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 it 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 arresrages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Translent advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CRNTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CRNTS 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 Tn | \$3 50 | 4 50 | 5 50 | 8 00 | 14 col | 9 00 | 18 00 | \$27 | \$36 | 2 \times 5 00 | 8 00 | 10 00 | 12 00 | 14 col | 15 00 | 36 00 | 50 | 65 | 35 \times 7 00 | 10 00 | 14 00 | 18 00 | \$2 col | 34 00 | 50 0 | 65 | 80 | 4 \times 8 00 | 14 00 | 20 00 | 18 00 | 1 col | 36 00 | 60 00 | 50 | 100 | 4 8 00 | 14 00 | 20 00 | 18 00 | 1 col | 36 00 | 60 00 | 20 | 100 All Resolutions of Associations, Communications, of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will 'e charged TEN CENTS 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.

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, Pamplets, &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. D. B. G. B. HOTCHKIN, 825 Washington Street, Hun june14-1878 DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Oatholic Parsonage. [jan4,771 D. 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]

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. Of-fice on Penn Street.

S. F. 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.

HERE WE ARE! At Gwin's Old Stand

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

Clothing, Hats and Caps,

GENTS,' FURNISHING GOODS

20 PER CENT. UNDER COST

Call and be convinced at S. WOLF'S, 505 Penn s RENT AND EXPENSES REDUCED, At S. WOLF'S. I am better able to sell Clothing

Hats and Caps, Gents. Furnishing Goods, Trunks and Valises, CHEAPER than any other store in town. Call at Gwin's old stand. S. MARCH, Agt. MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED

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

S. Wolf's 505 Penn Street.

BEAUTIFY YOUR

The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, Calcimining, Glazing,

Paper Hanging, and any and all work belonging to the business Having had several years' experience, he guaran-tees satisfaction to those who may employ him PRICES MODERATE. Orders may be left at the JOURNAL Book Store. JOHN L. ROHLAND. 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. her. So the table, and I sat near, waiting until No words were called for. My mother 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

To be made to order, Measures taken and good Fits guaranteed,

To be made to order, Measures taken and good Fits guaranteed,

Oh, papa!" I remonstrated, "you will not condemn a dear friend for one single fault. Jeannette is beautiful and accomplished. sensible and good tempered.

The men tell me that he is actually too lazy to leave off work and put away his tools. But Miss Jeannette seems active and energetic."

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NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE. T. W. MONTGOMERY. April 11, 1879.

BROWN'S CARPET STORE,

JUST THE PLACE 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 FIXTURE'S

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,

This is headquarters. Mattresses, Window Cornice, and anything in the Cabinet or Upholstering line made to order or repaired promptly. UNDERTAKING

Plain Coffins, Elegant Caskets and Burial Cases, WOOD OR LIGHT METALIC TO SUIT ALL. BURIAL ROBES IN VARIETY. A FINE PLATE GLASS HEARSE Ready to attend funerals in town or country. My new clerk and traveling agent, FERDINAND 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 Farniture, to measure rooms, &c., and receive orders for any goods in may line. If he should not reach you in time do not wait that court direct to the atoms.

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

The Muses' Bower.

The Burglar and the Editor.

burglar climbed into an editor's room-Needy and poor was he— And he saw in the dim uncertain gloom, With legs as long as the stem of a broom, A pair of trousers, "I'll just freeze to 'em ;' He chuckled with fiendish glee.

He lifted them up from the back of the chair Lightly they hung on his arm;

They were the editor's only pair, Thinner than gossamer everywhere; Oh, but the knees were worn and bare, Good clothes—when the weather is warm

All over the room he searched in vain;

There was no more to find; There was no sign of sordid gain No passing drops from a golden rain, Only the wealth of the sleeper's brain, The peace of the editor's mind.

He turned his back on that happy home, Thoughtfully hefting those pants; Out of the window he cautiously clome

He emptied the pockets—a broken comb, A stub of a pencil, a manuscript poem, Answered his searching glance.

He started; the tears flashed into his eyes; He leaned up against the fence; A look of pitying, mute surprise Softened his face; he stifled his cries le looked at his swag, and measured its size Value-about nine cents.

TERREPLEIN.

Into his pockets his own he went, And he dragged out a ten-dollar bill; And he hastily crammed it, every cent, Into the editor's pockets, and bent The trousers into a wad and sent Them over the window-sill.

Then up to a wealthier house he sped, "Twas a charity well bestowed" He said to himself; and, when night had fled. And the editor rose from his virtuous bed, And found the money, he whistled and said: "Well, I am essentially blowed!" -[Burlington Hawkeye.

The Story-Teller.

ALWAYS BEHINDHAND.

family wait for my friend, or should I gray cashmere in which she was dressed, alone, who was the personage especially of a hue so like her face. George must to be visited? My father paced the floor not meet her thus. She seized her black read, and he never epened them until after.

This was a habt of his. He was time enough; the carriage must surely be too early. Alas! for the ripping out
very fixed—or, as some express it, set in
his little ways. It was Bridget's evening
out, and she had began to show a darkout, and she had began to show a darkened visage. Bridget was no friend to made to do the work of five minutes in company, and it was policy to conciliate three.
her. So the family scated themselves at She saw the cars move off without her.

any me a second time to the station. ed to tardiness, that is?"

"I am obliged to confess, papa, that at boarding school, where I longest knew "It is beyond my comprehension," said Jeannette, she was inclined to be dilatory; my father, when he came home to dinner. Jeannette, she was inclined to be dilatory; my father, when he came home to dinuer. but that was years ago. It is to be hoped "I can understand tardiness," he continshe has changed since the p."

Everybody thinks she is spl endid." "She may have very ple: sant qualities, but I tell you, girls," he ad'ded with sud- until the last minute."

den emphasis, "that a want of punctuality "But herein is the mystery," persisted vitiates the whole character. No one is good for much who cannot be depended dereliction? Why not sometimes too dereliction? upon; and what dependence is to be placed on a man who is not up to his engage. instead of always and everywhere late, dropped into the warm bath. It was alemployers make good servants, and vice ments? In business such a man is no-where; and in social life a dawdling, dilatory man or woman is simply a pest. But mind, my child, I am not characterizing your friend; we cannot tell about her till

The later train brought n ty friend. She was profuse in her regrets; she had been belated by a mistake in the time; her observed my father bestowing glances of evident admiration at the fair speaker, while the rich color came and went in her serenity, and resumed her tardy ways.

A yet severer lesson was needed, and it eame. cheeks, and her eyes kindled with animation. Truly beauty covers a multitude of faults. Sister Bell, who was as punctual as my father, was appeased, and promised to take care of the tea things and let Bridget go out. My father good-anturedly offer ed to regulate the halting watch by the

true time. To her chamber we went together, to talk as girls do talk when they meet, after a long separation. Folding me in her arms, she told me all about her recent engagement to George Allibone; showed me and my heart was breaking for my poor her engagement ring, and her lover's Jeannette. photograph: It was a noble face, and my eady and cordial admiration was a new bond of sympathy. It took until nearly midnight to say all that we girls, aged 20, had to say to each other; and this, in addition to the fatigues of travel, was accepted as an excuse for Jennie's tardiness at breakfast. She really had meant to be

But this was only the beginning Throughout the whole three weeks of ber visit, she was scarcely punctual in a single case where time was definitely appointed. She was late in rising, late at meals, late at church and for excursions, and, to our profound mortification, late for dinner appointments, even when parties were made especially on her account. She seemed sorry and mortified, but on each occasion

be it early or late." "Oh, these hair works!" sighed my

hair dressing! What is that line of good George Herbert's? 'Stay not for another. think he must have meant hair pins." My sister and I sometimes agreed between ourselves to compel her to readiness by standing by to help her in her preparations, but in vain. She must write a let ter or finish a story before making her toilet. Why not accomplish the toilet first,

to be sure of it—any time remaining, for the other purposes? She didn't like to do so. No philosopher could tell why. It is an unaccountable, mysterious something, rooted deep in some people's natures— this aversion to being beforehand I have seen it in other people since the time when it so puzzled and troubled me in Jennie. It marred the pleasure of the visit most miserably. I was continually fearing the displeasure of my father and the discomfort of my mother. The household were disturbed by what seemed to them downright rudeness.

"Now, Jennie," I would plead, "do be early, dear, when papa comes with the carriage. It annoys him dreadfully to

She would promise to "try." "But pray, Jenuie, why need you have to try? It is easy enough. For my part, I never will make any one wait for me. I go without being ready, if need be, or stay

I had come to talk very plainly to her, out of love and good-will, as well as, sometime, from vexation of spirit. For the twentieth time she would tell me how truly she had meant to be punctual in some given case, and that she would have been so, but she was hindered when nearly ready by some unforseen occurrence.

"But, my dear, unforseen hindrances will often occur, and you must lay your account with them, and give yourself extra time. You will run the risk of meeting some great calamity by trusting as you do to the last minute.'

And the calamity did befall her. Mr. Allibone spent a day with us. We were anticipating with great pleasure a second visit when a telegram arrived requesting Jennie to meet him in Boston on the suc ceeding morning. A business emergency had summoned him abroad very suddenly, and he was to embark for Liverpool in the

we all sympathized with Jennie in the startling effect of this sudden announcement and offered every sort of help when the hour for her departure was at hadd. She had only to compose herself and prepare for the journey. Sister Bell would arrange her hair and bring her dress, and she would be spared all effort. She seemed grateful, but was sure she could be ready without troubling any one. She dreamed not how much she was, even then, troubling us, for we were beginning to tremble lest she would somehow manage to be late for this her only train. She kissed us all twice over when the

backman arrived at the door; but sudden-Supper was ready and waiting. Our ly glancing in the mirror and observing guest had not arrived, but there was another train an hour later. Should the plexion, she declared against wearing the ervously, as was tis wont when he was silk, with which, in spite of remonstran- got up, stretched himself, and trotted off He had the evening papers to ces, she proceeded to array herself. There

brother John should be ready to accom- carried a glass of elderberry wine to the ny me a second time to the station.

"What about this young lady friend of They would do her good. yours, Nellie?" asked my father. "Is she We ourselves needed rest, after the

ne of the unreliable sort-a little addict troubled scene of hurry and excitement, and we sat down feeling as if a whirlwind

ued, eategorically, "as the result of indo "I should wish to have very little to do with a behindhand person," said my fathwho continues to work sometimes after

always imagines there is plenty of time tank, with a thermometer hanging along- conduct of servants is a theme, alone, of

"But herein is the mystery," persisted instead of always and everywhere late, dropped into the warm bath. It was all employers make good servants, and vice

compassion was uppermost. "I pity her with all my heart; yet it is not a case of life and death. This trial may be attend

I am sorry that this hope was appar ently not to be realized. The lesson fail-

What comfort in words? We offered none. My father's eyes brimmed over,

safe, having a necessary change in his should her thank-offerings be? She made the resolution to become at once faithful It was not that she would try-she would

sspeak the commanding words, "I will!" She has kept her resolution. Writing to me, after a lapse of years : "You will hardly know your dilatory friend. I remember and practice your advice of former years, to be first ready for my appointments, and to restore other work for the interval of waiting after I am ready. It is surprising how often I find not a she would do the same thing over regain.

"What can she be doing?" my mother sometimes asked, in perplexity, when my sister and I were waiting.

"Doing her hair, mother," we answered that the sentiment is hackneyed, that the how true! George term he are darkneyed, substances at present remains a continuous and prontiess would be so many unvalued and prontiess thou when he becomes a man. With these properly mastered, it will be easy to proceeds to South America at once for a large supply of the two necessaries for the safe conduct of his process, and both these would be so many unvalued and prontiess thou when he becomes a man. With these properly mastered, it will be easy to large supply of the two necessaries for the safe conduct of his process, and both these with the same thing over regain.

"Doing her hair, mother," we answered that the same thing over regain.

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"Doing her hair, mother," we answered that the same thing over regain.

"A LADY, returning from an unprofitable safe conduct of his process, and both these "Doing her hair, mother," we answered, but oh, how true! George says he owes substances at present remain a secret. "and she will do it over until it suits her, you ten thousand thanks for your faithful counsel, and shall speak them when you make us the visit of which we feel so sure,

Select Miscellany.

What Next?

A MOST MARVELOUS DISCOVERY. An extraordinary discovery of great practical utility is reported in the London Times of May 26. It is based on an authenticated and detailed statement in the Brisbane Courier, of New South Wales. In one of the land-locked reaches on Sydney harbor, in that colony, an establishment has been put up in which is being conducted an experiment, the success of which is now established beyond any doubt, that must have an immense effect on the future prosperity of Australia. The gentlemen connected with this enterprise are Signor Rotura, whose researches into the botany and natural history of South America have made his name eminent, and Mr. James Grant, pre-eminent for his knowledge in the science of generating cold, and the success of his freezing chamber at Woolhara. It appears that some five months ago

invoke his assistance in a scheme for the transmission of live stock to Europe. He aversed that he had discovered a South American vegetable poison, allied to the well-known woorara, that had the power of perfectly suspending animation, and that the trance thus produced continued till the application of another vegetable essence caused the blood to resume its circulation and the heart its functions. Before he left, Mr. Grant had his doubts turned into wondering curiosity by experimenting on his dog. The Signor injected two drops of this liquid mixed with a little glycerine into a small puncture made in the dog's ear, and in three or four minutes the animal was perfectly rigid, the four legs stretched backward, the eyes wide open, pupils very much dilated, and exhibiting symptoms very similar to those of death by strychnine, except that there had been no previous struggle or pain. Begging his owner to have no apprehension for the life of his favorite animal, Signor Rotura lifted the dog carefully and placed him on a shelf in a cupboard, where

he begged he might be left until the following day. In the interval Mr. Grant was much pained at the apparent cruelty he had in-flicted on his faithful friend. The temperature of the body in the first four hours being gradually lowered to 25 degrees Fabrenheit below ordinary blood temper ature, the body by morning was as cold as in actual death. At the promised hour of 10 o'clock next morning Signor Rotura appeared. He plunged the body in a tub of warm water and laid the dog's head under. After about ten minutes of this of life in the eye, and in about six min-utes he draw a long breath and the rigid. ity left his limbs; in a few minutes more instinct. he commenced wagging his tail, then slowly

On the suggestion of Dr. Barker, after several subsequent unsuccessful experiments, respiration was encouraged, as in the case of persons drowned, by artificial compression and expansion of the lungs. He was of the opinion that as the heart in have been sealed up in this artificial death have been kept in the freezing chamber from one to five weeks, and it is found that though the shock to the system from this freezing is very great, it is not increased by duration of time. In the freezing-chamber in the works at Middle Sidney "She miscalculates, papa," I said. "She having hot and cold water taps to each lose an opportunity. In domestic life, the side.

and making others late?"
lowed to remain there about twenty-three versa. May not all grumbling, therefore, "Poor girl!" said my mother, whose minutes, its head being raised twice above arise as much from the grumbler's evil the water for the introduction of the ther- habits as from the evil characters of the mometer into its mouth, and then it was person or thing grumbled at! It would taken out and laid on the floor. Signor be quite as well for us to contemplate, ed with beneficial results. We will hope Rotura quickly divided the wool on its now and then, this view of the question, so."

Rotura quickly divided the wool on its now and then, this view of the question, neck, and inserting the sharp point of a and reason accordingly. small silver syringe under the skin, in jected the antidote, a pale green liquid, supposed to be a decoction from the root of the astracharlis, found in South Amercompressing its ribs with his knees and

garden in front.

One is almost tempted to ask, in the presence of such a discovery, whether death itself may not ultimately be baffled or old, poisoning the society where he death itself may not ultimately be baffled.

They Capture explorers.

In 1709 and 1610, under the auspices of Christian De Graffenreid, a Swiss, there were 650 Germans from the Palatine transout four terms. by scientific investigation. The discoverers claim that by this process, with freezing chambers in steamers, sheep and cattle in which life is suspended can be revived in a healthy state on landing, and turned out clerk and compelled to cry "unclean" as their native country to escape religious persecution. The Proprietaries of that province assigned large tracts of the ter-But relief came speedily. The joyful a healthy state on landing, and turned out news was received that George was to pasture, or sold as fresh meat. Signor a warning to save others from the pestimans. In September, 1711, De Graffen-Rotura has no doubt that he can attempt lence. To be unselfish; to care for the reid and Lawson, the surveyor general of plans and would arrive in a fortnight bis experiment with perfect safety on a feelings and comforts of others; to be popular to the popular t felon under capital sentence; and if granted, the aged, and things sacred. To be self- by a band of 60 Indians and hurried to a to her appointments, prompt and reliable. he is sure, after placing it for one month reliant and self-helpful, even from early in a freezing chamber, by his process there childhood; to be industrious always, and will be no fear of a fatal result. Whether this temporary suspension of life would Teach them that all honest work is honwill be no fear of a fatal result. Whether affect the longevity of the subject Signor orable, and that an idle, useless life of de Rotura can give no positive information, pendence on others is disgraceful. When but he believes its duration might be propa boy has learned these things, when he longed for years. He believes, as no change has made these ideas a part of his beingtakes place, or can take place while in the frozen trance, no consumption, destruction, or however rich, he has learned some of or reparation of tissue being possible, it the most important things he ought to the inservation of tissue being possible, it is surprising how often I find not a moment left for waiting. Still, I feel the old tendency to procrastinate, and I am old tendency to procrastinate, and I am or reparation of tissue being possible, it the most important things he ought to ments. De Granenreid was also considered would be so many unvalued and profitless know when he becomes a man. With demned to death at the stake, but he told them; but now they hope we will take them be had just lately come into the them by the hand and lead them, and then proceeds to South America at once for a find all the rest.

Sunday Finery.

The Examiner and Chronicle says :-The prevalent habit of over-dressing at church is the cause not only of a great deal of the extravagance but of much of the irreligion of the day. It is an unquestionable fact that the seating capacity of our churches in New York, for example, could accommodate, on the average, congregations of twice the present size. There are people enough to fill them, and many them don't come because they believe the Christian people don't want them to come. They are mistaken, of course, but who is responsible for the mistake? Christians cannot be wholly guiltless in this matter. We talk about 'the difficulty of reaching the masses;' but does not this difficulty, in no small measure, grow out of the fact that we ourselves build up a barrier between us and them, which, though impalpable, is as impassible as a stone wall?" This is an old subject, and its discussion is as threadbare as some of the clothes which those who discuss it would have us wear to church. The fact is, that when people go where they expect to meet other people they are apt to put on the best they have. Even those who are straitened Signor Ratura called upon Mr. Grant to in their means do this. It is particularly decorous to go to the house of God in good Loud and ostentatious dressing is in bad taste anywhere. But if people have fine raiment, be it ever so beautiful and costly, we see no objection in wearing it to church, provided it is paid for, or likely to be within a reasonable time.

Gadding Women.

The other day a woman living in Toledo went out to see a neighbor, leaving her three children in the care of a girl, who, following her mistress' example, also went gadding. The mother returned after two hours' absence, having in the meantime exchanged her budget of news with her neighbor. One child was writhing in the agonies of death. The children had found a bottle containing corrosive sublimate, and the youngest had drank of it. The little innocent died, and was buried, a victim to its mother's neglect. The mother is represented as feeling terrible on account of

her bereavement; and so she ought.

She is a type of thousands of mothers who neglect their homes, their children, and their husbands, and expect that fate the Long House, Agoneaseah, afterwards will forgive their neglect and save them from its penalty. Very often their expec-tations are realized, but it so happens that once in a while these abnormal women are brought to a sense of the enormity of their offense against their families by some tertrible tragedy. A woman who cannot find it in her heart to look after her household affairs, to see that her children are well taken care of, and are, as far as a mother's precaution affects them, out of harm's way, and who cannot greet their husband with a clean house and her presence, sins when precaution affects them, out of harm's way, and at war with the Nanticokes and To-and who cannot greet their husband with a clean house and her presence, sins when later, was "the first civil war with the liquid injected in a puncture made in the she marries. Those women whose delight neck. The dog first showed the return it is to constantly gad with their neighbor, to walk the streets, attend every matinee, libel womanhood, and belie the maternal

Grumbling.

What a luxury it must be, to some peo ple, to grumble! Rob them of that lux ury, and life seems barely endurable .-You might as well deprive them of the noonday sun. You might as well obliterate from sight the greed and velvety coat of The Mannahoacs were a confederacy of Hyde county. Thus was broken the power every case commenced to beat, it was a want of vital force to set the lungs in is a constitutional necessity with them. It same family of Indian nations as the Tusproper motion that caused death. The re- is a part, and an important part, of their caroras, but were obliterated at an early longed for their lands.) sult showed his surmises to be perfectly organization. They grumble as naturally day. correct. A number of animals whose lives and as inevitably as they eat and drink. Indeed, they might, perforce, dispense for a time with those interesting table performances; but total abstinence from grumbling, to a regular grumbler, is just as impossible as total abstinence from water

And, goodness knows! life furnishes Harbor, the correspondent of the Brisbane Courier saw fourteen sheep, four lambs, and three pigs stacked on their sides in a heap which had been in that position for events, and the counter currents of all endless complaint. The "greatest plague One of these tanks was quickly filled. in life," as servants are called, occasion,

What to Teach Boys.

To be true-to be genuine. No educaback, the Signor standing across it, gently compressing its ribs with his breas and how to read,-he had better never learn of ten or twelve weeks, George Allibone hands in such a manner as to imitate their was to embark for heme, was lost, and not natural depression and expansion during genuine in intention and in action, rather than being learned in all sciences and all My father took me to my poor stricken friend, in her distant home. Pale and dumb with grief, yet with tearless eyes, she let us take her almost ligitess hand. From her bloodless lips came only the low, anguished cry, "If I had only said fare well!"

The struggling to free itself, and when released languages, to be at the same time false in heart and counterfeit in life. Above all things, teach the boys that truth is more than earthly power or position. To be pure in thought, language and life—pure anguished cry, "If I had only said fare well!"

The third belt was sent from their young men fit to hunt, that privilege to leave their towns and spak measurement.

The thought he womb, requesting that room to sport and play without danger of slavery might be allowed them.

"The third belt was sent from their young men fit to hunt, that privilege to pure in thought, language and life—pure presence of such a discovery, whether in mind and hold."

The third belt was sent from their young men fit to hunt, that privilege to leave their towns and spak measurement. however young he may be, however poor, or however rich, he has learned some of

saw the shawls of those Smiths, and then THERE is no such thing as a menial thought of the things her own poor girls office, when you put a true man into it. had to wear, if it wasn't for the consolamother. "How much tardiness at church because your promises, as I well know, are and elsewhere is due to over fastidious faithfully kept."

A menial office is an office with a mean tion of religion, she did not know what she should do."

Local History.

OLD FOOT-PRINTS OF THE RECEDING RED MAN, 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.

YAMOYDEN.

ARTICLE XIV. THE TUSCARORA INDIANS.

To the Tuscarera tribe of Indians, there is attached a special interest, not only because they were once inhabitants of the Juniata Region, but because they have left their name glued to one of our mountain ranges, one of our finest valleys, and is much more meager, than would be supposed under the circumstances. Historians have generally contented them-selves with the statement, that the Tusca-roras were driven out of North Carolina, Lutherans, in an effort to establish the after a war with the whites, and that they then came north to New York, and were adopted by the Five Nations, thus forming the Six Nations. The date is given variously as about 1712, '13 '14 and '15. There seems to be a doubt hanging over the precise date of their coming north. But why this locality should have their name fastened upon it, situated, as it is, midway from Carolina to New York, no writer, we have met with, has stopped to inquire. Let us then hunt for a solution

THEIR TRADITIONARY LEGENDS. In David Cusick's Ancient Chronology of the Onquys, or Iroquois, he says, "Tar-enyawagon, the first legislator, leads his people out of the mountains (of Oswego) to the river Yenonatateh, (now Mohawk,) should have been 1500 years before Columbus. We pay no attention to the dates. Towards 1042, there was "war with the Eries, who had sprung from the Senecas." These legends at least show the Indian traditions of a common descent, which we shall find is amply proven by a common

SMITH CALLS THEM MONACANS. When Capt. John Smith and his asso- did great executi town, Va., May 13, 1607, the Tuscaroras, as the Iroquois; and this disintegration

THEIR MIGRATIONS.

The Tuscaroras did not claim to be Autochthons in Carolina, but invariably traced their origin from the Iroquois on the St. Lawrence, and claimed that their ancestors on their way to Carolina had wandered as far west as to the Mississippi river. The names of places, on this extended route, now incorporated in their anguage, and descriptive of the journey and country, were pointed to as incontrovertable evidence. Of the general truth nineteen days, and were to remain there little things that should move on in unity of this statement of their origin, there can be no reasonable doubt.

WHERE THEY WERE LOCATED. They were located on the Neuse and Tar rivers, and over an extensive region esting document. between and about the head waters of the Roanoke and Cape Fear and the James; but their dominions did not extend to the sea coast, as that region was inhabited by the Corees and Powhattans. Even in Virginia the Chowan, the Meherrin and the Nottaway rivers still retain the names derived from branches of this tribe-flowing monuments of a people now long passed

THE SAME STORY ABOUT LANDS. From the time of the settlements in North Carolina, which began in 1650, there had been peace and harmony between the Tuscaroras and the white people for 60 years Unlike William Penn and his predecessors, the Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware, the white people in Carolina did not recognize in the native Indian any right to the soil. They took possession of the lands as they wished, without purchas-

the Province, went up the Neuse to locate these lands, and ascertain how far that stream was navigable They were captured distant village of the Tuscaroras.

LAWSON BURNED- GRAFFENREID RE-

LEASED. Lawson was regarded with bitter hos tility by the Indians, as his duties compelled him to locate the grants of the Pro- they may not be afraid of a mouse or any prietaries, they regarded him above all other thing that rufles the leaves. others as responsible for the less of their lands. They, therefore, after a discussion of two days, put him to death with cruel torments. De Graffenreid was also contribe from the English, and promised to take no more of their land, so he was released, after being kept five weeks, to rean introduction, and in order to break off turn to his friends.

THEY SLAUGHTER THE INHABITANTS. During this time the Tuscaroras and so much desire." Corees, whom they had drawn into an al-

liance, attacked the settlements of the whites on the Roanoke river and Pamlico sound, spreading death and devastation along the entire frontiers. September 22 1711, one hundred German Palatines were massacred. The anniversary of this event was long observed among the Germans as a day of fasting and prayer. At Bath, in Beaufont county, the Planters and Hugue-not refugees were stricken down, and hunted with pine knot torches through the forests at night, and during the three nights following they scoured the region on the Albemarle Sound, visiting an indiscriminate slaughter upon all the white idtruders. The war lasted some two years. In 1712, one hundred and thirty-seven

persons were slain by the Tuscaroras on SUBDUED BY WHITES AND INDIANS. At length, the Virginians and South Carolinas came to the aid of the settlers. They enlisted the Yammassees; and their old enemies the Cherokees at Catabas were one of our large creeks. So far as we have appealed to for help against the systematicread, no writer has ventured to state how the word "Tuscarora" came to be applied geographically in the Juniata region. Historians do not even tell us, that the tribe serting their allies in the hour of their exof that name ever were residents of the tremity. South Carolina sent a small body valley. When and how the name came of troops, with a force of friendly Indians, here has led me to an extended examination for the Tuscaroras were attacked by them, in tion of their history, and the information their fort, and forced to agree to terms of peace. The North Carolina government had not time to take much part in the war,

Church of England in the Province. KIDNAPPING AND WAR AGAIN.

The troops, on their way homeward, in violation of the treaty, seized some young Indians for the purpose of selling them in-to slavery. This crime seems for years prior to this, to have been one of the grievances under which the Tuscaroras labored; and this instance, in face of the capitulation, was a flagrant outrage. This caused the war to break out again; and after being vigorously prosecuted on both sides for another year terminated finally in driving the great body of the Tuscaroras from their ancient habitations. This took place in June 1713. James Moore, who had been formerly Governor of South Carto the river Yenonatateh, (now Mohawk,) where six tribes formed an alliance, called the Long House, Agoneaseah, afterwards reduced to five, the sixth spreading west and south. The Kautanoh, since Tuscarora, came from these. Some went as far as the Onauweyoka, now Mississippi." This should have been 1500 years before Col. fort on the Neuse river, in Greene county, where on its surrender 800 of them were captured in March; and after three months was called Naharuke, and was taken March 26, 1713. The 800 prisoners were given to the Ashley Indians to sell for slaves, as a reward for services. Que of their leading men, called King Blount, of cast of the Tar river, deserted his kindred in this crisis, and being faithful to the whites, ciates first made their settlements at James- ren. So, we see they were not as united called Monacans by the Powhattans, were no doubt, greatly hastened their downfall in alliance with the Mannahoacs in a war In 1715, their allies, the Corees, being they were waging against the Powhattans. humbled, were assigned a reservation in

> ANOTHER SIDE TO THE STORY. This is the story as gathered from the historians, but I apprehend that it fulls far short of all the facts. By reference to the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, it will be seen that more than a year prior to the be seen that more than a joint party, the attack on Lawson's surveying party, the Tuscaroras had already in contemp migration into this Province; that for several years past prior to 1710, they had been troubled with "fearful apprehensions." and that murders had occurred; and that some of them had been kidnapped and sold into slavery; and all this as a consequence of the troubles growing out of the encroachments of the whites. This we learn from the following quaint and inter-

REFORE THIS THEY WANTED TO COME TO PENNSYLVANIAGE of oplay

On the 8th of June, 1710, "according to the purport of an embassy from their own people," Col. John French and Henry Worley, in behalf of the Council, met at Conestoga, an Indian town on the Susquehanna, "Iwaagenst, Terrutawanaren and Teonnottein, chiefs of the Tuscarorosa!" In the presence of several kings and chiefs of other tribes resident at Conestoga, they proceeded after the Indian custom to lay down their belts of wampum and delivered the words of which the belts were tokens, as follows: They signified by a belt of wampum.

which was sent from the old women, that those implored their friendship of the Christians and Indians of this Govern-ment, that without danger or trouble they might fetch wood and water. Will astid "The second belt was sent from their children born and those yet in the womb,

"The fifth was sent from the whole na tion requesting peace, that thereby they might have liberty to visit their neighbors. The sixth was sent from the kings and chiefs, desiring a lasting peace with the

Christians and Indians of this Government, that thereby they might be secured against those fearful apprehensions, that they have had for these several years felt. "The seventh was sent in order to en-

treat a cessation of murdering and captur ing them, that by the allowance thereof "The eighth was sent to declare, that, as being hitherto strangers to this place,

hostilities till next Spring, for then their king will come and sue for the peace they