

The New State.

On Monday last the new Democratic heads of Departments, Auditor General Temple and Secretary of the Interior McCandless, assumed their positions with a full array of domestic clerks. The following are the appointments of Gen. McCandless:

Chief of the Bureau of Statistics—W. Hays Grier—Columbia, Lancaster county. Chief Clerk—J. Simpson Affric, of Huntingdon.

Clerks—A. D. Bollen and D. W. Henderson, of Philadelphia; S. L. Fairbank, Delaware; E. L. Smith, of New York; George Leysing, J. W. Brown and H. Alricks, of Danbury; J. L. Sexton, of Ohio; O. L. Leary, of Ohio; Major R. H. Foster, Centre; J. C. Conroy, Blair; M. Sherry, Adams.

Assistant Secretary—Michael Bradley, Philadelphia.

A portion of those who may be set down as emphatically good appointments. Mr. Grier is a leading and faithful Democratic editor and a young man of energy and ability, and Mr. Affric is a gentleman of high character and long experience, who will bring besides to the duties of his position, an intimate knowledge of the land laws of the State, legislative experience, stern integrity, industry and affable address. Messrs. Alricks, George and Foster are also good appointments and of some of the rest we have no knowledge. Mr. J. W. Brown was for some time one of the proprietors of the Patriot, and he is as good a boy as he once was in all right.

We do not doubt the business of the Department will be efficiently conducted. Auditor General Temple has made the following appointments: Chief Clerk, G. W. Gaddell, Greene county; Corporation Clerk, W. G. Bayard, Greene county; Clerks, W. J. Jackson, Juniata; Walter Dieffenbach, Columbia; A. J. Sanderson, Blair; W. H. Reed, Allegheny; C. F. Warden, Westmoreland; John M. Murray, Jefferson; Joseph G. Garard, Fayette; Charles Markle, Washington; and Wm. Sanson, of Indiana. Messrs. Jackson, Sanderson and Sanson are or have been editors, and of course, competent and deserving.

Another is a printer and son of the editor of the Constitution, and the balance (strangers to us) are men of good character and good education who will discharge their duties with credit. We regard the office of Auditor General as the most important office in the State, and look forward to an efficient and popular administration of its duties and responsibilities by Mr. Temple.

There are spent annually in this country for minerals six millions; for dogs ten millions; for tobacco one hundred and fifty million; for the State of Pennsylvania two hundred million dollars.

We have seen the forgoing and similar statistics in various publications, but who took the census or upon what authority the statement is based does not appear. We specially repeat that dogs, as people heretofore are concerned, that dogs are held in higher consideration than preachers. We do not doubt the cost of the former is monstrosly over-stated, while the contributions to the latter are as far short of the reality. We do not doubt our community is a fair sample of the others, and while there are many lovers of dogs amongst them, they are not yet by any means negligent of or illiberal to preachers. Dogs beget generosity and true and faithful friendships by their example, and it is difficult to withhold invidious respect for the man who loves, trains and caresses them. The relative importance to preachers, however, is scarcely a subject for comparison, but men governed by the generous impulses that lead to fondness for pets will seldom, if ever, neglect or ignore the higher and nobler purposes of life, and if they do not they will neglect or be parasitic to the preachers. We are not, therefore, prepared to regard the assertion of the extract as containing a grain even of truth.

Capital, Labor and Enterprise.

Last winter Mr. Peter Herdlic, of Williamsport, built twenty-five or thirty houses in that city for the ostensible purpose of giving employment to mechanics and others out of work. He also proposed to furnish the ground and build houses for anybody upon the payment of twenty per cent. of the cost in cash, giving long credits on the balance. He is now out with a card in which he says:

The conflict between capital and labor is paralyzing the industries of the country. I am struck by the bitterness of the contest. Capital has in its power to regulate this state of affairs and start business anew. Workingmen should be able to live on their own. I would have the control of the war, and it is the duty of capital to supply them with the necessities of life at low rates. For one, I am determined to do this, and my stock stores with goods bought at wholesale for cash, from which to supply workingmen at the lowest possible prices. I shall also board my laboring men at \$25 per week. If those who control capital will take hold of this matter, and do their duty, there will be no difficulty in starting business anew with health and vigor. My store will be open on the 1st of May next.

We have never had a special admirer of Mr. Herdlic, nor have we expended any friendship upon him or had business transactions with him; nor have we the least idea of these enterprises of his, noted above, which will in any degree diminish his receipts or lighten his pockets; but we do not hesitate to hold up his exalted example to the worth of all admiring, and to point to his enterprise as the efficient means of building up and improving a town and a country.

Mr. Herdlic made a town and a county out of his projects is to his credit and is only an additional inducement to capitalists to do as he is doing. One such man is worth more to the enterprise and prosperity of a healthy town than whole regiments of dragoons who invest and finally lose their means in stocks and government and corporation bonds. We have witnessed the effects of Mr. Herdlic's enterprise and know whereof we speak. Of course our words apply to the subjects they refer to and not to other matters.

We know of no place offering so grand a field for similar enterprise and vast speculation as Bloomsburg. Here the opportunities lie open, tempting the embrace of enterprise, and offering profitable, honorable and safe speculation in showery abundance. The intelligent application of energy and capital is all that is required to develop the richest gains.

Corporations Shaking!

The war of the Baltimore and Ohio on the Pennsylvania railroad is beginning to tell with tremendous effect. It is carried on by means of reduced freights, and is prosecuted with the utmost vigor. During the past week the stock of the latter was sensibly affected, and when, on Saturday, the Directors were compelled to declare a four per cent. semi-annual dividend, instead of five per cent. as formerly, the shares fell from 55 to 51, and it was only by the utmost effort that a further decline was prevented. This is but the first shock of battle. The times portend that all great and complicated corporations must go down and the circumstances to which we refer is but a preliminary symptom. The Philadelphia papers of course make every effort to smooth the matter over and hide the extent of the disaster, but in the mean time the battle of the giants goes on, and the end must be the serious crippling if not utter destruction of the corporations concerned, as well as others. The cry will be raised that the business of the country will suffer from these circumstances, but it will not. If any thing it will be benefited, especially if they have the effect to make investors take their money out of stocks.

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Cost of Legislative Eloquence.

We find the following glance at the cost of legislative eloquence in the Philadelphia Times. We have only to add to the statement that the intrinsic value of the publication that cost the State over \$7,000, exclusive of postage and folders, postage, etc., is about two cents per word.

The cost of our Legislative eloquence is rather a curious study. The total expense of publishing the oratorical effusions of our legislators last winter was \$7,661.37, and is roughly divided as follows: The city Senators, General Jones, of the Fourth district, and Strang, of Tioga, are the heavy-weight regular debaters—Strang scoring up to \$172.80. In point of volume of disputation the Fourth district is but \$4 behind the first of the State; and both of them are in the front ranks of Tioga and Potter. Beschel, of Schuylkill, talked \$103.65 out of us. Rutan talks \$145.24, while Wallace, the Democratic leader, who never speaks except he had something to say, drops down to \$69.45. Colored Davis talked \$103.65 out of the Treasury; Lamson took \$102 worth of eloquence; Nagle talked \$1.80 enough to express his views; Horter goes into the time every time to get into the money next.

Those who are apt to be taken in by the eloquence of the House oratory venture beyond beyond the growth in the Senate. Mitchell, of Tioga, the Republican leader, talked \$112.80 worth of disputation out of the Treasury; Wolf, another Republican leader, talked in to the amount of \$392.20, and Harry Hahn, on the same side, thought that the House would give him \$100,000 on less than \$182 worth of disputation. His Democratic colleague, Mr. Faunce, is improving on the value of \$14.16; Mr. Talley, of Luzerne, talks \$14.16 out of the Treasury; while Mr. Reighard assumed that he could do so for \$2.

The Harrisburg Patriot discusses the subject more intelligently. It says: Some idle fellows with lots of time hanging on their hands have made a calculation of the cost of the speeches of all the members of the Legislature in the last session. This we will give you in a page or two of the Spectator and multiplying it by the amount of pages consumed by each member, the result is as follows: The result is not important, except as it shows that many instances the members who talked the most performed the least service. It was an expenditure of \$114,160 for the last session that the Republican members of the House who assumed the leadership of the minority deliberately wasted the public time with their unimportant and unprofitable oratory, the responsibility on the Democratic majority. Proof of the justice of the charge is contained in this table. The leader of the Republican majority, Mr. Jones, of the Fourth district, talked for three hours and consumed three hundred and thirty-six pages of the Journal. The speech of this member covered thirty-six pages of the Journal, and cost \$114,160. Mr. Jones of Union who constantly interrupted the business of the session and whose speeches cover twenty-eight pages of the Journal, talked for two hours and consumed two hundred and eighty-two pages of the Journal. Not a Democratic member of either House talked for more than one hour and consumed less than two hundred pages of the Journal. The Democrats would not have tolerated in one of their own number what they submitted to from these petty orators of the House. New in the present session we refer to but a preliminary symptom. The Philadelphia papers of course make every effort to smooth the matter over and hide the extent of the disaster, but in the mean time the battle of the giants goes on, and the end must be the serious crippling if not utter destruction of the corporations concerned, as well as others. The cry will be raised that the business of the country will suffer from these circumstances, but it will not. If any thing it will be benefited, especially if they have the effect to make investors take their money out of stocks.

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SECTION 5. Be it enacted, etc., That the fifth section of said act be amended so as to read as follows, namely: That no person shall kill or pursue any elk or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only on the first day of September to the first day of October, in any year. No person shall, at any time, kill or pursue any elk or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only on the first day of September to the first day of October, in any year.

SECTION 6. Be it enacted, etc., That the sixth section of said act be amended so as to read as follows, namely: That no person shall kill or pursue any elk or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only on the first day of September to the first day of October, in any year. No person shall, at any time, kill or pursue any elk or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only on the first day of September to the first day of October, in any year.

SECTION 7. Be it enacted, etc., That the seventh section of said act be amended so as to read as follows, namely: That no person shall kill or pursue any elk or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only on the first day of September to the first day of October, in any year. No person shall, at any time, kill or pursue any elk or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only on the first day of September to the first day of October, in any year.

SECTION 8. Be it enacted, etc., That the eighth section of said act be amended so as to read as follows, namely: That no person shall kill or pursue any elk or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only on the first day of September to the first day of October, in any year. No person shall, at any time, kill or pursue any elk or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only on the first day of September to the first day of October, in any year.

Acts of Assembly.

After going carefully over the several acts passed by the Legislature of last winter, we find only the two following of general interest in this locality: An act, approved the first day of May, and the second day of the same month, and entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the first section of said act be amended so as to read as follows, namely: That no person shall kill or pursue in any part of this State, any elk or wild deer, save only on the first day of September to the first day of October in any year. No person shall have in his or her possession, or offer to sell, or transport, any elk, or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only from the first day of September to the first day of December, in any year. No person shall, at any time, kill any elk or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only on the first day of September to the first day of October, in any year. No person shall, at any time, kill or pursue any elk or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only on the first day of September to the first day of October, in any year.

SECTION 2. Be it enacted, etc., That the second section of said act be amended so as to read as follows, namely: That no person shall kill or pursue any elk or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only on the first day of September to the first day of October, in any year. No person shall, at any time, kill or pursue any elk or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only on the first day of September to the first day of October, in any year.

SECTION 3. Be it enacted, etc., That the third section of said act be amended so as to read as follows, namely: That no person shall kill or pursue any elk or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only on the first day of September to the first day of October, in any year. No person shall, at any time, kill or pursue any elk or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only on the first day of September to the first day of October, in any year.

SECTION 4. Be it enacted, etc., That the fourth section of said act be amended so as to read as follows, namely: That no person shall kill or pursue any elk or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only on the first day of September to the first day of October, in any year. No person shall, at any time, kill or pursue any elk or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only on the first day of September to the first day of October, in any year.

SECTION 5. Be it enacted, etc., That the fifth section of said act be amended so as to read as follows, namely: That no person shall kill or pursue any elk or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only on the first day of September to the first day of October, in any year. No person shall, at any time, kill or pursue any elk or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only on the first day of September to the first day of October, in any year.

SECTION 6. Be it enacted, etc., That the sixth section of said act be amended so as to read as follows, namely: That no person shall kill or pursue any elk or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only on the first day of September to the first day of October, in any year. No person shall, at any time, kill or pursue any elk or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only on the first day of September to the first day of October, in any year.

SECTION 7. Be it enacted, etc., That the seventh section of said act be amended so as to read as follows, namely: That no person shall kill or pursue any elk or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only on the first day of September to the first day of October, in any year. No person shall, at any time, kill or pursue any elk or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only on the first day of September to the first day of October, in any year.

SECTION 8. Be it enacted, etc., That the eighth section of said act be amended so as to read as follows, namely: That no person shall kill or pursue any elk or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only on the first day of September to the first day of October, in any year. No person shall, at any time, kill or pursue any elk or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only on the first day of September to the first day of October, in any year.

Acts of Assembly.

After going carefully over the several acts passed by the Legislature of last winter, we find only the two following of general interest