Juniata Sentinel.

MIFFLINTOWN:
Wednesday Morning, Feb. 5, 1873.

B. F. SCHWEIER,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THE Democratic party is loud in clamor over the revelation of corruption in Congress and elsewhere. It is true that the amount of corruption revealed is both startling and humiliating to every man who desires the perpetuity of integrity among men, and the security of free government among our people.

The Republican party being in power, the public corruption thus far revealed—excepting in New York where the Democracy are in power—has been chiefly confined to its ranks.

The public corruption at Washington is being investigated. Just how many Congressmen and Senators will be ruined in reputation by the Credit Mobilier case cannot now be told. Time will tell.

Senator Caldwell's case has not yet been disposed of. He may as well strap his valise and go hom The country has lost confidence in him. Senator Pomeroy for his bribery is as dead as an extinct volcano. The case of J. J. Patterson is yet to be tried. It is hoped, for the credit of Juniata, that the Colonel is not guilty of the charges preferred against him If reports concerning the case be true, the certainty of his reaching the place is not established.

While grave offences against law and honorable transactions among men have been committed by Republicans, it is the Republican party that has had the integrity to institute investigation against its dishonorable members. If the Republican party has not strength enough to break up the rings of plundering thieves that have taken shelter within its organization, then indeed is the state of public affairs deplorable. The Democratic party cannot be trusted. It is but a few years ago since it sought the life of the nation in the interest of class rule.

Let the honest Republicans stand undismayed, and await their opportunity, and when it arrives strike down the men who would debauch their organization and bring ruin and disgrace on all.

MRS WOODHULL and Tenny C. Claflin have issued another number of their Journal. Without saying a word of the lives of these women—for of that we know nothing more than is gleaned from the general talk, which to say the least is very unreliable—we must, however, say that if we comprehend their teaching, it would certainly sensuralize men and women, destroy the present order of family relationship, break up the home circle, sever the ties of parents children and relatives. We are not by any means certain though that we do fully understand their position on the social and marital questions, but as far as we see it, it appears like the worst of poisons.

THE Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, under date of the 30 ult, speakes of the use of Liquor about the Legislature chamber as follows: The House to-day passed a resolution forbidding the use of intoxicating liquors in the chamber and committee rooms and banishing all bottles other than ink bottles from the cloak room. A few days ago "the ardent" was driven from the Senate cloak room by the growl of Senator McClure. The account for 'keeping the archives" will not be any less in consequence of these high moral proceedings.

William Lawn a sewing-machine agent was murdered by Thomas Stoley, a saloon keeper in Shawnee, Perry county, Ohio, on the 27 ult., because he refused to pay for drinks.

THE explosion of the boiler of the range in Bennett's restaurant, in St. Louis, on the 29th ult, demolished the kitchen and nearly killed Charles Kreamer, cook.

THE 29th day of January was the day set apart by the Morman church for Special prayer that the epizootic might not afflict the horses of members of the church.

THE famour Mattison mansion, of Springfield, Ill., was burned on the 27th ult. Nearly all the outbuildings and furniture were saved. Loss, $50,000.

A number of Philadelphian's want Chestnut Street widened four feet. The Legislator will be asked to pass an act to that effect.

THE Walworth county Wisconsin poor house, containing forty six inmates was burned on the morning of the 30. Loss 20,000.

Mr Sumner's health is so bad that it is not likely he will occupy his seat in the Senate again this session.

Augusta, Em press of Prussia, will not sit for her photograph, and those now sold were taken twenty years ago.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1, 1873.

Editor Sentinel: As your readers know, Governor Hartranft has assumed the duties of his office. They do not, however, all know how he astonished the politicians by the appointment of Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, of Wayne county, as Attorney General, it having been believed by that potential class of individuals that that office would be filled by either Hon. Wayne McVeigh or Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong. The appointment of Dimmick is a strong one and meets with general approval, satisfying alike all shades of Republicans.

The appointment of Col. M. S. Quay, of the Beaver *Radical*, as Secretary of the Commonwealth is also favorably received, particularly by the press of the State, it, with one or two exceptions, having emphatically endorsed him. It is a high compliment to the Colonel, and will not be lost on him There is a quiet unassuming dignity about the man that attracts attention and inspires respects. His ability is abundant to fill the place, and he has the reputation of being one of the most astute diplomatists within the limits of the Commonwealth. I predict for him a successful and honorable career in his new place, and the encomiums of the people extended voluntarily and as loudly upon him at the end of his term as they have been extended to Colonel Francis Jordan, the courteous, able and honest Secretary of State under ex-Governor Geary's administration.

The appointment of Maj. A. W Norris as Private Secretary is a creditable one. The Major is deserving, having done good service on the field of battle, and in the recent political campaign was one of our most active workers.

Few changes, so far, have been made in the departments under the direct control of the Governor. Those yet to make will be made slowly and with great care. Argus stands by with her hundred eyes, watching every change, noting whether it be for the better or worse. Never in the history of the country were the acts of public men so scrutinized. This critical scrutiny arises from the lamentable circumstance of the fall and utter overthrow of the reputation of scores of prominent and able public men, who in their prosperity sought their own aggrandizement at the expense of their people. They are stranded for life, and will die the death of the political hulk. I shall give the Governor credit for every good appointment. Being an admirer and friend of his, of course I shall not play the part of a flatterer by glossing over bad appointments, if he makes any. I shall speak of them as the case merits. This, too, is our duty in the vocation of a correspondent We, however, apprehend no such unpleasant duty, for the past six years of official life of Governor Hartranft proves him a man of discernment, ability, firmness and unflinching integrity. We predict for him a brighter and more ably conducted administration than this Commonwealth has had for years

Both Houses of the Legislature have adjourned over until Monday evening. Nothing of importance for the State has yet been done. The bill most talked of here is the one asking for an appropriation of a million of dollars for the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, 1876. People have opposed it because they think it is an enterprise to the removal of the State buildings to Philadelphia.

A flood of local bills have been steadily flowing in since the opening of the Legislature, many of which have been read in place. Your members have had noth ing important before their respective houses, excepting the repeal of the Juniata county printing bill. It passed both houses and is in the hands of the Governor. Dr. Crawford read a petition praying that the sale of liquor on election days be prohibited for 24 hours instead of 12 hours, as the law now requires. He was incorrectly reported in a number of the daily papers as having presented a petition for Juniata county asking for the repeal of the Local Option Law.—The mistake was promptly corrected in the papers that made it, but not before a number of county papers had got hold of the mistake, and justly opened their batteries, on the mythical petitioners. If it had been true, Juniata would have gained an unenviable notoriety.

A resolution was passed in both the Senate and House prohibiting the use of spiritous liquors in or about the halls of the Senate or House It is an ugly criticism on the habits of the members to place such a resolution among the records of the Legislature; yet it is necessary, for their habits are becoming known. They must improve them, or have their influence as moral and decent men entirely destroyed. Of course there are always some true men here who are sound on these questions.

The local option law passed last session, and on which your people will have an opportunity to vote in March, cannot be repealed by the present Legislature, as many supposed.

Next week I will send you a list giving the number of officers in the different departments on the hill here, and the salary each officer receives.

Yours, &c., STRANGER.

William Lawn was murdered at Shawnee, Peary county, Ohio, on the 27th ult, by Thomas Stoly for refusing to pay for two drinks of whiskey.

The Samana Bay Company propose to purchase several steamers at once. It is predicted that San Domingo will become a resort for invalids.

Captain Jack's War.

THE LATEST BATTLE WITH THE MODOCS.

YREKA, Cal, Jan. 29.—The entire force of Modoc Indians attacked Captain Bernard's camp about daylight on Saturday, the fight lasting several hours.—About one hundred men were engaged on each side, but Captain Bernard's tactics (he being an old Indian fighter) were successful in saving his men even from being wounded. General Gillem arrived on Tuesday, and will take command of all the forces against the Modocs. The great de lay in getting stores to the troops is occasioned by the teamsters employed by the day refusing to travel only certain distances daily. General Gillem will start on Wednesday to interview the teamsters and give them a certain number of days to accomplish their job.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—A movement is on foot to send Elijah Steele, a prominent lawyer and an old resident of Yreka, and other citizens unarmed to Captain Jack. Gillem will leave Yreka to-day for Fairchild's camp. He announces his determination to attack the Modocs as soon as reinforcements arrive.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—News from the camp of Captain Jack is that he is anxious to have a "big talk," looking towards peace negotiations. A squaw reports that in the recent fight many of the Modocs were killed and wounded in the lava beds. After the fight the Indians quarreled because Captain Jack did not fight, during which one of the Indians shot Captain Jack through the arm. Captain Jack has invited Dorris and Fairchild to come to him for a talk.

General Gillem joined Throckmorton's command in the Shasta Valley to day.—The Indians have one hundred beef cattle in camp, there being an abundance of grass to feed them, and they cannot be starved out for months. Dorris and Fairchild go to day to the place designated by Captain Jack for the conference.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Little prospect exists of any peaceable adjustment of the Modoc difficulties. Last Thursday Fairchild and Dorris and several others went, by invitation of Captain Jack, to have a big talk. The place agreed upon was the top of a high hill overlooking the lava bed. They were accompanied by Squaw Dixie. She went to Captain Jack and told him if he wanted to talk he must go to the top of the hill, and he would meet Fairchild and Dorris there. Captain Jack would not go, and said he wanted the whites to come to the camp, which they refused to do.

Jack said they must come half way, but Fairchild refused again, and sent word to Captain Jack to come to his camp within two days, or if not he must fight again. General Gillem's command is half way over the mountains, and will reach headquarters on Tuesday. Nothing has been heard from the Camp Gaston company. The snow was deep on the roads leading to the lava bed, but did not obstruct the march of the troops much. In the last fight of the Modoce with Bernard's company the Indians did not throw away their guns, but lost all their horses.

ON the 29th ult the Kansas Legislature elected John J. Ingalls a United States Senator. Senator Pomeroy was the chief competitor, and attempted to win the place by the use of money. A State Senator named York held several interviews with Pomeroy and got his plans and then exposed him in open joint convention. York said in a special, the first interview I had was on Friday night when several persons were present, and during which the matter was discussed. The second was private, at the solicitation of Pomeroy, on Monday, night. At this Pomeroy offered him [York] $8,000 for his vote—$2,000 cash, $5,000 on Tuesday, and the remainder on Thursday.

York accepted the offer and took $2,000 Tuesday afternoon. He met Pomeroy again by agreement, and received the $5,000 promised. He then produced a roll of bank bills from his pocket, and said: "Here is the $7,000 paid to me by Pomeroy, which now desire I to place in the hands of the president of this joint convention."

At the conclusion of Mr. York's speech a motion was made for a recess until 5 P. M., to give Pomeroy an opportunity to defend himself, which was defeated by a large majority, and a motion to proceed immediately to ballot for Senator was carried amidst great excitement.

Immediately after the adjournment a complaint was entered in court against Senator Pomeroy on the charge of bribery, and he was arrested and gave bail in $5 000 to appear on Friday.

Despatches under date of the 30th say: The exposure effected Pomeroy to such a degree that he was suddenly taken very sick Further deposits of bribe money have been made, it is said, with the Secretary of the Senate to-day to the amount of $6200. It is stated that the money was paid in by members of the Legislature who received it from Pomeroy, but their names have not been disclosed.

The latest dispatch relative to Pomeroy have it that he is lying very low with brain fever.

The skeleton that Captain Hall some time ago dug up in the Arctic regions, has been sent to England. It is that of a man five feet eight inches tall. One of the teeth is filled with gold.

There is a great deal of corn remaining in the fields of Kansas ungathered.

The mails are carried into Yosomite vallie, twice a week by an Indian.

"BOSS" TWEED STILL FREE.

THE END OF THE GREAT TRIAL.

[From Friday evening's New York Post.]

This morning the excitement was intense in and around the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The new court-house was thronged with politicians of all grades. Ruffians were there a rough looking, ill-clad men, with savage, beer-sodden faces-all anxious so far as they could feel any anxiety on a public question, about the result When the doors were thrown open men pushed each other about, crushed and fought as if their lives depended upon their getting into the court-room. If Tweed's life had depended upon the verdict there could not have been more interest exhibited. Even women, some of them frail and delicate, fought, if such an Irishism may be permitted, manfully amongst the rest, and exhibited as such determination as the stronger sex.

The court room was a sight never to be forgotten. Every inch of room was occupied. A sea of anxious faces turned upward toward the bench. The murmur of voices was incessant. What will the verdict be? Will the "Boss" be convicted? Will he be sent to Sing Sing? Will he be convicted at all? Has any one of the jurors been bought? Is all his old influence dead? Is there enough purity it New York to convict him? Is it possible that he is innocent after all? Will the clever subterfuges of his counsel avail? These are a few, and only a few of the questions which each man asked his neighbor. Each man, it must be remembered, whether honest or theft, felt a direct interest in the answers. At last the time for the opening of the court arrived, the hands of the clock pointing to half past ten o'clock.

Then there was a momentary lull, the lull of expectation; the court officers rush upon the surging crowd, the doors are thrown open, and the jury enter.

The defendant, he who had once ruled New York, sits by the side of his counsel, John Graham. He struggled hard to preserve his calmness, but his hands moved restlessly, and his eyes glance furtively in the direction of the men who are to pronounce the simple words, 'Guilty' or "Not guilty."

Judge Davis, as usual, took his seat promptly upon the bench. Then there was a pause, and the excitement reached its height The counsel for the defence and the prosecution exhibited undeniable sign of anxiety. The clerk of the court Mr. Sparks, rose and put the usual question:

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed on a verdict?"

The foreman replied: "We have not as yet."

The Court asked them whether they had any probability of agreement.

The foreman replied he did not know.

The court said he supposed they had exhausted every means of agreement and that it was useless to keep them further together. He would, however, hear any juror on that point.

The fourth juror said that since 7 o'clock they had stood exactly the same and there was scarcely any probability of their agreeing. Mr. Justice Davis thereupon discharged the jury.

Thus ended a trial which has excited more interest among the general public, and has been of more importance to the general public, than any trial which has hitherto taken place in this city. Mr. Field and his associates gave few signs of satisfaction. Mr. Tweed himself restrained his feelings admirably, but it was evident that one and all experienced a deep feeling of relief. The result was not entirely unexpected, even by the prosecution: but the counsel for the people took small pains to conceal their bitter disappointment.

When the verdict was first announced there was a general movement throughout the court room more expressive than any loud outburst. Then there was quiet again, and Mr. Peckham rose. He said that the result was one of universal disappointment. Some absolute result either of acquittal or conviction was most desirable. It had seemed to him that the ends of justice could only be served by a persistent effort. He therefore moved the immediate retrial of this case the summoning at once of another panel

Mr. Field replied that this was a novel and remarkable motion, and one not to be acceded to. It was advisable that some time be given for the cooling off of the heat of which an unusual amount had been developed during this trial. He did not see either that any cause should be permitted to disturb the regular administration of justice, and he was told that the Tombs was overflowing, and there were many homicide cases awaiting trial which should not be deferred.

The court suggested that among all the reasons given no one had considered the judge's exhaustion and was further question as to whether the Court of Oyer and Terminer could be continued after a new circuit was begun.

Mr. Graham said it could only continue until the next term began, and cited Burns' case.

Mr. Graham argued that they were not able to give their whole time to this matter, if Mr. Peckham was well enough paid to do it. They had other and most pressing engagements.

Judge Davis checked this line of remark, and said he would hold the matter under consideration till Saturday. The court then adjourned.

The result of this trial is hailed with delight by every third and fourth-rate politician in the city, and is deeply regretted by all who have the interests of reform at heart. All the better class or citizens prayed for a verdict of "Guilty" or "Not guilty." They longed for some definite decision. Now a fresh delay has arisen.

It is openly boasted by members of the old Tammany party that this disagreement of the jury is equivalent to a final acquittal of Mr. Tweed. But there are just as many who say that this same disagreement is incomprehensible, and that at a second trial a more intellectual jury will render a verdict at once just and gratifying

A Beautiful Handwriting.

There are but few of our readers who would not like to acquire a rapid and beautiful handwriting, for there is no one accomplishment so highly prized as this. The business colleges of the country have afforded the best instruction in this branch and have succeeded in producing the most accomplished penmen. The best penman to-day is Prof CASKELL, Pres't of the Bayant & Stratton College of Manchester, N H. There are few lovers of the beautiful art of penmanship who have not heard of this wonderful penman and many have seen specimens of his skill His large specimens have attracted great attention in New York City and throughout the country where they have been placed on exhibition.

He is now engaged day and night sending out Copies for self-instruction, which he writes himself expressly for applicants, so that any one can learn to write at the home fireside. These contain full printed instructions, and are put up in large heavy envelopes and sent by mail prepaid for $1.00 per package.—They are all numbered and so fully explained that no one can fail to learn, rapidly from them. They have been ordered by thousands—not by poor writers alone, but by the leading teachers of penmanship throughout the United States and Canada. Our readers would do well to write for a package as nothing so complete, beautiful and useful for self-instruction will ever again be offered them

More Chinamen Trouble Apprehended.

It is reported that another new lot of celestials are on their way from China for Beaver Falls, and that they will be here in a few days, to go to work for the cutlery company. The workmen and the people generally of the place are commencing to enter their protest rather loudly. Great trouble is apprehended in the near future when these men arrive—The elements certainly at the Falls, betoken no kindly spirit towards the disciples of Confucius. The war cloud is raising, and the mutterings are too loud to be looked at lightly, undoubtedly where there is so much smoke there must be some fire Sooner or later certainly some serious outbreak will occur. A word and warning in time may, however prevent a serious result. We do not want to see repeated here the scenes of California, let us have peace and quietness. Undoubtedly the workmen of Beaver have some grievances which ought to be righted, but two wrongs will never make a right.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

WE notice that a suit of great importance to those erecting brick buildings has recently been decided in the New York Court of Common Pleas. A brick mason contracted to build a house, and charge six dollars per thousand for laying the brick. When he came to measure the brick he measured all the openings, windows, doors, etc., as solid work, making the bill $2 300 larger than it would have been had he only measured the solid. The man for whom the work was done refused to pay this $2,300, and the mason brought suit to force payment, pleading the custom of brick masons in his favor. The court decided that his charge was illegal, and that he had no legal right to charge for brick that were never laid. This decision is important to contractors and builders, as other State courts would be likely to follow the decision and precedent set by the New York court.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE succession to the throne of the Sandwich Islands has been decided, and in the far away Pacific Islands hereditary monarchy has achieved a triumph.—Prince William Lunaliho ascends the thrown of the Kamahamehas, to which he is by consanguinity entitled. Save his royal descent, as Sandwich Island royalty goes, the new monarch possesses not a single trait befitting a ruler. A confirmed inebriate, his choice, by the votes of the Islanders, cannot be regarded as otherwise than unfortunate for the people over whom he is to rule. The crowned sot will be in the hands of the unscrupulous and designing men that have contributed most to raise him from obscurity to the dignity, in name at least of kingship. That William Lunaliho may, in his new station, break from his evil habits and become a sober and conscientious ruler is possible, but hardly probable.—*Pittsburg Inquire.*

There is a grim consolation in these times of terrible freezing, snow and ice, in reflecting that in the year 1817 there there was literally no summer at all. Frost prevailed in every month; snow to the depth of six inches fell in Main on the 22d day of July, and on the 16th day of August, ice to the thickness of ordinary window glass was formed in the open air. All the crops were blighted, flour sold at sixteen dollars per barrel and seed corn at six dollars per bushel.

Ice is nine inches thicker in Kansas this year than ever before.

There are three thousand whites in the Sandwich Islands.

In Erie county several hundred discontented husbands and wives have been of the opinion during the past year that "life has no misery equal to an ill assorted marriage—it is the sepulcher of the heart haunted by the ghost of lost affections and hope gone forever" and have consequently applied for divorce.

Addresses are now circulating throughout Italy, and are now being numerously signed, thanking Parliament for the proposal of expelling the Jesuits from the kingdom. Rome has already furnished 9000 signatures to a memorial.

New Advertisements.