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HUNTINGDON, PA., FRIDAY JUNE 6, 1879.

The object of the bill is to destroy any enment of the United States all power to ontrol whatever by the United States make its supervision effectual. The great body of the people of all parties want free over Congressional elections. The passage of this bill has been urged and fair elections, which does not mean upon the ground that the election of mem. freedom from wholesome restraints of the

warrant in the Constitution. It is evident, however, that the framers of the Constitu-most responsible duty, and their most that they are safe in the exercise of their that the promulgating a policy in the hope that the promulgating a policy in the hope that they are safe in the exercise of their that they are safe in the exercise of their that they are safe in the exercise of their that they are safe in the exercise of their that they are safe in the exercise of their that they are safe in the exercise of their that they are safe in the exercise of the exercise however, that the framers of the Constitu-tion regarded the election of Members of Congress in every State and in every dis-trict as in every important sense justly a matter of political interest and concern to

the whole country. the whole country. The original provision of the Constitu-tion on this subject is as follows: "The times, places, and manner of holding elec-tions for Senators and Representatives in the requisite qualifications, ought to be en-tions for Senators and Representatives in the term of the constitution of the Constitu-tion of the Constitu-tion on this subject is as follows: "The times, places, and manner of holding elec-tions for Senators and Representatives in the term of the Constitution of the Constitu-tion of the Constitu-tion on this subject is as follows: "The times, places, and manner of holding elec-tions for Senators and Representatives in the term of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitu-tion of the Constitution of the Constitu-tion of the Constitution of the C shall be prescribed in each State by the Senators "

A further provision has been since add-ed, which is embraced in the Fifteenth Amendment. It is as follows: Section 1. The main purpose of the bill is to appropriate money required to support, during the next fiscal year, the several eivil departments of the Government. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be impeded nor abridged by the United States, nor by any State on gate eighteen millions of dollars. This money is needed to keep in operation the essential functions of all the great depart. money is needed to keep in operation the essential functions of all the great depart.

thority. The bill before me recognizes the then expressed to this method of legisla- principle that the Congressional elections

Our Washington Letter. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1879. The Democratic party is getting deeper and deeper into the mire as it struggles to upon the ground that the election of mem-bers of Congress is a matter which con-cerns States alone; that these elections should be controlled exclusively by the States; that there are and can be no such elections as national elections, and that the ting the Congressional elections is without ting the Congressional elections is without Government. Delays are resorted to there-

the Government of the United States, and The fact remains that enough Democrats

So far from public opinion in any part to coerce the President by the starvation Legislature thereof, but Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations except to places of choosing ment-in the protection of elections from the Congressional majority. So the prosthe Congressional majority. So the prosviolence and corruption, I believe it depect is that the majority must finally back

Blaine closed the argument on the Repub-

ticle by appropriate legislation." Under the general provision of the Con-stitution, Section 4, Article 1, Congress, in 1866, passed a comprehensive law, will have been held, there seems to be no lican side with one of the best speeches of his life. It was a very crushing exposure, not only of the Confederate conspiracy as stitution, Section 4, Article 1, Congress, stitutions for the election of Senators by the begislatures of the several States. This in pursuance of it all of the members of the present Senate of the United States hold their seats. Its constitutionality is not called in question. It is confidentially believed that sound It is confidentially believed that sound in summer of the several of the existing laws, I cannot approve any measure for their repeal, ex-It is confidentially believed that sound argument can be made in support of the constitutionality of the National regula-tion of the Senatorial elections, which will show that the election of members of the House of Representatives may also be constitutionally regulated by National ar-thority. The bill before me recognizes the (Signed.) RUTHERFORD B HAYES, Erecutive Mansion, May 29, 1879.

these chiefs again returned saying "that Local Mistory. when they went with their tribute to the Five Nations, they were very kindly re-THE OLD FOOT-PRINTS OF THE RECEDING RED MAN, AND THE EARLY LAND-WARKS OF THE COMING WHITE MAN awgha, or Senuecaes being Tsanondouans; WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO the second from the Cayoogoes; the third from the Onondagoes; the fourth from the Onoycotes; and the 5th from the Canny-The Juniata Region. BY PROF. A. L. GUSS, OF HUNTINGDON, PA.

ingoes, or Mohawks." ABOUT RECOLLECTING THE DATE.

'Tis good to muse on Nations passed away Forever from the land we call our own. YAMOYDEN. We must however receive the statement of these people, about remembering the time of their subjugation, with some de-ARTICLE IX. grees of allowance, for at a conference held THEY WERE TRIBUTARY WHEN THE DUTCH at Aughwick, now Shirleysburg, Hunting-CAME.

don county, Pa., Sept. 5, 1754, "the A few facts in regard to the subjection A few facts in regard to the subjection of the Lenni Lenape tribes to the Iroquois will be in place here. Smith the historian of New York says, in 1756, "Our Indians universally concur in the claim of all the lands not sold to the English, from the mouth of the Sorel river, on the south sides of the Ohio, till it falls into the Mississippi; Beaver, a noted man of the Delawares," down, and they are postponing the evil day to their own disadvantage, since the longer the delay the greater will be the whole training the evil of lake Erie and Ontario, on both sides of the Ohio, till it falls into the Mississippi; and on the north side of those lakes, that into the unknown past, was at subsequent whole territory between the Outawais river times renewed, and that it was one of these and the lake Huron, and even beyond the straits between that and lake Erie. When the Dutch began the settlement of New York, all the Indians on Long Island, and one at that time could remember the date. It was this same Beaver King, that in 1756, carried off the Innis family from the northern shore of the sound, on the banks of the Connecticut, Hudson, Dela-Tuscarora valley. ware and Susquehanna rivers, were in sub-FIRST TRIBUTARY-THEN WOMEN. jection to the Five Nations; and within

of the political sort as a means of letting who were coming down for the purpose, at ever after should be that of women. From the defeated majority down easily. The Conestoga," but these did not come, as this denationalization the Delawares never Republicans are satisfied to go to the peo- they were aiding the English in a war were emancipated."

then expressed to this method of legisla. tion have not seemed to Congress of sufficient weight to dissuade a thor seemed to Congress of sufficient weight to dissuade a thor seemed to Congress of sufficient weight to dissuade a thor seemed to Congress of sufficient weight to dissuade a thor seemed to Congress of sufficient weight to dissuade a thor seemed to Congress of sufficient weight to dissuade a thor seemed to Congress of sufficient weight to dissuade a thor seemed to Congress of sufficient weight to dissuade a thor seemed to Congress of sufficient weight to dissuade a thor seemed to Congress of sufficient weight to dissuade a thor seemed to Congress of sufficient weight to dissuade a thor seemed to Congress of sufficient weight to dissuade a thor seemed to Congress of sufficient weight to dissuade a thor seemed to Congress of sufficient weight to dissuade a thor seemed to Congress of sufficient weight to dissuade a thor seemed to the seeming to the first seeming to the first seemed to the seeming to the first seemed to the seeming to the first seeming to the first seemed to the seeming to the first seemed to the seeming to the first seemi House of Hepresentatives may regard as a grievance." The bill contains the following clauses, viz. And, provided further, That the following clauses, bis bill have been enforced about eight western Indiana learnot say anything about them, having passed through them after viz. And, provided further, That the following clauses, viz. And we provide further of the Residuate for Governor of Ohio, vertices of the Residuate for Governor of Ohio, ver hearkened to us nor regarded what we yond a doubt true, although from sinister have said, now we will put petty coats on you, and look upon you as women for the future, and not as men." POSITIVE PROOF OF BEING SUBJUGATED. HALF OF THEM KILLED BY SENECAS As bearing upon the question of the re-Now beneath this let us place the evidence from the lips of the Delawares them. lation existing between the Delawares and selves to the Governor and Council, in 1712, Iroquois, it may be stated that there was war between the "Sasquehannocks" and the Delawares about 1635; and, as this at the meeting above stated. Scollitchy, their speaker, declared, "That many years ago, being made tributary to the Five Na- information comes from Maryland, where tions, and being now about to visit them, all the Indians to the northward were they thought fit first to wait on the Gov called Sasquehannocks, including even the ernor and Council, to lay before them the Iroquois, it is most probable that the Sascollection they had made of their tribute quehannocks named were the Iroquois. In fact it was the Iroquois that De Vries to offer; and have a conference with the Governor upon it; they, therefore, laid on found, in 1633, at war with the Armewamen the floor 32 belts of wampum of various figures, and a long Indian pipe, called the maintaining a supremacy by daring and Calamet, with a stone head, a wooden or butchery over these Algonquin tribes at cane shaft and feathers fixed to it like that date. In 1663, these Armewamus are wings, with other ornaments. This pipe, named as having half of their number they said, upon making their submissions to the Five Nations, who had subdued at war with these River savages, as well as killed by the Sinnekus, [Senecas] who were them, and obliged them to be their tribu-taries, those [Five] Nations had given to Colden in his history of New York, pubthese [Delaware] Indians, to be kept by lished in 1726, says that the subjugation them, that at all times thereafter, upon showing this pipe where they came, they corresponds well with their complaint to might be known to be the friends and sub-jects of the Five Nations, and be received nekus killed half of their number. If by them when they came amongst them. their subjugation took place in 1617 or 5th. Controversies as to the electoral Then they proceeded to open their belts 1635, or later, one who was then an infant what intention each of them particularly was sent." payed the tribute wampum, as they often lived to be 100 years old.

NO. 23.

FOR MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS AND CHILDREN IS FULL.

Men's Suits for \$4.00 up:

Boys' Suits for \$4.00 up;

And Children's Suits for \$2.00 up.

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

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

All bought at BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH, AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

The only place in town where you can get the GENUINE PEARL SHIRT. A SPLENDID LINE OF SAMPLES FOR SUITINGS

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

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE. T. W. MONTGOMERY.

April 11, 1879. BROWN'S



PICTURE FRAMES AND LOOKING GLASSES.

This is headquarters. Mattresses, Window Cornice, and anything in the Cabinet or Upholstering line



Ready to attend funerals in town or country. My new clerk and traveling agent, FERDINAND Kocn, 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. ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

the United States, namely, Sections 2,016, 2,018, 2,020 and all of the succeeding sec tions of said statutes down to and incluand 1876.

ding Section 2.027, and also Section 5.522. be and the same are hereby repealed, and that all the other sections of the Revised the United States, in all parts of the Union ing purposes as the land on the Lick Statutes and all laws and parts of for the violation of these laws. In no relaws authorizing the appointment of Chief Supervisors of elections, Special ealled in question by any Judge of the To our right was lake Michigan. It was Deputy Marshals of elections, or Gener- Courts of the United States. The validity quite stormy on the lake, and the white Deputy Marshals having any du- of these laws is sustained by a uniform course of judicial action, and the opinion, ties to perform in respect to any elec if it is urged that the United States Elections, prescribing their duties and powers and allowing them compensation, be and the same are hereby repealed. It also ply is furnished by the history of their origin and of their result.

contains clauses amendatory of Sections 2,017, 2,019, 2,028, and 2,031 of the Re-They were especially prompted by the vised Statutes. These sections of the Re-vised Statutes, which the bill, if approved, mitted in the City and State of New York mitted in the City and State of New York would repeal or amend, are part of an act at the election of 1878. Committees rep approved May 30, 1870, and amended January 28, 1871, entitled "An Act to to the House of Representatives in extenso Enforce the Rights of Citizens of the of these frauds. A committee of the XLth United States to Vote in the several States Congress, after a full investigation, reachof this Union, and for other Purposes." ed the conclusion that the number of All of the provisions of the above-named fraudulent votes cast in the City of New acts which it is proposed in this bill to re-York alone in 1868 was not less than 25, peal or modify relate to Congressional elec-000. The Committee of the XLIVth Con

The remaining portion of the law, which gress, in their report submitted in 1877, will continue in force after the enactment adopted the opinion that for every one hundred actual voters of the City of New of this measure, is that which provides for York, in 1868, one hundred and eight the appointment by a Judge of the Circuit votes were cast, when. in fact, the number Court of the United States of two Superof lawful votes cast could not have exceed. visors of Elections in each election district, ed 88 per cent. of the actual voters of the at any Congressional election, on due apcity. plication of the citizens who desire, in the

language of the law, "to have such elec-tions guarded and scrutinized." The duties By this statement the number of fraudulent votes at the election in the City of but we did not go very far until night New York alone was between 30,000 and of the Supervisors will be to attend at the 40,000. These frauds completely reversed til morning, when we passed through some polls at all Congressional elections, and to the result of the election in the State of remain after the polls are open until every New York, both as to the choice of Govvote cast has been counted, but they will ernor and State officers, and as to the have no authority to make arrests or to choice of electors of President and Vice river our cars were run on to a steamboat, perform other duties than to be in imme-President of the United States They at. and taken across to Plattsmouth. Then we tracted the attention of the whole country It was plain that if they could be continued with impunity, free Government was The part of the election law which will

impossible. A distinguished Senator, in opposing the passage of the election laws, declared he had for a long time believed our form of government was a comparative failure in the large cities.

To meet these evils and prevent these crimes the United States laws regulating Congressional elections were enacted. The or a great portion of it. The upland is framers of these laws have not been disappointed in their results in the large cities. Under their provisions the elections have been comparatively peaceable, orderly and small wooden houses, and others in good honest. Even the opponents of these laws two story houses, with nice surroundings. have borne testimony to their value and I can see no reason why they should not efficiency and to the necessity for their en. all have better houses; the country would actment.

This section protects Supervisors and Marshals in the performance of their du-A committee of the XLIVth Congress ties, by making the obstruction or assaultcomposed of members, a majority of whom ing of these officers, or any interference were opposed to these laws, in their report on the New York election of 1876. with them, by bribery or solicitation or otherwise, crimes against the United States said : "The Committee commend to other The true meaning and effect of the pro- portions of the country and to other cities this remarkable system developed through posed legislation are plain. The Supervisors, with authority to observe and witness the agency of both local and federal au thorities acting in harmony for an honest the proceedings at Congressional elections, will be left; but there will be no power to protect them or to prevent interference in no era of time where there has been an with their duties, or to punish any vio- expression of the popular will through forms of law, has there been a more com lation of the law from which their powers plete and thorough illustration of Repubare derived. If this bill is approved only lican institutions. Whatever may have the shadow of authority of the United States at National elections will remain, been previously the habit in the conduct the substance will be gone. Supervisors of the elections in those cities, or however of elections will be reduced to mere in- they may conduct themselves in the future spectors, without authority on the part of this election of 1876 will stand as a monthe Supervisors to do any act whatever to ument of what good faith, honest endeav- trust that conventional idea. Dishonesty make the election fair, and all that will be or, legal forms, and just authority may do will stare you out of countenance any day left to Supervisors is permission to have such oversight of elections as political par-

ties are in the habit of exercising without This bill recognizes the authority and any authority of law, in order to prevent duty of the United States to appoint Su-their opponents from obtaining unfair ad- pervisors to guard and scrutinize Congres- of more avail, as securing domestic happisional elections, but it denies to the Gov- ness, than the beautiful in person. vantages

lowing sections of the Revised Statutes of years. Four Congressignal elections have night. Western Indiana and Eastern Illiponds and a great amount of swampy land.

Numerous prosecutions, trials, and con I saw hundreds and thousands of acres victions have been held in the courts of there that are not worth as much for farm-Ridges. But as we neared Chicago we caps, as they call them, were flying very thick, but it was very foggy and we could not get a very good view of the lake as we at all tion Laws are not necessary, an ample re. went in. Got into Chicago at 8 o'clock,

and left at 9.45, on the Chicago, Burling ton & Quincy R. R. As we were leaving Chicago we had a splendid view of the lake, but the waves were not running so thick. After leaving Chicago we passed through some splendid country, well improved, and so level that you could see as far as the eye could reach, and this was not only for a little piece, but for miles. Imagine yourself standing on the platform of a splendid car of the C. B. & Q. R. R., as I did, and flying along at the rate of

forty miles an hour, viewing the country for miles on either side, and you can have a faint idea of the pleasures of our trip. The only objection I saw to this part of Illinois the land is too level. As we neared the Mississippi it was more rolling. in full. We crossed the Mississippi river at Bur-

lington, on the iron bridge. Burlington is a large town on the banks of the Mississippi river. After leaving the river some distance we passed through some very fine country in Iowa. This is a little rolling,

came on, and we saw no more of Iowa unmore very fine country until we neared the Missouri river, when it is very much broken. When we came to the Missouri ran up the river about three miles, having a very good view of the river. Then up the Platte river about twenty miles. After leaving this river we came to some of the beautiful and productive lands of Nebraska. We arrived at Lincoln at about half past one o'clock on Ffiday, the 16th, having been on the cars all the time, except about

an hour in Chicago. This is undoubtedly a very good country, not so good, but along the creeks the land

certainly afford it. Wheat is now worth from 60 to 70c per bushel; corn, 20 cents; potatoes 75 cents to \$1.00; butter 12 to 15 cents per pound; eggs 8 to 10 cents per dozen. As my article is much longer than I intended, and perhaps not very in-Yours, J. B. W. teresting, I will close.

CONSCIENCE is your magnetic needle.

Reason is your chart. But I would rather have a crew willing to follow the indications of the needle, and giving themselves no great trouble as to the chart, than a crew that had a good chart and no needle at all

quantities of nonsense talked about bad men not looking you in the face. Don't neighbor.

and says he must decline if nominated. tirely independent of the Iroquois, is be-The feeling in favor of Judge Taft's nomination is strong and growing stronger motives, there were those who maintained they were always subject to them." among Ohio men here.

I do not credit the report that Secretary McCrary is to leave the Cabinet. have had so long a rest from .rumors that somebody must be the subject of one, and why not Secretary McCrary? The gossips place the date of his retirement at a safe distance to prevent detection immediately. He will not resign before September they say; probably not, and also probably not

The Senate is discussing the bill relative to the National Board of Health's authority in the matter of means to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases. Secretary Sherman has not yet given Prof. Gamgee the contract he was authorized to give for constructing a dis infecting ship. Some action must be taken soon if any work is expected to be done this year.

That very important matter, the counting of the electoral vote, attracts new interest from the fact that the House select committee on the subject has a bill which seems, upon hasty examination, to be free from ambiguity, and to be fair. The sections of most interest at this time are the 5th, 6th, 7th and 11th, and I give them

votes in any State may be passed upon by and declared for what purpose and with might be living in 1712, at the time they its highest judicial tribunal, who shall send its decision under seal to the President of Here follows a statement of the purport of the Senate.

of each of the 32 belts. We give a few to 6th. Both Houses of Congress shall meet on the second Monday in February next show, not merely that they were a conafter the meeting of electors; the President quered people, but they had a fawning, the Iroquois; but it seems just as clear of the Senate shall preside; two tellers shall be appointed by the Senate and two shall be appointed by the Senate and two "The first belt they said was sent by one.

by the House. 7th. The President of the Senate shall mission, was an infant and orphan, the son open all the certificates, and the votes shall. of a considerable man amongst them." be counted by the two Houses in the al-"The fifth is to inform, That though the phabetical order of the States as certified. principal of the family that sends it be unless rejected by both Houses; if there dead, yet they continue their obedience, be a controversy in any State, and a certiand show their intention by this present." fied decision of it by its highest judicial "The seventh by a woman, who desires tribunal, the electoral votes of that State to be considered according to her sex; shall be counted in accordance therewith, and desires peace that she may eat and unless the decision is reversed by both drink in quiet, and is willing always to Houses; if there be a controversy and no

pay tribute.' such judicial decision the contested votes "The twelfth by a woman, That a long shall not be counted unless both Houses time ago they made a peace, and desired concur therein ; if there be conflicting juthat it may always be kept strong and dicial decisions or conflicting certificates, the decision or certificate held by both firm." "The thirteenth by a woman, That form-Houses to be given by the proper authority

erly the Five Nations lived among us, that shall be conclusive unless rejected by both though now they are at a distance, they Houses. may be quiet." 11th. The joint meeting shall not be

"The seventeenth, That they shall aldissolved until the count shall be comways keep an open and clean house for the pleted. No recess can be taken except Five Nations, and be ready to receive upon a question arising under this act, in them.' which case either House, acting separately, "The twenty third, That formerly one may direct a recess of such house not beof the chiefs of those Nations came down yond the next day, but if the count be not and dwelt among them ; and they regarded completed before the fifth day after the him always as their superior, and one of first meeting no further or other recesses

shall be taken by either House. LEO.

A BOY'S reverence for the name of mother is apt to be in the inverse ratio of the glad, and congratulated them upon it.' number of domestic commodities with which an indulgent father from time to time has provided him.

"I'd hate to be in your shoes," said a Terre Haute woman, as she was quarrelling with a neighbor, "You couldn't get in them," sarcastically remarked the

IF anything will impress the human mind with awe, it is the expression of the man's face who has just been aroused from snoring in church.

"Do not sing that song again," is the sarcastic title of a new song.

THEIR LANDS SOLD.

One thing we have shown beyond doubt, the Delawares were long in subjection to that until 1736 they allowed them to sell their lands, and did not pretend to sell it "from beneath their feet," as they actually who at the time of their agreement or sub- did in that and subsequent years, and thus contributed to drive them to the French and add to the horrors of a terrible border

war. THE "TRUE INTENT AND MEANING."

As we have already stated, the deputies f the Six Nations sold to the Penn Proprietaries in 1736, all "the lands lying be ween the mouth of the Susquehanna and Kittatinny Hills, extending eastward as far as the heads of the branches or springs which run into the said Susquehannah." This did not interfere with the lands claimed by the Delawares. Eleven days after this purchase in open council, and after some of the Deputies were gone home, an article of agreement, explanatory of the Deed, was signed by a number of the remaining Deputies, stating that the "true intent and meaning" was "to release all lands beginning eastward on the Delaware river." If this were not a manifest trick, we might at least observe, that they had

in the first place a queer way of expressing their "true intent and meaning. WM. PENN'S OLD PURCHASES REVIVED This step was followed the next year,

them." "The twenty-seventh, That having heard that in their wars they had obtained a victory over the French, they were very a release, which recites that after several meetings held during the three past years. at Pennsbury "several deeds were shown "The twenty ninth, That they are glad they can go in peace to hunt far abroad, to them for several tracts of land which that they may return home and eat meat their forefathers had more than fifty years

ticular one deed from Maykeerikkisbo. quietly to make them strong." "The thirty-second, They hope they will be pleased with the present now offered, and that their children will have it in or kings of the Northern Indians on the Deleverlasting remembrance; these last twenty- aware, who for a certain quantity of goods, four were all sent by women, the Indians had granted to William Penn a tract of reckoning the paying of tribute becomes none but women and children." certain spruce tree on the river Delaware.

These are specimens of the others. It by a west north west course to Neshameny will be observed that one claims to have creek, from thence back into the woods as been an infant at the time of their sub- far as a man could go in a day and a mission, and that they regard the Iroquois half," &c. &c. as a superior race. In October following'

(To be Continued.)

DICKENS said: I have known vast