

Those of our subscribers who are entitled to the American Stock Journal, and have not yet received it, will please notify us of the fact without delay.

In his letter declining to be again a candidate for Congress, John Covode, in enumerating his many personal and political distinctions, boasts that he is justly entitled to the honor of being called the father of the House.

The Hon. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY died at his residence in Washington, in this State, on last Thursday. Mr. MONTGOMERY was a lawyer of high standing, and was one of the most powerful and eloquent speakers in the western part of the State.

Of one of the banners which was borne aloft at the recent negro glorification in Harrisburg, over the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, was inscribed in large letters the following: "JOHN W. GEART, THE HERO OF SIXTY BATTLES AND THE CHAMPION OF FREEDOM."

Job STEVENSON, chairman of one of the Congressional sub-committees on elections, has disposed of the impudent pretensions of another Democratic Congressman from Louisiana. This time it is Geo. W. M. ORANIE, of the fifth district, who is made to walk Spanish. The vote in the district stood: M. CRAMIE, Dem., 18,716; MOREY, Rad., 8,424; KENNEDY, Rad., 8,076.

Covode's Veracity. The most conspicuous trait in John Covode's character is his profound contempt for the truth. If an unblushing falsehood will subserve his tricky and ignoble purposes, he will not hesitate to give it public utterance.

When we first read this statement we had the best reason in the world for knowing that it was false, and that Covode knew when he made it that he was willfully misrepresenting Gen. Foster's position.

At the last Indiana Court, the two Associate Judges, who beyond the law, overruled the President Judge (Bunington) and refused to grant any tavern licenses. A little learning, legal or otherwise, is a dangerous thing.

It requires a man of no ordinary amount of brass to make such a statement. It is decidedly cool lying. The egotism is transparent. We pronounce the assertion of the "Alligator" an infamous lie.

Rail Road Subsidies.

Only those who have paid some attention to the subject, can form an adequate idea of the fearful extent to which the public lands have been granted by Congress to various, western railroad corporations.

The most astounding land grab that has yet been attempted, is that of the Northern Pacific Rail Road, which starts from Duluth, on the extreme western shore of Lake Superior, and runs through the State of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana and Washington territories, terminates at Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia river.

Since Judge Thurman's entrance into the Senate, he has acquired a national reputation. He is unquestionably an able man—a true Statesman. What he says is always well said and fairly meets the question at issue.

"Sir, I wish that every Senator had before him a map of the United States with a broad belt drawn upon it one hundred and twenty miles wide, which this resolution proposes shall be the monopoly of this company—a breadth of one hundred and twenty miles, in which this company is to have forty sections to the mile, and out of which it is to keep out the actual settlers of the country.

Now we are to decide the question that shall be our policy in the future. Shall these grants be such as they have been heretofore—without limitation, without restriction, without any single shield of protection thrown around the selfish interests of the company?

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Butter and Theristes.

History is said to repeat itself, not only in the facts and incidents which it narrates, but also in the characters it portrays. At the memorable siege of Troy, which is supposed by the best authority to have taken place about twelve hundred years before the Christian Era, the Grecian camp contained within it the original BEE BURNER.

At the negro parade in Philadelphia, a banner was carried bearing the portrait of old Thad. Stevens, and beneath it, "Ecco Homo."—Ulises has dominated his biographer, Adam Badeau, as Consul-General at London.

—A St. Louis clerk, in rescuing a pretty girl in the street from a big dog, luckily sprang his ankle. The young lady called a carriage, took her brave preserver home, nursed the roses back to his cheeks and married him, with pat's blessing and greenbacks.

—A thrilling story has just reached London. Dundee vessels returning from the far North report that an unknown steamer is fast in the ice off the coast of Greenland.

—On April 26, near Cessawoman, Accomack county, Virginia, a woman named Ellen Bunting killed an idiot named William Orliey, who had been drinking in her husband's grocery, and a most unbecoming sensation in his eyes.

An Appalling Catastrophe.

SLAUGHTER IN THE RICHMOND CAPITOL.—A COURT ROOM FLOOR GIVES WAY—HUNDREDS PRECIPITATED THIRTY FEET—MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

RICHMOND, April 27.—A terrible calamity occurred here this morning. The floor of the Court of Appeals, in the State Capitol, gave way and precipitated the hundreds therein assembled to hear the decision in the Mayoralty case of Ellison and Cahoon, upon the Conservative caucus then sitting in the Hall of the House of Delegates below.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The annual Convention, for the year 1870, will be held at Harrisburg, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 14, 15 and 16, at the State Normal School, in this city.

More Wind from the Bursting Bubble

Mr. McLaughlin Still on the War Path. He Reviews Mr. Pershing's Reply—More about the Schnatterly Letter.

It seems to me, as it has doubtless struck your readers, that had Mr. Pershing restrained himself until the following week, he, as well as his friends, might have had a less reason to blush for the character of his reply. "Could I wish that Mr. Pershing had an opportunity of replying in the same issue of your paper, had you notified me of Mr. Pershing's request, I would have cheerfully assented to it, for it was just the very place I wished to have his reply—side by side with that statement and his own letter."

It is very wrong for me to open this letter, which purports to be for the bill, if it would that in the slightest degree relieve Mr. Pershing? But Mr. Pershing says he told me the contents of this letter. I will not say that Mr. Pershing states here what he knows to be a barefaced falsehood, for that would be impolite to such an honorable gentleman.

But here is a good one: "I suggested to a prominent Republican member of the House a proviso, which, if inserted in the act, would, I felt confident, insure a fair election. Why not have told us about this? Who was the prominent Republican member? What was this proviso? The bill was drawn well and carefully by Gen. Potts, and submitted, I believe, to Mr. Pershing, Mr. Koppin and others. The provisions with regard to insuring a fair election were as strict as it were possible to make them. Mr. Pershing, or any other person, could not improve on it. There was no complaint about the provisions."

But I ask the reader to reflect a moment, and suppose this state of facts: That neither Mr. Brown or Mr. Schnatterly were there, and that these letters were strongly in favor of the bill; and that I found, as I have stated, a political argument used on the Democratic side of the House to defeat it, and that I returned these letters to Mr. Pershing unopened, would not he, and every man in the community in favor of the measure, censure me in the strongest terms? More than this, would it not leave me open to the strongest suspicions that I had gone over to our opponents, and betrayed our people, Mr. Pershing knew that I was not his agent, but a principal in advocating this bill, and that, under the circumstances, the letter was mine, to be used in the interests of our people, in the absence of the party to whom it was addressed? Should I hesitate at this critical time, until I got permission from him to use it? Is there any person so silly as to think so? No, nor Mr. Pershing never would have complained had the letter been of the right character.

But Mr. Pershing has been fishing since he heard he was accused of this act of bad faith. He wrote for the letters, and from information which he says he has received, he has reason to believe the Schnatterly letter was open to some of the provisions of the bill. I challenge Mr. Pershing to prove anything different from what I said on the subject. I may state here, however, that I deeply regret (and it is the only thing for which I am censured by the friends of the measure) that I did not open this letter immediately, when I found Mr. Schnatterly was not there.

Had I done so, Mr. Brown would never have received his. I would immediately have disclosed its contents. Mr. Pershing alleges that he knew where Mr. Schnatterly was for several hours after I arrived there. I here give all the information I have at present on that subject. I was informed by Mr. Bolton, or his clerk, when I returned from my brother-in-law's, about 2 o'clock that day, that he had gone home. But here is a despatch which I received from Mr. Bolton to-day on that subject:

"Harrisburg, April 22nd, 1870. "To-day, McLaughlin—can't say certain—think Sunday night, March 6th, on 12:15 train. I saw Geo. K. Bolton." 2nd. Mr. Pershing says his assailants (it appears that he has many) charge the defeat of the bill to this letter, which was "intended for the eye of Mr. Schnatterly alone." Did ever man hear such stuff? Who said that the Schnatterly letter had anything to do in defeating the bill? This is a mere subterfuge, to throw dirt in the eyes of the public, or rather divert their attention from the facts of the case. It was the letter to Mr. Brown that we claim was instrumental in defeating it. But he says that Mr. Brown has informed him, that he says: "I never even informed any one I got a letter from you." I happen to know better than that, and that from a member strongly opposed to the bill, who informed me before I left Harrisburg. But Mr. Pershing has that letter and he should let the people see it. If he could write such a letter as he did write to Schnatterly, with whom he had but a slight acquaintance, what is the character

of Brown's? It is not difficult to surmise. But for the argument: Let us suppose neither of these letters were delivered, but were both opened, would Mr. Pershing stand in any better plight than he does now before this community? Could he claim that he was not censurable for such deception on the grounds that the letters did not defeat the bill? Clearly not. He would be just as guilty as he is now. On such a plea as this, Honser should not have been executed for the murder of Pulley Paul, because it is conceded he did not strike the fatal blow. It is the intention that makes the guilt.

5th. He corrects me in saying that he went with us to Harrisburg on Feb. 28th, and that he was not commissioned to go. That there is abundant proof. That was done in Mr. Barnes' office, at the time he spoke so warmly about getting a certain gentleman from Philadelphia, who is all powerful at Harrisburg, to come there and put the bill through. That he went on the same train with us is not correct, and I thank him for this correction. That is more important than he supposed. We went on the 5 a. m. train, he on the 12:30. And this is just the starting point in his downfall. Had he gone with us in the first train he might have been saved. He seems indeed to have anticipated an attack on this point, although none was made, nor was it even intimated in my statement. He says: "My assailants admit I took an active part in the passage of the bill up to the time it came before the House." Certainly. But he says that was the next week. This tells where the shoe pinches. It came before the House the day it was reported by the Committee. If Mr. Pershing can be benefited by giving my expression a technical meaning, I shall throw no obstacle in his way. He knew what I meant by the expression, and he prepared to defend himself. It said, "The guilty flee when no man pursueth." Now, let me give him time to "bring abundant evidence" as to what he said and did at Harrisburg. It was then and there he was captured.—Indeed, he admits this in his reply, for he gives the arguments used by our opponents, which, evidently, from what he states, he thinks were all powerful against us. It is not strange that he does not tell us if that he said in reply? And strange still that he said "secret," which it appears he had seen, he did not make known to us. We saw it the next week. That was the only map used (which was in a small pamphlet) with the exception of the county map which Gen. Campbell so ably handled before the committee, to the discomfiture of our opponents.

6th. But here is a good one: "I suggested to a prominent Republican member of the House a proviso, which, if inserted in the act, would, I felt confident, insure a fair election. Why not have told us about this? Who was the prominent Republican member? What was this proviso? The bill was drawn well and carefully by Gen. Potts, and submitted, I believe, to Mr. Pershing, Mr. Koppin and others. The provisions with regard to insuring a fair election were as strict as it were possible to make them. Mr. Pershing, or any other person, could not improve on it. There was no complaint about the provisions."

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and then vote as your conscience tells you is right. Beyond this I have no demand to make, or advice to give." No surface make, or advice to give." No surface make, or advice to give." No surface make, or advice to give.

As to his pitch into Gen. Campbell, I will merely say that that gentleman leads no defence from me throughout the struggle, and proved himself one of the ablest advocates of the measure. But Mr. Pershing tells Gen. Campbell and the public that he was unfortunate in entrusting the letters to me. Reason, again I ask thee, where hast thou fled from Mr. Pershing? Yes, he was unfortunate, but he forgets that he is thus condemning himself much more than his bitterest enemies could possibly do. Why did he not write honest letters, as he was asked to write? Had he done so, "itching fingers" could have exposed him. Let him remember, hereafter, the old adage, and profit by it, that "Honesty is the best policy." D. McLAUGHLIN.

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TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY Hats, Sides, Shoulders, Men's Park, Fish, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Oysters, Sugar, Tea, Soap, Candles, Spices, or anything else in this line.

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