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March 7, 1870—3m

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SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS, an endless variety of Hats and Cans of ATS MANUFACTURED TO ORDER. s the best arrangement for coloring Hats kinds of Woolen Goods, Overcoats, &c., a test notice (as he colors every week) and aost reasonable terms. Also, a fine lot of

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American Bointer.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1870.

this morning and gave her an invitation 'Mr. Elmore?'
'Well?' The haughty Merrill blood is up now

in a very uncomfortable state of mind.

The next Sabbath Miss Bryson took her seat in the choir according to invitation. The church was crowded when she entered, and as the choir seats were in front, she was observed by the congregation.

True to her word. Mariam Merrill

True to her word, Mariam Merrill arose and left the choir. The sensation occasioned by this act can be better imagined than described.

The young lady who sat next to Miss Bryson turned her back to her, and made no offer of her note book when she rose to sing; she seemed to be avoided as one with the plague. Her face burned crim-

with the plague. Her face burned crimson, and then grew pale as ashes. What had shedone? What could be the meaning of all this?

Mr. John Elmore had got himself into

a fine pickle. The young lady members of his choir notified him that they would

ed what those bundles contained, which will be seen presently.

Perhaps their consciences smote them a little when Dr. Green told them that the young lady at the cottage was ill with brain fever, caused by some kind of worry or trouble, and that no persons were lending any assistance to the moth er.

er, Several volunteered, Mrs. Bryson treated them coldly, but politely; but the night when Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Mer-

rill and others were engaged in the little bedroom, to perform the last sad offices

bitterly.

'You people in this town have murdered my child. Tell me now before her corpse, why you did it?'
There was no reply.

'I heard yesterday,' continued the old lady; that it was because Squire Gregory was seen to call on her. Shall I tell you what caused these visits? Had you sprend produces the

you what caused these visits? Had you ascertained, ere you spread broadcast the shameful reports that broke my child's heart and crazed her brain, it would have been far better. We were poor, that is, in moderate circumstances. We rented this house, the owner promising to take his pay in sewing. We were neither of us aware of anything being rumored against Squire Gregory's character, and I must do him the justice to say that he has treated us with more humanity than you all. If this is the means of learning

They placed snow drops in her hand, and looked with tears into her face—the members of that choir, and the villagers who had shunned her with contempt so shortly before. Too late now! tears

of repentance could not bring her back again. They had murdered this fair, sweet flower, where they should have pretected it from this cruel world—if not for her own sake, for the sake of a dead

he stomach, from its size, cunfuses the

den that it was intended to receive only

My love she lay in slumber light, 'Though morn was in the sky, and so I dropped the curtain white, in a moment.
'If she sings in the choir, I don't.' 'If she sings in the choir, 1 don't.'
'What do you mean?'
'Just what I have said. She is said not to be a very proper person, and if she sits in the choir on Sunday, I leave it.'
'I'm sure I don't know what to do,' And took a seat near by. "She dreams of me, my darling wife, said the young man. 'I invited her, and it would be the height of rudeness to withdraw the invitation.'

Miss Merrill could not help him in this dilemma, and Mr. Elmore left the house Dimples and smiles afternately, In merry play gave chase

I watched her quivering eyelids move, So like a lilly's cup.
Till, starting from her trance of love. Myglarling one woke up.

Poetical.

DREAMING OF ME.

'Oh such a dream I've had," cried she "Of angels?" queried I,
"Better than that; more dear to me

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

Miscellaneous.

DRY GOODS,

On account of the reduction in Gold, the Dry Goods Merchants who understand their business and the certain signs of the times, have reduced the price of their goods correspondingly. The sub-scribers have just received from the cities a large and full assortment of all kinds of

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Wool De Laines, Alpacas, Poplins, Serges, Bon eazines, Tamise Cloth, Grenadines.

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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS.

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sa fair examination by good judges of goods to atisfy the public that this is the place to buy and save money.

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nice assortment of Ladies' Under Clothing

ery handsomely stitched and trimmed at easonable prices. WOOL taken in exchange for goods.

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TAEY ARE NOT A VILE FANCY DRINK Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkeness and ruin, but are a true medicine, made from the native Roots and Herbs of California free from all Aleoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to Directions, and remain long unwell.

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March 17, 1870—3m

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A few pairs for sale. \$1.00 PER PAIR. A few

Half-Breed Italian Bees

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present time.

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March 10, 1870—6m

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GREAT COMMOTION

"Dreaming of me my vain heart cried. Of me, her all in all!"

But soon the bright illusion died,
And heart had such a fall. "I thought a fairy come she said

And spread before my eyes Such lovely satins, silks and shawls, And as for lewels, why my dear,

"And all were mine." In saddened tone I stopped her utterance free;
"And so, my darling, when you slept
You had no dream of me?"

That shone so beautiful, might grace

She threw her arms about my neck "Yes, pricious one, I'm sure I had!

I dreamed you paid the bill!"

Micellasucous.

WRECKED LIFE, OR THE EFFECT OF SLANDER.

Mrs. Graham called on Mrs. Grant on Afra Graham called on Mrs. Grant one pleasant day in July. They were neighbors, and loved a bit of gossip. Mrs. Graham seated herself near the open window and looked out over the fragrant garden to the little white house beyond. 'Who lives there?' is the query. 'Don't you know? There is the place where the widow Bryson and her daughter live.'

'Ah! The old and the young lady who sat in the west pew, last Sanday?'

'Yes.'
'Have you called?' questioned Mrs.
Graham.
'Me!' with emphasis.
'Yes; are you not going to be neighorly with them?'
'I don't associate with everybody.' 'No, I suppose not—but are not these nice people?'
'No, I don't say that they are not. I don't believe in talking ill.of my neighbors. If I can't speak well of any one, I believe in just letting them alone.'

Bitters according to Directions, and remain long unwell.

Si00 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs beyond the point of repair.

For inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Billious, Remittent, and Infermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liyer, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangoment of the Digestive Organs.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the velns cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

FIN, 7A.PE, and other WORMS, Inrking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.

Here Bitgers have no equal. For fail directions read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor, 32 Commerce St., N. Y. . 'Oh! what is it?'
'Oh, nothing much; but I guess if you saw what I see daily, you wouldn't think of my calling; they don't suffer for want of company very much.'
'Who has been there? I'll never tell it,' said Mrs. Graham.
Mrs. Grant shook her head.
'Ladies?'
I never saw any ledice calling they it.

I never saw any ladies calling there. Gentlemen?' Yes, if you call Squire Gregory a gen-'Squire Gregory!' 'Mrs. Graham lifted her hands in hor

or. We will just whisper to the reader that the masculine in question bore a very evil reputation, having been, figu-ratively speaking kicked out of society long ago.
'And you saw him really there?' mused Mrs. Graham. 'Is it possible? Well, one cannot mistake their character; I'm

lad we've found them out in sheep's clothing.'
Mrs. Grant shells her peas for dinner, and Mrs. Graham rolls up her knitting

work.
'Don't be in a hurry, Mrs. Graham',
'O! I have not been. By the way,
have you got any yeast that you could
spare? Mine soured, and I wish to bake
to-morrow, if possible.'
'O, yes, take a cupful now or send Jennie over for it,' said Mrs. Grant.

nie over for it,' said Mrs. Grant.

'Going up to Mrs. Merrill's,' said Mrs.
Grant. 'Hero's her magazine that I bor-rowed last week; I have been trying to

rowed last week; I have been trying to get John to take it, he likes to read it rewell as I do, but when he can borrow, he won't subscribe.'

Mrs. Merrill, an aristocratic lady, who lived in a two story brick,' greets her visitor with a polite good morning, and ushers her into the sitting room. There is a canary in a gilded cage, who is trilling his song very merrily, and there are blooming flowers in the windows.

'Will you lay off your shaker?' asks Mrs. Merrill, quietly.

'Oh 'tign't worth while—I just run in.

'Oh. 'tisn't worth; while—I just run in 'Oh, 'tisn't worth, while—I just run in. I was going to the store, and thought I would call and return this magazine,' said Mrs. Graham, fanning herself withher shaker, which she has just removed, 'how dreadful warm the weather is.' 'It is uncommonly sultry,' Mrs. Merrill takes up the embroidery she had laid aside on the entrance of her visitor. 'We scarcely feel the heat, however; we have a good draught, and there is a very good shade around the house; Mariam,' addressing a fair young girl who had just dressing a fair young girl who had just entered, 'perhaps Mrs. Graham would take a glass of ice water.'
"Thank you, dear; how cool and nice.

"Thank you, dear; how cool and nice.
By the way have you called on our new
town's folks?"
'Not yet. I was speaking to Mariam
about calling to-day. What a sweet girl
Miss Bryson seems to be; rather melancholy, though. Have you called yet?'
'Not I.'
'Why?'
'I don't visit where Squire Gregory

does.'
'Squire Gregory? You are mistaken, surely.'
'Oh, I guess not—but I've said more now than I intended to. Don't let that influence you, but if I had a daughter like Mariam there, I don't know as I snould care that she should associate with such people.'

'If that's their character, of course not.' replied Mrs. Merrill. 'I never dreamed anything of that kind; the old lady seemed so high brod, and her daughter so modest and gent!'

seemed so high bred, and her daughter so modest and gent! '
Mrs. Graham tak s her leave with a 'now do come and spend the afternoon when you can, Mrs. Merrill.'
The latter and her daughter sat quietly at their work. Mariam is finishing a dress for herself, and her dainty fingers swiftly at their work. By and by ne looks up.
'I never was more deceived in any one
n my life before mother.'

'Nor I.'
The two sew away in silence; Dicky sits chirping unnoticed in his bright cage; the flowers breathe out their perfume unheeded. fume unheeded.
'I'm sorry and disappointed,' continued Mariam, 'I thought she would be such
an addition to our set; I was deceived,
but I'm glad we have found her out in There's the door bell now ringing,

said Mrs. Merrill.

The person chanced to be Mr. John Elmore, the chorister. He is good looking enough, and has a pleasant voice and nany bits of news to impart. Mr. Elmore made known his errand; it is something about a choir meeting next Tuesday evening, to learn a new voluntary for the next Sabbath, when

Buffalo girls are very saucy.

"May I see you home?" inquired a lad
of a lass at church.

"You may see me anywhere you like
but you can't guess whom we are to
have in our choir after this,' continued
John Elmore; 'a new member. Miss
Bryson has a fine voice. I just called

REMARKS

HON. WM. A. WALLACE, In the Senate, March 16, 1870;

a fine pickle. The young lady members of his choir notified him that they would sing no more unless Miss Bryson was removed: and this disagreeable task he was obliged to perform.

He wrote her a note, stating that circumstances unforseen by him when he invited her to become a member of the choir, compelled him to withdraw the invitation. It was a very rude proceeding, but she would pardon him!

Many girls would have rallied after the shock, and defiantly met the inhospitable world; but not so with Ellen Bryson. Whenever she went into society she was treated with scorn and contempt; so at length she remained at home and grieved herself sick over it. She was one of those frail blossoms that a rough wind or unkind frost will so easily destroy.

Very few persons called at the white cottage, but lynx eyed neighbors noticed that Squire Gregory was there with bundles and parcels, and that was enough for them. For had they not been evil disposed, they could easily have ascertained what those bundles contained, which will be seen presently. deavor to discuss this question dispassionately and calmly, and then permit the Seuate to determine, as to them belongs. The bill before us provides, in the first section, that the six millions of books of the Panneylyania Ballyrad bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, now in the Treasury of the Commonwealth for application to the sinking fund, shall be delivered to the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company, to be used in the construction and completion of that railroad, when a guarantee for the construc-tion and completion thereof shall be fur-nished to the commissioners of the sink-ing fund, and when they file their bonds, to be secured by a first mortgage with a like amount of interest, and payable in

like amount of interest, and payable in like manner, but it postpones their payment for the period of four years, in order that the road may be completed. When this shall have been done, the commissioners of the sinking fund are directed to deliver to this railroad company these bonds. The second section also provides that the three millions and a half of the Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds, also in the sinking fund for application to the State debt, shall be taken and applied, \$1,600,000 thereof to the completion and construction of the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railway to the Southern State line; \$1,400,000 to the completion of the Clearfield and Buffalo Railway to the Northern State line, or very near to it; and \$500,000 to the completion of a branch of the Erie and Allegheny Railway, in order to make a wide gauge conway, in order to make a wide gauge con-nection between the Atlantic and Great Western Railway and the harbor of Eric. These bonds are also to be replaced by a second mortgage bond given by these resecond mortgage bond given by these respective companies. These Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds are second mortgage bonds. When these guarantees for the completion of these roads are all filed, sair-i not until then, the commissioners of the sinking fund are directed to deliver the securities. This is, in effect, what the bill provides. The securities to be taken from the sinking fund, it is scarcely pressury for me to repeat, come from has treated us with more humanity than you all. If this is the means of learning you a lesson, my child has not died in vain; yet pray to God to forgive you—I am afraid I never cau.'

Too late, now the tongue of slander has triumphed! What a lesson this narrative should teach!

They plead and the sale of the sale of the sale of the public works. The three millions and a half of the Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds were transferred to us last year from the Philadelphianal Erie Railway Company; we exchanged the security in order that twe might secure the completion of the

we might secure the completion of the Allegheny Valley Railway and so as to make a low grade railway connection between the East and West; they were guaranteed and are now in the Treasury of the Commonwealth for application, and are good marketable securities. Last year we initiated the policy we are now attempting to continue. It is sought now to secure the completion of three new lines of railway in undeveloped sections by the use of the securities of the Commonwealth.

ather. There are many such cases. When you speak evil of any one, and condemn harshly, remember this over-true story; also, never forget that 'whatsoever judg-ment ye judge, ye shall be judged; and whatsoever measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.' Let me glance at the country to be developed by these railways. In the first place, the Jersey Shoro, Pine Creek and Buffalo railway aims at a connection with the Buffalo and Washington railway at the Northern State line, and makes a connection between Buffalo and Philadelphia elight miles shorter than the line of connection between Buffalo and the city of New York, by the New York and Erierailroad. It is well-known that the port of Buffalo is the largest receiving port for grain upon the lakes.—This bill proposes to reach for that immense traffic, and create a line of railway so as to pour that immense trafe CHEESE AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.—A discussion of the subject of 'Cheese as a wholesome, nutritious and economical article of food,' and a premium for the nest essay, has drawn out several promi-nent writers and agreat many useful and nteresting facts. The successful essay-st, Mr. L. B. Arnold, in refuting the obway so as to pour that immense trade through our North-western borders and enrich the cities and commercial centres of our State. It proposes to bring to us taxable values in the shape of increased value of real estate, of increased populaection that cheese is food in a state too concentrated for the human stomach, replies that he does not dispute the point, but contends that the same objection would lie against beef, pork, mutton, etc. All these articles are too concentrated to be eaten alone as a regular article of diet. The stumper from its size confuser that value of real estate, of increased popula-tion and of increased railroad tonnage.— It proposes to debouch upon the shores of the Delaware the immense traffic that now goes into the lap of Buffalo, and the hope of this result is founded upon the natural and inevitable law of commerce and of trade—that railroad traffic will find the shortest lines and essets transidea that it was intended to receive only these concentrated articles. It requires more bulk in the shape of food, and hence less nutritious articles are usually eaten with meats. So it should be with cheese. Says Mr. A.: "The practice which prevails generally in selecting food to eat with cheese, is as much in accordance with reason as with taste. A little chemistry will illustrate this, and show us that we might with profit consume much more cheese than we now do. Chemistry divides our food into two classes; those which go to make up flesh and the frame work of the body, and are called and of trade—that railrond traffic will find the shortest lines and easiest transportation. Here are the direct and short lines and the most easy mode of transportation. Where is the citizen of Pennsylvania who is unwilling to aid in bringing to her wealth and commerce? Who is the Senator so recreant to his duty and so false to his oath as to permit the States North and West of us to absorb this immense trade through his neglect? So far as I can I will endeavor to pour into the lap of the Commonwealth I love the trade and commerce that shall make her great and populous. This is one of the purposes of this bill. This line of railway connects with the Philadelphia and Erie and the Northern Central railway, and through them with the Reading railroad and with the Pennsylvania railroad a this city, by a direct line of communication. It also connects with all that net work of railroads upon which is transported the coal of our authractic coal region, and will carry that coal westward and northward, and give to this linethe immense tonnage that now finds its way north and west by the New York systemof railways. find the shortest lines and easiest trans try divides our food into two classes; those which go to make up flesh and the frame work of the body, and are called flesh-forming or albuminoids; and those which furnish the material for fat and animal heat, and are called fat-forming, or supporters of respiration. We do not use these two kinds of food in equal quantities; we take only one of the former to two and a fourth of the latter.—

They go found in just this proportion in They are found in just this proportion in milk.'

A LITTLE darkey was recently found A LITTLE darkey was recently found sitting on the stoop of a fashionable house crying pitifully. 'What's de matter wid you?' asked a colored waman.—'De matters' nuff—double trouble all ober the house. Farder am drunk—mudder am gone wid cloze—siss broke de looking-glass wid de broomstick—de baby heb got ber eyes full ob eyen penper, and Ing-glass wid de broomstick—de baby hab got her eyes full ob cyan pepper, and Pete Wood put de mustard on he hair for goose-greuse. I put salt in my tea for de white sugar—wat mudder has when Professor Hannibal comes to see her; and it made me sea-sick. De dog licked Pete's face, and, got his mouf full ob mustard and lies under de bed a howlin. De kitten got her hed in de milk pot, and I cut her hed off to save the pitchur, and den I had to brake de pitcher to get de hed out, and,de way I'll get licked when mydder cums home, for settin' de bcd a fire, will be a sin.' railways. Here again we aim at securing an immense amount of transportation and of tennage which justly belongs to us, and which will swell our coffers, and which which, will swell our coffers, and which they are now reaping. One of the lines named in the second section of this bill reaches up the Monongahela Valley to the State line in Fayette and Greene counties, a country rich in everything that makes a people great and prosperous, and carries its commerce to our Western city of Pittsburg, and thus brings increased values and increased tonnage for taxation to the Commonwealth. Then we have a second branch of the Buffalo and Washington Road, running to the very heart of the best bituminous coal field in Pennsylvania; it carries that coal to a market; as it now A Young lawyer gained a suit for a it carries that coal to a market; as it nov

Propose to you," replied the astonished lies, it is undeveloped and will be until you allow it to be brought into direct communication with its natural markets. The market for that is in the North, at Buffalo and at Lake Ontario. Sirs, this is a line of railway the value of which con searcely be estimated. torney.
"Well, you asked for my fortune, and I thought you would have the grace take me with it," was the calm reply. can scarcely be estimated.

I do not think it necessary to attempt to portray here to night the character of the country through which these lines of malway penotrate. There is not within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a country or rich in minorely as is received. country so rich in minerals as is reached for by these great arteries; there is nowhere so large and valuable a coal field ple transmutation of our securities, the

on the bill entitled "An act to facilitate and secure the construction of an additional ratio

Mr. Speaker, I would be glad to escape the responsibility that is thrown upon me by the bill that is under considera-tion; it would have pleased me much had I been spared the necessity of meet-ing the issue that now confronts us; but, sir, as a representative of the people of my native State, nay more, sir, as the representative of a section of the Com-monwealth which up to this hour lies waste and undeveloped, I feel it to be my sworn duty to come to you, Senators, and ask you to survey the fair field that and ask you to survey the fair field that you have within your borders for the employment of your idle means, and to examine the power and opportunity you now have to make the wilderness to blossom like the rose; and in order that you may do what you can, under your organic law, to give wealth and power to the people, and population and taxable values to the Commonwealth. When I contemplate the magnitude of the issue before us, I hesitate to meet the responsibility, but I cannot evade it, in view of the fact that I am a representative of a people that I am a representative of a people who labor under difficulties innumerable for the want of that which you can give them without doing violence to your-selves; and without taking a dollar from the Treasury of the Commonwealth, as I firmly and honestly believe.

Let us examine this bill. I shall en-

Let me glance at the country to be de-

of the Constitution.

but, sir, I am willing to take the responsibility that may come to me for my share in meeting frankly a question that looks to the developement of my native State, that looks to Bringing towns and villages and cities, and a teeming population, and a full treasury in its wake.

The mode of development indicated in this bill is the best and most economical that we can adopt or ever have attempted to adopt. There is no money taken from the Commonwealth: the people are ed to adopt. There is no money taken from the Commonwealth; the people are not taxed to make this development; it enriches all, yet taxes none; it returns to the State Treasury with but a trifling change, all of these securities, and by their use we secure the development of three sections of the State which have yet been untouched; there is no mode that can be devised so wise and fair as this one, if we possess the power, which I have already argued we do possess. A system of public works by the State inevitably brings in its train a crowd of hungry contractors, who, like the horse leech, continually cry give! give! In this mode we have no crowd of corrupt and dishonest official; no never-ending claims for damages always paying never paid, but we have in their room the sim-

as there exists; it only seeks the means of transmission to a market in order to swell your riches and vastly increase your population in the north-west and in the south-west I said last year, when a kindred subject was under consideration, that "upon the route I have described, and bedded in the hills which border the valleys of Bennet's Branch and Sandy Lick, in the counties of Clearfield and Jefferson, easily attainable and most desirable in its qualities, exists the finest body of bituminous coal within the State."

I now turn to the question of our right great interests of the people subserved.

But, sir, I have no doubt it will be argued that capital should build these railroads and flud there its profits. We, sir, of the northern tier of counties are poor, isolated and cut off from communications that the risk produce the state of the communication. poor, isolated and cut off from communication with you, the rich and populous. We have been struggling to make our way out to you, and to bring our mineral and agricultural wealth in communication with you. We find ourselves unable to affect it, and come to you and ask you to help us. The State is interested in this; she has the great motive of promoting inter communication, of increasing mining and manufacturing, of building up unsettled and remote localities, and of reudering her land valuable. The policy I advocate fosters progress and increases I now turn to the question of our right

I now turn to the question of our right to exchange these securities, for if this be clearly prohibited by the Constitution, it is for me, as it should be for all of us, an end of the proposition. The Supreme Court in Gratz vs. The Commonwealth, 5th Wright, has dis-tinctly recognized our right to transmute these bonds and to change the securities these bonds and to change the securities for their protection. If we have the power to do this, it involves the admission of our discretion in the premises, and this once granted, it necessarily follows that we can exercise that discretion at the powerful so force the securities or wilder. whether it is not our duty to continue to do what the past decade shows we have so well begun.

Your taxes on gross receipts of railways in 1860 were nothing; in 1860 they were \$373,420; Tax on tohnage in 1860, \$31,425; in 1869, \$293,901. Tax on coal, a direct result of railways, in 1860 was nothing; in 1869 it was \$159,577. Commutation of tonnage in 1860, nothing; in 1869, \$360, 000. Right of way in 1860, \$10,000; in 1869, \$10,000. Tax on railway loans in 1860, nothing; in 1869, \$14,74. Tax on railway corporation stocks in 1880 was our will, so far as the securities or eviden-ces of the debt are affected, always responsible for the application of the pro-ceeds to the payment of the public debt. But it is said that the plain letter of the Constitution forbids it, and that this is a use and application different from that provided in that section of the Con-

stitution which authorizes the creation of a sinking fund. I need not reply to this argument for Judge Strong, in 5th Wright, has fully settled the question against this position.

Let us turn to the Constitution and see if the next work thereof do not possible. \$77,460, whilst in 1860 it was \$527,251, showing an aggregate from these sources in 1860 of \$118,785, whilst in 1869 it was \$1,884,623, or more than sixteen fold.

Will you say that the past ten years do not teach us anything? In 1860 you received from these sources of revenue \$113,785, whilst in 1869 you received \$1,884,623—more money than is necessary this year to pay the interest upon your State debt, and yet your argument refuses to make further progress in this magnificent career, and a narrow and illiberal policy is to be substituted in its stead, because a technical construction of the if the very words thereof do not permit this transmutation. I assert it to be a settled principle, that unless the Cousti-tution prohibits us from doing this, we have the right.

This is a well settled rule of construc-

This is a well settled fille of construc-tion and is distinctly and emphatically ruled by Chief Justice Black, in Mayer vs. Sharpless, 9 Harris, 149.

We have all the power that the Con-stitution does not deny us. Let us turn to the Constitution itself, and see how it ears upon the question now before us:
"The said sinking fund may be increased from time to time by assigning to it any part of the taxes or other revenues of the State not required by the ordinary and current expenses of the government and unless in second way in vasion, or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt."

Another part of the section provided that the Legislature at its next session should create a sinking fund; it orders that a sinking fund shall be created by the next legislature; it does not create it; it did not itself create the sinking fund, but ordered the legislature to greate it. but ordered the legislature to create it. and then described a part of the securities

The proceeds of the sale of the public works were named as a part of these se-curities, the revenues from which were to go to payment of the public debt.— This was the ultimate destination of the assets, and it is our duty to send them thither. We seek to do nothing less.
But, say Senators, these proceeds of the sale of the public works were put into the sinking fund; so, too, were the proceeds of bank charters and dividends; they were put in proceedly as were the they were put in precisely as were the proceeds of the sale of the public works great State that lies north of you and her policy; contrast the development of her southern tier with that of your own northern tier, richer in agricultural facilities and minerals, and then tell me that this policy is correct. Sirs, this policy has been pursued too long. The State of New York gave to the New York and Erie railway, as a loan, three millions, and after she had lent it she gave it.—Commercial centres are always enriched when you develop the rural districts.—These lines of railway reverse the system of your bodies, and are great arteries that bring in the life-giving fluid; they bring to your commercial centres the wealth that there exists and enlarge the area of commercial enterprise, and your Tre-sury is made with the streets. proceeds of the sale of the public works, but until the money is realized upon the securities, they are not in the sinking fund, and cannot be applied to the payment of the debt. The words sinking fund in their very terms mean, not a security, but a sum of money. The plain interpretation is an aggregated sum of interpretation is an aggregated sum of money ready for application, and until this money is in the sinking fund we this money is in the sinking fund we have control over the evidences of debt for its protection and direction. We cannot divert the funds from their ultimate purpose, but we have the control of the securities from which the moneys come. We dare not destroy the security or detract from the amount of them; we cannot take them out; but we can make the not take them out: but we can make the not take them out; but we can make the security of the Commonwealth better.—This was done in 1861, and the Supreme Court passed upon it, and in their opinion they say the fund consists of the moncy healized, and not of the evidences of debt therein.

If the sinking fund be the money re If the sinking lund be the money re-alized from the securities, until they are realized, I can find no prohibition upon the legislature to exercise its discretion for the benefit of the people in the man-agement and control of these evidences of debt, provided the proceeds be sent to pay the indebtedness of the Common-wealth Mr. Billingfelt. I would like to know

Mr. Billingielt. I would like to know who has charge of those bonds; are they not lodged in the hands the commisioners as a part of that fund?

Mr. Wallace. Undoubtedly, but until the money is realized they are not a part of that fund within the meaning of the law a security is not money a fund. of that fund within the meaning of the law; a security is not money; a fund consists of money. Whenever the money is realized, the proceeds of the securities become a part of the sinking fund, and must go to the payment of the debt.

Mr. Billingfelt. I differ in that respect from the Senator.

Mr. Wallace. Any other argument then I make a processible programment.

is being made. In the county of Jefferson there is an untold capacity for development; there, too, you will have vast quantities of material for transportation. Why not aid them? Give the means of transportation, and wealth comes to you in untold quantities.

Let me turn briefly to the objections of the Senator from Columbia, [Mr. Buckalew.] He affirms that this takes six millions from the sinking fund contrary to the Constitution. You cannot take anything out if it was never put.in. The power to transmute these securities, has been recognized by the Supreme Court. We cannot divert the assets when realized from the payment of the debt, but our discretion as to the evidence of debt is ample. Whilst it is true that the Pennthan I make necessarily prevents us touching the securities, although they may become in danger. Although the may be the plainest necessity to change them, if the argument of the Senator be correct, then we cannot touch them in case of danger, for if we have no discretion in one case we have none in any sample. Whilst it is true that the Penn is ample. Whilst it is true that the Fennsylvania Central is a wealthy corporation,
the Commonwealth has not a dollar of
lien upon any portion of that road except from Columbia to Philadelphia. The
securiy is unquestionably good, but that
which this bill will give us is equally
good for its amount. tion in one case we have none in any. Concede the power for any purpose and it is plenary for all. The securities are the mere evidences of the indebtedness and are not the fund within the meaning which this bill will give us is equally good for its amount.

It is argued that these roads are unfinished, and that there is no certainty that the ultimate security will be good, and that it is an exchange of good securities for a doubtful one. The bill ensures their completion. We have in all the past had people who doubted that there was anything good in telegraphs, canals and railroads, or that healthful progress could be made, but I have shown by figures that cannot be gainsayed, that in the

But, sir, beyond all this lies a higher question. Are we to construe the amendment of 1857 in a narrow and illiberal spirit? No. sir; in construing that enspirit? No. sir; in construing that en-actment a broad and statesmanlike po-li-cy is to be inculeated. When the great-est interests of a great Commonwealth are at stake, how narrow and illiberal is that view of her organic law which in-evitably tends to prevent her developures that cannot be gainsayed, that in the past ten years railways have grown to be worth to us a large sum of money. Any man who looks at this question of State development in the light of the past must come to the conclusion that I have come to, that these railways, when completed and their bonds filled, will be ample security for the debts of the State.

But it is said it postpones the indebtedness. It does whilst the roads are being built. Is this a terrible thing to the Commonwealth, in view of the fact that we are developing her territory?

But, say Senators, the State now gets \$460,000 annually, whilst by this bill she will get but \$300,000, and that thereby ment! Upon a question of this magni-tude it is to be construed broadly and in a statesmanlike manner, and not nar-rowly and technically. We are not de-nied the right to exercise this power.— We must determine between a narrow and illiberal and a broad and compreand illiberal and a broad and comprehensive view of our duty as legislators. Shall we be controlled by our prejudices against individuals or against corporations? I am for the broadest and most enlarged policy upon this subject that we can attain. I labored earnestly last year in advocacy of this policy, and I do but repeat my convictions now. I take this responsibility, knowing precisely what it is. I understand all the narrow prejudices that surround this question; but, sir, I am willing to take the responsibility that may come to me for my

\$460,000 annually, whilst by this bill she will get but \$300,000, and that thereby the State is seriously injured. If the argument of Senators upon the question of the right to touch these securities be worth anything whatever, this position is most inconsistent therewith, for the fact is patent that the act of 1857, by which the terms of sale of the main line were fixed, is almost identical in terms with the provisions of this bill. If we have no power under the terms of the Constitution to change the security given for the purchase of the main line, how comes it that now we are receiving \$460,000, instead of but the interest on the \$5,000,000 yet unpaid at 5 per cent, and \$56,000,000 yet unpaid at 5 per cent, and \$100,000 annually. If we have no power to change the time and manner of payment of the moneys arising from the sale of the public works, how happens it that we do not hold these debtors by the yery latter of their bonds given under the set. letter of their bonds given under the act of 1857 and now remaining in the treaof 1857 and now remaining in the trea-sury. The only answer to this question is that the Legislature of 1861 changed the time and manner of payment by an arrangement with its debtor, and agreed to receive the money faster than the terms of the sale provided. If they could do that in 1861, is it not competent for this Legislature to remit the debtor to the terms of his original contract, espe-cially in view of the facts that the pro-visions of the Constitution, of the act for Rates for Advertising.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Ten Cent per line for the dirst insertion, and five cens per line for each subsequent insertion. Quar crly 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 multigation they will be certified. specified for publication, they will be continued intil ordered out and enarged a

VOL. 56.--NO. 46.

Commonwealth protected, and all these

whether it is not our duty to continue to

railway corporation stocks in 1860 was \$77,460, whilst in 1869 it was \$527,251,

pecause a technical construction of the

occause a technical construction of the Constitution shuts you off. Look, if you will, at the great States of the West; see an immense population settling in every section and bringing-riches and power in its train, whilst our hills and valleys, our mines and exhaustless resources which

matchless profusion there. Your State lies undeveloped, and year by year there

Mark the contrast petween the two

great State that lies north of you and her

is made rich by the process.

The people of the section I have the honor to represent, and the people of the sections represented by the Senators from

Potter and Greene, have claims upon you. From generation to generation these people have paid their taxes and come up to

from the State.

The county in which I live has never received a dollar from the commonwealth. We have but a single straggling line of railway, entering our county on its eastern side, yet on that line are found collision to the state of t

eries in every direction, and rapid progress is being made. In the county of Jefferson

ures that cannot be gainsayed, that in th

JOB PRINTING. CARDS, HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, and every oth r description of Jon and CARD Printing

the sale of the main line and of the sethe saie of the main line and of the se-curities no v held by us all concur with the mode of payment fixed by this bill, with the single exception of postpone-ment of the annual payments for five years? The act of 1861 was the exercise of a legislative discretion. The act of 1870 is no more. We violate no constitu-

1870 is no more. We violate no constitutional right or provision in remitting the
parties to their original contract. Go to
the treasury and read the bonds you hold
and you will find that the last one matures in 1894. So also does the last payment under this bill.

I may be permitted to say that so far as
the line of railway contemplated through
my district is concerned, I own not an
acre of land between the point of junction and the New York line, but I seek
the interests of the people I represent,
and I know I faithfully reflect their sentiment in supporting this measure. I advocate fosters progress and increases values and population. Let us see what the figures tell us upon this subject. Let us look at a single decade and see what rallways have done for us and determine timent in supporting this measure.

An implied charge of corrupt legislation is made in regard to this measure. I have taken my position and as forcibly as I could have endeavored to maintain it. I

could have endeavored to maintain it. I fear none of the implications or insinuations that may be or have been made, but upon this measure as upon all others that have come before us since I have had the honor of a seat here, I have endeavored to perform my duty faithfully to my constituents, and to the best interests of the Commonwealth as it is given me to sea those interests.

ests of the Commonwealth as it is given me to see those interests.

The implication, too, does gross injustice to the far-seeing and sagacious men who control and direct the policy of our great corporation. I do not hesitate to affirm that their peers in ability in their vocation cannot be found within the nation. Nay, more, sir, their reputation and that of the great road they have made are co-equal and world-wide, and as Pennsylvaniaus we can with honest pride point to these men, sons of our own soil, as unto these men, sons of our own soil, as un-excelled and unequaled, for breadth of view, for sagacious foresight and for skillview, for sagacious foresight and for skill-ful management of enormous interests. Now, Senators, I have done. We come to you and beg you to remember that our people have a claim upon the State we all love and serve. We beg you to re-member that the soil, and its products, and its minerals, are the true and only sources of wealth, and that with you lies the power to bring them forth. We begy you to remember that to you and to the Commonwealth we seek to bring no loss. In giving us what we seek you impover

miles and exhaustress resources which will make the State populous and rich, lie undeveloped, because you have not the breadth of mind to grasp the passing hour, and cause this tide of wealth to settle upon every valley and mountain side, to burrow beneath the earth, and drag therefrom the wealth that lies in matchless profusion there. Your State leed.
We are weak and unable to stand with-We are weak and unable to stand with-out your aid. We are isolated and em-barrassed; aid us to stand erect and from being weak we will become strong, from being infants, needing aid, we will be-come giants, and will with the arms of giants throw back in the lap of our State riches ten fold greater than those you now grant us as a loan. ness undeveloped, and year by year there passes through your borders that which would make her populous and grand. Is this policy to be pursued? By the census of 1860 our increase of population in Pennsylvania was but 25 per cent., while the population of Illinois increased one hundred and one per cent.

SINGULAR TUMOR.—The English journals give an account of a singular tumor, discovered in the stomach of a woman about thirty years of age, who had been under treatment for two years in a London hospital for a disease, the nature of which had baffled all the skill of the physicians to determine. On a post mortem examination, a solid tumor, composed of human hair, resembling in appearance a black duck with a very long neck, and weighing nearly two pounds, was found to occupy and nearly completely to fill the stomach and gullet, forming a tolerably accurate mould of these organs, and extending from the stomach almost into the mouth. This remarkable concretion had caused great thickening and ulceration of the stomach, and was the remote cause of death. SINGULAR TUMOR.—The English jourreat States—the one with a liberal and ar-seeing railroad polloy and an unde-veloped country, the other with a single urtery. See the New England States and The West and Canada are tributary to Boston and Portland, because they did not hesitate to develop the resources of which they are the owners. They are intersected with great lines which bring wealth to swell their coffers. See the great State that lies north of you and her ach, and was the remote cause of death. On inquiry, a sister stated that during the last twelve years she had known the deceased to be in the habit of eating her

> BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—"Oh, this is a beautiful world! I know not what to think of it. Sometimes it is all sunshine and gladness, and heaven itself lies not far off; and then it suddenly changes, and is dark and sorrowful, and the clouds shut out the day. In the life of the sad-dest of us there are bright days like this, when we feel as though we could take the world in our arms. Then come the gloomy hours when the fire will not bur groony hours when the fire will not burn on our hearths, and all without and with-in is dismal, cold and dark.—Believe me, every heart has its secret sorrows which the world knows not, and sometimes we call a man cold when he is only sad."—

WOULDN'T LAST .- An invalid son of Bacchus was about to undergo an opera-tion for dropsy at the hand of his physi-

"Oh, father, father!" screamed a son of the patient, who was looking on, "do anything else but don't let them tap you."
"But, Sammy," said the father, "it wil do me good, and I shall live many a year after to make you happy."
"No, father you won't. There never was anything tapped in our house that lasted longer than a week."

A Young lady in town sent the follow-A YOUNG lady in town sent the following epistle to Abe, her bean, the other evening: "Come up and see me; we have a new lamp at our house, and we can turn it down, down, down, until there is scarcely a bit of light in the room. You must come; dad and mam will be away at meeting and Towzer, the big dog, will be chained up." "Abe" could not resist this "insinivating" appeal, and went.

A FEW days ago some leading politiciter some conversation one of them said:
'Well, Governor, if you won't do what
we want you to do, you shall not be Govof that.'
'Very well, gentlemen,' rejoined Hoffman, in his usual quiet way, 'I intend to be Governor for one term, at any rate.'

LINES from a hymn book which : young lady incautiously left behind her in a chapel: "I look in vain—he does not come; dear, dear, what shall I do! I cannot listen, as I ought, unless he lis-tens too! He might have come as well as not! What plagues these fellows are! I'll bet he's fast asleep at home, or smok-

A gentleman of Banford, Connecticut, A gentleman of Banford, Connecticut, returning home on Sunday from church, began to extol the merits of the sermon to his son. "Jack," said the old gentleman, "I have heard one of the most delightful sermons ever delivered before a Christian society. If carried me to the gate of heaven." "Why didn't you dodge in?" replied Jack, "you will never have another such chance."

AN Irishman, on board a vessel when she was on the point of foundering, being desired to come on deck, as she was going down, replied that he had no wish ""to see himself drowned."

MRS. JONES, a farmer's wife, says-"A believe I have got the tenderest-hearted boys in the world. I can't tell one of them to fetch a pail of water but he'll burst out a-crying." There are a great many young Jonses in these parts:

ELEANOR KIRK, in her book, "Up Broadway," conveys her idea of marriage as follows: That it is the same as renting a house—if the roof leaks or the chimney smokes, all you have to do is to rent and move into another. Jist so!

at your sentiments; you make me start,"
"Well, sir, I have been wishing that you would start for the last half hour." He

"I AM astonished, my dear Miss Rosa,

THE prettiest girl in Car isle has flung away the unsightly "chighon," and now wears her own hair naturally and gracefully. Let others follow her example.