels were not published at that day as at this to excite the imagination of children, so that Brooklyn boys are occasionally found wandering in New Jersey in search of Indians, but stories of Indian massacres were often told and the hunting grounds of the Shawanese savages in the Kitrochtinny mountains were near enough to Enoch Brown's school for these relentless foes of the whites to put in an appear-

ance at any time "You must be mistaken, boys," the master argued, remembering that similar stories had often been told by alarmed inhabitants which proved in the end to be without foundation. "Take your books and we will proceed with the lessons"

A short prayer was made by Master Brown and then the work of the day began. But scarcely were the opening exercises finished when a noise at the door attracted the attention of the teacher. Suddenly it was thrown open and three Indians stood on the threshold. They were decorated with the war paint of their tribe and their tomahawks glittered in the morning sun. They glared into the room and Master Brown saw at a glance that their errand was an errand of death for him and the helpless children under

Consternation seized the children, who were too much frightened even to try to escape. But even if they had tried they could not have succeeded, for the long narrow windows cut between two logs were so high from the floor that the little ones could not have reached them. Hoping to save their lives even at the sacrifice of his own, Master Brown stepped to the door

to try and avert the impending blow. "Kill me, torture me if you will," he cried in imploring tones, "but spare the lives of these innocent children."

did as you bid us, before the next moon is hung in the sky the noise of the white man's gun waste be heard in the mountains and these would be tongues to tell

death. No, we must kill all or none. When this speech was finished the Indian sprang into the room while the oth unequal one. He fought bravely, how ever, and it was not until both his hands

days before, and although they were al-

to go, and in a moment the child would ments no disorder, and in society no tu which had been cleared along its banks by have been safe from the fate that befel his mults. the settlers. It was a rude wooden struc-thre built of love and rudely and uncom-the built of love and rudely and uncom-

A fearful blow laid the child prostrate,

The scene that met his gaze baffles de- without shadow, success without failure, scription. Ten lifeless bodies lay stretched upon

companions, running his fingers through bad to break your word as to tell a lie. their faces as if seeking to distinguish The child hung down his head and was them by the touch. The man looked in silent. Presently he looked up and run- grief and wonder upon the death scene to write autobiographies, as a man's charwhich met his eyes, and while he looked acter is not complete until his death. The

on the early frontier. Archie M'Cullough lived to be an old being about fifteen years of age, and man, but his sight never returned, and the George was a year or two younger No- bright intelligence of his childhood had body had seen either of them, but just then departed forever. A mumbling imbecile they entered the school room together he would often try to describe the terrible the last day of his life he would moan and

Select Miscellany.

Childhood, Youth and Manhood.

It is man's destiny still to be longing satisfied soul for the conception of an-

The child of a year old wants but little food and sleep; and no sooner is he supplied things, than he begins whimpering or yelling, it may be for the other.

At three, the young urchin becomes en amored of sugar plums, apple pies and confectionery.

At six, his imagination runs on kites

marbles and tops, and abundance of play-At ten, the boy wants to leave school, and have nothing to do but go bird-nest-

ing. At fifteen, he wants a beard, and watch and a pair of boots. At twenty, he wishes to cut a figure and ride horses; sometimes his thirst for display breaks out in dandyism, and some-

times in poetry; he wants sadly to be in love, and takes it for granted that all the ladies are dying for him. The young man of twenty five wants a

From thirty to forty he wants to be rich, and thinks more of making money than spending it. About this time he dabbles in politics, and wants an office. At fifty he wants excellent dinners and considers a nap in the afternoon indispen

Common Sense.

The U. S. Economist tells its readers that common sense is paradoxically an un who it was that put the school master to common gift. It is symmetry of mind, character, and of purpose in the individual combined. It represents man in complete-ness, harmony, and equipoise. It clothes soft silken curls. There was nothing of ers remained outside to guard the door bign with dignity, invests him with power, the repulsion of death which some people and give timely notice to the fiend within and stamps him with superiority. That always suffer beside a corpse, to be felt by in case they were discovered. The contest with the schoolmaster was soon decided. The Indian fiercely attacked him with his tomahawk and as Master Brown had nothing with which to defend himself but his hands the battle was a very self but his bettle to the strength of the self by the most sensitive here. As beautiful now with its decline into trickery. Common sense is the embodiment of true manhood. It confers a patent of royalty, though birth be plebeian, and exalts men from lowest one who had felt the fountains of fatherspheres to the highest stations. Not by sudden freaks, or fortune, or a train of the little one uttered his first feeble cry. were disabled and his arms broken that adventitious circumstances are they thus The mother, leaning on his strength now the furious savage was able to strike him a fatal blow. Finally a blow upon the head felled him to the floor, and while he lay the force of character and the proper didying the Indian tore the scalp from his skull.

The children were almost frantic while this bloody scene was enacted, and kept running to and fro in their fright, conscious of the fate that impended over scious of the fate that impended over the scious of the scious them Some oak and hickory boughs had been placed in the great chimney a few that saved humanity from barbarism, and He had been to so many baby-funerals in the moving power that has propelled the the last quarter century during which he ready wilted and nearly dry, Archie Me race obward in its march of progress and cullough succeeded in concealing himself civilization. Rulers who have possessed came readily to his lips, and he meant behind them. The two Ruths huddled this have governed with moderation, firmtogether in a corner and vainly hoped to escape the fury of the savage.

ness and justice, and their reign has this wee blossom were the flowers fittest proved a blessing. Merchants upon whom "Now, little pale faces," the monster exclaimed, when the master lay scalped and dead on the floor, "the Indian will see that you tell no tales out of school, as etc. It gave them the true this talent rested have worked their way up from narrow fields and small beginnings ed. There was one little mound the more in the cemetery, and one more desolate house in the town. These bereft parents the white man say."

The little ones were then killed one by one, each being dispatched with a single one, each being dispatched with a single them the caution that kept them from too mourning. blow of the tomahawk. When all lay dead | hazardous venture. It has made more or dying, their scalps were torn off by the money kings than were ever crowned at but it is full also of hearts that are busied savage monster, who went hastily from lottery schemes, and gave bankers a wealth with their own cares and perplexities. Enoch Brown was the schoolmaster of the settlement.

He was a tall, angular man, very stern in his demeanor, exceedingly exemplary in his conduct and of undoubted courage.

The schoolhouse was situated on a little standard of the school was a situated on a little standard of the school was a situated on a little standard of the school was a situated on a little standard of the school was situated on a little st ing his work was finished the Indian turned | business it produces no panies, in govern- the persistently sad.

In individual characters marked differbuilds after its own model. It is substance and victory without defeat. In the outcome it wins, when trickery, cunning and Archie M'Cullough, moaning and crying, was crawling about among his dead moral questions is found on the right side. History is full of brilliant men who, like comets, have blazed awhile in glory, and then, through lack of sound wisdom, made shipwreck of their lives. It is seldom safe the child touched in succession the forms men who have died in the midst of their labors, full of years and full of honors, are

philosophy of life in harmonious action How to Make a Tailless Kite.

The shape of the kite is what the boys call diamond. The cross bar, which in a tail kite of the diamond pattern is straight, should then be placed at right angles with of the day.

"Has anybody seen Eden Taylor and George Dunstan this morning?" the mas-Run a string around over the end of each stick and cover the frame with light tissue paper. For a four foot kite the perpenlicular stick should extend three feet belcw the point of intersection with the bow ular stick as the arms of the bow extend on each side of the perpendicular stick. The band is attached at only two points, section. Tie these two strings together the room all night." after something, and thus the gratification of one set of wishes but prepares the unsorther captive cord, balancing it so that the captive cord shall be exactly so that the captive cord shall be exactly opposite the point of intersection, or at right angles with the perpendicular frame.

How to Break off Bad Habits.

Understand the reason, and all the rea sons, why the habit is injurious. Study rence of the same circumstances. Do not think that it is an easy thing that you have undertaken. It is a folly to expect to break off a bad habit in a day, which may have been gathering for long years.

Why the Baby Came.

Pillowed on flowers, with a half open bud in his tiny hand, the baby lay, a beau tiful image of repose. Nothing could be lovelier than the delicate face, the little OLD FOOT-PRINTS OF THE RECEDING RED MAN,

The world is full of sympathetic hearts,

"Why did the baby come, if it was so soon to be taken away?" say these. You may notice that you seldom hear

while words seasoned with wisdom fall and enlarge the whole life-sweep of all from the lips of those who are silent until who loved him. Their care for him gave the Sons only married with those of the have remained here ever since." Some

Byron's Island.

The castle of Chillon, a thousand years old, and which looks as if it could last a thousand of years still, with its grand architecture, its towers and moat, its drawbridge and dungeons, is in itself, apart from its history, one of the most interesting castles in the world, rivaling in pictur esque beauty the castles of the Rhine. But it was the heroic self sacrifice of Bonivard to the love of country and of truth in Chillon's dungeon which constitute its true interest, and around which the genius of Byron has thrown a halo of glory. The name of Bonivard could never fail to command the admiration of students of history, but it is Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon" attracts the multitudes as pilgrims to a shrine. Immediately opposite the castle of Chillon is "Byron's Island," a tiny spot, thirty paces long, twenty paces wide, with three small trees, which Bonivard could see from his window—from his silent dun-

geon lower than the surface of the lake. A small green isle, it seemed no more, Scarce broader than my dungeon floor But in it there were three small trees,

And o'er it blew the mountain breeze, And on it there were young trees growing. The little island was a favorite resort ment; so that it soon developed a spirit of of Byron, where he passed whole days, conquest, such as to make nation after na-and often the whole night. It is said that tion, even those of kindred blood, yield, and one foot above it. The bow should the beautiful verses on night, in Canto one after another, to their victorious arms. be one and one half feet long on each side III, of "Childe Harold," were the results They became noted for their hardihood, of the point of intersection, with the per pendicular stick. The belly cord should of a night passed on this island during a thunder storm. Here in this region, beau mighty empire over extirpated nations. Of be united at the point of intersection, and | tiful as a dream, Byron lived for months, at the same distance down the perpendic- | winning the affections of all by his genial | good accounts; of others, only vague tramanners, kind feelings and liberality. The ditions, and of others, not even this; but room occupied is still shown to strangers. Madam Pauley, in whose house he dwelt, the point of intersection and at a point esteemed him much for his charming manbelow, in the four foot kite mentioned, one ners, his guineas and his fame, but conand one-half feet below the point of inter- sidering him "a kind of fool, who walked

A Cheerful Home.

A single bitter word may disquiet an The face of the kite is then convex and the back, of course, concave. If at first glance casts a gloom over the household, you don't succeed try again. It is fun for while a smile, like a gleam of sunshine, all sorts of boys. This form of kite is may light up the darkest and wearies sometimes very eccentric, and as game as hours. Like unexpected flowers which spring up along our path, full of freshness, fragrance and beauty, do kind words and gentle acts and sweet dispositions, make glad the home where peace and blessings dwell. No matter how humble the abode. If it is thus garnished with the subject until there is no lingering grace, and sweetened with kindness and doubt in your mind. Avoid the places, smiles, the heart will turn lovingly toward doubt in your mind. Avoid the places, smiles, the heart will turn lovingly toward the persons, and the thought that leads to it from all the tunult of the world; will temptation. Frequent the places, associate with the persons, indulge in the thoughts that lead away from the temptation. And the influences of home perthat lead away from the temptation. Keep busy; idleness is the strength of bad busy; idleness is the strengt habits. Do not give up the struggle when her head is pillowed in the dust of death; you have broken your resolution once, twice, a thousand times. That only shows the nobility and courtesy of sons, who twice, a thousand times. That only shows how much need there is for you to strive. When you have broken the resolution, just think the matter over, and endeavor in the misgoverned and disorded home, go forth misgoverned and district misgoverned and di to understand why it is you failed, so that you may be on your guard against a recur-

> EVERY day in the week is by different of religious services; Sunday by the Greeks, Tues-Christians, Monday by the Greeks, Tues-their ancestors were migrating eastward

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO

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

ARTICLE VI. AN INGENIOUS CONTRIVANCE.

date, one thing is certain, the structure of the League is one of the most curious and ingenious civil contrivances that the wit of man ever conceived. The first council fire was kindled on the northern shore of the Onondago lake. It did not embrace all who spake the same family language, and descended from the common stock once aid to have centered in the vicinity of Montreal. Its object was of course to se

cure eternal peace and strength, and in this way external power and influence. There were fifty Sachemships; nine to the Mohawks; nine to the Oneidas; fourteen to the Onondagas; ten to the Cayugas; and eight to the Senecas. In the to considerable credit, say that they were Grand Council, each nation had an equal originally one people, (as indeed their lanvoice and one vote: and could cast a negative on all the others. The League was they lived north of the St. Lawrence, at spoken of as a string of five cabins, one belonging to each tribe, all linked together into one structure, and hence they were from the Adirondacks; and failing in this, the People of the Long House. were joined together in a compact, so in geniously woven, that during several centuries, they never had any internal feuds or rebellions. This itself proves there must have been something most extraordinary

THE CLANS AND LINE OF RELATIONSHIP. There were among each nation eight sub tribes, or brotherhoods, or clans, named Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Turkey, collectively called FATHERS, and Deer, Snipe, Heron, Hawk collectively called Sons. All mar ences are discernible. The weak, timid this question from the lips of a mother. riages were arranged by the women-like

> purity of blood. (Francois de Bonivard,) which er's mother was a grandmother, as were all times what an Iroquois meant when he was that they became emphatically one people, interlinked by a system of most peculiar relationships. It gave them internal peace and increase; and by the abof personal gain and family aggrandize some of these conquests, we have pretty analogy and certain remains, applied to our geography, prove still others in the pre historic ages We will consider some of these by and by.

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE IROQUOIS As to the numerical strength of the Iroquois, it is of course hard to tell. Ac cording to the French, they had 2200 war riors in the year 1660. This same estimate was confirmed by an English agent, sent among them for that purpose, in 1677.

De Nonville, who made an expedition against them in 1687, had a year or two previous, estimated them as follows: Anie, Mohawks, 200 men; Oneyoust, Oneidas, 150 men; Onontague, Onondagas, 300 men; Goyoguoain, Cayugas, 200 men; Sononto wans, Senecas, 1200 men, total, 2050 fighting men. It is probable that the Iroquois were in the height of their prosperity in 1650, and that they had a population of 25,000. In 1750 they were reduced onehalf. A century later, 1850, the scattered of their destruction may be comprised in the terms "fire arms and fire-water." The over at once They fell in the chasm and sunk. They contracted the white man's vices, and failed to adopt his virtues. To except the Oneidas espoused the cause of TRADITIONS OF THE DELAWARES.

The traditions of the Delawares, as given nations devoted to the public celebration by Hackewelder, a Moravian missionary one of the savages answered. "We came all the way from the mountains where the sun sets to send you where many of your white brothers have gone by the Red Man's hatchet. Why should we spare the young bucks and the two hinds there looking out of their great, round eyes? If we independence of three or four hundred the barrel, money in the purse, credit in the country, contentment in the house, clothes on the bairns, vigor in the body, intelligence in the brain, and spirit in the whole constitution.

MAN respires, aspires, conspires and expires, aspires, conspires, aspires, conspires, aspires, conspires and expires, aspires, conspires, aspires, conspires, aspires,

Local History.

AND THE EARLY LAND-MARKS OF THE COMING WHITE MAN

The Juniata Region. BY PROF. A. L. GUSS, OF HUNTINGDON, PA.

YAMOYDEN.

Though we cannot recover the precise

heirs were his brothers and his sisters' children. All offices were hereditary in

There were many other curious and interesting features in the League : but we can not stop here to unfold all its peculiarities-it takes a volume to portray a civil and domestic pality, so entirely at variance with all that we have ever known among other people. A mother's sisters were also reckoned mothers, and their children as brothers and sisters. The mothalso all her sisters. Under this system it requires some ingenuity to decipher at spoke of his fathers, brothers, cousins, uncles, and grandfathers, for they were related by one of these terms to everybody in the nation. The result of the League sence of landed estates, the selfish desires

many years in peace with the Mengwe north of them. In the process of time, however, they became enemies, and for many years devastating wars ensued. At last, being hard pressed, the Iroquois formed a confederacy of five of their nations, who soon began to carry their victorious arms in every direction. The pro jector of this union was an aged Mohawk. named Thannawage They were governed by a central council, convened as occasion required, in a house in the tribe of the Onondagas. We give this outline of this story for what it is worth. Portions of it sound as very probably true. Much more is related of them by Hackewelder in their relations to the Iroquois, but most of the severe reflections from this source are like those from the French, and must be received with caution. MOHAWK TRADITIONS. Most of the Iroquois tribes claimed to be genuine autochthons; but the traditions of the Mohawks, which seem to be entitled were compelled to seek a home south of the lakes, passing there by means of the Oswego river. Here they flourished, and in time increased and began to divide in tribes. Once the Oneidas and the Onon-

the Five Nations joined in forming a League for mutual peace and external pro-

dagas were one; so, likewise, the Senecas and Cayugas. After some time they had internal dissensions among their own tribes,

which threatened their extermination, as

well as frequent devastating wars with the

surrounding Algonquin tribes. At length,

THE GENUINE AUTOCHTHONS. Most of the Iroquois, however, claimed to have sprung from the ground where arms. She is glad to wear the mother's submit with becoming grace. No man they lived. Loskiel'says: "They say them crown, though it be a crown of thorns. had swept out the school-house, dusted the desks and benches and put everything to rights.

The savages departed from the scene of the why you are early, Archie," he said to the child, with a smile, as the young led to the child, with a smile, as the young to the child, with his broad with lad entered with his broad brimmed straw hat in his hand and his tiny diuner basket on his arm.

"Yes, sir," the boy answered timidly but respectfully, "I always like to get to about partly but respectfully, "I always like to get to about partly but some of the hore devil and the child survived but the companion of the companion of the line of descent. The other was that the little spirit, fly ing heavenward, might draw by a slender silver thread, invisible but never slacken ing, the hearts of father and mother, to sham display. It needs no aid to have its but respectfully, "I always like to get to about never deal to the fine or descent. Hence, all children belonged to the tribe of the mother, and hence never to that of the mother, and hence never that the little spirit, fly ing heavenward, might draw by a slender silver thread, invisible but never slacken but he was stone blind.

A settler happening to come near the soil. But noise or friction. Common sense makes ing heavenward, might draw by a slender the mother, and hence never to that of the mother, and hence never that the little spirit, fly ing heavenward, might draw by a slender the mother, and hence never to that of the mother, and hence never that the little spirit, fly ing heavenward, might draw by a slender the mother, and hence never to that of the mother, and hence never to that of the mother, and hence never to that of the mother, and hence never that the little spirit, fly ing heavenward, might draw by a slender the mother, and hence never to that of the mother, and hence never that of the mother, and hence never slacken but he mother, and hence never that of the mother, and hence never that of the mother, and hence never that of the mothe male. Inheritances were inherent in the There had never been, said they, any imtribes or brotherhoods of the mother. A migration into their country. There never son could not inherit any post of honor, or | was a time that their ancestors were not any property, not even a hatchet, from his there; and, therefore, like their streams, father. A man's sons not being of his own tribe or clan, and hence not heirs, his real out of the ground. So, the Iroquois conceived that the Creating Power, when he made the world, caused them to spring up, the tribes and clans, and according to their just as he did the trees, and being thus laws no questions ever arose as to the first created they were the chief of all Indians. After all, the idea is not so far

from the account given us by Moses. CAPT. SMITH AND THE MESSAWOMACS. In the year 1608, Capt. John Smith, the father of Jamestown, Va., the first permanent English settlement in America. spent several months in exploring the Chesapeake Bay. He made a map of it, which was published in his book in 1624, and was a model for all subsequent maps. He was probably the first white man ever in Pennsylvania. One day, while on an exploring tour, he met, at the mouth of the Susquehanna, seven canoes loaded with Indians, called Messawomacs, whither they

had come to strike their enemies in the rear. It was during an excursion up the Rappahannock, a few weeks before this, that he first heard of the Messawomacs In that exploring expedition he had a skirmish with some *Monahoacs*, and had taken a brother of one of their chiefs a prisoner. He asked the prisoner, why they attacked the English. He replied, that it was because his nation had heard that the English came from under the world, to take their world from them Being asked of how many worlds he knew, he said he knew of but one, which was under the sky that covered him, and it consisted of the Powhatans, the Manakins and the Messawomacs. Being questioned about the latter, he said that they dwelt on a great water in the north, and that they had so many boats, and so many men, that they waged war with all the rest of

the world. WHO WERE THEY?

Bancroft, and nearly all other historians,

have taken the position that these Messawomacs were the Iroquois; and that thus early did the English come in contact with them. The dwelling in the north on a great water, is regarded as proof that they were Iroquois. Gen. John S Clark, of Auburn, N.Y., regards this as a popular error; and that the Massawomeks were no Iroquois; that Smith locates them, on his map, as beyond the mountains, to the west from where he saw them. Their name seems derived from MISSI, great, and OMA water; and that their Great Water was none other than lake Erie. When Smith left them they passed up the Patapsoo river at Baltimore. Gen. Clark thinks that as Pennsylvania was inhabited at that time, by a people more numerous than the Five Nations, it appears absurd to enter-tain the idea that they would pass through the territories of their most mortal enemies to make war in that quarter. Drake in fers, (from Smith's map, we presume,) that the Massawomes, were "formerly a very warlike nation in what is now Kentucky. The subject furnishes food for speculative controversy. The idea that they were Mohawks, as commonly given, is to say the least, very doubtful. It would, indeed, throw much light on interior American Iroquois history, if it could be shown that their war parties were on the Chesapeake in 1608 As the early maps were so no-toriously inaccurate as to the unvisited interior, it does not seem to us that the di-rection in which Smith located the Messawomacs, on his map, can be relied upon,