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ITNITED STATES CLAIM

F E. BELTZHOOVER. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

47-Office on South Hanover Street, opposite Rentz's dry goods store. Dec. 1, 1862. WM. J. SHEARER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, has removed his office to the hitherto unoccupied room in the North East corner of the Court House.

W KENNEDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW TAMES H. GRAHAM, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, NO. 11 SOTUH HANOVER ST.,

L. SHRYOCK, Justice of the Peace. Office No 3, Irvin's Row, Carllsie. DR. GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, DEN-TIST. From the Baltimore College of Dental largery, Office at the residence of his mother East Louther Street, three doors below Bedford atilsie, Penna.

PR. J. S. BENDER, Homeopathic Physician, Office No. 6, South Hanover st., June 3, 1889—1y. R. I. Y. REED, Homeopathic Phy-

Discian, has located in Carlisle, Office our to St. Paul's Evangilical Church, outher Street. Patients from a distance of all in the forence. DOWARD SHILLING, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

No. 26 East Pontfret Street, Dr. Shilling was associated with Dr. Zitzer, it is place, for a year or so, and has been practic g in Dickinson township, for three years. Al ofessional business promptly attended to, 1971 7, 1870—3m

WES. B. HIRONS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Cor. Library. PHILADELPHIA. 0et 14, 1869-1v

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of all sizes and prices; Traveling less and Valless, together with a fine s, which we will sell to suit the times SALES AND, M ALLS PROFITS."

10. Therefore in bestupe our cry." To. Therefore, in issuing our card, if as a personal invitation to all it and look through our stock without or outgations to buy unless suited in price. We shall always try to deal one in a straight forward manner, or consumer aful equivalent for his opportunities. yory customer a hard themselver we hope all will avaif themselver we hope the translation of the second to the second themselver with the second to the second the second to the second the

# The American

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1870.

I repeat, I do not propose to discuss the

terests, touching every mar who toils in this State and who pays taxes in this State, as well as those giant enterprises-in rallroad management which have grown up amongst us, and which I grant

and depote it to another purpose? What is that amendment? I shall be brief in stating it, because to state it is to conclude the argument: Words added to the mere statement of the case, are idle, and to no many the case.

forty millions, a luge sum and a great burden, which it was desired to liquidate

of value should be irrevocably devoted to

that fund. Among other things, the revenues of the public works of the State held and owned by the State, were to be put into the sinking fund, and then, sir, the proceeds—I quote the exact purport—the proceeds of the sales of the public works, as they public the proceeds of the sales of the public works.

vorks, as they might be made under au-

works, as they might be made under authority of law, were also to be paid into that fund, together with such other objects of income or revenue as might be designated by law, and the Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of that amendment, what to made a law establishing the machinery necessary for this sinking fund and provide the proper agents for its practical working and management. And then, sir, what more?—because I come now to the material clause of that Amendment: It was provided that no part of the said sinking fund should be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt. Now, Mr. Speaker, if I were called upon at this moment to write a clause to

upon at this moment to write a clause to condemn this bill and prevent its passage, I do not know that the English language

South-west, are to be reached by statute.

tive power! And yet, sir, this bill is to pass. These words I utfor herere (which are simply, I repeat, words of sincerity and not of maley lence against this

AUTOMATA BY THEM.

ces and which confessedly postpone the payment into the public treasury of mo-

It is not for me, an Individual standing here for the first time in many years to go over the recent history of legisla-

tion in our State, to portray the unpleas-ant features which have attended its

ant features which have attended its progress, to repeat here the observations which have been made concerning it in various parts of our Commonweatth, and beyond its limits. I do not think, Mr.

Miscellaneous.

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April 22, 1869-15 DFEIL & CO.

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#### Poetical.

THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD. Call me when breakfast is ready— O mother! don't call me before; Do not deny me the pleasure Of moderate rest. I implore Eight-hours of sleep are too little
For delicate maldens like me;
Dearer by far is my pillow
Than cup of the dantiest tea. her I cannot endure it. This getting up early's a bore -

Call me when breakfast is ready, Oh! please do not call me before Call me when breakfast is ready, Oh, mother, don't call me too soon shopping of course, needs attention, I do not consider it so :. Parties must not be neglected.
And style is important, you know.
Mother! it makes me so nervous
To think of your step at my door.
Call me when breakfast is ready,
Oh! please do not call me before.

Call mowhen breakfast is ready-O mother! I think I've been told. Multitudes struggle for riches, And barter their comfort for gold. Hypocrites often rise early-Their motives are perfectly plain: Sundays they alwys sleep later, Because they have nothing to gain lother, I cannot endure it. This getting up early's a bore-Call me when breakfast is ready, But please do not call me before

Volitical,

REMARKS OF

In the Senate of Pennsylvania, on Wednesda evening, March 16th, 1870, upon the Bill to fi cilitate the construction of certain Railroad by exchanging the Securities in the Sinkin Fund for new and Inferior obligations.

MR. SPEAKER: I take early occasion in the projess of this debate to state briefly my reasons for voting against this bill. As my voice is not in good condition, I shall be compelled to solicit the indulgence of the Speaker and of the Senate, while I attempt to state those reasons. They are three in number: the first is that this bill takes out of the sinking fund no less a sunt thus in them. sinking fund no less a sun than six thou-sand dollars, put there under a provision of the Constitution of this Common-wealth, and piedged to remain there until it shall be taken therefrom for the purpose of being applied to the payment of the public debt, and to be applied to no other purpose whatever. My eccond objection to this bill is that it impairs the security of the Commonwealth for the final payment of this debt which is the final payment of this debt which is now owing tous-from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. We are to discharge that wealthy and powerful corporation from all responsibility to us upon the bonds which we hold against her, and are to take, instead of them, the bonds of a tailroad corporation whose road is not yet constructed, and whose future presperity and solvency is promere statement of the case, are idle, and to no purpose. By the amendment which was drawn by me in 1850, and concurred in by every member of the then Senate, it was proyided that no greater amount of public indebtedgess should be created by the State, or, against the State, than less in time of war or invasibilities in time of war or invasibilities which has since arisen, but which we may hope may not again, at least soon, arise. But that went but a small way, in order to secure us for the future against the improvident management of our public affairs. The amendment goes on to provide that a sinking fund shall be established for the gradual payment and extinguishment of the public debt of the Commonwealth, which was then nearly forty millions, a lunge sum and a great road is not yet constructed, and whose future prosperity and solvency is problematical, and about which we have no to give up our defined against the five future solvency is reasonably certain, and we are to take the bonds of a corporation whose road is unbuilt and whose future is unknown.

unknown.
MR. OLMSTED. The construction of he road is to be guaranteed before there any delivery of the bonds.

MR. BUCKALEW. I am coming to

that. The Senator need not apprehend that I shall state the claims of this bill unfairly, because I have no hostility against the improvement proposed, nor have I against the gentlemen who are particularly interested in its construction ourden, which it was desired to liquidate as soon as possible, thereby relieving the people. We provided in that amendment, (which was adopted by the people by an almost unanimous vote), that certain sources of revenue and certain objects and in the passage of the bill.

We are to have guarantees, however; and what are they? Why, they are these: the Pennsylvania Railroad Com-pany, and the Northern Central Railroad pany, and the Northern Central Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Company, are to guarantee to the State that the road shall be built within three years from the passage of this bill, and that during that period of time—during the construction of the road—the payments of interest provided in this bill should be made by this corporation whose bonds we take. Now, sir, I understand that to be the whole scope of the guarantee. But from the time when the guarantee. But from the time when the load shall be fully constructed, how-ever imperfectly that may be—and we have no guarantee that it shall be well done—from that moment all claim and security which the Commonwealth holds against the Pennsylvania Railroad Comagainst the remayivinin Armond Company will be entirely discharged, the guarantee will be discharged, and we are to look to this new corporation alone. Successive payments after 1874 are to be made of \$100,000 down to 1890, and other actions of the variety of the real five and the control of the real five and the real five portions of the principal are to be paid in 1891, 1892 and 1893, and the final payraent in 1894. I repeat, then, that my second objection to this bill is that it impairs the security of the people of Pennsylvania that this debt of six millions of dollars which is due to them shall be paid according to the terms of the contract which has been made. Lastly, Mr. Speaker, this bill postpones the payment of this money, and postpones it in a very material degree. In 1861, we made a contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by which we discharged her from the payment of tonage tax, for the payment of which she was liable by her charter, the contract extending back into former times, beyond the recollection of many persous now in this chamber. A portions of the principal are to be paid in many persons now in this chamber. A condition was imposed upon that corpo-ration, when the road was constructed, that she should pay duties to the Commonwealth upon the business she did, as a sort of protection to the State against the competition of a new railroad improvement with the public works that has been made and were owned by the Commonwealth. Time passed on until Commonwealth. Time passed on until 1861, when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company came forward and agreed to pay \$640,000 per annum, upon her in-debtednes to the State, until the year debtednes to the State, until the year 1800, when the remainder—the comparatively smail part of the principal which would be still due—was to be paid. Now, then, by this bill, you extend its payment for three or four years. But, what is more material, you postpone the payment of the principal which would be paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company under the law of 1861; you postpone the payment of a great part of it until the year 1890, so that the people of the State cannot realize the moneys due to State cannot realize the moneys due to hem, and they cannot be applied to the them, and they cannot be applied to the public indebtedness, under the sinking fund laws, as soon as they would be if this bill should not pass. In other words, assuming that all these moneys will come into the treasury—which I insist is not certain under this bill—it is unquestionable that the payment of the debt due to us and to become due is to be postponed by this bill, and postponed very greatly. Without any consideration what greatly, without any consideration whatever. We are to release the Pennsylvania Railread Company from an obligation which I suppose to be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, and perhaps millions. Of course the commercial value of such any obligation, is any

cial value of such an obligation is one which I am not competent to estimate. I say that that corporation is to be discharged from that obligation by the terms of this bill. All claims and control of the continuity of the contin

ent company, perfectly able to respond to us, and one that we may suppose to be perfectly willing to keep to her contract of 1861—a contract for a valuable consideration—lavolving a just demand upon her under the law?

I do not propose to enlarge upon the improvidence of this measure. I take it for granted that this new road leading from Buffalo into the forests of our northern counties, and to be connected with the Philadelphia and Eric railroad at Jersey Shore, and to obtain connections, in short, with all the central and eastern lines of railroad which have been constructed in our State, is to be, and will be, an important and valuable feeder to the Philadelphia and Eric, the Northern Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, and that they can well afford to take upon themselves the slight guarantees provided by this bill, and, in fact, to respond to the demand for that improvement. They are directly interested in its being made, and any effort or sacrifice which they can make for the purpose Jersey Shore, and to optain cennections, in short, with all the central and eastern lines of railroad which have been constructed in our State, is to be, and will be, an important and valuable feeder to the Philadelphia and Erie, the Northern Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, and that they can well afford to take upon themselves the slight guarantees provided by this bill, and, in fact, to respond to the demand for that improvement. They are directly interested in its being made, and any effort or sacrifice which they can make for the purpose of securing the completion of that road will probably be teturned to them in rich and abundant results in the prosperity of their own lines.

Now, therefore, there is no reason, I assume, in the nature of the case, why the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should be disfinated from the obligations of the act of 1861 to the Commonwealth—no reason why the money now due or to become due to the recole of this State (along with others,) is at this moment contumnations before your authority and your power, and, sir, you are unable to call him to account; you dare not bring him to your bar and submit to him an open question, in plain language, about his administration of the public moneys of the people which he was employed to manage and administer under the laws of the State. You do not even insist that you shall have some little gleans of of the State. You do not even insist that you shall have some little gleams of truth from a witness, through a committee, so that the people shall know what has be done in high public positions. With this fresh lesson in our minds, I think it unnecessary to appeal to high moral considerations against the passage of this bill. I insist, therefore, mainly upon the three great objections before mentioned as more than sufficient to condemn the bill and to justify myon. of the act of 1861 to the Commonwealth—
no reason why the money now due or to
become due to the people of this State
(because when paid into the treasury it is
their money)—no reason why payment
of that money, which is to be applied to
the public indebtedness, should be postponed, as it will be for long periods of
time and for large amounts, under the
operation of this bill.

to condemn the bill and to justify my op-position to its passage. And now, sir, having vindicated my own position, I shall leave to every other member the personal responsibility of his own course and his own vote, THE TARIFF.

SPEECH OF HON, R. J HALDEMAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA,
In the House of Representatives, March 29, 1870.
The House, being in Committee of the Wholo and having under consideration the bill (H. F. No. 1665) to amend existing laws relative to the duty on limports, and for other purposes.

I repeat, I do not propose to discuss the merits of this measure at length. I protest again that I am influenced by no seelings of hostility to this improvement. I desire very much to see it made. I would be willing to make some sacrifice of opinion or of feeling in order to secure this interesting improvement to the counties of the North. Of ceurse I do not speak of these Western roads tacked on here as addenda to the bill or rather as a tail, so to speak, to the main kite; I know little of their merits, and will not attempt to discuss them, as I might do them injustice. I do not propose to enlarge upon the improvidence of this bill, nor to exhibit any of those feelings of antipathy and bitterness which spring up sometimes in debate, but which are impropriate in considering a measure of this magnitude, affecting such vast interests, touching every man who toils in a libit state and whe reset to reside the MR. HALDEMAN: Mr. Chairman, it was grown up amongst us, and which I grant you are among the proudest achieve-ments of our people.

I turn back to the first and material question. Is not this fund already de-voted to a particular object by the Con-stitutional Amendment of 1857, and have we power to take it from under the opera-tion of that amendment, and of the laws that have been passed in pursuance thereof and dewote it to another purpose? What

Mr. Haldeman: Mr. Chairman, it was not my purpose to say anything upon the tariff bill. The debate has been so long and tedious that it was my intention to abstain from speaking, and rely upon my vote for an explanation of my principles and views; but the brilliant speech of the gentleman from New York [Mr. Cox.] who has assailed the Pennsylvania delegation as a body, and the remarks of my colleague, [Mr. Woodward,] who, by reason of high position in the State, might be supposed to speak authoritatively for the Democratic members from Pennsylvania, have determined me to very briefly put on record the principles which control my action and vote.

The gentleman from New York city, when he so indiscriminately attacked the Representatives of Pennsylvania, forgot the humiliation which has within a fort night past been brought upon the Democracy of the country by the miserable quarrels at Albany over the spoils of our commercial metropolis. He forgot that New York city no more represents the Democracy of this country than Hamburg, Breinen, Revel, or any of the old countries upon where are collected great intelligence and vast wealth; but its heart does not beat in unison with the popular heart of this land. On the contrary, by the accumulation of vast wealth, (the necessary consequence of our present swindling financial system interlacing banks and

consequence of our present swindling financial system interlacing banks and tariff and internal revenue in one gigantic cheat of labor and the masses for the capitalist) the prominent men of New York have become the witting or unwitting nonents of that policy which would

change the noble simplicity of republican government into the false glitter of mis government into the false glitter of miserable imperialism.

New York city, with her Tammany and her rings, her rallway princes and her bond nabobs, has nothing in common her bond nabobs, has nothing in common with the sturdy integrity and old fashioned devotion to free government which characterize the great mass of Pennsylvania voters. Pennsylvania is the Keystone State more than in name. When her careful-thinking people speak, policies or administrations are upheld or changed. When that great Commonwealth issues her decision, the same controlling current, deep down and beyond the reach of politicians, mysteriously extends to Obio and Indiana, and an authoritative and the same which is not influenced by the pratings of demagogues nor the schemes

pratings of demagogues nor the schemcs of reckless revolutionists. My distinguished colleague [Mr. Wood-ward] I understood to assume that there ward] I understood to assume that there is no principle involved in this bill; that it is a game of grab, and that he consequently is warranted in seeking to obtain as much for his district in the scramble as possible. I will not say that, like the genii of the Arabian Nights, he has contracted a coflossal figure and shut it up within the limits of a single district, as though in the fabled casket from the sea, for that might be inviduous; but I bold that he has been betrayed into the employment of some phrases which are ordinarily used by the supporters of a proployment or some phrases which are or-dinarily used by the supporters of a pro-hibitory tariff, which lead logically to some one of the forms of paternal gov-ernment that protect everything—labor, capital, industrial pursuits, and all avoca-

I do not know that the English language would afford me more apt and conclusive words than these to exclude all pretence of power in the Legislature to pass this bill: "No part of said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public dabt." Here, sir, you propose to use that fund to build railroads through the forests of M'Kean, in the county of Erio, and among the hills and valleys of Greene! The North, the West, and the South-west, are to be reached by statute, tions, until they have protected the say, manhood, and independence out of the manhood, and independence out of the people.

But there is in my judgment a great principle involved in the discussion and treatment of this bill, and that is the principle of reducing taxation and unnecessary public burdens. To be sure the measure presented by the Committee of Ways and Means is an incongruous piece of most curious mosaic. The different lobbies that have crowded about them Halls seem to have one after the South-west, are to be reached by statute, and roads are to spring up there, upon what foundation? by what means? By these means in the sinking fund, put there by constitutional injunction, placed there by statute, covered there by words as strong as the English language contains in any lexicon ever written, and sacred from and untouchable by legislating and the state of the high life to these Halls seem to have crowded about these Halls seem to have one after the other added their fragment until the stone picture is anything else than creditable to the committee. Sound principles of to the committee. Sound principles of taxation do not seem to have been con-sidered, but extreme deference apparently has been paid to the various interests which have successively been here repre-sented, all except that one great uncom-plaining and unorganized interest which to the arighter from all send bills. I need

and not of malevolence against this measure oragainst the men concerned in it) these words of mine will go for nought. INFLUENCES MORE POWERFUL THAN LOGIC, INFLUENCES WHICH THE HIGHEST ARTS OF RHETORIC CANNOT REACH OR AFFECT, ARE PRESENT-WITHLIN THIS CHAMBER, AND EXIST OUTSIDE OF THIS CHAMBER, AND THE MEN WHO ARE SENT HERE TO REPRESENT THE TOILERS AND THE CAPITALISTS OF PENNSYLVANIA WILL BE MOVED LIKE AUTOMATA BY THEM. There will be recorded upon our enduring records an act which, in my judgment, invades the fundamental law which we have taken oaths to support, which will put in peril the collection of these nine millions and a half of public resources and which confessed to present the statesman on this floor or at the other end of the capital, so far as I know, has ever payment into the public treasury of mo-neys to become due to it from a solvent debtor, and discharges that debtor from a solemn obligation, contracted in 1861, for full consideration. All these public considerations, which ought to speak in trumpet-tones to us, will be put aside or disregarded. And why? of the capital, so har as I know, has ever sought by careful investigation to ascertain what is the just proportion which each class or occupation or profession should bear of the public burdens.

Why cannot we do like the arbitrary proprietor of some island, surrounded by a proprietor of some island, surrounded by a property of the property of the

proprietor of some isand, surrounded by numerous tenantry of every degree of rank and fortune—men of wealth enjoy-ing wide domains, farmers of more mod-crate means, traders dwelling in towns, and laborers of all grades of skill and earning—from whom he draws annual rents for the lands and houses, out of which I am not competent to estimate.

I say that that corporation is to be discharged from that obligation by the being a concerning it in the foliage of the being a concerning it in the foliage of the being and concerning it in the foliage of the being and the Pennsyl ania Rallroad Companing to a term and not to the State. Why should we surrender these? Why should we surrender these? Why should we discharge this obligation against a solv
which I am not competent to estimates.

I say that that corporation is to be discharged from that obligation by the form and occurrent in its of the lands and houses, out of which have been made concerning it in the period, belonging to a ships of war, of the civil administration of justice? Would he not, as a wise and beyond its limits. I do not think, Mr. Space and precious liquor. Which have been made concerning it in which have been made concerning it in the story says that the corporation is to be discovered and the whole expenses of ships of war, of the civil administration of justice? Would hence, as a wise and beyond its limits. I do not think, Mr. Paris theatre, gave a supper to a few government, of the military forces, of ships of war, of the civil administration of justice? Would he not, as a wise and beyond its limits. I do not think, Mr. Paris theatre, gave a supper to a few government, of the military forces, of ships of war, of the civil administration the church was holding forth in the church, as a wise and the church was present—half gaest, half gaes

quently enjoy, and their consequent ablility to bear this just share of the burdens of the State?

There is an absence of principle in this bill. It is a heterogenous compound.—
But there is a principle involved in the opposition to it, which is the reduction of our external taxation, just as there was in the reduction of our internal taxation.

The reduction of the latter has partially been effected; the reduction of the former must follow. One word expresses the policy and principle which will control my votes, namely, reduction. I am in favor of a reduction of the tariff; of further reduction of internal revenue taxation; but above all and before all I.am in favor of a sweeping reduction of expenditure.

tlon; but above all and before all I.am in favor of a sweeping reduction of expenditure. I am in favor of reduction of the tariff, of internal revenue taxation, and expenditures, because they are sapping the foundations of republican government.—You have now a broad system of taxes, currency, bonds and banks, which result in a rate of interest so high fipon capital that the life blood is being drained from the industrial classes and the mass of the people.

the industrial classes and the mass of the people.

And by oppressive taxation, in addition to the other causes I have named, such vast sums of money are accumulated in the great cities that, directly or indirectly, you necessarily play into the hands of speculators and capitalists. It may be laid down, too, as an axiom, that a large surplus must render profligete in expenditure all your high officials. The chairman of your Committee on Appropriations may seek to cut down expenses and save \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 upon hills as they pass this House, with a probability of the Senate non-concurring, but you cannot stop the expenditure of unexpended-balances, which, according to the statement and proof of the able and accurate gentleman from Keutucky, [Mr. Beck.] amounted last year to the conormous sum of \$94,000,000, without appropriation by law.

printion by law.

With such large revenues in excess of the strict necessities of the Government you cannot prevent extravagance and corruption, running through every one of your Departments; and you will be compelled to witness to the stress. of your Departments; and you will be compelled to witness, to the eternal shame of the American people, a constant repetition of those defalcations, which are coming to light in every city. If you fail to radically amend your whole system of taxation and finance, speculation will continue to run riot, to the injury of honest and legitimate business, and you must be prepared to suffer the humiliation of witnessing still more gold corners and

est and legitimate business, and you must be prepared to suffer the humiliation of witnessing still more gold corners and gold panies, with a suspicion arising therefrom reaching to the highest in the land, ay, even daring to cross the threshold of the White House.

What is the necessity for doing all this? Why collect \$150,000,000 more revenue than is necessary from a people who have just emerged from a most terrible contest? We are each year receiving 350,000 emigrants, or in three vers a number of people equal to one fortieth of our entire present population without estimating the natural increase of our own people; that is, every three years one fortieth of our load is taken upon the shoulders of those who come to enjoy the benefits of our G vernment and the advantages of our country. Moreover, the constantly increasing development of our resources will enable us hereafter more easily to bear our heavy burdens than now.

Already the tendency to the aggregation of vast wealth in few hands has taken place in New York and other large eithes, and we seem to forget that [hap.ba

Already the fendency to the aggregation of vast wealth in few hands has taken place in New York and other large cities, and we seem to forget that that is free country, where there is the first place in telligent, rich, refined, and educated people; but that a truly happy and prosperous nation is the one where all are comfortable, well educated, and refined.

My votes here will be governed by the fact that I do not wish to see this rapid career of our country toward the country. career of our country toward the condi-tion of things which exists in England. There they have one of the highest class-esof people in the world, the English nobility; and then they drop down to

the lowest class, as deep as the protozoa, the film of living things, which, 14,000 feet deep along the surface of the great sea-meadow of Sargasso, 3,000,000 square miles in extent, serves as bed for the Atlantic cable. I do not want it to be necessary for the statesmen of this country in the future to go down, as they did upon the Great Eastern, when searching for the lost Atlantic cable, with their grappling-irons, to seize hold and draw up the mass of the people like a lost telegraph wire from among the lowest order of created things. Will you not in time so modify your legislation and correct your policy as to prevent the elevation your policy as to prevent the elevation of one class and the sinking down so deep of another class? It is well to ask, as I have often asked

If is well to ask, as I have often asked myself, wherefore and for whose turionests are these high duties levied? Of course gentlenien speak about creating home markets. That doctrine was all well enough in the days of Heury Clay, the great exponent of the American policy. It may have been well enough then, as he desired, to enact a stable tariff of 26 per cent., I believe, for nine years, until the year 1842, when he said that our industries could stand alone. But it is now nearly thirty years since that time. We have now grown to be a nation of 40,000,000 people, as numerically strong as any have now grown to be a nation of 40,000,000 people, as numerically strong as any other nation in Christendom, unless it be Russia, and as physically strong as any nation in the world. We have scarcely done boasting of the energy and power we exhibited during the late war. And is it not humiliating that the American people should be to-day asking for any sort of protection against foreign Government?

Are we yet in our swaddling clothes .you, by a prohibitory tariff, succeed in creating markets for all your surplus grain? You have not done it; you cannot do it. Wheat is cheaper now, notwithstanding all these years of high tariff, than I remember it ever before to have been have been.

Sir, your only mode of providing mar-

would be otherwise exchanged for our grain.

Therefore, in brief, returning to the principle or premises with which I started, I am in favor of reducing internal taxation; I am in favor of a modification of the banking system and a readjustment of the currency, more especially because if we keep from the Executive Departments large amounts of unnecessary supplies we can theu, I think, talk of retrenchment and economy to some purpose. There will then be my to some purpose. There will then be no unexpended balances and inviting millions to seduce our officials into profi-

Dolline.

## Miscellancous.

MARRIAGE.

It is an old institushion, older than the pyramids, an az phull ov hyrogliphics that nobody can parse. History holds its tongue who the pair will who furst put on the silken harness, and promised to work kind in it thru thick and thin, up hill and down and on the level, rain or shine, survive or perish, sink or swim, drown or flote. But whoever they waz, they must hey made a good thing ov it, or so menny ov their posterity would not hav harnessed

who put their money in matrimony who could set down and give a good written opinoyin whi on airth they cum to did it. This is a grate proof that it is one ov them natral kind ov acksidenis that must happen, jist az birds fly out ov the nest, when they have feathers. when they hav feathers enuff, without

Sum marry for pedigree, and feel big Sum marry for pedigree, and teet by for six months, and then yery sensibly cum tew the conclusion that pedigree ain't no better than skimmilk. Sum marry bekase they hav bin high-sted sum whare else; this is a cross metch, a bay and sorrel; pride may make it en-durable.

their pocket, nor a friend in the world, nor a drop ov pedigree. This looks desperate, but it is the strength of the gume. If marrying for love ain't a success, then matrimony is a ded beet. Sum marry because they think wimmin will be scarce next year, and live to wonder how the crop holds out:
Sum marry to get rid of themselves, and diskiver that the game waz one that

then sit down and marry.

Both ways are right, if they hit the

oph the mortgages,

Married life haz its chances, and this

iz Jest what gives it its flavor. Every boddy luvs tew phool with the chances, behauze every boddy expects tew win. But I am authorized tew state that every But; are said goods bizing a light man and the goods bizing a light man and light man No man can swear exackly whare he will fetch up when he touches called.

No man can self jist what calico haz made up its mind to do next.

Calico don't know even herself.

Dry goods uv all kinds iz the child ov

Sum never marry, but this iz jest ez risky; the disease iz the same, with an-The man who stands on the banks shivering, and dassent, iz more apt tew ketch cold than him who pitches hiz hed

fust into the water,

How "MARBLES" ARE MADE.—The chief place for the manufacture of "marbles," those little round pieces of stone which contribute so largely to the enjoyment of "Young America," Is at Oberstein, on the Fahe, in Germany, where there are large agate mills and quarries, the reluse of which is carefully turned to kets for your grain is by exchanging it for the products of other countries. You cannot take as much of the productions of other countries as you otherwise would, by building up prohibitory tariffs and Chinese walls.

there are large agute units and quarries, the retuse of which is carefully turned to good paying account, by being made into small balls employed by the experts to knuckle with, which are mostly sent to the American market. The substance used in Saxony is hard, calcareous stone, The class which produces grain in my State of Pennsylvania, that State, which has been so much abused here, as in other States, embraces 48 per cent. of the

## VOL. 56.-NO. 44.

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

face ov it.

But there iz quite too often put-up jobs

their posterity would not hav harnessed up since and drove out.

Thare iz a grate moral grip to marriage; it iz the mortar that holds the sooshul bricks together.

But their ain't but darn few pholks

being able tow tell why.

Sum marry for buty, and never diskover their mistake; this iz lucky.

Sum marry fot money, and det t see

Sum marry for love without a cent in

and diskiver that the game waz one that two could play at, and neither win.

Sum marry, they can't tell wby, and live, they can't tell how.

Sum marry the second time to get even, and find it a gambling game—the more they put down the less they win.

Sum marry tew to be happy, and not finding it, wonder whare all the happiness goes to when it dies.

ness goes to when it dies.

Almost everybody gets married, and it is a good joke.

Sum marry in haste, and then they sit down and think it carefully over.

Sum think it, over careful fust, and then sit down and marry in the sit down and then sit down and then sit down and marry.

Both ways are right, it they mark.
Sum, marry rakes to convert them.
This iz a little risky, and takes a smart missionary to do it.
Sum marry coquetts. This is like buying a poor farm heavily mortgaged, and working the balance of your days to clear cold the mortgages.

COOKING A MAN.—If any one looks forward to being eaten by cannibals, he pay wish to be informed how he is likely to be cooked. It is a comfort to know ly to be cooked. It is a comfort to know that the savages who may devour him are by no means devoid of refinement in their collinary disposition. Some French soldiers were lately taken prisoners by the Canaks, and one of them was killed and caten. His comrades describe the process: The Canaks first decapitate the victim, a matter of no small difficulty, considering the blumtness of their but. victim, a matter of no small difficulty, considering the bluntness of their hatchets. Ten to fifteen blows are necessary. The body is then hinng up to a tree by the feet, and the blood allowed to run out for an hour. Meanwhile a hole a yard and a half deep and a yard wide is dug in the ground. The hole is lined with stones, and then in the midst of them a great fire is lit. When the wood is burnt down a little and glows with heat, it is covered with more stones. The man is cleaned with more stones. The man is cleaned out and divided into pieces about a foot long, the hands and feet being thrown away as worthless. The pieces of the man are placed on the leaves of a large rose peculiar to the tropics. The meat is surrounded with cocoa nuts, bannas, and some other plants noted for their delicate flavor. The whole is then tied together. firmly, the fire is removed from the pit, the meat is placed in among the hot stones, and thus carefully covered is left to cook for an hour. Women do not par-

which have successively been here represented, all except that one great uncomplaining and unorganized interest which is the sufferer from all such bills. I mean the agricultural interest and the general mass of the people.

There does not seem to have yet arisen on the other side of the House (my friends on this side are powerless to originate and mould a measure,) a statesman who has studied the true principle of taxation, and like another Sir Robert Peel, can grasp this whole vast financial subject. With currency and taxation, tariff and banks, intimately connected together, acting and reacting upon each other as they do, no statesman on this floor or at the cliber and of the capital, so far as I know, has ever the pieces nearly round, with a hammer, handled by a skillful workman, and then wearing down the edges upon the surface of a large grindstone.

A Toledo German, who has been keeping a saloon for the accommodation of printers, has been obliged to suspend. On his books were found the following named members of the craft: 'Der Laim Brinter;' 'Der Leettle Brinter;' 'Der Pen Putler Brinter;' 'Der Tivol;' 'Der Brinter mit der red hair:' 'Der Brinter mit hair not shoost so red.'

#### Rates for Advertising.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Ten Cent per line for the first insertion, and five cens per line for the first insertion, and five cens per line for each subsequent insertion. Quar orly half-yearly, and yearly advertisements inserted at a liberal reduction on the above rates Advertisements should be accompanied by the Cash. When sent without any length of time specified for publication, they will be continued until ordered out and enarged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING UARDS, HANDBILLS, OTRCULARS, and every oth

A GRAVE charge—the undertaker's. An unpopular 'ism' with everybody-

A BEEF condensing factory will crain a large ox into a twenty pound can.

Is it proper that private soldiers should make a public display? QUERY.-Did Adam and Eve have sweet time raising Cain?

make a Pole, how many yards would it take to make a Hungarian.

Is it any feason that the officer who calls the roll should be expected to propose a toast?

. Due the man who 'scaled the mountain's dizzy height' find his weigh or lose his balance?

Singular that billiards are not played in China, considering how skillful the people are in handling the cue. ACE says the mosquito was born of poor but honest parents, who had in their veins some of the best blood in the

nto the horse cars Success in life is very apt to make us

OUGHT a raw recruit who has never learned to use a pen be ordered to 'right face' by his superior officer before the sergeant has taught him to form a line?" Perfectly happy—the boy in possession of his first jack-knife, and the girl with her first Paris doll.

A PUBLISHER has sent us 'The Secrets of the Art of Dyeing.' If he would send us 'The Secret of the Art of Living,' it would be more useful just now.

A sacs in New Hampshire the other day ate fifteen dozen raw oysters on a wager. The silver trimmings alone on his collin cost twelve dollars and thirty-five cent.

A WOMAN who never owned a Rible

Josh Billings on preaching: 'I al-

WAY for importers to 'come around', the Custom House deatly: Swear that your iron pigs are introduced 'for breeding purposes,' and they come in free of duty

SAID an ambitious youth one day to a young lady, 'Don't you think I'd better dye my mustache?' caresing the infant prodigy. 'I think if you will letit alone it will die itself,' said the lady.

'WIFE,' said a gentleman of New Haven, has Willie been baptized?' 'No my dear, not yet; but why do you ask, John?' Because there is a great deal of small pox about, and it ought to be done

'Look here, boy,' said a nervous old gentleman to an urchin, who was muching sugar-candy at a lecture, 'you are annoying me very much,' 'No, I ain't,' replied the urchin, 'I'm a-gnawing this

A GALENA (Illinois) girl was sought by three lovers, who at length were seized with the noval idea that she be allowed to choose one of them. She, however, told them it was a quarrel of their own, and they must settle it among themselves. They then drew 'cuts,' and the luckwone she dealers, was the ore discovered to the control of the contr

IN olden times, before Maine laws were invented, Hall kept the hotel at Irvington, New York, and furnished the best accommodations to man and beast. He was a good landlord, but terribly deaf. The village painter was afflicted in the same way. One day they were sitting by themselves in the bar-room. Hall was sitting behind the counter waiting for

## description of Jon and CARD Printing.

Gems of Literature.

WHAT part of France attracts the most Do you regard cannon balls as milita-WHY is a proud woman like a music box? She is so full of airs.

ARTIST,—Is it not a striking likeness? Critic.—No, not a hit in it.

In studying the book of nature the best reeding will be found in the swamps.

IF it takes five yards and a half to

It is a question whether a lady has foot notes on her music score when she is singing al-to.

What costume ought to remind a lady of her washerwoman? Why, her lawn dress, to be sure.

ecuntry. AGRICULTURAL implements are useful things, but it is unpleasant to have countrymen bring their corn crushers

forget when we wasn't much. It is just so with a frog on a jump; he can't remember when he was a tadpole—but old felter can. Is it to be inferred that an officer is an artist because he draws his sword, a carpenter breause he raises a sash, or a doctor because he re-pulses the enemy?

What is the difference between the bark of a tree and the bark of a dog?—One is formed of the bough and the other of the bow-wow.

A WESTERN paper suggests in view of the price of eggs, that then could make piles of money now, by paying strict at-tention to business.

Come out here and I'll lick the whole the control window.

A SALLOR being asked how he liked his bride replied: Why, d'ye see, I took her for to be only half of me, as the person says, but dash me if she isn't twice as much as I. I'm only a tar, but she's a Tartar.'

supposed she was quoting it when she greeted her son, who came home to keep Thanksgiving, in the following words: 'Here comes the fatted calf.'

ways advise short sermons, especially on a hot Sunday. If a minister kant strike ile in 40 minutes, he has either got a poor gimlet, or else he is boring in the wrong place.'

A LADY leaving home, was thus addressed by her little boy! 'Mamma, will you remember and buy my penny whiste, and let it be a religious one, so that can use it on Sunday.'

ugar candý. 'Woman, lovely woman!' said Brown what is the world without woman?-Yes, if there were no women in the world we should all be miserable! They are the primeral cause of all our happiness! 'No doubt,' put in the cynic Robinson, 'for they are the prime cvil

lucky one, she declares, was the one she had chosen from the first.

same way. One day they were sitting by themsolves in the bar-room. Hall was sitting behind the counter waiting for the next customer, while the painter was sitting behind the counter waiting for the next customer, while the painter was sitting before the fire with a thirsty look, casting sheep's eyes occasionally at Hall's decanters, and wishing most devoutly that some one would come in and treat. Weston, the wdkiet, on his way to Brandon, stepped in to inquire the distance. "Can you tell me, sir, how far it is to Brandon,?" "Brandy," says the ready handlord, jumping up; "yes, sir, I have some," at the same time handing, down a decanter of the precious liquor. "You misunderstand me, sir," says the walkist; "I asked you how har it was to Brandon," "They call it pretty good brandy," says Hall. "Will you take sugar with it?" reaching as he spoke for the bow and toddy stick. The despairing traveller turned to the village painter.