The Star & Sentinel.

Friday, Feb. 25, 1870.

Advertisers and others interested will bear in mind that the regular circulation of the "STAR AND SENTINEL" is much larger than that of any other paper published in the County, being read weekly by not less than 11,000 persons.

ALL HAIL! THE WORK COMPLETED.

Telegraphic despatches from Nebraska announce the ratification of the 15th Constitutional Amendment by that State. There were but five votes against it, one in the Senate and four in the House. This completes the great struggle for Manhood Suffrage, and puts the capstone on the secured results of the War. Nine years ago the Slave Oligarchy, not content with its dominant influence in the councils of the nation, nor with the black flag of Human Slavery floating over one half its territory, inaugurated Civil War to rivet more securely the fetters of the Slave and erect a new Republic, in which the dealing in human flesh and blood should be dignified and perpetuated through all time as a Christian institution. And lo! the result. To-day not a Slave treads our soil. Wherever the flag of the Republic floats, it asserts the brotherhood of man—the equality of all men before the law—the dignity of labor—and the enfranchisement of all citizens, with equal political rights.

The following States have now ratified the 15th Amendment:

Alabama,	Michigan,
Arkansas,	New York,
Connecticut,	New Hampshire,
Florida,	Nevada,
Georgia,	Nebraska,
Iowa,	North Carolina,
Illinois,	Ohio,
Indiana,	Pennsylvania,
Kansas,	Rhode Island,
Louisiana,	South Carolina,
Maine,	Texas,
Massachusetts,	Wisconsin,
Missouri,	West Virginia,
Minnesota,	Vermont,
Mississippi,	Virginia—30.

The States which have rejected the Amendment are as follows:

New Jersey,	Kentucky,
Delaware,	California,
Maryland,	Oregon—6.

[Oregon has not yet voted, but we assume that she is against the Amendment.]

This gives 30 States, 2 more than requisite, for its ratification. But New York undertook to recall her ratification, while Indiana, troubled by Democratic secession in the Legislature, undertook to ratify without a quorum in the lower House. Some doubt has been expressed as to the position of these two States; but the action in Texas and Nebraska settle the question without them.

As soon as President Grant receives official information of the ratification by Nebraska, he will issue his Proclamation announcing the adoption of the Amendment as the supreme law of the land. We republish the exact text of the amendment:

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

GOV. GEARY.

During the past week, we have heard sound Republicans express some solicitude as to Gov. Geary's party relations, with apprehensions of the Republicans being Johnsonized. We do not share these apprehensions. Gov. Geary is made of essentially different stuff from Andy Johnson. The latter was a blatant politician—always a demagogue—and was nominated by the Republican National Convention simply by reason of his vindictive denunciations of the Rebellion at a time when such denunciations echoed the popular feeling. Gov. Geary is a tried soldier, who met Treason on the bloodiest battle-fields of the War, and knows from personal experience the enormity of the crime of Rebellion. His Republicanism, moreover, anti-dates the War, he having thoroughly learned the demoralization of the Democratic party, and its infidelity to constitutional freedom, in the Border Ruffians struggles to enslave free Kansas. His judgment and conscience recoiled from longer affiliation with the Democratic party, and refused do the bidding of the Slave power, when that party was still dominant in the nation and that power ruled the Government—and that, too, when men, since recognized as earnest Republican workers, were blindly following party leaders whose treasonable purposes culminated in open Rebellion. Hence our confidence in Gov. Geary's Republicanism is unshaken. Nor is this confidence affected by the fact that we have been compelled to differ from him in some of his official acts, and that, as independent journalists, we have deemed it a duty frankly to express our views. We believe Gov. Geary to be a sound Republican—a conscientious man, and a pure Executive, solicitous to do his whole duty as the Chief Magistrate of the State. He may err, but to err is human. He may differ, in his judgment of right and duty, from other true Republicans; but that does not affect his fidelity to the essential principles of the Republican party, and should not in any wise shake the confidence of his Republican friends.

As we have, on more than one occasion, expressed disapprobation of Gov. Geary's official acts, this explanation is alike due to him, ourselves, and our readers.

THE *Compiler* thinks the Commissioners could have made their annual statement more full and thus gratified the tax-payers of the county, who would prefer to have the items which make up sundry aggregates; but it would have cost "a goodly number of dollars in its publication." We hardly think the apology will be accepted as satisfactory by tax-payers who want light. The printing bill in Adams is far below the average in other counties, so far as appears from the published accounts. Whatever extravagances exists, is not chargeable in that direction. The use of a little more "printer's ink," might give additional light and satisfy reasonable curiosity. Affected economy in the matter of of informing tax-payers what becomes of their money, won't answer.

THE Republicans of Bedford county held a meeting on the 15th inst., and unanimously adopted a resolution recomending the re-nomination of Hon. John Cessna for Congress. The meeting was address by Mr. Cessna and Capt. W. C. Holaday.

THE Senate, on Thursday last, passed, by a strict party vote, the House bill for the admission of Mississippi, the conditions being the same as in the Virginia bill. A motion to strike out the conditions failed, yeas 27, nays 32.

THE Investigation by the Legislative Committee into the management of the State Treasury has developed a remarkable state of things, fully justifying the strong animadversions in Gov. Geary's message, and imperatively demanding strict legislation to bar similar operations in future. State Treasury Mackey has been on the witness stand, and the fact is developed that the large balances in the Treasury—often exceeding a million of dollars—are deposited from time to time with various parties in different portions of the State, banks, brokers, and private business firms, in sums ranging from $5,000 to a quarter of a million. These deposits vary in length of time, as suits the convenience of the Treasury and the wishes of parties—sometimes a month, often a year. Besides these aggregates, an item appears in the monthly statements of the Treasurer, known as the "vault account," which varies from a little over $5,000 to something over $471,000. It appears, however, that the "vault account," instead of being cash, represents only due-bills and checks at sight, the money being loaned out to accommodate parties in need of it. Mr. Mackey declined to answer the question as to whether he was compensated for these favors, but admitted deposits of the public moneys were made at times in certain banks, the intention being that individuals already selected should borrow them from such institutions.

With such developments we are not surprised at the discreditable annual contests for the State Treasurership—the successful candidate having it in his power to reimburse his backers by these princely loans. Gov. Geary deserves great credit for his fearless denunciation of the whole system, and the Legislature will be faithless to duty if it does not promptly remedy the evil by stringent legislation. We do not suppose that Mr. Mackey's administration was more faulty than those of his predecessors, whether Republican or Democratic, custom, running through a long line of incumbents of the office, may palliate the mal-administration of the past year, but cannot justify its continuance. The wonder is, that with such looseness in the management of the State funds—the Treasurer scattering them broadcast as largesses among personal friends and potent corporations—large amounts have not been lost.

THE friends of Gen. Fitz John Porter are moving actively to secure a rehearing of his case. He was tried by Court Martial for disobedience of orders at the second battle of Bull Run, found guilty, and dismissed from the service, and debarred from holding office under the Government forever. In the U. S. Senate, on Monday, Senator Chandler, of Michigan, offered a resolution calling on the President for the papers relative to a re-opening of the case, and made it the basis of a bitter attack on Porter. Mr. Chandler was a member of the Committee on the conduct of the War, and claimed to be in possession of facts not generally known. He said that after McClellan's disastrous campaign in front of Richmond, Pope was ordered to Washington to make a diversion so as to withdraw Rebel attention from McClellan, and enable him to save his army. Pope had but 40,000 troops, and a hundred miles of territory to cover, to protect Washington, until McClellan's troops could be brought around by water. The orders were so hazardous that Pope asked to be relieved; but the War Department ordered him to take the field, make a show of attack on the enemy, and if assailed in return to do the best he could. Pope at once sent scouts down into Virginia to give out the impression that he was advancing with a force of 120,000, the newspaper correspondents at Washington telegraphing sensational despatches of like character. The enemy were deceived, left McClellan quietly to ship his troops, and turned their attention to Pope. Then came the fierce struggles and strategic movements to keep the enemy at bay, Pope, with his small army, fighting desperately for eleven days, making, according to Senator Chandler, the most brilliant campaign that had been made up to that time. The final struggle came after a portion of McClellan's army had reached the scene of conflict. On the 27th and 28th of August, Fitz John Porter, with 30,000 fresh troops, lay within 26 miles of Pope. Pope ordered Porter to move his troops at once. Porter failed to do, nor did he bring a single soldier into action, although his corps lay during the entire day within hearing of the enemy's guns, which were dealing death and destruction to Pope's gallant little army. The result was, as every one knows, a disastrous defeat. Pope preferred charges against Porter, and the Court Martial, after a trial running through forty-five days, unanimously found him guilty. Mr. Chandler says the inclination of the Court Martial was to pass sentence of death, but out of regard for President Lincoln's known kindness of heart, the sentence of dismissal from the service, &c., was substituted. In closing, Mr. Chandler said—"Fitz John Porter should thank his God that he lives. I said to General Pope after that campaign that there was only one thing I disapproved of in his conduct, and that was that he ever allowed Fitz John Porter to leave that field alive."

NOT OVER YET.—The end of agitation on the negro question, is not yet, by a long mark. Sambo goes to the polls; but he is not admitted to hotels, and theatres, and opera houses, on a full equality with white men, nor are his children seated by the side of white girls and boys in the public schools. These are the open points on which agitation is to be continued for political effect.—*Democratic Exchange.*

The Democracy stick to the "nigger" with a dogged resolution unaccountable, but for the fact that for long years it has been their stock in trade. Holding up the "raw head and bloody bones" of negro equality has served to keep the rank and file up to the rack, even when there was no fodder. Manhood Suffrage has enfranchised over half a million colored voters, and yet these blind leaders, unable to get out of the rut of prejudice engendered by long habit, propose to defy this potent political element by continued agitation. The spectre of dead issues is to be held up for "political agitation." Negroes voted in Pennsylvania up to 1838, as they do to-day in Democratic New York, yet we have never heard of their being "admitted to hotels, and theatres, and opera houses, on a full equality with white men," in either State. The "nigger" didn't win for the Democracy in the past, and we guess it won't prove more potent now, that the long struggle has ended in recognizing the manhood of all citizens, irrespective of race or color.

THE House, on Monday, adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report a bill to increase the volume of currency to $50,000,000, yeas 128, nays 73.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The national association formed for the purpose of securing such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as will secure a distinct recognition of the "almighty God, the Author of our national existence; Jesus Christ, the Ruler of Nations, and the Bible, the fountain of law and good morals as well as religion," have issued a call for a National Convention to meet in Pittsburg, on Thursday next, March 3, in furtherance of the objects of the association. The call is signed by Judge Strong, ex-Gov. Pollock, Gen. Howard, Bishop Scott, Rev Dr. Jacobus, Rev. Dr. Hodge, and a number of prominent ministers and laymen of the various evangelical denominations.

IN consequence of the extraordinary rulings of the Committee in the Scull-Findlay case, showing a manifest prejudgment of the case and a determination to block out all fair attempts to prove fraudulent votes against Findlay, Mr. Scull determined to abandon the contest, and accordingly left Harrisburg with Gen. Koontz, his counsel.—Every offer of evidence going to affect Findlay's right to the seat was overruled, Senator Lowry voting uniformly with the Democratic members of the Committee. The case being abandoned by Mr. Scull under these circumstances, the Committee of course reported in favor of Findlay. Mr. Scull addressed a sharp letter to the Committee, assigning his reasons for withdrawing from the contest, and charging the majority of the Committee with a settled purpose to prevent a fair hearing or a determination of the case on its merits.

THE Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the rumors about the sale of Cadet appointments, on Monday reported a resolution to the effect that Mr. Whittemore, a member of the House from South Carolina, had been proven guilty and recommending his expulsion. Action on the resolution was postponed. It is said the testimony before the Committee implicates other members of the present and previous Congresses.

It is said Whittemore has sent his resignation to the Governor of South Carolina, to avoid expulsion.

THE credentials of Mr. Revels, the colored Senator from Mississippi, were presented to the Senate on Wednesday. No objection was made on the ground of color, but a discussion arose as to the legality of an election made by the Legislature before Congress had declared the State admitted to the Union, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HON. Anson Burlingame, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Chinese Government, died on Wednesday at St. Petersburg, after an illness of four days.

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CARROLL.—Jacob Powder died at Westminster on the 13th inst., in the 78th year of his age.—Samuel P. Linkinhoher was killed by Edward Woolman, in Hampstead district, on the 12th inst., in an altercation. The former was intoxicated, commenced a quarrel, knocked Woolman down, and threatened to kill him. The latter seized a shoemaker's knife and stabbed Linkinhoher in the region of the heart, killing him instantly. The Coroner's jury gave a verdict of killing in self defence.—The dwelling of Wm. Fisher, 2½ miles from Westminster, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 12th inst.; the family escaped in their night clothes, losing all their furniture and clothing; the fire originated from the ignition of wood placed in the oven of a cooking stove to dry.

CUMBERLAND.—Carlisle, last Saturday, voted by 90 majority not to employ a police force.—A daughter of Dr. Zitzer, Carlisle, aged 6 years, was run over last week by a runaway horse and sleigh, breaking a thumb, cutting one of her hands badly and bruising her considerably.—Robert Green, colored, in the employ of P. Koontz, Shippensburg, while breaking a colt last week was thrown, breaking his thigh bone.—David Kenower, Shippensburg, fractured his thigh bone last week by a fall from the porch of his dwelling.

FRANKLIN.—G. W. Brewer, Esq., has been appointed Counsel to the County Commissioners.—Last week Mrs. Martha Brotherton, of Waynesboro, while hanging up clothes fell and fractured her right arm.

FREDERICK.—Grayson Eichelberger, a prominent lawyer, died of apoplexy on the 17th inst., at Frederick, aged 48 years.—Mr. Francis Unkefer, of Middletown, in attempting to draw off his boot on Friday morning last, broke his leg about half way between the knee and thigh.—John Tyler, colored, has been arrested on the charge of having poisoned a colored family near Buckeystown a few weeks ago.—The name of Oak Ridge Post Office at Weverton has been changed to Knoxville.—Several shares of Frederick and Emmitsburg turnpike stock were sold in Frederick on the 12th, at public sale, at $6, par value $50.—The following are the officers elect of Emmitt Lodge No. 54 I. O. G. T. of Emmitsburg, for the ensuing quarter:—W. C. T., A. Ross Hunter; W. V. T., Mary P. Gilson; W. S., Julia A. Zeck; W. A. S., Frederick W. Troxell; W. T., Mrs. M. Gamble; W. C., Joseph Troxell; W. M., Clement Guthrie; W. D. M., Hallie Shields; W. I. G., Amanda Gilson; W. O. G., Calvin Dupborn; W. R. H. S., Maggie Agnew; W. L. H. S., Mary Clabaugh; P. W. C. T., Durbin G. Miller; Lodge Dep., David Gamble.

YORK.—Last week, the Administrator of the estate of Jacob Wirt, deceased, Hanover, sold 130 shares of Hanover and Maryland Line Turnpike stock at prices ranging from $8.25 to $10.50 per share, and 15 shares of Berlin and Hanover Turnpike stock at $16.75 and $17.—The chicken cholera still prevails to an alarming extent, in some parts of the county. Some farmers have lost nearly all their chickens.—The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company have been buying up the stock of the Wrightsville, York, and Gettysburg Railroad, and will hereafter work the latter road, cars to run direct from York to Philadelphia.

SIR Roderick Murchison puts no faith whatever in the recent report that Dr. Livingstone had been buried as a wizard in the interior of Africa. A letter has been published by Sir Roderick, in which he gives forcible reasons for believing that the great traveler could not have reached the region at the time that it is alleged he met a horrible death. A rumor of Dr. Livingstone's death, published two years ago, met general credence, but was positively denied by Sir Roderick, and time proved him right. We trust that his belief in the intrepid explorer's safety is equally well-founded now.

AN election will be held in Baltimore on Tuesday, the 8th day of March, for the approval or disapproval of the ordinance to authorize the subscription by the city of Baltimore of the mortgage bonds of the Maryland Railroad Company.

M. C. Hairston, a brother of ex-Governor Hairston, and Lieutenant Governor Flanagan, have been elected United States Senators from Texas.

Hon. W. H. Seward and his son, Mr. F. W. Seward, arrived at Baltimore on Monday from Havana.

BOUNTY AND DAMAGE CLAIMS.

The following is the text of the Bill now pending before the House, for the payment of bounties and damages incurred in the border counties during the late invasion:

An act authorizing the payment of damages sustained by citizens of Pennsylvania during the war of the Rebellion, and to provide means therefor.

Whereas, The correlative rights of support by the citizens and protection by the State are the basis of all government, and the power to enforce the former involves the duty to insure the latter; and

Whereas, The citizens of the counties of York, Perry, Cumberland, Franklin, Adams, Fulton and Bedford, in this Commonwealth, have at all times yielded support to the State, paid the contributions necessary for the maintenance of its governmental machinery, and furnished their quota of men to defend the State in war, to sustain the General Government, and to maintain the supremacy of the law; and

Whereas, During the war of the Rebellion the State and National Governments impressed the property of citizens of the said counties for public uses, without compensation, and failed in their duty to protect the citizens aforesaid, and their property was desecrated and destroyed by the common enemy, and they alone of all the people of the Northern States suffered injury by the ravages of the war, for which they have received no adequate remuneration; and

Whereas, The Legislature of Pennsylvania, by its acts approved respectively the 22d day of April, 1863, the 15th day of February, 1866, and the 9th day of April, 1868, authorized an investigation of the alleged injuries and an adjudication of the damages sustained by the citizens aforesaid, and the same was duly made and returned, and now remains on file in the offices of the Auditor-General of this Commonwealth and of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, whereby the truth of the facts alleged and the amount of damages by them respectively sustained is fully determined, and a part of said damages has been paid; and

Whereas, The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania recognizes the duty to protect her citizens in return for their support and allegiance, and affims her right to demand from the General Government indemnity for the losses by her citizens so as aforesaid sustained, and desires to provide for the payment of the remainder of the damages so adjudicated; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be and are hereby authorized to borrow by the first day of June next, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice as they deem fit, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of this Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of February and August in the city of Philadelphia, which certificates of loans or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, and shall be payable as follows, viz:—One half thereof at any time after five years and within ten years; and the residue thereof at any time after seven years and within twelve years, and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and indorsed "Rebel Raid Bonds," and registered in the books of the Auditor-General at the Farmer's and Mechanics National Bank of Philadelphia, the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the residue of the claims for damages aforesaid in the manner hereinafter set forth.

SECTION 2. The provisions of the second and fifth sections of the act of Assembly, entitled "An act to create a loan for the redemption of the overdue bonds of the Commonwealth," approved February 2, A. D. 1867, be and they are hereby made applicable to the loan hereby created.

SECTION 3. In addition to the amount to be raised by the loan provided for in the first section of this act, the State Treasurer is hereby authorized and required to pay upon the claims aforesaid, out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, as hereinafter provided and set forth, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1870, and the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of December, 1870, and a like sum of three hundred thousand dollars on the 1st days of June and December in each year thereafter, until the whole amount of the said claims, adjudicated as hereinafter provided, shall have been paid.

SECTION 4. That it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer, immediately after the receipt of the amount of the loan authorized by the first section of this act, and also immediately after the dates when the appropriations made by the third section of this act respectively become payable, to proceed to divide the said several sums of money among the counties in which the losses aforesaid were incurred, in proportion to the said counties respectively: *Provided*, That for the purpose of preventing any claim, or part thereof, from being duplicated by reason of the several adjudications hereinbefore mentioned, and to guard against any misapplication of the money hereby appropriated, the said claims shall be first severally examined, adjusted and approved as follows, viz:—By Levi Maish and Arthur N. Green, for the county of York; by David Wills and William McClean, for the county of Adams; by Wilbur F. Sadler and John R. Miller, for the counties of Cumberland and Perry; by George A. Smith and J. H. Longnecker, for the counties of Bedford and Fulton, and by Theodore McGowan and J. Wyeth Douglas, for the county of Franklin. And the Commissioners designated for the said counties respectively shall have the power to diminish, but not to increase, any claim beyond the amount originally adjudicated thereto, and the decision thereon shall be final; but no claim, nor any part thereof, shall be paid under the provisions of this act until the same shall have been examined and approved in the manner herein stated; and in case of any vacancy occurring among the Commissioners aforesaid, by death, resignation, or refusal or inability to serve, it shall be the duty of the Governor immediately to appoint a proper person to fill the vacancy, the appointee to be from the county in which the vacancy shall occur, and any person so appointed shall have all the powers and authorities conferred by this act.

TO THE LADY OF THE HOUSE.—

You will find that you have been relieved of a "world of care," when you have deposited your silver ware, your diamonds and jewelry, your private papers, &c., in a "parlor safe," and now you hold the key safely in your possession. Particularly so, will you feel this gratification, if you are going out to spend the evening, and the servants are expecting their "cousins" to visit them. You will do yourself a great injustice and place a temptation in the reach of your domestics, if you fail to provide a receptical for the safe keeping of your valuables. Herring's Parlor Safes are as ornamental and more useful than a Piano. It

MRS. Amelia Hobbs has been elected Justice of the Peace for Jersey Landing Township, Jersey county, Illinois, by a majority of 26. This is the first woman ever elected to office in Illinois.

OUTSTANDING DEBTS have doubled their the earnings of building associations, whenever the earnings are or are not divided, are subject to the five per cent. income tax.

[For the Star and Sentinel.

OUR AGRICULTURAL CONDITION.

The condition of our Agricultural interests is, at present, affecting more than the usual amount of inquiry. The price of nearly all agricultural products has, in obedience to natural laws of economy, declined to their natural level, whilst the prices of nearly all other articles of merchandise refuse to follow. The causes of this state of things are, possibly, not generally understood, and a little inquiry in that direction may prove interesting.

Our country being naturally an agricultural one, we usually have, as is always the case in such a country, a surplus of grain, over and above our own wants, for export; and the price which this exported surplus will command in foreign countries, is the price at which the whole crop must be sold at home. Thus it is that our price of wheat, &c., is now regulated by the price in England, regardless of what may be the cost of production here; and as a par currency prevails in England, the price there is simply a gold price, which makes it here in currency the gold price with the premium added. For this reason it is that gold and wheat always sympathize in price; an advance in gold always brings an advance in the price of wheat.

If now the prices of all other articles of merchandise, of which farmers are such large consumers, were regulated by the same laws as gold and wheat, then they would decline in common with the latter; but as they do not, as the present condition of affairs shows, there must be some other cause at work which keeps them up. This cause we find in the amount of our currency. Gold, being the standard of value, is regulated in price, not alone by the redundancy of the currency, but *also* by the confidence which the people may have in the government and the currency. This is amply shown by the manner in which gold advanced during the gloomiest periods of the Rebellion, and declined again when matters looked more hopeful, even though the amount of currency in circulation remained the same all the time. Thus it comes, also, that in one year after the close of the war, gold and wheat had declined about forty per cent., whilst all other merchandise was still held at an advance estimated at one hundred and twenty-five per cent. At the present time, this matter is still more apparent. *Restored confidence*, is steadily bringing down the price of gold and agricultural products, at least such as are exported, whilst the volume of the currency has not been contracted in a similar degree, so as to bring down all other articles. In order to show the operation of these laws more clearly I subjoin the following table, taken, as to the figures, from the Financial Report of 1863. The years embraced in these figures contain the periods of the most violent expansion and contraction under the State Bank currency. A table embracing the years between 1860 and 1870 would illustrate this matter more satisfactorily and would be presented if at hand.

Years.	Price of Flour.	Currency per capita.	General prices.
1846	$5.06	$9.94	$16.69
1847	6.67	9.38	20.82
1848	5.96	10.67	16.53
1849	5.50	9 18	16.45
183	5.55	10.39	16.20
1851	4.52	11.86	19.42
1852	5.00	13.31	21.42
1853	5.77	13.65	22.47
1854	8.91	14.95	20.84
1855	8.76	13.93	22.78
1856	6.42	14.64	25.02
1857	5.78	15.50	25.13
1858	4.30	11.55	21.92
1859	5.10	14.90	22.11

The articles embraced under the heading of "general prices," are such as are *consumed* by the farmer, but are not articles of export, such as leather, rice, salt, sugar, &c. We see here plainly, that whilst "general prices" advance in the main as the currency per man increases, and decrease in the same way, the price of flour does not.—Thus it was $5.78 per barrel in 1857, when the currency was at its highest point, $15.50 per man, whilst ten years before, 1847, it was $6.67 under a currency of $9.38 per man.

From the foregoing, I think, we can safely assert that currency expansion is always more of a benefit to the makers of, and traders in, general merchandise other than agricultural products, than it is to the farmer, and that currency contraction will entail more of loss upon them than upon the farmer. A contraction of our currency now, sufficient to bring it to par, could not bring down the price of wheat more than twenty per cent. the present premium on gold.—This would make the price about the same as it was in 1858 in New York, when in the same year, a year of contraction, a pound of leather in the same place was worth 23 cts. a pound of sugar 6 cts. and a sack of salt 65 cts. A return to these latter prices now, would entail a much greater loss than 20 per cent. on all holders of these articles, as all conversant with the facts must know. Salt must decline more than 50 per cent. to bring it to its former price, and the others in much the same ratio.

The idea, therefore, which I think needs enforcement, at the present juncture, is this:—*It is the interest and duty of the farmers to urge a policy of contraction and speedy resumption upon the general government.* When we reflect that a vast majority of the people of this land are farmers and farm-laborers, and that their interests are suffering terribly at present, whilst others enjoy comparative immunity, we see ample reason for the government taking some action looking to their relief. Each succeeding session of Congress brings us the stereotyped report that "Congress will do nothing towards contracting the currency at this session," reminding one very much of the report so often quoted during the war, "all quiet along the Potomac." Is it not surprising, in the light of all past history of redundant and inconvertible currencies, to learn ot only our public men talk largely of "relieving" the labor of the land by the issue of more paper, but also to find many of our farmers and laborers strong in the belief that "more money" is what is needed by them? Have we not now a volume of currency larger than ever before the war, in proportion to population, and yet all this amount fails to meet the end required? It is not *quantity* of currency, which we need but *quality*—not the increase of the number of paper dollars, but *increase in the value* of those we now have, so that a dollar will buy *more* of everything than it now does.

This country has greater natural facilities for agricultural production than any country in the world, but the great draw-back to production is the great cost at which everything is produced. If we could reduce the cost of farming to anything near the European figure, we could out-strip any other country in the production and sale of grain. Is it not clear, then, that that policy which will reduce the cost of the necessaries and comforts of life, will also reduce the cost of living and labor, and thus make us more able to compete with others in the sale of grain? A thoroughly sound currency will add much in this direction. Already the wheat growers of England complain that foreign wheat is brought there for less money than it costs them to raise it. With a currency as sound as that of England, which ours has never been, we would have much to enable us to make her dependant upon us for her daily bread, and thus have the best possible assurance of continued peace between us. Is not one of the strongest reasons against "resumption" found in the fact, that some one else must suffer in the process besides the farmers? In regard to which, with your permission, Messrs. Editors, I propose to say more hereafter.

D. F. F.

Special Notices.

WM. BLAIR & SON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

are supplying storekeepers with everything in their line, in large and small quantities, at prices that will afford good profits. Coal Oil down in price, three cents per gallon. Everything wanted by huckasters attending sale on hand, at low prices. A nice article of Honey, sold cheap. Our stock of Queensware, Glassware, Table Cutlery, and House Furnishing Goods is full, and complete, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at prices quite low. Fish and Salt on hand, at all times. [Feb

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS,

For Store Fronts, Asylums, &c.; Iron Bedsteads, Wire Webbing for Sheepand Poultry Yards; Brass and Iron Wire Cloth, Sieves, Fenders, Screens for Coal, Ores, Sand, &c.; Heavy Crimped Cloth for Spark Arresters; Landscape Wires for Windows, &c.; Paper-makers' Wires, Ornamental Wire Work, &c. Everything information by addressing the manufacturers. M. WALKER & SONS, No. 11 North Sixth st., Philadelphia. [Feb. 11, 1870.—1y

$2,000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES

To agents to sell the celebrated WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The best machine in the world. *Stitch alike on both sides.* ONE MACHINE WITHOUT MONEY. For further particulars, address 26 N. 9th St., Philad'a, Pa. Feb. 11.—3m

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Is the only infallible Hair Preparation for

RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR AND PROMOTING ITS GROWTH.

IT IS THE CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC, AS ONE BOTTLE WILL LAST LONGER AND ACCOMPLISH MORE THAN THREE BOTTLES OF ANY OTHER PREPARATION.

Our Renewer is not a Dye; it will not stain the skin as others.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the Scalp, and makes the Hair SOFT, LUSTROUS AND SILKEN.

Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.

R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

Feb. 4—1m

WHAT EVERY HORSEMAN WANTS:

A GOOD, CHEAP, AND RELIABLE LINIMENT. Such an article is Dr. Tobias' Venetian Horse Liniment. Plat Bottle at One Dollar. For Lameness, Cuts, Galls, Colic, Sprains, &c., warranted better than any other. It is used by all the great horsemen on Long Island course. It will not cure King Bone nor Spavin, as there is no Liniment in existence that will. What it states to cure it positively does.

No owner of horses will be without it after trying one bottle. One dose revives and often saves the life of an over-heated or driven horse. For Colic and Belly-ache it has never failed. Just as sure as the sun rises, just so sure is this valuable Liniment to be the Horse Embrocation of the day.

Use it one and all. Sold by the Druggists and Store keepers throughout the United States. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. [Feb. 4, 1870.—1m

THIRTY DEADLY POISONS,

according to the "Journal of Chemistry," are sold in this market to change the color of the hair. The "Medical Gazette" says that they are worthless as dyes, and that their sale is a "crime." The proprietors *dare not submit them to chemical analysis.*

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE,

on the contrary, has been analyzed by Professor Chilton, the great analytical chemist, and pronounced *absolutely harmless*, as well as efficient. See his written certificate, at Cristadoro's Astor House, New York.

☞CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the Hair after Dyeing. Try it. [Feb. 4, 1870.—1m

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

Step by step this commodity has attained its unprecedented fame. They are universally approved. They support, strengthen, and aid the growth of muscles. They appear to have a peculiar effect upon the nerves, allaying irritability, while supplying warmth. They seem to accumulate electricity, and aid the circulation of the blood through the part where applied, by which healthy actions are induced.

Even in paralysis, where articulation was suspended, the use of the Porous Plasters to the throat restored the articulation, and materially reduced the paralysis. In fact, the patient could help herself, while before the Porous Plaster was applied she was as helpless as a baby. We refer to Mrs. Sally Elliot, Springfield, Mass.

Sold by Druggists. Agency, Brandreth House, New York. [Feb. 4—1m

TO THE LADIES!

There can be nothing that will please the ladies better than a good article, which is needed in every family for every day's use. Such an article is REYES' GENUINE AMERICAN TALLOW SOAP, recommended for the following purposes: *For General Household Use. For the Laundry. For Chapped Hands, &c.* Sold by all Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere.

NATHAN FRICK, Sole Agent, No. 319 North Front street, Philadelphia.

Feb. 11, 1870.—3m

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—To make room for Spring goods, Capt. NORRIS will sell everything in his line at LESS THAN COST.

OVER-COATS worth	$15 for	$12	
" "	"	12 "	9
" "	"	10 "	7
" "	"	8 "	5
DRESS COATS worth	$15 for	$10	
" "	"	12 "	7
" "	"	10 "	7
" "	"	8 "	6
SACK COATS worth	$12 for	$8	
" "	"	10 "	7
" "	"	8 "	6
" "	"	4	4 50
HATS worth $4 00 for $3 00			
" "	"	3 50 "	2 75
" "	"	3 00 "	2 25
" "	"	2 50 "	2 00
" "	"	2 00 "	1 50

and all kinds of Clothing, Pants, Vests, Under-wear, &c., at the same reduction.—NORRIS is determined to reduce his stock before Spring-trade opens. So, if you want BARGAINS don't fail to call at Arnold's old corner, Centre Square, next door to 1st National Bank. Jan. 21.—tf

BIERBOWER'S SEGARS have become noted for their high flavor, and every body who knows anything about good Tobacco has got in the habit of going direct to his establishment in the northeast corner of the diamond—fully assured that they can get just what they want, the very *best Segars*, made of prime tobacco, highly-flavored, and what is better still sold at prices *that can't be beat in or out of the city.* Strangers can't mistake the place. "*Punch*" always stands at the door, good humoredly inviting the passer-by to enter and enjoy the good things to be found there —Segars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco of the best brand, Merchaums, Pipes, &c.

☞Read S. G. Cook's Advertisement and learn where to buy Cooking Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., at reduced prices. 3m

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—The returns to the Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture, during the month of January, indicate a decrease in the average of winter wheat in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New York, in those of New England and of the cotton belt. The decrease in Illinois is placed at eight per cent.; in Michigan, six per cent.; in Indiana and in New York, five per cent. So far as returns have been received the area in California is nearly the same as of last year, and but little difference is reported from Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri. Kansas has increased her acreage very largely, and Arkansas, Kentucky and West Virginia a material increase.

The average of other winter grains appear to have been reduced slightly. The reports of the condition of winter wheat are not generally favorable in the Ohio valley. The reduction below an average appearance at this period of the year ranges from six to twenty per cent. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Texas and California an average condition is indicated. In most of the remaining States the appearance of the plant is comparatively unpromising. The probabilities at present are opposed to the prospect of another year of marked productiveness.

An increased average of barley is reported from Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, Wisconsin and Kansas. Its condition is little better than that of wheat throughout the Ohio Valley and the Northwest. The reduction is represented to be 13 per cent. in Missouri, 9 in Indiana, 8 in Illinois, 7 in Ohio and 5 in Michigan.

THE Lyconing *Standard* says a woman in that place induced her husband last week to sell off all his household furniture and place the proceeds in her hands. When she got the funds she concluded that her husband didn't suit her, and invested a portion of the money in a railroad ticket. The husband, is now wiseless and homeless.

THE Ways and Means Committee have voted to reduce the taxes during the next fiscal year thirty millions of dollars.

DAMAGE CLAIMS.—In view of the renewed effort now being made to secure payment of the damages sustained by citizens residing in the border counties during the War, we re-publish the annexed table of the claims presented in the several counties and the amounts allowed by the Commission. The total claims allowed are $1,837,031.04:

PERRY COUNTY.	
Union damage to real property	$1,615 00
" " personal property	1,223 80
Rebel " " personal property	70 00
Total real and personal	2,908 00
Total amount allowed	2,640 00
BEDFORD COUNTY.	
Union damage to real property	$196 00
" " personal property	5,025 18
Rebel damage to real property	510 00
" " personal property	3,031 25
Total amount claimed	8,762 43
" " allowed	7,136 23
FULTON COUNTY.	
Union damage to real property	$120 00
" " personal property	1,603 00
Rebel damage to real property	1,200 00
" " personal property	40,714 07
Total amount claimed	44,423 23
" " allowed	45,600 57
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.	
Union damage to real property	$82,197 22
" " personal property	28,272 72
Rebel damage to real property	10,821 50
" " personal property	176,355 56
Total amount claimed	298,460 05
" " allowed	216,734 46
ADAMS COUNTY.	
Union damage to real property	$44,722 20
" " personal property	38,024 41
Rebel damage to real property	117,679