

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, Editors.

The "Globe" has the largest number of readers of any other paper published in the county. Advertisers should remember this.

Editorial Briefs.

Hon. Peter T. Washburn, Governor of Vermont, died at his residence in Woodstock on the 7th inst.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that all contracts existing prior to 1862 are payable in gold.

It has been determined by the Senate that the old census law, passed May 25, 1850, shall govern the taking of the next census.

A Harrisburg letter writer intimates that Morrow B. Lowry is to be champion of the bill to abolish capital punishment in our State.

Since the negro question is finally settled, the next thing suggested is general amnesty for all robbers—from big Pickett to little Lee!

Dr. Judge Strong, of Philadelphia, and Jos. P. Bradley, of Newark, N. J., have been nominated by the President, for Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Hon. John Covode has been awarded the contested seat in Congress, from the 21st Pennsylvania district, and he has been sworn in. The vote was 123 for Covode and 40 for Foster.

A bill is now before the Legislature which provides that the people shall decide by general election, whether liquor may be manufactured and sold within the limits of Pennsylvania.

The temperance men of Washington City are trying to secure a prohibitory law for the district. It is not likely to go through—too many citizens and Congressmen being opposed to it.

Senator Wright, a full blooded negro, and member of the Senate of South Carolina, has been elected to the Supreme Court of that State. For a description of this personage, read Col. A. K. McClure's letter on our first page.

The Democracy in Millin county is in a muddle, caused by the fact that a prominent Democrat of the county got a bill passed and signed legislating the commissioners out of the poor house and appointing three persons directors thereof.

It is alleged that it has been the custom of Senators and members, for many years past, to trade off military and naval cadetships for money, and a committee of investigation on that subject is making some of the guilty ones famous.

A Democrat in the Kansas House of Representatives, while the fifteenth amendment was under discussion, said: "While I belong to the Democratic party, I am also belong to the present age."

The Bellesfontaine Watchmen gives a very consoling thought to Democrats, when it says "Thousands of graves all over this earth have been built, that it (Democracy) might triumph, and that it will triumph." And is Democracy going to pave its way to glory by grave after grave? If so, we advise those who follow that standard to flee in time.

Gov. Geary has vetoed the Philadelphia Police Bill, much against the wishes of some, and greatly to the approbation of others. All the Republican journals in Philadelphia, except the Press, condemned the bill as a partisan measure, and not controlled by intelligent men and purely partisan and personal purposes, at the expense of the peace and property of the public.

The total production of anthracite coal last year was 13,231,386 tons, and of all kinds, semi-anthracite and bituminous on the Atlantic seaboard included, 16,330,014 tons, against 16,054,816 tons in 1868. Including the estimated production of 11,000,000 tons of bituminous coal production in other sections of the Union, the total coal production in 1869 is put down at over 27,000,000 tons. The total consumption of coal in the United States in 1869 is estimated at little less than 30,000,000 tons.

Gold in Illinois.—The most interesting excitement prevails in Clark county, Illinois, in consequence of the discovery of gold in Big Creek, about twenty miles from Terra Haute, Indiana. A lately-journured California miner—a minor of eighteen years' experience—has been prospecting in the ravines along the creek, and in every handful of earth he says he has found gold in paying quantities. The people of the section are wild with gold mania, and are leaving all other business to search for the precious metal.

Dr. Schaeffer Doan.—On Monday morning last Justice Read read the opinion of the Court in the case of Dr. Paul Schaeffer vs. the Commonwealth. The opinion was to the effect that they could not consider questions of the prisoner's guilt or innocence, and had not been able to discover any error in the record of the Court below; therefore the judgment of the Oyer and Terminer of Carlisle was affirmed.

The Legal-Tender Decision.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals some time ago decided that a contract made before the passage of the Legal Tender act of 1862 must be paid in gold or its equivalent, and not in the paper money created by the United States. This question was brought on appeal before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the decision just made by that body, reaffirming that of the Kentucky court, is of unusual financial importance to the country.

The act of February 25, 1862, known as the Legal Tender act, provides that the greenbacks, or Treasury notes, authorized by the act, shall be receivable in payment of all United States taxes, excises, debts and demands of every kind due, excepting duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, excepting duties on imports, etc. Under this law there has been no practical difference in the payment of debts contracted before the war and those contracted since, but all have been paid in greenbacks, and it has been a matter of serious question, however, whether Congress had the Constitutional power to pass an act of post facto law, to decree that a debt which in 1862 was under contract made payable in Spanish milled dollars or gold, should be, at the option of the debtor, made payable in greenbacks in 1870.

It is interesting to know the opinion of that court that Congress had no such power, and that settles the question. The dissenting opinion of three of the judges, favored by Mr. Justice Miller, is, however, able and shows how difficult and dangerous it is for a Bench of nine lawyers, differing with each other, to override the legislation of Congress.

We shall not argue the question of law. That is unnecessary just now, for the question is decided. The effect of the decision on business is the important matter. The reader who has not studied the subject should understand that the Supreme Court does not declare that the Legal Tender are unconstitutional. It simply declares that paper-money cannot be a legal tender for the discharge of contracts made before the act of 1862. To ascertain the amount and value of such contracts now unliquidated would be impossible. The Herald estimates that in New York alone "the principal of the unsettled mortgages contracted prior to approval of the Legal Tender act, does not less than \$500,000,000." To this item of New York mortgage alone the decision adds twenty per cent. of value and the Herald estimates that in the total of similar contracts throughout the country the holders gain over \$100,000,000 in greenbacks. This enormous shifting of values from the debtors to the creditors is a tremendous effect, though not a universal one.

It does not, however, affect contracts made since the act of 1862. If it did we might expect the greatest financial panic of the century. But the Supreme Court has uttered no word which indicates the possibility of its ever declaring that Congress had not the constitutional right to issue paper money of the United States. Upon this subject the opinion of Mr. Justice Miller is conclusive. The paper money of the United States is still a legal tender, though it is not a legal tender in contracts made before the passage of the act.

We anticipate no general disturbance of business from this decision. It is a tax upon a limited though a large class of debtors, to the probable amount of one hundred million dollars in paper money. Its ultimate effect on our finances cannot be predicted.—The Tribune hails it as a step towards specie payments, and if it proves to be a safe step in that direction, the country can well bear temporary embarrassment for the sake of future stability. One thing is sure, that we can count on no specie payments in the near future.

It has had reason to expect, and considering the damage of the war, the loss of our commerce and the burden of our debt, the measure of four property is remarkable.

John Decker, a poor drunkard of Jackson, on the 13th inst., committed suicide in the presence of his family by taking strychnine while in a state of intoxication. After he had taken poison, and while every effort was being made to save him, he uttered some of the most disgraceful scenes ever enacted that can be imagined. His brother was also drunk, and making a dreadful disturbance. He ordered the doctor and several visitors from the house, brandished a chair and struck the physician and an old man named Bacon, who was attending on his brother, and finally, in his drunken paroxysms, fell and split his head open on the stove. The drunken wretch, groveling on the floor, with the blood streaming from his face—the crazy suicide, writhing on his squalid couch, the crying woman and screaming children, presented a sight of horror more consummate with some of the miserable demons in St. Giles or Five Points, than with the usually quiet homes of our peaceful city. Despite every remedy, and the closest attention, the miserable sufferer died between six and seven o'clock in the evening, from the effects of the poison.

Does death follow immediately upon decapitation? This question, which has often been elaborately discussed by physiologists, has recently been brought up anew in Paris by the guillotining of the murderer Trampmann. Dr. Pinaud has published a letter upon it, in which he takes the ground that the trunk retains life after the head is separated from it for a long period, until it ceases to have any consciousness as soon as it is employed in blood. He says, on the other hand, that he thinks, sometimes one hour, sometimes two, and three. The brain remains uninjured, and continues its functions until it is hemmed by loss of blood and of the nervous fluid. It sees, hears, and must therefore suffer the most cruel agonies. For this reason, he learned doctor denounces the guillotining altogether too cruel a punishment even for the most atrocious murderer.

Subscribe for THE GLOBE.

A Little Bit of Romance.

Early on Friday morning, says the New York Evening Post, a poor young waif, apparently of the past night, with her delicate figure sculptured roislessly through a thin cotton dress, was found, almost famished, leaning against a lamp-post in a street leading into one of our principal thoroughfares. Her condition having been recognized by a kindly house-maid who had been sent out to see if the door, the wretched sufferer was humanely led into the basement, where, after some time, she was restored to life and animation.

Subsequent inquiries revealed the fact that she was the daughter of once respectable and wealthy parents who lost everything in a speculative venture in the wine cup, and who, recently dying paupers had left her on Friday morning without a home, a hope, or a crust in the world. When discovered she was blindly groping her way toward the river, and in her miseries, rather than enter upon a career of shame.

Her touching and simple story reaching the ear of the lady of the house, she was summoned to her presence; when, strange to tell, it was ascertained, beyond a shadow of doubt, that she was the only child of a merchant who had been lost sight of for years, but who, through a singular interposition of Providence, was now restored in the person of her daughter.

A PRIZE SENTENCE.—A prize of two dollars was recently offered to any member of the Connecticut Teachers' Institute who would write and spell correctly the words in the following sentence:

"It is agreeable sight to witness the unparalleled embarrassment of a barred peddler attempting to gauge the symmetry of a peeled onion, which is still studded with a pointed, regardless of the innumerable of the carrelian hair."

"Thirty-eight teachers competed for the prize, but not one successful. Our readers will find it a most interesting and profitable, to give out the above sentence, and see how many mistakes our best spellers will make in writing it down."

Chicago papers report that a gentleman of that city, who was stopped a few nights ago when near his residence by two men, who told him to "stand and deliver," told them he had no money, but if they would permit him to go to his office, he would call at his office on the following day, he would give them twenty-five dollars apiece. The proposal was accepted, at the place indicated, received their \$25 each and departed, no effort being made by the citizen to secure their arrest.

The New York Times published a list of 41 murders and homicides committed in New York during 1869. Of the perpetrators of these crimes, nearly all suffered capital punishment. It was sentenced to imprisonment for life; 2 for 2 years; and 2 for 1 year.

One criminal, in the lunatic asylum; whilst 5 are still waiting trial. The question of the murderer of Townsend as to "how many years he would work in the penitentiary was a very natural one in the light of such a record.

PEEK HIS OWN PULSE.—A good story is told by the Attica, Indiana, Ledger of a physician of that place, who was called upon to visit a sick man after he had killed his wife. Dr. DeWolfe, David Smith, arrived at the bedside he found her dead over his patient's little, and at last held his own pulse which he felt for a minute or two, and then, with customary medical gravity, remarked, "Well, there's nothing much the matter 'y'ou—only a little drunk!" "J's god! 'ud sleep little 'y'ou'll be right!"

A young man and his intended bride presented themselves before the City Clerk of Doverport, Iowa, the other day for a marriage license. It was found that the intending bridegroom was under age, and had neither parents nor guardian. In order to make the proceedings regular, the City Clerk suggested that she herself be appointed guardian. As she was over eighteen, she was eligible, was duly appointed, and her intended bridegroom consented that he would marry her.

ALEXIS ST. MARIN whose side was shot away in 1862 in such a manner as to expose the action of the digestive organs to the eye of the surgeon, and from observations upon which he has since been known to know of digestion and its phenomena, is still enjoying good health and lives in Cavendish, Vt. Few men have ever done so much for the advancement of medical science, and yet he did it all involuntarily.

A lawyer in Bates, Mo., who wanted to get his Christmas turkey cheap, selected a fine looking one and inquired of the gentleman from the rural districts if it was young, and being answered in the affirmative, asked him if he would take his oath of it.—Nothing loth, the pulitzer assented and the oath was administered by the spirit of the law, when they demanded a dollar for his fee.

Birmingham, England, has just had her tenth annual dog show, numbering thousands of canines valued at \$100 and upward. The rent of the hall for the exhibition was \$2000; \$4000 were given in prizes, and the receipts were some \$15,000, the admission on the aristocratic days being \$1 25. One of the dogs exhibited has been sold for \$2250 in gold.

Friendship is a very beautiful thing. It is also useful as without friendship a man could not borrow five dollars. Dollars have been borrowed at 60 per cent. but still a brotherly love of a certain kind has inspired the transaction. There is a hold, however, in a hold, in cent. per cent. and philanthropy is merely universal friendship.

At the Boston theatre, during a recent Sunday evening performance, an alarm of fire was raised by the friends of a pickpocket who had just been detected at work and arrested. A panic followed the pullulation, altogether too cruel a punishment even for the most atrocious murderer.

Receipts & Expenditures

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures, listing various items and amounts.

Receipts & Expenditures

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures, listing various items and amounts.

Receipts & Expenditures

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures, listing various items and amounts.

Receipts & Expenditures

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures, listing various items and amounts.

Receipts & Expenditures

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures, listing various items and amounts.

Receipts & Expenditures

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures, listing various items and amounts.

Receipts & Expenditures

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures, listing various items and amounts.

Receipts & Expenditures

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures, listing various items and amounts.

Receipts & Expenditures

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures, listing various items and amounts.

Receipts & Expenditures

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures, listing various items and amounts.

Receipts & Expenditures

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures, listing various items and amounts.

Receipts & Expenditures

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures, listing various items and amounts.

Receipts & Expenditures

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures, listing various items and amounts.

Receipts & Expenditures

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures, listing various items and amounts.

Receipts & Expenditures

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures, listing various items and amounts.

Receipts & Expenditures

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures, listing various items and amounts.

Receipts & Expenditures

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures, listing various items and amounts.

Receipts & Expenditures

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures, listing various items and amounts.

Receipts & Expenditures

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures, listing various items and amounts.

Receipts & Expenditures

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures, listing various items and amounts.

THE "GLOBE" JOB OFFICE.

COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL VALENTINES.

NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE.

FOR SALE AT LEWIS BOOK STORE.

LEWIS BOOK STORE.

BUCHANAN, ALLISON & CO.