HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC, PREPARED BY UR. C. M. JACKSON, PRILADSTRUIS, PA.

The greatest known remedies for Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA, Nervous Debility, JAUNDICE,

Diseases of the Kidneys, ERUPTIONS of the SKIN. and all Discuses arising from a Dis-ordered Liver, Stemach, or IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Head the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of strong you may vest externed that disease has compared its attack on the most important organs of your tody, and unless soon checked by the use of principal sometimes, a miserable life, some terminating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Plies, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Btomach, Neusea, Heartburs, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Wedgit in the Btomach, Eour Ernetations, Sing or Wedgit in the Btomach, ing or Flattering at the Pit of the Bead, Harrised or Difficult Beating, Flattering at the Heart, Choking or Sufficiently Sensations when its hyper Patters, Islamoses of Vision, Duts or Webs before the Sight.

Dull Pain in the Bead, Deficiency of Percy Fation, Vellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Fain in the Side, Basis, Chost, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Hear, Burning in the Fisch, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits, Matter industry already and expecting of the Liver of Digester Organ, company and expecting in

Coolland's German Bittera

is entirely vegreisle, and contains no liquor. It is a companed of viril d Extracts. The Monie, licebe, and flarks from which there extracts are made nor gathered in Bernanty. All the medicinal virtues are exercised from those by a scientific change. These extracts are thin forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bilters. There is no alcoholic schattance of any kind used in compounding the lifeters, induced in compounding the lifeters, between the life only believe that can be used in corresponding the lifeters, in the cot it is the only believe that can be used in corresponding the lifeters, and the used in corresponding the lifeters.

Gooffand's German Conic

TOOLISTIC S DETRICE LONG.

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Initers, which then bear a line leant, then we are it is used for the same discusse as the Initers, in cases where some pure viscolist climate in required. For whit loar in much that these reservices are writtedy different from ming climate are partially different from ming climate and extractly the discussed in the control of the control of the mingrate and agreeable remarked leaves of the much provide and agreeable remarked even affected to the partile. It is is a transpeaded, it is a pleasure to take by which is helpopering, exhibitating and medicinal qualifies have control in the house during predicting for the control.

CONSUMPTION.

CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of cases, when the pastient supposed he was ufficied with this terrinis disease, have been cured by the use of these remedies. Extreme emerication, debility, and cough are the east attendants upon severe cases of disease of the digactive organs. Even in cases of president Consumption, these remedies will be sound of the greatest benefit, arrengibening and invigorating.

DEBILITY.

Proce is no motions egat a Handand's German B. har so Fance in cases of Behility. They impart a line one report of the whole typicm, strangthen the appeals, came an enjoyment of the Food, earlie the elomath to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, would, healthy to completion, exadicate the petine times from the eye, compart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emarked weak.

Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Ritters or Toute. In fact, they are Family with perfect safety to a child three months ald, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

Phase Remedies are the best

Blood Puriflers

over known, and will cure all discover resulting from had blood.

Kom your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; hear your discover or organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no discover will ster assaul you. moun, and will cure all diseases resulting from

THE COMPLEXION. Ladles who wish a fair shin and good complexion, free from a yellow-like itage and all other distinguisment, should use these remedies occasionally. The Liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in spark-ling eyes and blooming checks.

CAUTRON.

Handand's German Remeites are counterfeited. The persons base the regulative of C. M. Acadesson with food of the ottalist menaper of each bottle, and the name of the article bloom in each bottle. All others

Thousands of letters have been re-

. READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS,

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWATD, Coist Justice of the Sepreme Court of Perneylvania. PERLADELPHIA, MARCH 16th, 1867.

i find "Hoghand German Bilers" is not on intex-tacing buerage, but is a go., I tonic, useful in organ-uses of the digestive organs, and of great baseful in some of debility and wont of arress action in the system.

There truly

GEO. W. WOOD WARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, PHILADELPHIA, APPL 28th, 1866. I cons'der "Hoofland's German Bit-ters" e relución medicine in case of at-tacks of Indigescion or Byspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

From REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D., Paster of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
In JACKSON—Data Sin — I have been frequently requested to connect my name only recommendations of different kinds of steelecture, but regarding the practice at out of my uppropriate sphere, I have in all cases the gined; but with a clear proof in corrient instance, and particularly in my cam I couly, of the modifines of Ir. Hochands German Bitlers, I chapart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Compilaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may full to be weathly, I don't well will be cause being suffer from the above causes.

I was, sery respectfully.

J. H. Khin M. R.D.

Eighth, below Coates St. Paster of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Price of the Bitters, \$1.00 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$5.00. Yrice of the Tonic, \$1.50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$7.50.

The Yorde is put up in quart bottles. Recoiled that it is Dr. Horsland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommend-et; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to lake any thing else that he may say is jest as good, be-cause he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE. AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO. These Remedies are for sale by pruggists, Storeheepers, and Medi-ine Dealers everywhere. Do not form in engagine will the article year wher to get the practice.

The Disguised Heiress.

Miss Vernon sat thoughtfully at her window plunged in deep thought. This need be scarcely wondered at, for the question upon which she was pondering affected her nearly. She was an heiress, having come into posassion, at her majority, of fifty thousand dollars. She was prepossessing in her ap-

pearance, and this, as was natural, as usual, was considerable exaggerated, brought her suitors in plenty. Among them she made choice of William Winsor, and in a few weeks they were to be married.

William was engaged in the wholesale clothing business, and had the reputation of an active, sharp man of business. He was of good appearance, and so far as could be judged, was a good match for the heiress. Nothing to his projudied had come to the ears of Miss Vernon, until the day before, A poor woman had come to the door in evident poverty, and asked for relief. On being questioned, she said that she had been employed in making shirts at twelve cents a piece for wholesale dealers-that after making a dozen and carrying them to the store. she had been roughly told that they were spoiled, and that nothing would be paid her for the work; but that she might have some more, if she would agree to make them better. She added that this was one of the small ways in which the firm made money out of poor women, by pretending that their work was unsatisfactorily done, when really

no fault could reasonably be found. The sum, small as it was, of which she had been defrauded, was all important to her, as it represented a week's work.

'Only a dollar and forty-four cents for a week's work!' exclaimed Miss Vernon in dis-

That's all,' said the poor woman

'How, then do you live?'
'It can hardly be called living. It's just barely keeping body and soul together,' said

the poor woman. And who is this extortioner that first offers you starvation wages, then defrauds you of them?' asked Miss Vernon, very indignant-

ly. William Winson, 'Who?' demanded Miss Vernon, firmly,

'William Winsor,' 'I can hardly believe this. I know the gentleman. 'It is true, and if you will investigate the

matter, you will find it to be so." 'I will invest the matter. Here is five dollars for your preent needs Come here to morrow at this time, and I may have some work for you to do.

The poor woman departed, invoking bless ings upon the heiress. 'I will look into this,' said Margaret Ver

non, resolutely, 'and, if it proves true, the engagement between William Winsor and myself shall be broken. I will not give myself to such a man."

'Nuncy,' said Miss Vernon, the next morn ing to the chaimbermaid. Have you as old dress and shabby clock and bonnet, that you can lend me?"

'I have got some that are so poor that I am not going to wear them again, said Nancy, surprised at such an inquiry.
"Will you lend them to me?"

'Of course, Miss; but what would the likes of you want with such old clothes?" 'A little fue, that's all, 'said Miss Vernon

I am going to disguise myself, and see if I cant deceive somebody.'
With this explaration Nancy was content

other of the servants a thick, green veil, somewhat the worse for wear, and then set out on her mission. No one, in her disguise would have recognized the usually elegant and richly dressed heiress, Miss Margaret

Miss Vernon slipped out of the besement door, and took her way to a large store, on which was juscribed the name of William Winsor, in large glit letters.

She entered and after a while a clerk spoke to her in a rough voice: 'Well, what do you want?'

'I want to get some work,' she said in a low voice. 'We can give you some shirts.'

'Anything.' 'Can you sew well?' I thrak so.

'At any rate, we will try you.' A half dozen shirts were given to Miss Vernou, and she was informed that if satisfactorily done, she would be paid twelve cents a piece. These she carried home, slipping in at the back door.

About two hours later the poor woman 'Here are some shirts for you to make,

said Miss Vernon. 'Why, they are the same as I have been making,' said the poor woman in great sur-

That is true, they came from the same

'Am I to bring them back there?' 'No, you will bring them here. I will pay for the work, when done, double the price you have been receiving.

'Thank you Miss, you are so very kind.' 'Sew them as neatly a possible. I wish to see whether they will be rejected as poor work

'Yes, Miss Vernon, I will take pains with them.'

Three days later the poor weman returned her for them, and requested her to call the next day. 'Nancy,' said the heiress, after her protege

had departed. 'I shall wish to borrow your old clothes again. ashamed you are to appear in such miserable

'No one will know me, Nancy.'

Shure, Miss, you can take them whenever you like. 'I don't think I shall need them again,

Nancy, but I thank you all the same.' Not long afterwards Miss Vernon, in he shabby disguise, entered the establishment of under her arm.

She walked up to the counter and laid them down. 'What have you got there?' demanded :

pert young clerk. 'Some work, sir,' said Miss Vernou, very

carelessly.

'What's the matter, sir!'
'They're wretchealy sewed. That's what's the matter. How do you expect we are going to sell such shirts as these?" 'I am sare I thought they were well done,

said Miss Vernon. 'You thought, did you?' repeated the clerk mocking her, 'Well, I think differently, and that's all about it. We shan't pay you for these shirts. They will have to be sold at a

'But what shall I do?' asked Miss Vernon, in seeming distress.

'That's your business, not mine. We will try you once more, and give you another half dozen shirts. If they are done better, you will be paid for them.

'These are done well,' sasd Miss Vernon, savagely, suntching the bundle from the counter, 'and I will show them to your em-To the indignation of the clerk, who was

not used to such independence in the poor wo men who worked for the establishment. -Miss Veruon took the shirts to another part of the counter where she saw William Winsor himself.

'Mr. Winsor,' she said, 'your clerk will not pay me for these shirts. He says they are not well done.' Mr. Winsor took one up, and pretended to

examine it. 'No, it is poorly done. We can't pay you for these, but you may have another bundle, and if they are satisfactory, you will then be paid

Didn't I tell you so,' said the clerk triumphantly. Now, young woman, how much did you make by that operation?"

'More than you think, perhaps,' said Miss Vernon, quietly.
Do you want any more work?

'No, I don't wish any more, she answered, coldly. Oh, you are on your high horse, are you? Well, you may be glad to get work, some day, when you can't have it.

That evening was the one which William Winsor usually spent with his betrothed -When he was introduced, he went forward warmly, as usual, to greet Miss Vermon. She drew back coldly, and did not offer

or hand to grasp his.

What is the matter, Margaret? he asked, arprised and startled. 'What have I done to entitle me to such a reception? 'My hand has taken yours for the last time,

Mr. Winsor,' said Margaret. "Good Heavens! what is the meaning of all this? Margaret, explain yourself; I can-

not understand it." 'I cannot take the band of one who grows rich by defrauding poor women out of their and the Government would be paying intercauty carnings.

'Who says this of me? Some one has been standering me. Confront me with my accuser. There is some mistake here. 'I will do as you desire, Walt just five? minutes.

Miss Vernon left the room, and soon returned in her disguise. The young man strode up to the woman

'Are you the one who has slandered me to Miss Vernon? he demanded. 'I told her the truth. The young man reflected. Violent con-

tradiction he saw would not avail him; he would try another course. 'Hark ye, young woman,' he said in a low and produced the clothes. Miss Vernon put them on, and in addition, borrowed of another of the servents a thick was a mistake. I will make it up to you richly. I will give you ten dollars on the spot, and all the work you

want at double rates, if you will tell Miss Vernon it was all a mistake. Too late, Mr. Windsor, said the veiled figure, throwing up her veil, and showing the ontemptuous face of Margaret Vernon .-Your bribe is offered in vain, Good evening

Confounded and astonished, William Winsor found his wayto the door, and has never ventured to enter the house of the heiress since. He has paid for his meanuess in his own coin.

Resumption of Specie Payment

Mr. McKEEL I call for the regular or-

The SPEAKER. The regular order is the consideration of the unfinished business pending at the adjournment yesterday, being the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill (II. R. No. 1364) to provide for the gradual resumption of specie payments was recommitted to the Committee on Banking and Currency. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Scoffeld) is intitled to the

floor for eight minutes.

Mr. SCOFIELD. I ask the House to add seventeen minutes to my time, that I may have twenty-five minutes in all.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be allowed twenty-five minutes in which to

make his remarks. There was no objection. Mr. SCOFIELD. Mr. Speaker, what shall we have for money in this country? I do not mean just now while we are in a pinch, but in the future when we become masters of the financial situation. Shall it be exclusively metalic? I suppose not. There were at one time a few advocates of hard money in the country, but I know of none now. with the work completed. Miss Vernon paid not metalic, it must be paper. Then what kind of paper? Shall we revive State banking? I hope not. Its complexity, panics, failures, frauds and counterfeits condemn it, and the Constitution, properly construed, forbids it. We are left, then, to a choice 'Certainly, Miss,' said Nancy, 'if it is not | between United States notes, something like our greenbacks, and bank notes something like our national currency. Before we choose between them each system should be amended, or considered as amended, so as to be what we would want it to be in case of its

exclusive adoption. First. Banking should be free to all .-Each bank should undertake to redeem its notes in coin upon demand, and give security William Winsor, with the bundle of shirts for the undertaking. This would probably be a sufficient limitation as to the amount of

> currency. Second. A plan should be contrived by which the Government would save as much or nearly as much, less the expense, as if the notes were issued by the Treasury, instead of

the shirts, and successful the shirts, and successful the shirts, and successful the shirts, and successful the shirts of the currency.

Whether this contract in advance, in preparation and the shirts of the first tion of the currency.

Whether this contract in advance, in preparation and the shirts of the first tion of the currency. most desirable. The Treasury could have no choice, because the Government would save or make as much on the one kind of paper choice, because his security in each case The effect of this contraction must be a fall would be exactly the same, except that in the one case the responsibility of the corporation would be added to that of the Government-on addition, perhaps, too triffing for consideration. Which then, is best for trade? Trade needs stability in prices. To make prices stable the amount of currency and the amount of trade should always bear the same relation to each other. If the amount of trade varies during the year, or from year to year the amount of currency should vary also. Otherwise prices would go up and down from mere excess or lack of currency. This want of trade has never been perfectly met by any system. It probably never will be. But the currency furnished by a free banking system will supply it more nearly than any other. It is capable of expanding as trade expands and contracting as trade contracts. Not so with the Treasury currency; that must expand and contract as laws are made or repealed by Congress. Congress cannot always guess what trade wants, nor be willing to respond to those wants if it could. The necessities of the Treasury, the preparation for an election, or a change of the administration would generally dictate the increase or de-erease of currency. Legislation thus controlled by political reasons must necessarily be arbitrary and unsensonable. No business man would feel safe while Congress was in session. A line or two of law might wipe out half his accurities or double his liabilities. Free banking, on the other hand, is self-regulating, or rather it is regulated by the demands of business. Its notes will be plenty when trade is brisk and scarce when

trade is dull, and thus prices will be kept stable. It has been supposed that this flexibility gould be imparted to the Treasury currency by allowing the notes to be converted into nds and bonds into notes at the pleasure of the holder. The effect of this scheme would be very different, I apprehend, from its purpose. The notes and bonds, being convertible into each other, would always be of exactly the same value. Except in the convenience of handling one would be as good a medium of exchange as the other.—
The result would be that nearly all the notes would be converted into bonds for the sake of interest, and the bonds used in all large transactions in place of the notes. Substantially, the bonds would all become currency. It would make a great inflation of currency,

est on nearly the whole of it. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) has given us the details of a plan hased upon this principle. It provides that the holder of any parties of the bonds bearing six per cent. interest in coin may exninety per cent, of its par value, and while the bonds are so deposited exchanged receive yearly interest thereon at the rate of two and thirty-five hundredths per cent. A man having \$1,000 could purchase with it a bond of the same amount, and at once deposit it and get back \$900 of his money. He would thus be out of pocket \$100, but he would annually draw from the Treasury as interest

The gentleman says there are \$1,750,000, 000 these convertible bonds. This large interest would cause them all to be converted, and we would thus have \$1.575,-000,000 of currency besides the \$250,000, 000 which the gentleman proposes to issue in advance in the place of the greenbacks.-If the whole \$1,750,000,000 were deposited and ninety per cent. of their par value returned in currency, the bondholders would be out of pocket \$175,000,000, and would received from the Government as interest \$41,125,000. The interest upon their money setually invested would be twenty-three and fifty hundredths per cent. The bondholder would make a good deal of money by the operation, and the Government would save some interest, but the country would be afflicted with \$1,925,000,000 of irredeemable paper. If you thus make it an object to uvert the bonds, all will be converted, and we will have a destructive flood of paper. If holding the bonds pays best, notes will be converted and the bonds used as currency. The inflation will be nearly as disasterous as in the other case, while the Government must curry a heavier load of in-

terest than ever before, To avoid this objection it has been proposed to make only a limited amount of bonds and notes convertible. Within this limit the effect would be the same, with this additional disadvantage; all who desire to reduce the amount of currency, either for speculation or to approximate specie payments, would convert the notes and hold the bonds. They could afford to do this, because they would receive a fair interest upon the money, while they were at the same time securing what they would consider a more important end, to wit; a contraction of cur-

rency and fall of prices. When, then, we shall settle down to specie paying paper carrency, I am inclined to give the preference to a system of national banking free to all, and paying into the Treasury as much money as the Government could save by issuing its own notes.-No other system could make the bili-holder more secure, earn more for the Treasury, nor so well supply the wants of trade.

This system cannot be adopted until after

we resume specie payments; and this leads me to inquire how and when resumption shall begin. To answer the question I will ask another; how much paper will our share of the world's gold and silver keep affoat? Before the war, under the old system of State banking, we were able to carry about two hurdred million dollars. We can carry much more now, both because the world has more now than it had then, and because we would require less specie, owing to our improved system of banking and securities, to float the same amount of paper. It is hard to say how much paper we could keep out, but I will suppose \$500,000,000. This is a rough guess, designed as an illustration rathhumbly.

'Well, why don't you open the bandle?—
said the young man, picking his teath with
stead of taxes, so that we can all see exactly

Otherwise was of trade shown by experience to be our maximum.—

The young man deigned to tumble over, may be overlooked in the straits of the Treas- Specie payments, then, involves a contrac-

Whether this contraction should take place in advance, in preparation for, or follow as here to consider. I am only asserting that we will have considerable less paper when as the other. The bill-holder could have no we have specie payments than we have now. Whenever we are prepared to in prices. submit to this and take the consequences we can find ways enough to bring it about. though perhaps not all equally good. One is to resume at once, in the belief that gold will come into the Trearnry as fast as it will be drawn out. The New York Tribune ad-vocates this way. Possibly this plan would succeed. Possibly the Treasury would receive as much gold as it would be required to pay out; but if we did continue to pay specie. I am quite sure we would soon the amount of currency, prices would fall, and the debtor class suffer. Another plan is to fix a time of resump-

tion, and save up enough gold to make it certain that we will be able to meet all demands. This, I think, is Senator Morton's plan. This would be pretty sure to enable us to continue specie payments once begun; but it would not, as is supposed, enably us to float our present amount of paper. If we thus secured more gold than would ordinarily stay in this country, it would flow back to its accustomed pools as soon as it was put upon tap, and we would soon be left with as much paper currency as our proper share of the world's gold would float, and no more. Low prices would follow as before. Another plan is to reduce the paper currency to an amount we might suppose could be kept affont, and then resume. This is Sec-retary McCullock's plan. The plan is good enough, but the effect would be precisely the same, a contracted currency and low prices. Another plan is to buy in or redeem the currency, beginning at about its present value in gold and rising mouthly in price nutil we shall finally redeem it at its face. In the meanwhile we would pay out the notes as at present. This plan was introduced by the gentlman from Ohio, (Mr. Garfield,) and is as good as any. It avoids the danger of compulsory suspension involved in the Tri bune's plan, the expense of hoarding involved in Senator Morton's plan, and the uncertainty as to the amount to be retired involved in the Secretar,'s plan. It is as gradual as any, and has this advantage over them all, that it foretells to the people exactly how fast prices will fall. But while this plan is as unobjectionable

as any, it does not avoid the great fault (if fauit it should be called) of them all, towit, an ultimate contraction of the currency. It that all are rejected. We are seeking for a plan that will keep affoat our \$700,000,000 of paper, and still rudeem it in gold upon demand. We will seek in vain. It is not in the power of legislation. All the plans proposed, and all that can be proposed, are only different roads to the same goal. Some may be shorter than others, some more agreeable than others; but travel which we will we come to contraction and low prices at last. If low prices is the effect of resumption, when can we encounter them with the least njury? Most certainly when the people are least in debt. If nobody was in debt, nobody would be hurt by the change. To prepare for resumption, then, the people should ndeavor to pay their debts while prices are still high. If Congress should take no steps toward resumption the Supreme Court, may The argument over the constitutionality of 'legal tengers" has censed, and the court is deliberating. Nobody, I presume, not even the court itself, knows what the decision will be. The uncertainty of a jury verdict has passed into a proverb, but I would us leave bet on the jury as the judge. Who can guess to what conclusion a mind educated in belligerent logic and professional subtlety. tempted at least-perhaps swayed -by per sonal ambition, may come? It is quite prob-able, however, the court may search out some theory by which to sustain the action of Congress, prompted by the terrible necessities of the war; but it is not so certain that it will attempt to clothe Congress in all future time with pleuary power over all con-tracts, past, present and future, and regardless of their terms and stipulations, to satisfy them with anything valuable or invaluable paper, wood, leather, or anything else that this body in its integrity can invent and call While this uncertainty hangs over money. the question it behooves the people everywhere to take advantage or the high prices and liquidate their debts. Out of debt out

of danger, You see, Mr. Speaker, I am neither advocating nor opposing these multitudinous plans of resumption. My object in rising at his time was to prove to the House that there can be no permanent resumption without contraction, and that all feasible plans of resumption lead directly or indirectly to that result.

I think we had better not net upon any olan this short session. Standing still is a step toward resumption—a very short step, I will admit; but still it is something. Every year adds to the world's stock of gold and silver. Every year, by the increase of our population, makes our share of it larger. We can therefore float more paper on a spesie basis next year than this. This furnishes a small excuse for waiting, but I have a better one-my constituents desire it.

LATEST OUTRAGE UPON THE FASHIONS. - A newly-inducted policeman in New Orleans recently had a singular adventure with a fashionable dressed lady whom he met coming out of a dry goods store. He had heard of shoplifters who carried off the most costly goods in a sack, disposed about their person He was ambitious of distinction, and here was a chance for the coveted fame. lady was evidently carrying a heavy load .must be a shoplifter There could be no doubt of it-he would arrest her:

"You are my prisoner!" he said, laying his hand on her shoulder. "What do you mean!" demanded the in-

sulted lady. "What's that you've got on your back-

stolen goods?" "Heaven! I never was so insulted. No, sir, it's not stolen goods.

"I mean no offence, madam, but my duty compels me to examine it."

Pennsylvania.

However much American citizens may have differed upon the question of State the effect of resumption, I do not care just Rights, there has never been a controversy here to consider. I am only asserting that on the subject of state Pride. Detesting, as we do, the pro-slavery politition's view of thh State Rights doctrine, we are willing to go to the extreme with the extremest of them, in the matter of State Pride. And fortunately for this proposition. Pennsylvania is a state that gives ample material upon which her proudest son may expatiate, without fear that any equally faithful son of any other old commonwealth may be able to make him blush. Governor Geary's message may be taken as furnishing a text for the few remarks here to be offered.

> The debt of the State of Pennsylvania according to the Governor's statements, was, on the 1st day of last December, \$33,286, 946. Deducting from this the estimated value of the Railroad bonds owned by the State; which the Governor advises should be sold, the actual net debt of the State would be about twenty-five millions of dollars .-The actual population of the State is about four millions. The whole debt, therefore, would average about six dollars and a quarter to each inhabitant of the State, and it might be liquidated by an assessment of that amout, if it were desirable or fair to make such. As an indebtedness of a Commonwealth so rich and prosperous as Pennsylvania, with population and resources steadily gaining, this sum of twenty-five millions, is really insignificant. It seems more insignificant when it is compared with the debt of the State in former times, when the popula-tion and the sources of wealth were much lower.

The State debt of pennsylvania reached its naximum in 1854, the last year of that model Democratic Governor, William Bigler. In his best message to the Legislature, he reported the State debt to be, on the 1st of December, 1854, \$41,698,595. In the following year, under a change of administration, Governor Polleck was able to report a reduction of over six hundred thousand dollars. The reduction went on steadily after this, accelerated by the sale in 1867 of State Canals, which had afforded, for a serious of years, rich speils in the Democracy, while impoverishing the treasury. The needs of State during the rebellion, brought on by the Democracy of the South, stimulated by the Democracy of the North, caused a temporary increase of the State debt during part . of Governor Curtin's administration; but this was extinguished before he retired from office, and when he left the Executive chair, the State was much freer from debt, and much richer in honor and glory, as well as in material resources; than it was when he was is because all these plans involve this result | first elected. A faithful Governor, representing a truly loyal Redubilcan population, was able to bring about this happy result, even in a time of civil war, which caused

general pecuniary distress. Governor Geary, chosen by the same constituency and representing the same Republicau principles has been able to report a diminution of the State debt, in each of his annual messages. It now amounts to \$33 .-286,946, or deducting the value of the railroad bonds owned by the State about \$25,-000,000. The same rate of diminution, carried on for a few years, will totally extinguish the State debt. Accelerated as it may be, if the wise and earnest councel of the Governor, in regard to economy, be followed by the Legislature, the people may, in a very rect general taxation for the purposes of the Commonwealth. The revenue from taxes on corporations, from licenses, &c., will be quite equal to the expenses of carrying on the gov-

By the way of showing how much better off Pennsylvania is in 1869, under Republican rule, than it was in 1854, under Democratic rule, we may state that in 1854, the population being about 2,500,000, the State obt was, in round numbers, \$41,700,000,-In 1869, the population being about 4,000,-000, the net State debt is only about \$25,-000,000. This simple statement is sufficient to justify the ride we have expressed in our noble Commonwealth. - [Phila. Bulletin.

THE JEALOUSY OF GIRLS -EVERY SATUR-DAY is responsible for the following:-Girls. too, are awfully jealous of each other. I should call this the girls' distinctive fault --See them when they are introduced, or when they first meet at a ball or croquet party; see how coldly critical they look at each other, how insolently their eyes rove over every portion of tacir rival's dress; read in their aces the outspoken scorn as the result of

their scrutiny. "You think you have done it very well, but you have made a fright of yourself and I am much better than you!" Watch their disdain of the more admired among them; and how exclusively naughty for attracting so much attention they think of Ada or Amy about whom the young men cluster.-How bold she is!-how over-dressed she is! and, oh! how ugly she is!

Sometimes, if they are deep, they will overpraise her enthusiastically; but the ruse is generally too transparent to deceive any one, and simply counts for what it is—a ciever faint that doesn't answer. It is quite a study to watch the way in which girls shake hands together, or take hands in dances. The limp, cool, impetinent way in which they abjust palms, then let their arms full as if paralized, tells a volume to those able to read the lettering.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN PENNSYLVANIA. - By reference to the Legislative proceedings of Tuesday it will be seen that Mr. Burritt, of Susquehanna, has introduced in the House of Representatives a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania recognizing the principal of universal suffrage, embracing all citizens over the age of twenty one-white, black, male or female. This is an important proposition in Pennsylvania, and, although it must necessarily fail of success at the present time, it will doubtless at least provoke discussion and elicit such comment as cannot fail to prove instructive. Whatever may be said of the Republican party, it cannot be alleged, with the least shadow of truth, that its members, in or out of our legislative councile, have ever shrunk from a full and free apels me to examine it."

Sir—villian that's my—my Grecian vitally concern the rights of the citizen or