THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1873.

NEWS IN BRIEF. THE MODOC WAR .- Captain Jack on the" Path. —A dispatch dated San Francisco, Jan. 24, says:
"The intelligence from the seat of the Modowar is to the effect that Captain Jack is evident." ly contemplating a raid upon the white settle ment at Battle Creek, within forty miles of Yreka. In the recent fight the Indians captured seven guns and a considerable quantity of an munition The particulars about the battle de not change the results at first announced. At e-witness says that the troops fought with de termined bravery, but could not see their fees.
Onco only during the day did the Indians manifest a willingness to fight in the open field. The Oregon volunteers, acting as the rear guard nade a gallant fight.

- -A new Lancaster Hotel cost \$80,000,
- -Tallahassee's Mayor refuses a salary. -A Missouri justice granted himself a divor
- -All gypsies are to be expelled from Italy. -Wyoming Territory has epizooty.
- -- Nevada is short of fuel-wood \$20 per cord. -Vermont ladies smoke pipes while sleigh
- riding. -About one cuild in five goes to school ireland.
- his false testh to crack nuts. -The last legacy from England is £20,000 to Kansas city confectioner.
- -"Four living children, all in good condition."-Mrs. J. Courier, Chillicothe, Onio. -A Sunbury lady, aged 87, has 12 children
- -Pittsburg's oldest is 117 years and 4 months -Butler is the leading oil-producing district -A Lancaster indy in a red dress narrowly es
- eaped an angry cow. -The largest piece of steel forged in Pittsburg weighed 15 tons.
- -A Chief of the Cherokees is a graduate Princeton College.
- -Mrs. Sherman, after ten murders, "feels re signed and contented.' -Edwin A. Stevens, Jr., of Hoboken, N. J., 17 years old and worth \$40,000,000.
- -Serator Alcorn, of Mississippi, has children and been twice married. -140 suicides reported in 1872 in New York; good many more not reported.
- -A Brooklyn paper heads a Mobilier "Down Among the Dead Men." —England has planted 1,000,000 American oy
- -A Kansas city man boiled a cancer out of -Texas has sent an agent to Europe for em -An Indianapolis jury has decided that
- blind man killed by street cars was worth \$30 Gilt uniforms for Congressmen are proposed Beautiful idea -At Pekin, China, you get a shave and you
- hair cut for a cent. -Boston proposes to teach sewing in the pu lic schools. And sweeping? -A Lowell lothario is threatened with s
- simultaneous suits for breach of promis -British engineers are at work on a railwa in China.
- -A La Crosse fellow fell across a new inven tion of perpetual motion last week. -Peoria has a hermit who boards himself a packing-box of 260 feet cubic capacity.
- -Fashionable young gentlemen of Altoons use gorgeously-colored horse blankets as a material for dress suits. - A Kansas man having failed in his candida
- -Memphis, Tenn., has four colored Common
- -Talmadge is to have a new earthly taberna ele, corrugated again. -"Aunt Flo," colored, of Sunbury, is 105 year
- -Michigan farmers drive into town with re--The Bible contains 3.586.489 letters, 773.692
- words, 31,173 yerses, 1189 chapters and '66 books. -The convicts in the Joliet, Ill., penitentiary make the belts worn by the Chicago police. -The largest tax:payer in San Francisco is
- -Mrs. Harrison Grey Otis died Tuesday, age -Coalgas, Monday night, killed two wome and nearly killed four others, at Toledo, Ohio.
- Several California cities, have changed loca -In some parts of Lincoln county, Mo., farmers are hauling water and ice ten miles for cooking and other purposes.
- -The mortality lists of 1872 show that 46 Indiunians were chewed up by thrashing machines -Salt Lake is said to be seven feet higher than when the Mormon settlements were made, and is rising annually.
- -The balance of trade against the United States last year was,in round numbers, \$118,000, -One hundred and seventeen feet was the
- height of a snow drift four miles from Easton. -Indianapolis proudly sets forth the statisti--A Petrolia doctor went to set a fractured leg
- and found a broken doll. He sues the fello -A mother in Harrisburg had her daughter aged 13, committed as a vagabond because she couldn't manage her.
- -Two-thirds of the bodies in the county bury -At Chicago a lady at church leaned back against the seat, when an explosion oc She had an air cushioned bustle,
- -The use of milk from cows suffering from
- ...It will cost \$119,600 to renair the dames done to the Strasbourg Cathedral by the Pru -Somers, a little Connecticut town, has elev couples ready for their golden weddings.
- -Williamsport is well blessed with shaving acilities-eleven banks, eight lawyers and twenty-five barber shops. -Nearly 2,000 marriage liceuses were issued in o last year, but only 1,625 marria San Francisco last yea ges resulted therefrom.
- -A Chinaman who had become snow-blind while working on the railroad recently applied to a San Francisco policeman to shoot him. -Five able bodied men applied to a Buffalo
- -The ...on which has for some time past been ranging the country around Tales, Mo., was killed by a hunting party last week. It weigh-
- ed over 760 pounds. -Americans read more newspapers than any other people, but do not read more books. Probably because the average newspaper is
- etter than the average book. -A defective flue caused the destruction of Edwin Forrest's library and two defective flue: were the causes of fire in two Presbyterian
- -The Vermont Legislature did one good thing at their late session; they made it a mis-demeanor for any one to point a gun or pistol or
- any kind of firearms at another, even in sport. -We have recently heard of a new use for mics, viz., for putting between the upper and lower soles of shoes to exclude dampness. It is also becoming much used for decorative purposes, transparent signs, etc., and for making smaltz for painters' use by grinding into small
- -The Neapolitan papers record the curiou fact that the local authorities have granted permission to Madame Thalberg to preserve the ambalmed body of her husband in a glass case, above ground, at the villa of her father, the celchrated Lablache, where she resides.
- -It is estimated that 250 to 800 persons perish ed in the recent great snow-storm in the North west, besides hundreds of horses and whol herds of cattle.
- -Lockwood, printer, who was shot by another printer, in New York, last week, and dangerously wounded, is still lying in a very precarious condition, the ball having lodged in one of
- -The United States Supreme Court has declded that a descrier who had been returned to duty without trial, and had made up by extra service the time of his absence, and had then been honorably discharged, was entitled to been honorably discharged, was changed at bounty as fully as if he had never deserted at the same differnoon.

COMPULSORY VOTING.

Among the new questions likely to come before the convention now in session to revise the Constitution of our State, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, is that of compulsory voting. The suggestion is quite original, and but few, on hasty thought, will be likely to favor it; but under our institutions where the people simply by majorities. decide between candidates for office. and decide also what shall be and what shall not be a law with the whole peopie, there does attach to the individual voter grave responsibilities and duties, among which there must be that of an entire and faithful discharge of his whole political obligation. The trite maxim of "what is everybody's business is nobody's business" does at times become exemplified in the failure to

The juror is a necessity to a full execution of the law, and his peformance of that duty is made compulsory. The soldier is a necessity to the defense of the State, and the discharge of his duty is exacted. The Governor, the judge and the legislators are alike necessary to the machinery of good government but their several duties are discharged voluntarily, because of the emoluments that inure and the honor that tends

upon the upright official. But let us not fail to recognize that, while at times we commit our greatest political privileges to those who, for the consideration mentioned, give service. We leave the choosing to just such a majority as shall see fit to vote, or who may be convinced, by urgent partisan friends, that there is a necessity that they shall do so. Then, too, in the present optional form of voting, who shall tell what the opinion of a majority means when it is ascertained that more voters were absent from the polls than would have changed the result?-the political complexion of a whole State, possibly. And, seeing such a result, what guide has the lawmaker who desires earnestly to represent the majority as to the views and

wishes of those absent. How often do we see, in times of loubtful contests, men of business habits and men of culture, to some of whom at all times politics seem distasteful, refusing to vote or absent from the polls. "As go Pennsylvania and Maine so goes the Union," and voters in large numbers give over the contest and fail to record their political opinions.

We are not disposed to enter into any argument on the subject, our purpose being simply to present some of the onsiderations that may attach.

If the duty is made compulsory it does not tollow that men are to be dorsement. The Radicals of Philadeldragged to the polls to vote, for we apprehend that there would be less dragging under this system than at present. The citizen's duty would take precesuch as are physically unable to attend

voting. There is no doubt in every election precinct a considerable class who seldom or ever go to the poll, and if these are made to pay by special tax, for the privilege of being governed without their care, the ever-faithful voter at primary, municipal and general elec-

one accord consent to perform every political duty deemed essential or necessary for the welfare and well-being of the whole, can we hope to solve truly this theory of self-government, which, in the eyes of the whole world, we have undertaken to work out.

More Murderers Pardoned .- The very last official acts of Governor Geary. just as his term of office expl.ed, was the granting of a pardon to George Blakely who in January, 1871, killed Geo. Boehm at the Baldwin locomotive works. He had been sentenced for four and a half years in the Penitentiary. Also a pardon to George Miller, who had killed a Mr. Torpey, Aug. 16, 1871, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for eight years, and to Sam'l R. Nankervis, under sentence of death for the murder of his "own offspring," in Pottsville. These murderers are well-known Radical politicians hence Geary's affection for them.

of Georgia, on the 22d inst., elected Gen. I. B. Gordon United States Senator Gordon received 112 votes, Stephens 86 and Akerman 7. Necessary to a choice, 107. Gordon's election is received with popular favor. Mr. Stephens' opposition to the Cincinnati movement is believed to have caused his defeat. A movement is on foot to send him to Congres from the Eighth District, made vacant by the death of Gen. Wright. All the candidates will come out in his favor, so that Stephens will be elected without opposition. He will accept the nomination.

EXECUTION OF COMMUNISTS. - A telegram dated Paris, Jan. 23, says-Fenoully, Decamp and Benot, the condemned Communists, were shot early this morning on Satory Plain. Fenoully died without uttering a word. Decamp's last words were-"I die assassinated; down with false witnesses, lawyers and Thiers." Benot died cheering the Republic, the Commune and the army. Only one volleý was fired, as all died instantaneously. There were but few spectators on

FRANKING PRIVILEGE ABOLISHED. The U. S. Senate, on the 22d inst. passed finally the House bill repealing the franking privilege, simply and plainly, the laws granting it to expire July 1. and with this the House will concur as soon as they reach it, and let the various departments buy stamps to carry on their business with until next session.

U. S. SENATOR .- On Tuesday of week, the two Houses of our State Legislature met in the half of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of electing a U.S. Senator for a term of six years from the 4th of March next. The v te stood-Simon Cameron 75, Wm. A. Wallace 48 and 2 scattering. Mr. Cameron was declared elected, and his certificate of election delivered to him the weather was moderating very suddenly,

SALARIES-NOT FEES. For several years back, "bills" have appeared regularly every winter, in the State Legislature, the object of which is to pay "salaries" to the officials along the "State House Row" in this city, instead of allowing these officials to appropriate fortunes to their own private pockets by the uses and abuses of the "fee" system. Some of these "bills" have got as far as committee rooms, where they have been smothered to death, and occasionly one of them has got through the Senate with the known certainty that it would b killed in the House, where the "Row killed in the House, where the "Row officers always manage to have a sufficient number of friends to do their work, just as they have now. The introduction of these bills, and their advancement through a few of the preliminary stager of legislations, was to delude the public into the notion that an effort was being made to carry out the popular wish in regard to the money wasted on the incumbents of "Row" offices, but without any serious intent to make that effort successful. A "Row office salary bill" is again before the Legillature, and we have no doubt with the intention of pushing it vigorously as far as it is possible to press it. It will probably get through the Senate but there is very little ground for expectation that it will "pass" the house. If the entire population of the city were to go to Harrisburg, and with one voice he notion that an effort was being mad to go to Harrisburg, and with one voice demand the passage of the bill, their petition would have no effect, if two or three of the Row officials should say no. Even a single one of those gentlemen would have more persuasive power at Harrisburg than all the rest of the citizens put together. By the most iniqui-tous custom at Harrisburg, the "country members" of the Legislature pro-fess to leave the perpetuation of these and all similar abuses in Philadelphia

to the majority, of the "city delega-tion," and this majority, as now com-posed, care nothing for the justice or public advantage of the measure. All they have any care about is to make themselves certain by convincing proofs that the men along the "Row" are oppos d to the bill, and down it goes. The "bill" may then either be stolen from a committee room or be reported "negatively," whether any committee meeting has ever been held upon it or not, and that is the end of it. Such are the modern facilities of Harrisburg legislation.—Public Ledger. And the "count"y members" are right in refusing support to bills for the regulation of matters pertaining exclusively to the city. It is by no means 'iniquitous" for the country members to adopt this course. It the city members fail to represent their constituents faithfully, if they are corrupt and in collusion with the "Row officers," whose fult is it? Certainly it is no fault of the counties outside of the saintly city of Philadelphia. The city members are elected year in and year out by monstrous majorities. This delegation, as a whole, is always corrupt, venal, grasping. Of course they misrepresent the people of Philadelphia, but yet the people of Philadelphia return these same men to the seats they disgraced, by an emphaticen

phia are ruled by a "ring," and this 'ring'' is constantly after the fleshpots. No, no, Mr. Ledger, if your members are too dishonest to repredence of the politician's, and that would sent you properly, you have no right to ne a consummation devoutly to be appeal to the "country members" for hoped for. And those who shirk shall assistance. If the Radicals of Phila-

pay to the Commonwealth a certain fine or penalty, which might properly be applied to the payment of the public debt. The board of election officers could be empowered to grant excuses to the polls, or such as, from causes beyond their control, are prevented from

ons will not take the matter amiss. Of one thing we may rest assured, list, making, together with the officers that not until all the people shall, of and crew, a total of 415 souls.

THE NEWS IN LONDON. don and vicinity. LATER

GEORGIA SENATOR.-The Legislature

the ground to witness the execution.

his coat tail pocket, and sat down on it, afterwards explained that he thought

[From the York Democratic Press.] THE OREDIT MOBILIER.

"When thieves fall out, honest men come by their own." The truth of this trite old adage is very likely to be verl-fied in the exposure of the doings of the Credit Mobilier; a stupendous, mammoth banking and speculating organization, which has gathered to itself millions from the public treasuries of land and

The Grand Mississippi scheme of George Law, in 1720, rolled thousands of Mexican dollars and Spaulsb doub ns into the coffers of its stockholders. but it was as nothing to what some of the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier have realized, as will be learned from what follows: The Union and Pacific Railroad Com-

The Union and Pacific Railroad Companies were organized and incorporated under an act of Congress, to build a railroad to the Pacific, which is an accomplished fact. With their charter they got a grant of \$4,000,000 acres of public land, equal, nearly, to three times as much land as the whole of Pennsylvania. And along with this Congress assumed for them a debt of \$50,000,000 by the ladorsement of their bonds to that amount, and became responsible for hat amount, and became responsible fo he semi-annual interest of over 3,600,000 dollars, which is paid every six mouths out of the United States treasury, and for which the people are taxed. These six ty millions is so much debt against the United States, but the U. S. Treasurer, in his monthly report of the financial condition of the country, never returns it as such, as should be done. It will as be understood, that the national debt is always \$60,000,000 more than re-

Eighty-four millions acres of land at he minimum g overnment price,\$1.25 er acre, amounts to the enormous sum f one hundred and five millions of dolars, to which add sixty millions guaran-eed bonds, or one hundred and sixty-ive million dollars to build two thousand ulles of road, while Oakes Ames, one of ne company, said in his testimony bethe company, and in his testinony com-fore the congressional investigating com-mittee, cost only sixty millions, leaving a balance of one hundred and five mil-tion dollars, clean profit, over which the rascals are fighting, and from which

cancals are fighting, and from which comes their exposure.

But the gist of the whole rascality lies in this Some of the sharpers in the Pacific rational company saw a nice plum deep down in the predding. They organized company within the Pacific railroad company, under the name of the Villainous institution of France, that exploded and caused much suffering to aims deluded creditors. a few years ago. its deluded creditors, a few years ago. Thus the Credit Mobilier was a wheel Thus the Credit Mobilier was a wheel within a wheel, or a mighty tape-worm within, devouring all the nourishment, and leaving the body whittled down to the anatomy of a Calvin Edson, a kind of living skeleton. To secure a cherter, the Credit Mobilier comes to Pennsylvania, drops a few carrion crumbs to the hungry buzzards of its Legislature, and is incorporated. It then applies, and gets the contract to build the road, at \$32,000 per mile over an applicant at \$32,000 per mile, making a difference in favor of the Credit Mobilier of \$18,000 per mile, or \$36,000,000 clear money on the navor of the Credit Mobilier of \$18,000 per mile, or \$36,000,000 clear money on the whole road. But some of the evidence whole road. But some of the ovidence think they cleared \$70,000,000. Some of the big-snakes in the company became so full, that the others are punching them to make them disgorge, and that is what is fetching out the truth, as they give it on oath before the Congressional committee now sitting on the case in Washington. The Credit Mobilier, being a stock company, formed by the members of the Pacific rallroad company, it assumed for its capital all the land, money of the Patine failtaid to land, money and franchises granted by Congress to the railroad company, and being dubious about its action passing unchallenged by Congress, it sought to smooth its way for Congress, it sought to smooth its way not any emergency that might arise, by making for itself as many friends among the children of mammon in Congress as possible, by distributing as many shares of Credit Mobilier stock as it could, among all such to whose fingers greenbacks cling as tenaciously as feathers do to tax. Such there was not much difficulty in delphia will continue to send rogues to represent them at Harrisburg, then let Philadelphia suffer. It is her business, not ours, and "country members" Such there was not much difficulty in finding, as the evidence names one who got 100 shares at a cost of \$10,000, which in dividends, &c.. in less than two years netted him \$55,000, or \$44,000 clear mon-

lows, to the United States Scales, ocause he was a friend to the Company, after which this brazen laced by pocrite and sacerdotal robed Senator comes out in an article, in the Washington Chronicle, with that cool and deriberate efform

much, that it will know that the devi

Mobilier's contract, aggregate 547 per

the division of their plunder, the coun-

ry would be none the wiser of their ras-

prosecution against themselves?

Now, let us ask what must be the char-

acter of the legislators who could thus be bought by such a combination of specu-lators and thieves, and especially of U.S.

he teeth of the public.

AN AWFUL DISASTER! linking of the Emigrant Ship "Northfleet"---Three Hundred Lives Lost---She is Run Down by an Unknown Vessel---Inhumanity

should keep hands off.

Tpon the Ocean---The Story of the Survivors. DOVER, January 23 .- A terrible disasbover, involving dreadful loss of life, occured a few miles at sea, off this port, during
ast night. The emigrant ship Northfleet. ound for New Zealand, was run into by an unknown steamer, and shortly after-

vards sunk.
The Northfleet had a full Out of the whole number only eighty-five persons are known to have been sav-

Immediately after the collision with the steamer the Captain of the North-fleet, fearing the worst, ordered the boats to be lowered but it is believed the vessel settled so rapidly that there was not sufficient time to launch all the boats. The rescued, who have arrived here, say the consternation and terror of the ngers on learning their danger were heartrending. Those who have escaped death have lost everything, all their possessions having gone down with the ves-

London, January 25.—The news re-ceived this morning of the loss of the emigrant ship Northfleet, with nearly al-on board, created a profound sensation n this city. A number of the emigrants selonged to the working classes of Lon-

Additional particulars of the terrible ma rine disaster off Dungleness Light hous have been received. The Northflee have been received. The Northflee was lying at anchor at the time the co rred. Her cargo consisted of

Three hundred and twenty-one persons were drowned, including the captain of the ill-fated vessel. tain of the ill-fated vessel.

The name of the steamer which ran into the ship has not yet been ascertained, but she is believed to have been a Spanish vessel bound from Antwerp.
The Board of Trade of this city have offered a reward of £100 for her discovered.

A SPANISH VESSEL THE CAUSE.

London, January 24.—Information has London, January 24.—Information has been received here that the steamship which ran into and sank the emigrant ship Northfleet, off Dungeness. Lighthouse, Wednesday night, was a Spanish vessel bound for Caulz. She is reported to have put into the harbor of Havre with her bowg damaged.

A large quantity of wrecked stuff from the Northfleet has come ashore on the Kentish coast, but no bodies have yet been recovered. A committee headed been recovered. A committee, headed by the Lord Mayor of the city, is being

formed to receivesu bscriptions for the rescued passengers, who are in a destitute condition.

LONDON, January 26.—The Northfleet disaster still continues to be the leading opic of conversation here. An investi-ation into the circumstances attending the calamity has been instituted, and it is now believed that the vessel which collided with the Northfleet in the darkness, was the Spanish steamer Murello ness, was the Spains steamer Mutello
It is supposed the Murello sank in a few
minutes after striking, as nothing was
seen of her afterwards. As none of her
crew reached land, it is more than probable that all have perished.

The search for the bodies of the unfor-

tunate passengers of the Northfleet con-tinues. A large quantity of property of various descriptions has been washed a-shore from the wreck, and the beach near Dover is strewn with spars and debris.

THE Hollidaysburg Standard says:

'Local reporters are expected to pa-

tronize fairs, festivals, and balls, paying their money just like 'any other man,' and then cudgel their brains for verbose descriptions of said affairs," all of which it very respectfully declines to do. That editor's head is " level." THE man who put a lighted pipe in

> How do your New Year resolutions I stick?

the poor and ignorant.

INAUGURATION.

Gen. Hartranft Inaugurated as Governor. HARRISBURG, Jan. 21. Inauguration day opened with a drizzling rain. All night long delegations from various parts of the State, accompanied by bands of music kept the usually quiet city of Harrisburg in a commotion of excitement. But little sleep was had in any of the hotels from the pairs of artistic detections. the noise of arriving delegations. The Court House and Capitol buildings were filled with people who were compelled to sleep on the floor.
At eight o'clock the various military

organizations began to form, all under command of Colonel Provost, of Philacommand of Colonel Provost, of Philadelphia. The affair opened late, At twelve o'clock the committee from the House, consisting of Messrs. Lawson, of Clarion, and Newmyer, of Allegheny, escorted Speaker Anderson to the main stand in front of the Capitol. It was one o'clock before "Hall to the Chief" from the Marine Band of Washington, approprinted the advisors of the escort announced the approach of the escort. GOVERNOR FOR ONE HOUR. Speaker Anderson was thus during

nia. Upon reaching the Capitol ex-Governor Geary walked arm in arm with Governor Elect Hartranft, flanked by Senator Elisha W. Davis and Geo. Handy Smith, of Philadelphia, with Col. Noyes, of Clinton, and Wain-wright, of Allegheny. Upon reaching the main street, Senator Davis an-nounced the orders. Rev. Charles A. Holmes, of Allegheny City, then offer-Holmes, of Allegheny City, then offered a prayer for all the authorities, begging blessings on all nations, that all The Secretary of the Senate, Russel Errett, then stepped forward and read the following certificate of election:

"We, the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Represen-tatives of the Commonwealth of Penn-sylvania, do certify that the Speaker of the Senate did, on the sixteenth day of January, 1873, in the hall of the House of Representatives, in the seat of the Capitol, open the returns for the elec-tion for Governor of this Common-wealth, and publish the same, in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature, conformably to the Constitution of said Commonwealth; and that upon counting the votes by a teller appointed on the part of each House, it appeared that John F. Hartranft had the highest number of votes, whereupon the said John F. Hartranft was declared to have been duly elected Governor, of the Commonwealth. "In testimony whereof we have here-

unto set our hands and seals, the day and year above written. "GEO. H. ANDERSON. "Speaker of the Senate.
"WILLIAM ELLIOTT,

"Speaker of the House of Represe tatives.
"MILES S. HUMPHERYS. "Teller on the part of the Senate." Speaker Anderson then came forward with a small Bible, and placed the same in the hands of the Governorelect and recited the official oath. This being over, the crowd cheered for Governor Hartranft, who then com-

enced his inaugural address as fol-

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS. Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives and Fettow-Ci izens: Permit me, through you, to tender my heartfelt thanks to the people of this

Commonwealth for their partiality in selecting me as the chief magistrate.

In obedience to law I have appeared before you to pledge my fidelity to the Constitution. Its obligations and the responsibilities it imposes are I hope fully realized. In the administration of public affairs it is my earnest prayer that I may be guided by Divine wis-dom, and that all my actions may re-

flect on the people's will.

My predecessor presented in his annual message his recommendations and nual message his recommendations and much valuable information so fully and netted him \$55,000, or \$44,000 clear money. Such profits surely would secure good friends in court in time of need.

One of the witnesses—Durant, president of the Company—said he gave \$10-000 to secure the election of Harlin, of lowa, to the United States Senate, because he was a friend to the Company. so well, that it appears unnecessary to enter into details. My views are in accord with the general policy of the State Administration for the past few years, although some changes might be for the public good, and to these I shall briefly altude. Having been closely connected with the finances of the State since 1866, I speak knowingly when I say the revenues have been faithfully collected: extravagant ap- | views of men are conservative or t cto, with that cool and denote and the tery that characterizes the bandit and the thug, and says: "It is not easy to see the pertinence or public utility of such alquiry (as the committee are making,) and that the public or the government will derive no benefit from the disclosure propriations have been avoided; taxation has been equalized by the repeal of the most burdensome taxes; and by strict economy and good management the public debt has been largely reducwill derive no benefit from the disclosure of those who contributed their private means, to aid in the election of General Grant or Senator Harian." Exactly so, Preacter Harian, but when a set of acoundrels go to work and fleece the government, and use part of the spoils to send you to the Senate, with the expectation that your politice ecclesiastical skirts will conceal their derelictions; then the public will be benefitted in so much, that it will know that the devil ed. The policy of paying off the en-tire indebtedness of the state is, I beduring the current session. The in-crease in the value of our real estate and the product of our manufacturers,

and the steady development of our resources, and the expansion of OUR RAILWAY SYSTEM

mus sometimes appear as an angel of light, even in the form of a United States Senator from Iowa. You say the public would not be benefitted No. Secure in a power that is ever ready to shield its conteagues in guilt, you can defiantly nor such impudent declarations into the teach of the public. is rapidly encircling our people. If we measure the aggregate of our wealth and its growth, upon the basis of our the teeth of the public.
On the 15th inst., Henry C. Crane, another member of the Company, says in his evidence: "The dividends on the Oakes Ames Contract, that is the Credit Markhaller and the Credit Contract, that is the Contract, that is the Contract, that is the Contract and its growth, upon the basis of our late census, we can readily understand how a lighter tax imposed upon our present taxed property will meet all our necessities in the tuture, provide an ample sum for the liquidation of our debt, and give a decided impulse to the out."
Cornelius C. Bushnell, of New Haven, useful enterprises thus relieved. I sincerely trust, however, that in any attempt to lessen the burden of taxation, Conn., said: "He contributed \$5,000 for the re-election of Sonator Thayer, of Nebraska, to the U.S. Senate, because he was a friend to the Company." Also, that he signed a paper authorizing Ames to deliver 200 shares of Credit Alcohiler stock to certain members of Congress, and that Ames informed him that he did so make them available and productive found rich deposits of minerals. To make them available and productive did so.

The whole Credit Mobiller affair was so well managed, and its tracks so well covered, that if the rogues had not fell out, and made a noise, like voracious wolves over the carcass of a buffair, in the tracking of the carcass of a buffair, in which the carcass of a buffair, in which the carcass of a buffair, in the carcass of a buffair when the carcass of a buffair was a carcass o should be our earnest aim, and shall receive a large share of my attention.
It can alone be done by the intelligent employment of labor and capital.
This is a subject of immense interest, and can best be served by first providing the highest possible knowledge of the character and location of the most Cality.

Thus it will be seen that the charges made last fall, just before the election, by Democratic papers, and which were constitution, majors at the valuable minerals. Labor can be made inviting by making it remunerative, Its remuneration must depend largely by Democratic papers, and when were stigmanized by Republican papers at the time, as Democratic slanders and lits, were true, and are now before the investigating committee of Congress, being proven as such, on the oaths of the culprits themselves. On whose brow does time nail the he now? Will the Radical tracers force to believe the outbut their upon the means of protection accorded by Congress to our home industries, a question which may safely be commit-ted to our representatives in the Nated to our representatives in the National Legislature. Capital is the water for the wheel, and should be abundant, and the rates of interest easy for active and wholesome enterprise, and whatever legislation will best serve this end should receive general support.

Money will always seek the highest papers refuse to believe the oaths of their own witnesses? Would their witnesses swear dishonor and the risk of criminal this end should receive general support. Money will always seek the highest made so strong as to protect it from rates, the security being the same, and for that reason it now gravitates to neighboring States, where the legal To this demand the Constitutional To this demand the Constitutional To this demand the constitutions. for that reason it now gravitates to neighboring States, where the legal rates are higher than our own. If we annot remove the restriction and make

Senator Harlau? This man, once an it-merant preacher, who traveled his lonely rounds over the prairies of the West, dis-pensing to famishing souls the bread of life, smelt the savory fumes that rove from allowed by other States, and thereby retain it within our own borders. the flesh-pots of the political cookery, and at once made for the kitchen, and right THE SCHOOL SYSTEM. well did he handle his chop sticks, for to him it has been like that which the gods granted to Midas. We have no objections It will be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to have a waachful care over the shool system of our State. No part of our governmental policy should command the employment of more wisdom than that which is to promote the ingranted to Aidas. We have no objections to his ill-gotten money, but to his audacious effrontery. Judas Iscariot, driven by the punctures of his conscience, threw the thirty pieces of silver at the feet of the high priest, and hanged himself. Monteith, the betrayer of William Wallace, pined away in the secluded glen amid the hooterings of owls and chatterstruction of our youth. It is a source of pride and satisfaction that our peolace, pined away in the secluded glen amid the hooterings of owls and chatterings of bats. Arnold, the traitor, stung by remorse, roamed like a troubled spirit seeking rest and finding none, and gladily welcomed the sting of death as far less poignant than the pangs of his guilty conscience, but Harlan gloats in his venatity, and glories in his shame. He is a pieacher, and a United States Senator—two of the highest positions on earth. When such a man publically extenuates what the law calls grime then God help ple contribute so freely to an object so worthy as our schools. And the report of the superintendent of common schools must convince every reader of the happy result according from the ju-dicious management of our educational system. But while the doors of our schools are opened wide to every one, it is sad to think there are 75,000 children who do not, or are not permitted by the necessities of their parents or what the law calls evime then God help therwise, to attend and receive the blessed privileges of these schools.— This is a matter of grave import and exacts of us all, people and legislature alike, carnest and thoughtful consid-

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

In this connection, let me say a word in regard to a subject that has often engaged my thoughts, and to which I invoke the attention of our law-makers. No part of our system of educa-tion has received so universal com-mendation as that which is embraced in the circle of instruction of those who were orphaned by the casualities of war. The helpless condition of these little ones touchingly appealed to the hearts of our people, and the response was the establishment of the orphan schools that are now the pride of our State. But in rescuing these children from destruction and providing for their education until they have attained he age of sixteen years; have we filled the measure of our duty toward them the measure of our duty toward them? Thrown out into the world to do battle with life's trials at an age peculiarly dangerous to youth, does not common humanity require that the State should maintain its guardianship to these children until their habits are somewhat settled, and they have acquired the means to earn their own liveli-hood? The establishment of industril schools wherein useful trades may

be taught, seems to promise the best and easiest solution of this problem.

THE MILITIA. It is highly important that in times ofinsurrection and riot there should be at command a good and sufficient force protect property and maintain its au-thority. To create such a force it seems absolutely necessary that the State must extend its aid in a more substantial way to those who enlist in her service. The fines for the non performance of militia duty are obnoxious to many of our best citiz ns, and yield at best but a slender revenue, and that, too, on a wrought basis, for property, and not the individual should be taxed. The military should be well distributed throughout the State, and the number of companies limited, and within the limit, to make them efficient, every company accepted, when found to be up to the proper standard of numbers, drill and discipline, should receive di rect from the Public Treasury at least \$500 per annum.

INSURANCE. The fire and life insurance companies are trying to secure uniform legislation n all the States, and the States having a large home interest in insurance have been the first to adopt that principle. To impose heavy fees and taxes upon insurance companies incorporated in other States and doing business in this, reacts upon the home companies by reason of the reciprocal laws of those States. If it is deemed desirable to protect and foster the home insurance nterests, already too long neglected, let uniform laws be enacted. To me it seems this interest is of sufficient importance to warrant the temporary loss of a portion of the revenue now received from the foreign companies The revenue from our own companies will increase by reason of their en-larged business, and we will thus bo arged business, and we v compensated for such loss.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The necessity for immediate action on the part of our people to insure the success of the Centennial Exhibition must be realized by every thinking man. Its failure will be our lasting shame : its success must redound to th honor and permanent benefit of the Commonwealth. Located in our metropolis, which is fast moving to the front of the manufacturing cities of the world, affording an opportunity to discover and resources of our play the products and resources of our State and opening to foreigners new channels of information as to our charactor and enterprise, it certainly is the imperative duty of every citizen who loves his State to lend his countenance and support this great exhibition. The dignity and good name of the com monwealth are at stage. Los to forget these by a lack of public spirit or by mistaken economy. Any popu-lar place the legislature may see fit to nonwealth are at stake. Let us no lar place the legislature may see fit to adopt to aid this national undertaking the executive.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM The subject of constitutional reform is now occupying a large space of public attention; opinious are various as to its propriety or necessit; as the gressive. There is now however, in session at Philadelphia a convention of respectable and honorable gentlemen authorized by the people to revise the constitution. To these gentlemen we can confidentially refer the question of constitutional reform, in the belief that out of their combined integrity and wisdom will spring such measures a will best conduce to the safety, happi ness and prosperity of our people.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

There is one foremost and growing There is one loremose and posts as evil, nowever to which by my oath as your executive, and my sense of duty as a citizen, I am constrained to ask your special attention. I refer to special legislation, or the abuse of legislative power to further particular and local private ends to the exclusion of public business. I cannot condemn this evil in language too strong, and it seen but the part of common sense that some positive restriction be put upon legislation that will confine it to public objects and make its enactments uniform and general.

THE PARDONING POWER. There is another subject to which may be permitted to advert, because it concerns one of my most important functions. I refer to the pardoning power. The exercise of this power rests exclusively within the discretion and the conscience of the executive, and when we consider the importunities of the friends of a condemned man, and their natural inclination to use every influence to obtain a pardon, it must be conceded that this power is a trying and dangerous one with which to invest any one man. Any provision that would relieve the conscience and divide the responsibility of the exercise of this power must surely commend itself to the good sense of our people.

SINKING FUND.

There is a popular demand, too, that Convention will doubtless respond and, for myself, I may be permi and, or injustice and the same rate as any other commodity, at teast let us permit the same rate as security of this fund or changing its allowed by other States, and thereby

your executive.

In view of the prospect that the Legislature will, after this session, be divested of its power to legislate for special objects, a popular apprehension is prevailing that interested parties will push their schemes at this juncture and make extraordinary efforts to control legislation. I deem it my duty to impress upon the Legislature the necessity of examining with more than ordinary care every measure submitted for their consideration.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARTERS. Too much credit cannot be accorded to the honorable and humane gentle-men who constitute the board of public charters for their valuable services, gratultously bestowed, in supervising the manifold and important public trusts the State has confided to their care. I take great pleasure in inviting the attention of the legislature to the suggestions and work of this excellent board, and shall unite in any plan that will help these gentlemen to accom-plish their beneficient designs.

CONCLUSION.

We have great cause for thankfulness ny fellow-citizens, when we contem plate the happy and prosperous condi-tion of our country. Recuperating rapidly from the ravage and waste of our great civil war, she is moving for-ward to a new era of progress and de-velopement; and in this march to a ward to a rew eta or progress that we lopement; and in this march to a higher destiny, in which all the states are united, Pennsylvania should have a place in the van a position to which she is entitled by the intelligence and character of her citizens, the magnitude character of ner chizens, the magnitude of her resources, and the extent of her industrial interest and grand record of her patriotism. To maintain this position for our proud old commonwealth will be the constant endeavor of your properties and the strengthen his arm executive; and to strengthen his arm nd enlarge his understanding he asks the support and counsel of all good citizens; and humbly implores the ald and guidance of Him who is the Su

ELECTION DAYS FIXED,-In the Conititutional Convention, a few days since, the article reported by the Committee on Suffrage, passed finally—yeas 84, nays 24. It fixes the general election on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, and elections for city, county and township officers on the third Tuesday of February.

MATT. QUAY, the notorious lobbyist, s Gov. Hartrauft's Secretary of the Comconwealth. With Quay as Secretary Harrison Allen as Auditor General, and Bob Mackey as State Treasurer, the funds of the treasury won't be allowed to accumulate very fast. Poor plucked Pennavlvanja!

LOCAL ITEMS.

DEATH OF JAMES HAMILTON, ESQ.

Our universally respected citizen ames Hamilton, Esq., died suddenly at his residence, West High street, on Thursday night of last week. Mr. H. had not been very well for some days, but his death was hastened, it was suposed, by fright. About 51 o'clock in the evening something went wrong with the gas, and for an hour or so the town vas in darkness. Mr. Hamilton, in making an examination of his chande. ier, unintentionally unscrewed the main stop-cook or nut, when a large body of gas escaped, and immediately ignited, filling the parlor with flame. Of course he was much alarmed. He ran to the sitchen for water and wet towels, and eturning, succeeded in extinguishing the fire. But he immediately took sick, and when his physician arrived, at 101 'clock, he was dying. At about elever o'clock he slept, and it was the sleep of

death. James Hamilton was no more Mr. Hamilton was among our oldest as he was one of our best and most useful citizens. As a School Director, a teacher in the Sabbath School and Trustee in the Second Presbyterian church, he was wise, discreet and always cordial. To the poor and to all good and benevo lent objects he dispensed his wealth with a liberal hand. In the death of Mr. Hamilton the poor of our town have lost their best and most considerate friend: the church its main pillar, and our School Board the man whose opinions vere most sought.

Mr. Hamilton graduated at Dickinson College in 1812, and for many years was Trustee in that institution. He was dmitted to practice as an Attorney at Law at the Carliele Bar on the 1st of April, 1816, and followed his profession liligently for eight or ten years. He ead law with Isaac B. Parker, Esq. His Committee of Examination consisted of Thos. Duncan, Andrew Carothers and George Metzgar, Esquires, who reported to Court that he was " well qualito practice " &c. His father. James Hamilton, was then President Judge, and James Armstrong and Jacob Hendel Associate Judges.

Mr. Hamilton was one of the original embers of the Second Presbyterian Church, which was organized fortyyears ago this month, and he served as Trustee during all this time. He was member of the Building Committee that erected the old church building, recently torn down. He served as a School Director from the day the Public Schools were organized to the day of

his death. "..... On Monday afternoon at 31 o'clock the body of the deceased was conveyed to the church he loved so well, and placed in front of the pulpit, the Board of School Directors acting as pall-bearers. Previous to being removed from his own residence, however, the following exercises were had-Singing by the Church choir,

"Rise my soul and stretch thy wings." This hymn was sung at his own request, left in writing. The Rev. Mr. Norcross then read the 90th Psalm, after which a fervent prayer was offered to Almighty God by the venerable Dr. Wing, of the First Presbyterian church. The remains were then placed in the hearse by the pall-bearers and taken to the church, where a large concourse of sorrowing citizens had assembled. At | quaintances. Mr. G. was 73 years of the church the exercises were as follows, as near as we can recollect—Singing by the choir.

"Hark to the solemn bell."

The pastor, Mr. Norcross, then read selections from the Scriptures and offered prayer; then singing by the choir and congregation, "I would not live always."

y effected, delivered a most appropriate and feeling address or sermon, taking for his text the 37th verse of the 37th Psalm, which reads:

After the singing, Mr. Norcross, deep-

"Mark the perfect man, and behght, for the end of that man is pea This was a most appropriate text for he selemn occasion, for certainly Mr. Hamilton was the "perfect man," The Rev. Mr. Murray followed Mr. Norcross in a few interesting remarks, and the exercises were then brought to a close with prayer by Rev. Dr. Wing. The body was again placed in the hearse and conveyed to the grave, where it was buried from the sight of man forever. The Rev. Dr. Leverett, of the Episcopal church, pronounced the benediction at the gravo

The following bodies or organizations attended the exercises at the Churchthe Clergy, members of the Bar, mem bers of the Church Session, the Board of I'rustees, the Faculty of Dickinson Colege, the members of the Union Philosophical Society, (of which Mr. Hamilton was a member,) a delegation of on was the Hamilton Alumni, the ling appointments: School Board, the Teachers of the Punlic Schools, the Bible Class of the Sabbath School (of which he had been the instructor for many years,) and the Church Choir. The church was well filled, and the exercises interesting and K. Guodyear.

Janitor—Solomon Stouffer. solemn. Mr. Hamilton's age was 79.

THE Conodoguinet is still frozen True bummer brigade was out orce on Tuesday.

MANY of our soft young mon continue

to get the "sip,". Our citizens were without gas a por.

tion of Thursday night last. OUR outside, this week, is unusually interesting. Read it.

A number of jour printers from Harrisburg, went sleighing to Holly on Sunday last.

This vicinity was visited with an other old-fashioned snow storm on Monday last. COLORED SALE BILLS continue to be the bills this season. We have printed

a number of them. Those who contemplate having sales should call and examine specimens. GEO. GOUCHER, whom we mentioned last week as being very illi, is recover. ing, and will soon be able to attend to

business. THe trains on the Cumberland Val. ey R.R. were delayed for a considerable length of time on Monday, in conse

quence of the snow. We are informed that a stag dance took place not one hundred miles from this office on Saturday night last. The princip d participants were C. S., W. 3., S. S., A. G., W. S., I. P. and others The dancing was good, considering.

Our Representative in the State Legis lature, Mr. Williams, voted against the proposition to increase the Governor's salery to \$10,000. We give him credit for that vote.

THE PARTRIDGES -We again remind our agricultural friends of the necessity of looking after the wants of the partridges. Give Bob White breakfast and supper each day. WE regret exceedingly to announce

by many of our citizens. He was killed in the recent engagement between the United States troops and the Modoc Indians, near California. SCHOOL HOUSE BURNED. - The old school house, (not in use at present,) in Dickinson township, was destroyed by

fire on Wednesday morning of last week.

the death of Johnny Cole, well known

The work of an incendiary, it is sup-DEAD .- In our last we noticed the seri cus illness of Mr. Jacob Martin, baker, of this place. Before our paper had been distributed to its subscribers he was no more. Mr. M. was a much-respected and useful citizen, and his death is lamented by a large circle of acquaintances and

SUDDEN DEATH.-The wife of our es teemed citizen, Dr. Stevenson, West High street, was found dead in her bed on Sunday morning. Mrs. S. had been an invalid for some years, but the immediate cause of her death, it is supposed was heart disease. LECTURE AT DICKINSON CHURCH.

The second lecture of the Course, at the Dickinson church, will be delivered by William H. Miller, Esq., of Carlisle, on the evening of Thursday, February 6. Vocal music by the Carlisle Quartette Association. Mr. Miller's subject on this occasion will be-"Salt Lake City, the Big Trees and Yo Semite." THANKS .- We return our thanks to

of the Department of Agriculture, Wash-

ington, for a package of vegetable seeds (forty varieties,) also flower seeds. We appreciate such attention highly, for we have now not only plenty of seeds for ourself, but can distribute some to friends. LARGE CALF. - A week or two since Mr. William Hoffer, butcher, killeds twenty-month old calf that dressed 730 pounds. It was purchased from Mr. A. Lindsey, of South Middleton township.

The meat presented a fine appearance

when offered for sale, and was truly de-

licious, as can be attested by all who

were fortunate to purchase of it. Mr.

cloffer is one of our best butchers, and always makes it a point to slaughter good stock. DIED FROM HIS INJURIES .- Mr. Robt. M. Graham, Sr., of West Pennsborough township, died at his residence, after severe suffering, on Friday last, the 24th inst. On the Tuesday evening previous, when engaged in watering his horses, one of them kicked him severely. His skull was fractured, one ear cut off and his windpipe lacerated. These injuries caused his death. Mr. G. was an exemplary and much-respected citizen, and his untimely death is lamented by a

large circle of relatives, friends and ac

age. CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD. We learn from good authority that a chauge in the officers and management of this road will take place at an early day. On this subject the Chambersburg

Repository says: "The Pennsylvania Raliroad, which corporation has for a long time owned a majority of the stock of the Cumberland Vallay, settlement of the Cumberland and the contemplates being corporation has for a long transported majority of the stock of the Cumberland Valley rail-road, contemplates taking more immediate control and management of said road than it has berefore exercised. Several propositions are under consideration, but that one most likely to be adopted is to absorb the Cumberland Valley into the Pennsylvania road, and run it under the same management. This policy would do away with the Board of Directors, offices of President, Treasurer, &c., of the Cumberland Valley road, and would probably inaugurate a more liberal policy towards the public than the road has heretofore exhibited." tofore exhibited.''

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a regular meeting of the Cumberland Fire Co., held in their hall, on Saturday evening, the 18th inst., the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President-M. C. Herman. Scortary—E. D. Quigley.

Treasurer—Peter Spahr.

First Director—John Arney; Second,
John Peters; Third, James A. Green.

Engineer—John B. Debuff; assistant,
Charles J. Arney; second assistant, John

Bailey.

Fireman—Benj. Ruggles; second fireman, William Gebhart; third fireman, The president then made the follow-Jesse Snyder.

ling appointments:

Pipcsmen — John Corbett, Jr., John Gebhart, sr., Harry Grove, Chas. Corbett. Plugsmen—Wm. Smith, Geo. Thompson, Fred'k Hays, John Egoif, Jr., Jas. Davis.

Com of Accounts—Abram Dehuff, B. K. Gundvesr.