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 snnum 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 for the second and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

for all subsequent insertions.
Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisement
will be inserted at the following rates:

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

4 " | 8 00/14 00/120 00/15 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 rays Carts per line.

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

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

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 tingdon. june14-1878 D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 8rd street Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,71

D. B. 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-ly. E. 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 Huntingdon, Pa. [nov17,'75]

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. -, Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap19,71]

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. Office on Panh Street.

Calcimining, Glazing, Paper E. [jan4,71] L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, No. 230 Penn Street, opposite Court House. [feb5, 71]

C. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., Office in *Monitor* building, Penn Street. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business. [aug6,"74-6mos

New Advertisements.

New Advertisements.

HUNTINGDON'S

GARMENTS of the VERY LATEST STYLE

READY - MADE CLOTHING

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

Boys' Suits for \$4.00 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. hours before. A strong provost guard had been stationed at the ford with strict orders A SPLENDID LINE OF SAMPLES FOR SUITINGS

Bon't Fail to Gall and Examine my Goods and Prices before Purchasing. DON'T FORGET THE PLACE:

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE. T. W. MONTGOMERY.

BROWN'S CARPET STORE.

525 PENN STREET

JUST THE PLAGE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS!

1879 FRESH STOCK! NEW STYLES!! 1879.

CARPETS.

FURNITURE,

Chairs, Beds, Tables, Chamber Suits, Lounges,

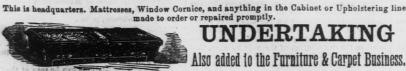
ROCKERS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, &c., ever exhibited in Huntingdon county.

.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,



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 Kocz, 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.

New Advertisements. The Muses' Bower.

WOLF'S

HERE WE ARE!

505 PENN STREET.

GENTS.' FURNISHING GOODS.

RENT AND EXPENSES REDUCED,

At S. WOLF'S. I am better able to sell Clothing,

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED

The Cheapest Place in Huntingdon to buy Cloth-

The Cheapest Place in Huntingdon to buy Clota-ing, Hats, Caps, and Gents.' Furnishing Goods is at S. WOLF'S, 505 Penn street, one door west from Express Office. S. MARCH, Agent.

from Express Office. S. MAhCH, Agent.
TO THE PUBLIC.—I have removed my Clothing and Gents.' Furnishing Goods store to D. P. Gwin's old stand. See Expenses reduced and better bargains than ever can be got at

S. Wolf's 505 Penn Street.

BEAUTIFY YOUR

 ${f HOMES}$

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.

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

Paper Hanging,

'A Stranger and Ye Took Me In.'

Neath skies that winter never knew The air was full of light and balm, And warm and soft the gulf wind blew,

At Gwin's Old Stand Through orange bloom and groves of palm A stranger from the frozen North, Who sought the fount of health in vain. Sank homeless on the ailen earth, And breathed the languid air with pain. Not much on the blow, but always ready for work.

The largest and finest line of God's angel came! The tender shade

Of pity made her blue eyes dim; Against her woman's breast she laid Clothing, Hats and Caps, The drooping, fainting head of him. She bore him to a pleasant room,
Flower sweet, and cool with salt sea air,
And watched beside his bed, for whom
His far-off sisters might not care.

She fanned his feverish brow and smoothed Its line of pain with tenderest touch, With holy hymn and prayer she soothed The trembling soul that feared so much

Through her the peace that passeth sight Came to him, as he lasped away As on one whose troubled dreams of night Slide slowly into tranquil day.

The sweetness of the Land of Flowers
Upon his lonely grave she laid:
The jasamine dropped its golden showers,
The orange lent its bloom and shade. 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. And something whispered in her thou't, More sweet than mortal voices be; The service thon for him hast wrought Oh daughter! hath been done for Me.

The Story-Teller THE DESERTER.

A SKETCH OF THE LATE WAR-A SOLDIER WHO DID NOT MEAN TO DESERT.

It was a terrible slaughter at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 12, 1862, Lieutenant P—, of the 95th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was dangerously HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, wounded through both thighs, and undoubtedly would have perished on the field doubtedly would have perished on the field had it not been for Corporal C-, of his company, who in the retreat stumbled upon him and carried him off. That was the last field duty Lieutenant P—— did, and in March, 1864, we find him at the Lafayette square garrison, in Baltimore Corporal C- subsequently took part in all the engagements in which his regiment was concerned, and stood high in the estimation of his superiors for valor and faithfulness up to the battle of Gettysburg.

Returning in the early morn Corporal C-, to his horror, found that the col-And Children's Suits for \$2.00 up. | umn had moved forward during his abquences that came to all deserters and of did not succeed in rejoining his company. He never slackened his "double quick" until the ford at Williamsport was reached. At that point his hope gave way to despair. The column had crossed into Maryland two to arrest all stragglers or deserters.

A prisoner then, and with the instances of dreadful punishment that had been inflicted upon deserters fresh in mind, he decided to desert in fact from the provost guard and take his chances of finally reach-

taking to the woods, by long journeyings at night, and hiding by day, he reached the city of Frederick, Md. There he lost no time in re-enlisting under an assumed name as a recruit, hoping by keeping con

stantly in the service to escape detection

Upon being discharged from the Tenth Maryland, still hoping to conceal his identity, he immediately re-enlisted as a recruit

vous. It was a part of his duty as such to remain at the main entrance to the camp, for the purpose of scanning the recruits as they arrived and were drawn up in line in front of the guard quarters. It was late in the evening. Lieutenant
P—— came to the Adjutant's office, his face wearing almost a deathly pallor. "Ad jutant," he said, "I have just discovered a deserter from my old company. He saved my life at Fredericksburg, I wish I had

not seen him." A short time after the Lieutenant's statement the recruits were marched to the Adjutant's office to have their names and pedigrees recorded. The name of Cyrus Twas called. The man rose up calmly and passed his discharge papers from former and indorsed by the mustering officer-

"character excellent." Lieutenant P-, extending his hand are you?"

The unwilling deserter did not acknowlof a muscle. Staring coldly at the Lieu- of the Executive Department of the Gov vantage, I do not remember ever having

tenant. "Charlie, don't try to deceive me. under the Constitution, and was approved You brought me from the field at Fredericksburg, saved my life when you were a It is as follows : member of my company, and you deserted

continued: "It is no use. I am Corporal binations too powerful to be suppressed ernment on occasions of elections than at C—, but I am no derserter at heart. I by the ordinary course of judicial pro-other times. In the early legislation of sound of woe; so does a good horse.

sank into a chair.

Tears choked the utterence of the Lieu-

to accept the hospitality of the Lieuten- shall be lawful for the President, if the measure of authority to the Government ant's more comfortable quarters, where his Legislature of the United States be not in has been accorded for the performance of story becoming known, he received every kindness that could be commanded. Meantime strenuous efforts were made to re- or States most convenient thereto, as may sufficient reason has been given for the dis move the charge of desertion against him, be necessary, and the use of militia so to crimination in favor of the State and which had been carried on the company's be called forth may be continued, if ne against the national authorities which this rolls until he was finally reported to the Provost Marshal General and dropped after the commencement of the ensuing of the bill the National Government is ef-

"a deserter." Strong papers relating the circumstances more minutely than can be Jefferson: done in this narrative accompanied him. That in all cases of insurrection or ob ment of its organized armed forces for any He was tried and sentenced to be shot, but through the never ceasing efforts of the of ficer whose life he had saved, seconded by the efforts of General Ingraham, then Pro Potomac, he was reprieved by President Lincoln. He was subsequently killed in a executed, it shall be lawful for him to emcharge upon the enemy's works at Peters-burg, Va. The wife and little ones waited the land or naval force of the United ties? In my judgment this is an abanin vain for the second surprise at the little Pennsylvania hamlet near Gettysburg.

Select Miscellany. THE VETO.

No Intimidation by the Military ever Known--And None to be Feared Under a Republican Administration -- Unanswerable Argument against

ident of the United States, returning to the House of Representatives the bill en- the President, to enforce by the ordinary titled "An act to prohibit military interference at elections :"

After the battle of Gettysburg, in July, Representatives, in which it originated, as he may deem necessary to enforce the 1863, the regiment to which Corporal with the following objections to its approwithin sight of the home of his family, House of Representatives on the 29th of in whaterver State or Territory thereof which he had not seen for nearly three last month, returning to the House with the laws of the United States may be forwhich he had not seen for nearly three years. From where he lay he could see the glinting of the light in the window beyond which were his wife and little ones. With throbbing heart he acknowledged to himself that the temptation was too great. "What," he said, "if I slip down there for an hour or two, surprise them, and return."

Isst month, returning to the House with out my approval the bill entitled, "An oibly opposed, or the execution thereof forcibly opposed, or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed. This ancient and finding it impossible to address them individually by letter, at this busy time of dividually by letter, at this busy time of dividually by letter, at this busy time of foundation of Government.

It is now proposed to abrogate it on certain places. In my and at certain places. In my and by a brief statement of facts in recard and triends requested me to write, and friends requested me to write, and forcibly obstructed. This ancient and fundation of Government.

On leaving Pennsylvania, my relatives and friends requested me to write, and forcibly obstructed. This ancient and fundamental law has been in force from the foundation of Government.

It is now proposed to abrogate it on certain places. In my Journal, "the handsomest and best paper in time, Champlain forcibly obstructed. This ancient and fundamental law has been in force from the fact was a certain places. In my Journal, "the handsomest and best paper in time, Champlain forcibly opposed, or the execution thereof to write, and friends requested me to w an hour or two, surprise them, and return and by a brief statement of facts in regard judgment no fact has been produced which in the county." lace to recent elections in the several States, tends to show that it ought to be repealed to move with the command, who will be that no additional legislation was necessary or suspended for a single hour at any place the wiser for it?" He followed the to prevent interference with the elections in any of the States or Territories of the promptings of his heart. Who shall by the military or naval forces of the measure the rapidity with which the hours went by during that gladsome surprise to that communication that at the time of the in favor of sustaining its efficiency unimall which, next to his country, was dear to him?

that communication that at the character of the act of June 18, 1878, in relation to employment of the army as a premacy of the Constitution has been reposse comitatus, or otherwise, it was maintained by its friends that it would establish a vital and fundamental principle acted by the fathers has enabled the govsence. He hurried on to overtake it, with a full consciousness of the terrible consetion against a standing army. The fact thority and to preserve the integrity of the was also referred to that since the passage nation. At the most critical period of our the fact that the truth, even plainly stated, of this act congressional, State and muni- history, my predecessors in the Executive would avail him little under the then strict cipal elections have been held throughout office have relied on this great principle regime, as an excuse for his absence if he Union, and that in no instance has It was on this principle that President complaint been made of the presence of Washington suppressed the whisky rebel United States soldiers at the polls. Holding, as I do, the opinion that any military on the same principle President Jefferson interference whatever at the polls is con-trary to the spirit of our institutions and orders for the employment of such force, would tend to destroy the freedom of all either of the regulars or of the militia, and elections, and sincerely desiring to concur by such proceedings of the civil authorities with Congress in all of its measures, it is as might enable them to suppress effectualwith very great regret that I am forced to ly the further progress of the enterprise; the conclusion that the bill before me is and it was under the same authority that not only unnecessary to prevent such in- President Jackson crushed nullification in terference, but is a dangerous departure South Carolina, and President Lincoln is from long settled and important constitu- sued his call for troops to save the Union ing his company rather than to run the risk of a trial by a court martial.

He failed to reach his command, and tions is not doubtful. No intimidation or ministration, and certainly under the prescoercion should be allowed to control or ent, this power has been usefully exerted influence citizens in the exercise of their to enforce the laws without objection by right to vote, whether it appears in the any party in the country and almost with shape of combinations of evil disposed per- out attracting public attention. The great sons or of armed bodies of the militia of a elementary constitutional principle which State or of the military force of the United | was the foundation of the original statute States. The elections should be free from of 1792, and which has been its essence in Proceeding again to the front in the Tenth Maryland Regiment, Corporal C—served faithfully, was twice wounded, and received an honorable discharge in March, at the polls, to take the place or to per- protection by its own agencies, altogether form the duties of the ordinary civil police | independent of State authority, and if need force. There has been and will be no vio- be against the hostility of State Govern-

such employment is necessary to enforce itself. There are many other important the Constitution and laws of the United statutes containing provisions that are lie. the Constitution and laws of the United statutes containing provisions that are liabushels per acre is the average. The bill before me is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall not be and place of holding elections if the bill be of it is up and growing finely. lawful to bring to or employ at any place where a general or special election is being undertake to furnish a list of them. Many held, in a State, any part of the army or navy of the United States, unless such force be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce section 4, article 4, of the Constitution of

hereby repealed. empts from the general prohibition against of the State and against the National au eggs, 8c. the employment of military force at the polls two specified cases. These exceptions the army or navy of the United States is recognize and concede the soundness of lawful under the terms of this bill at the the principle that military force may prop the principle that military force may properly and constitutionally be used at the place of elections, when such use is necesto the recruit, said, "Corporal C-, how sary to enforce the Constitution and laws. But the excepted cases leave the prohibi tion so extensive and far reaching that its the United States. Under this bill the tenant he replied, "Sir, you have the ad- ernment. The first act expressly author- and might be necessary to maintain the start out like boils in Spring time." izing the use of the military power to ex- | conduct of a State election against the do "Oh! yes you have," answered the Lieu as the organization of the Government ecute the laws was passed almost as early mestic violence that would overthrow it,

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, from the company."

'You have made a mistake, sir, you have."

That whenever the laws of the United gress, and is no more compatible with sound principles of the Constitution, or necessary the stopped a moment and then thereof obstructed, in any State, by commaxims and methods of our system of government.

by President Washington, May 2, 1792.

have been in constant service," and he ceedings, or by the powers vested in marsh- 1792 and of 1795, by which the militia of als by this act, the same being notified to the States was the only military power rethe President of the United States by an sorted to for the execution of the constitu-Tears choked the utterence of the Lieutenant as, wavering between duty and gratitude he said: "Corporal, I would gladly change places with you now, but you are a prisoner."

The shock unnerved the war worn and weather-beaten Corporal, and for several weeks he was prostrated with a raging fever. A prisoner, in fact, but allowed to accept the hospitality of the Lieutenstein to accept the hospitality of the Lieutenstein to suppress the same, it the President of the United States by an associate justice or the district judge, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States by an associate justice or the district judge, it shall be lawful for the President of the Covernment were put upon the same footing by the act of 1807. The employment of the army and navy was authorized for the performance of both constitutional duties in the same terms in all later statutes be insufficient to suppress the same, it The "red tape" of the War Department | In 1795 this provision was substantially right and from the discharge of the im-

prevented his reinstatement in time, and re enacted, in a law which repealed the perative duty to use its whole executive Corporal C ____ was sent to the front as act of 1792. In 1807 the following act power wherever and whenever required for

vost Marshal of the defences north of the for the purpose of suppressing such insuriating this but the substitution of the discre-States as shall be judged necessary, having donment of its obligations by the National

the law in that respect. By this act it will be seen that the scope | vision over National duties which amount of the law of 1795 was extended so as to authorize the National Government to use Though I believe that the existing statutes not only the militia but the army and navy are abundantly adequate to completely preof the United States in causing the laws vent military interference with the electo be duly executed. The important pro- tion, in the sense in which the phrase is vision of the acts of 1792, 1795 and 1797, used in the title of this bill and is employed THE IMPORTANT DOCUMENT in FULL modified in its terms from time to time to by the people of this country, I shall find no difficulty in concurring in any additional mained in force until, by an act approved legislation limited to that object which mained in force until, by an act approved by President Lincoln, July 29, 1861, it does not interfere with the indispensable was re enacted substantially in the same language in which it is found in the revised statutes, viz: Section 5.298. When (Signed,) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES ever by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons in rebellion against the authority of the Gov-The foilowing is the message of the Pres- ernment of the United States, it shall be tled "An act to prohibit military intertrence at elections:"

Course of judicial proceedings the laws of
the United States within any State or Tertrence at elections:"

Course of judicial proceedings the laws of
the United States within any State or Tertritory it shall be lawful for the President
arrived at Ottawa, Kansas, March 7th, at

Alicendecky conjust the Droggies and by

the county. The Lawrence & Southwest-ern Railroad crosses the county line in the

islature or Executive of the State where such force is to be used; and so much of fect of this bill is to take from the General In conclusion, I will give the prices of all laws as is inconsistent therewith is Government an important part of its power It will be observed that the bill ex- tion to the bill is its discrimination in favor Government, then and there in need of such

fectually shut out from the exercise of the first observed all the prerequisites of the Government, a subordination of National authority and an intrusion of State super exercise of the powers of the Government

(Signed,) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. Executive Mansion, May 12, 1879.

Letter from Kansas. MICHIGAN VALLEY, KAN,

May 19th, 1879. EDITOR JOURNAL-Dear Sir : On the

part of Kan., and is bounded on the north by Shawnee, on the east by Franklin, on the south by Coffey, and on the west by Lyon counties. The Marias des-cygnes river passes thro' the southern part of the county; Salt Creek is situated south of the centre, and runs due east. Dragon north of the centre, and 110 Creek rise in the north-

a good quality.

TIMBER is found in belts along the streams which furnish the farmers with fencing and other timber most needed. RAILROADS .- The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad crosses the northern line of the county, near the centre, and

passes in a southwest direction through

northeast corner, and intersects the A., T. & S. F. R. R. at Carbondale. Towns -Lyndon is the county-seat. and is situated near the centre of the county on Salt creek. Burlingame, Carbondale, Osage City, and Scranton are all

rain came. Since then it is growing fast,

and there will be still a reasonable crop. The prospect for a summer crop is good. There is a greater acreage of castor beans being planted than ever before, in the of twenty or more to the draft rendezvous at Lafayette square, Baltimore.

Lieutenant P—— was the officer of the day when the squad reached the rendez. corn crop is pretty generally in, and some

those who have been here long enough to have good bearing orchards, have them. The fruit crop will be short the coming mies of the United States, or to enforce section 4, article 4, of the Constitution of the United States, and laws made in purvations, to the civil rights of citizens, and suance thereof, on application of the Leg-

> some of the farm products: Wheat, 85c; to enforce the laws. Another grave objection to the bill is its discrimination in favor tatoes, 65c.; meat, 6c.; butter, 15c., and Respectfully, E. B. S.

State, and to uphold the authority of a State | mustache. He went into a variety store on Main street, and said to the proprietor; edge that he was recognized by movement of the Executive Department of the Gov navy of the United States would be lawful that will make that mustache of yours

THE good Samaritan stopped at the

Local Mistory.

OLD FOOT-PRINTS OF THE RECEDING RED MAN, AND THE

EARLY 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.

ARTICLE VII.

THE IDENTITY OF THE MASSAWOMEKS UN DETERMINED. The interior tribes on the Upper Sus

quehanna, the Potomac, and their branches, were, at that date, not exterminated. To allow the Indians from the great water to pass through their territory would show that they were allied or tributary tribes.

THE IROQUOIS IN MARYLAND.

The subject is worthy of further investi-

The wars waged to the confines of Maryland by the Iroquois from 1634 to 1644, and against the Sasquehannocks in 1664 and again 1076, will be set forthat length and agaia 1076, will be set forth at length in subsequent chapters. In 1642 Maryland, by proclamation of Gov. Calvert, declared them public enemies, because of their depredations on the white people and on the neighboring Indian tribes. In 1661, by act of the Legislature, Maryland dialects of the same language, were established the same time waging almost constant wars upon the other tribes in every direction. Those tribes which were of their own kindred blood, and spoke dialects of the same language, were established the same language, were established to the same language and the same language and the same language and the same time waging almost constant wars upon the other tribes which were of their own kindred blood, and spoke dialects of the same language. aided their enemies, even garrisoning their pecially the objects of their vengeance or fort and supplying cannon. but by treaty fort and supplying cannon, but by treaty of 1674, they joined them in exterminating of 1674, they joined them in exterminating the Sasquehannocks; but again in 1682 most southern member of the Huron-Irothe Sasquehannocks; but again in 1682 called them to account for their depredations, and made them pay an indemnity of 500 beavers.

THE IRRODUCIS AS FOUND BY THE FRENCH. THE IROQUOIS AS FOUND BY THE FRENCH.

were already driven up the river to Quebec. They were then at war with the Adiron-dacks. The French took part with the latter from the beginning, probably because they were settled on their lands above To the House of Representatives: After the battle of Gettysburg. In July, 3, the regiment to battle of Gettysburg in sight of the battle of communication of the battle of Gettysburg in sight of the home of his family.

To the House of Representatives: After two call for the militia of any, or all the careful consideration of the bill entitled to call for the militia of any, or all the careful consideration of the bill entitled to call for the militia of any, or all the directions, and by the careful consideration of the bill entitled to call for the militia of any, or all the country, he joined a party of the Adirondacks against the Iroquois, and by the careful consideration of the bill entitled "An act to prohibit military interference at elections," I return it to the House of Gettysburg, in July, and and naval forces of the United States at the heads of any or all the country, he joined a party of the Adirondacks against the Iroquois, and by the careful consideration of the bill entitled to call for the militia of any, or all the country, he joined a party of the Adirondacks against the Iroquois, and by the use of fire arms, overcame them in the St.

10 o'clock, a. m; left Ottawa the next day for Pomona, at which place we arrived by attended to call for the militia of any, or all the country, he joined a party of the Adirondacks against the Iroquois, and by the use of fire arms, overcame them in such repeated defeats at the hands of ene-On leaving Pennsylvania, my relatives mies, aided by the French, as to threaten ing wounded forced to retreat.

UOIS FRIENDLY TO THE D

In 1615 the Dutch established a trading post at Albany, where they built Fort south of Lake Erie towards western New Orange in 1623, and their settlements soon sprang up there and around New York. They soon came in contact with the Mohawks, and at once made a treaty as the Wyandotts. South of Lake Erric towards was influence over the Algonquins of the lakes, and were known to us again at a later period (1755) as the Wyandotts. Our 1615 to 1890

in a commanding position, and established them in a career of conquest. This intro-duced a new era in Indian affairs. A spirit of hatred to the French had been aroused by the conduct of Champlain and others, which continued to burn, and never was totally overcome down to the days of the and carried their arms southward to the

coal towns, and are on the line of the A.

T. & S. F. R. R. They are also grain and stock markets.

AGRICULTURE is to a great extent carried on with machinery.

CROPS.—For want of rain, wheat made a bad appearance up to April 24th, when rain came. Since then it is growing fast, tending to embrace Catholicism, and getting a number of priests among them, of whom they made prisoners, holding them as lostages for the good conduct of the secure their aid in his wars. Their wars

> ETERNAL ENMITY TO THE FRENCH. The geographical position of the Iroquois, made them umpires of the contests between the French and English in their contest for the dominion of the Great West. The aid which the French renmear them and south of them, the Iroquois dered the enemies of the Iroquois made extended their conquests down the Ohio them their enemies forever. The first act river. They laid it waste, so that not a led to other acts at various periods, which kept alive the old enmity. After one waged war on the Foxes and Illinois, "killkept alive the old enmity. After one hundred and fifty years, in spite of all the insidious labors of the French Jesuits, during the intervals of peace, the Iroquois antipathy to the French was as implacable as ever—a fact that was of immense value to the first settlers in the Juniata region during the French and Indian war of 1754. to 1762. It is true the French Jesuits tinued ever since that time to send out did convert a few Iroquois, such as are divers war parties, whose success is not known as the Cahnewagas, who settled within their domains. These, and a few others, did aid the French, but they made no perceptible influence on them as a na- indifferently so.' tion. The great body of them were the OPINIONS OF EARLY FRENCH WRITERS born enemies of the French.

> only regarded as elever armistices, during 2,000 superannuated men, and 4,000 chil-which they waged wars on the kindred dren."

FRENCH EFFORTS TO CONQUER THE IRO-QUOIS.

French expeditions to reduce them failed in 1665, and again in 1684. In 1687 they were more successful on the Senecas; but their devastations were retaliated by the Iroquois that same fall, near Moutreal and Frontinae, and the next year at Montreal again, killing 1,000 persons, and taking 200 prisoners. It is said that had they known how to besiege forts, they might at this time have exterminated the French from all Canada. An expedition against the Mohawks, in 1692, took three towns and 300 prisoners; and another against the Oneidas and Onondagas, in 1696, destroyed incredibly large quantities of corn. Shortly after this a peace was effected, which lasted until 1755. During this period, great efforts were made by both French and English to obtain and

retain their friendship.

NATIVE WARS'INTERMINABLE. Incessant strife and interminable ware were in progress among the natives, when the white man first came among them. It It is not likely such relationship existed between either the Eries, Andastes, or the mal condition, but certainly it was an ac-Iroquois tribes, and the tribes intervening quired habit having the force of second between them and the Chesapeake Bay. nature. They were like Daniel Boone, they would "sooner hunt Injins than any other varmints in the forest." In this respect the superior civilization of the Iro-

was largely taken up in wars with the The period of the French discovery is 1535, and of their occupation of Canada is 1607. At the former date the Iroquois, was because they were territorially located, so as to be the first objects to be removed, in their scheme for the extension of their domains and the assimilation of all the other tribes to the

rule of the Hodenosaunee. KINDRED TRIBES BATERMINATED. Though the Iroquois tribes seem not at first to have been able to cope with their enemies, and were driven from the St. became the conquerors of the several tribes of their own family not included in the confederacy. The Ancient Eries were ex-tirpated in 1643. The Neuter Nation was destroyed in 1653. The Ancient Hurons were devastated in 1670. The Susque-hannocks were overthrown in 1677. The Tionnontates were over run, and a remnant adopted, while another portion fied beyond Lake Superior, beyond the Chippawas from which, in 1771, they were driven by

the centre, and 110 Creek rise in the northern part of the county, and flow southeast, and from these rivers, creeks and their tributaries, the county is well watered.

SURFACE AND SOIL.—The surface is a rolling prairie and the soil, in most parts, a black loam, and is very productive, Limestone is found in abundance. Yellow ochre is also found in great quantities.

COAL.—Underlays, 25 per cent. of the surface veins from 14 to 28 inches; depth below surface, 5 to 50 feet. The coal is of a good quality.

the Mohawks, and at once made a treaty with them and their allies, which lasted as with them and their allies, which lasted as long as they held possession on the Hudson, which was to 1664; and this league of friendship was at once renewed by the English, and was in this way extended to all the English colonies.

The DUTCH SELL THEM FIRE ARMS.

The trade in peltry, of the Dutch with the Iroquois, was great, and friendly terms sought after by both parties as advantageous. In 1640 the Dutch began to sell the Mohawks fire arms, which soon placed them

tions in Virginia. These conquests, to be further noticed hereafter were perhaps the results of jealousy, bred by their increasing power. ALGONQUIN TRIBES SUBDUED

During this period the Iroquois extended their conquests to the Lenni Lenape tribes on the Hudson and on the Delaware, totally overcome down to the days of the final overthrow of the French power in 1760. Beyond doubt, the Iroquois League was the means of destroying the contemplated French empire in America.

THEY VISIT VENGEANCE ON THEIR OLD FOR.

The war with the Adirondacks had been carried on ever since the French settlement; and on their first consciousness of they invaded and over-run northern New French, while they met the Adirondacks upon the Adirondacks have been already on an equal footing and destroyed them. awares to the condition of "women" will be considered presently.

CONQUESTS DOWN THE OHIO TO MISSIS-

In 1683, La Honten says: "These bar-COLONIZATION SCHEME OF THE FRENCH SUBVERTED.

The French had formed a grand scheme cantons are all one nation, and united in military intervention, but unlawful to uphold the authority of the Government of the United States. Under this bill the presence and employment of the army or navy of the United States would be lawful and might be necessary to maintain the conduct of a State election against the domestic violence that would overthrow it, but would be unlawful to maintain the conduct of a national election against the same local violence that would overthrow it. This discrimination has never been attempted in any previous legislation by Congress, and is no more compatible with sound principles of the Constitution, or necessary maxims and methods of our system of gov.

(To be Continued.)