

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 21, 1874.

Settled—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, to whom were referred the petitions of Messrs. Nagle and Waggoner, contesting the seats of Messrs. Lamson of Philadelphia, and Dill of Union, the sitting Senators, have decided that under the new Constitution no contest can be had in their respective cases. This ends the matter and the Senators holding their seats will not be disturbed. The report of the committee was unanimous.

Texas.—Grant's short and pertinent message, which he sent to Gov. Davis, of Texas—which we published last week—seems to have settled that public functionary's dinner. All has been quiet since "the government" was heard from, and carpet-bagging has died a natural death, and Governor Davis, and his band of State robbers have been retired to private life, while the officers elected by the people have been regularly installed, to the great mortification of loyalists and scoundrels.

The Robbers.—The creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. had several lively meetings in Philadelphia, last week. The reporter of the Press says:—"Among the interesting groups were many ladies, who during the progress of the session often gave vent to their feelings in copious 'showers of tears.' The writer fails to state whether they were the creditors or the agonizing patrons and friends of the defunct firm, who shed those 'copious showers of tears.' It is very clear from a synopsis which we give elsewhere, there will be no more Belshazzar feasts indulged in at the residences of these 'Christian bankers' for some time to come. Seven millions short, is a heavy drawback on feasts of the Cooke got up.

Sound to the Core.—The Radical malcontents in Congress are still urging the passage of civil rights bills. The bill in question imposes heavy penalties upon the proprietors of hotels or places of amusement who refuse to receive a seat at the public table or in the theatre, and compels churches and school officers to admit the African to the same seats with the whites. The Georgia Legislature, on the 16th, passed a resolution protesting against the passage of any civil rights bill, as unnecessary and undesired by either white or colored, as an infringement of the reserved rights of the States, and requesting Congress not to interfere with the municipal regulations of the State. The resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice, although over one-third of the members are negroes.

Congress.—This body having disposed of the salary question, by repealing the "grab" act, except Grant's \$100,000 and the increase voted the Supreme Judges, has commenced to look after the interests of their constituents and the public. The members are now talking finance. While one demands fifty millions more "greenbacks," and guarantees thereby a complete cure of the present and all future ills, another wants to save the country financially by still further curtailing our paper currency, and resuming specie payment at once. It will be observed that the doctors disagree very materially in their method of curing the malady with which the country is afflicted. When something sensible and practical will be done by Congress to re-establish confidence, so as to allow business to resume its usual way, is a mere matter of conjecture, and the people must "stand still and see the salvation" of the country worked out by our National Legislators.

A Heavy Discount.—When the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. was announced, it was given out that the firm could pay every dollar of its indebtedness. The assets were set down at eleven millions of dollars, while the liabilities were only reported at eight millions, leaving a surplus of three millions for the creditors.—This was a "lovely" statement. Since, the firm has been thrown into bankruptcy, and the United States Marshal has been hunting up the assets of the firm, and he last week reported, at a meeting of the creditors in Philadelphia, that he had succeeded in finding less than four millions (\$3,939,118.10), and a large amount of the assets were valued very high at that. While these "Christian bankers" have robbed their creditors of not less than eight millions of dollars, they have, on infidel-like, provided well for their own households. One of the members has a wife and two daughters. In 1869 he settled \$150,000 on the former and \$100,000 each on the latter. What Pa settled in his own pocket, is not so clear. Another member of the firm "settled" \$100,000 worth of government bonds upon his wife in 1872, while still another assigned all he had (\$35,000) to his wife in 1872. The rest of the members of the firm seem to have never had any of their own money.

Family Reticles.—Lieut. Col. Fred Grant and Col. Casey, the son and brother-in-law of President Grant, while in a state of intoxication, called at the private residence of Don Platt, editor of the Capital, at Washington, on the night of the 5th inst., armed with clubs, to inflict summary punishment for the publication of an article reflecting on Mrs. Grant for having a New Year's reception the week after the death of her father. Platt was not at home, but gives the aggrieved parties notice to call at his office, and not frighten his family. The query is what are Casey, the notorious Custom House officer of New Orleans, and Lieut. Fred Grant of the army doing at Washington, when they are drawing government pay? Why are they not at their posts, instead of bunning around the capital? If they were not Grant's relatives they would be dismissed from the service.

The criticism of the editor of the Capital may have been too severe, and out of order under all the circumstances, but no more so than the conduct of these two government "sap-suckers," who are drawing enormous salaries and are never on duty, except on White House ball occasions. Freu was kicked through West Point, and then promoted to a Lieutenant Colonel by his father, over the heads of a thousand meritorious young men, and now goes about insulting editors, just as he used to insult the professors and students at West Point. A pretty brace of fellows, these—uncle and nephew.

Speaker Strong.—This gentleman hails from Tioga county, and is the present Speaker of our State Senate. We have watched his Legislative career for a number of years, and see but little in it to condemn, and are satisfied that he is a Democrat by nature, but a Radical for policy's sake. He is an able legislator, and we understand a sound lawyer, and not quite so bigoted as some of his predecessors. He is entitled to credit for placing our old printer friend, Senator Chalfant, at the head of the Printing Committee, and for assigning the Chairmanship of sub-committees No. 4 and 5, to Messrs. Wallace and Dill. In making these discriminations, he again manifests a liberality unbecoming a true Radical. He must become less liberal in his views and conduct, or he will certainly drift into the Democratic party.—The gift enterprise he engaged in several years ago, in the lower House, was of course overlook, because it was a legislative fashion in which many other good men indulged at one day.

No Chief Justice Yet.—The government is evidently perplexed over the Chief Justiceship. Williams, the Senate discovered was unfit, and Cushing was pronounced "wholical," and had to be withdrawn, no difference how well he was qualified for the position. He was "loyal" enough to be confirmed as Minister to Spain, but would not answer for the Bench—Grave Senators, upon this point, have rendered themselves very ridiculous in the estimation of all reasonable men. The withdrawal of Mr. Cushing's name was brought about in this way: It appears that among the Rebel archives was found a letter from Mr. Cushing to Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, which letter was simply a recommendation of an attorney of the Attorney-General's Office, who wished to go South; and desired a personal recommendation to Mr. Davis. On account of this letter the Senate refused to confirm the nomination of Mr. Cushing, and the President withdrew his name.

The Committees.—It gives us pleasure to notice that in the organization of the Legislative Committee, Senator Wallace and Representative Potter have been assigned to the most important committees in the Senate: Constitutional Reform; Apportionment; Finance; and made Chairman of Sub-Committee No. 4, on Constitutional Reform.

Dr. Potter has been placed on the following important committees in the House: Ways and Means; Banks, and Education. It takes more than ordinary influence to secure the positions assigned our Representatives, and their constituents should feel proud that they have not been assigned to positions on Know Nothing Committees—bodies that never assemble and are kept up for ornamental purposes, rather than for the purpose of transacting public affairs.

The State and City.—The debt of the city of Philadelphia, on the first day of January, was over fifty-eight million dollars (\$58,364,171.65), over double that of the State. The expenses for 1873 were over seventeen million dollars. Also double that of the State. The receipts from taxes are about twelve million dollars, and from loans seven millions, leaving nearly two millions in the treasury.—The same men who "ran" the city, "run" the State. The ring consists of about ten individuals, who handle the balances in both treasuries, which amount to over four million dollars.—A pretty snug sum (\$4,000,000.) to divide between ten—seven Radicals and three so-called Democrats.

Gen. Strother (Porto Crayon), J. Rufus Smith, Dr. Ewing, and other distinguished citizens of Berkeley Springs, West Va., held a public debate recently on the following question: "Resolved, That good roads and thoroughfares are of more advantage in advancing and developing civilization than good schools." The decision was in favor of the roads.

Letter From Harrisburg.—HARRISBURG, Jan. 17, 1874. Mr. Editor:—On last Tuesday the Speaker of the Senate announced the various committees of that body. His impartial action toward the Democratic action, is worthy of special mention. The subject of Constitutional Reform has been divided among five sub-committees, each composed of three Senators. Wm. A. Wallace, of your county, is made chairman of one of these committees, and A. H. Dill, of Union, is chairman of another. Mr. Wallace is also a member of the Finance, and most of the important work in this session, the framing of laws according to the intent and meaning of the new Constitution, will fall to the sub-committee on Constitutional Reform, the Speaker was certainly wise and honest in dividing the chairmanships between both parties. Senator McClure is chairman of the important committee on Municipal Affairs.

The House committees have also been named by the Speaker thereof, but there are no striking instances in any of his appointments of his desire to promote the public good, only as may interpret it. He is to be feared in the position he occupies, as he is fully prepared to do any partisan act that may be required of him. A week ago it looked as if the Legislature was all for reform, but within a day or two there have been outcroppings of serious resistance to it by some of the Republican leaders.

The petition in the Contested Election cases of Hagle vs. Lemon, Third District of Philadelphia, and of Waggoner vs. Dill, in the Union and Snyder District, were filed in the Senate at this week. They were submitted to the Judiciary General Committee, not to prevent the drawing of a committee to try them, but there is some doubt since the adoption of the new Constitution whether the Senate can act under the law of 1839 or whether there is any act at all regulating contested elections. There is also a contested election in the House, Amersm, member from Montgomery county. His case was referred the same as the two in the Senate. Yesterday, the chairman of the General Judiciary to whom these cases were referred, reported to the Senate, as the unanimous sense of that committee, a resolution as follows: "Resolved, That as much of the act of July 24, 1839, as provides for and regulates the selection of committees to try contested election cases, as the members of the Senate, in relation to those provisions of the same, as the second article of the present constitution, which directs that each House shall judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members, and that no committee can be formed and no election be tried, until the Legislature, containing the seats of Dill and Lemon."

This closes this matter finally and there will be no further action taken. It is rather sudden and unsatisfactory way of settling such contests, especially to the contestants, but it saves money to the State and a wonderful amount of bother to the hundreds of people who are always summoned as witnesses in cases of this kind.

I wrote you in my last letter of the new election bill introduced by McClure, of Philadelphia, in the Senate. No objection was made to it by any one when it was read the first time, and it was supposed to be the bill which would govern our election in February. When it came up, it was found to be a mere sham, and had to be withdrawn, no difference how well he was qualified for the position. He was "loyal" enough to be confirmed as Minister to Spain, but would not answer for the Bench—Grave Senators, upon this point, have rendered themselves very ridiculous in the estimation of all reasonable men. The withdrawal of Mr. Cushing's name was brought about in this way: It appears that among the Rebel archives was found a letter from Mr. Cushing to Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, which letter was simply a recommendation of an attorney of the Attorney-General's Office, who wished to go South; and desired a personal recommendation to Mr. Davis. On account of this letter the Senate refused to confirm the nomination of Mr. Cushing, and the President withdrew his name.

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Practice Against Professions.—"Retrenchment and reform are the watchwords of all good citizens, and at the present time of our country, there certainly is an imperative necessity." The above elegant extract is taken from the inaugural address delivered by the radical Speaker of the present House of Representatives at Harrisburg. They are brave words, but they are only a reiteration of the cant that radicalism has indulged in and deceived the people with ever since they were so short sighted as to entrust it with power. On the very day after this radical Speaker had promised the people of the State that "retrenchment and reform" would be inaugurated by the body over which he presides, his Radical members elected the following formidable array of sub-committee officers:

Superintendent of Folders—John T. Baker, Philadelphia. Assistant Superintendent of Folders—David Craig, Philadelphia. Secretary—James J. Smith, Philadelphia. Treasurer—John A. McLaughlin, Philadelphia. Committee on Finance—Wm. A. Wallace, Philadelphia; George H. Mellor, Philadelphia; James J. Smith, Philadelphia; Julius Surges, Lancaster county; William P. Gilmore, Dauphin county; P. Shultz, Lebanon county; James J. Smith, Philadelphia; David Williams, Schuylkill county; J. A. Dewey, Chester county.

Committee on Municipal Affairs—Senator McClure, Harrisburg. Committee on Finance—Wm. A. Wallace, Philadelphia; George H. Mellor, Philadelphia; James J. Smith, Philadelphia; Julius Surges, Lancaster county; William P. Gilmore, Dauphin county; P. Shultz, Lebanon county; James J. Smith, Philadelphia; David Williams, Schuylkill county; J. A. Dewey, Chester county.

Committee on Education—Wm. A. Wallace, Philadelphia; George H. Mellor, Philadelphia; James J. Smith, Philadelphia; Julius Surges, Lancaster county; William P. Gilmore, Dauphin county; P. Shultz, Lebanon county; James J. Smith, Philadelphia; David Williams, Schuylkill county; J. A. Dewey, Chester county.

Committee on Agriculture—Wm. A. Wallace, Philadelphia; George H. Mellor, Philadelphia; James J. Smith, Philadelphia; Julius Surges, Lancaster county; William P. Gilmore, Dauphin county; P. Shultz, Lebanon county; James J. Smith, Philadelphia; David Williams, Schuylkill county; J. A. Dewey, Chester county.

Committee on Commerce—Wm. A. Wallace, Philadelphia; George H. Mellor, Philadelphia; James J. Smith, Philadelphia; Julius Surges, Lancaster county; William P. Gilmore, Dauphin county; P. Shultz, Lebanon county; James J. Smith, Philadelphia; David Williams, Schuylkill county; J. A. Dewey, Chester county.

Committee on Internal Improvements—Wm. A. Wallace, Philadelphia; George H. Mellor, Philadelphia; James J. Smith, Philadelphia; Julius Surges, Lancaster county; William P. Gilmore, Dauphin county; P. Shultz, Lebanon county; James J. Smith, Philadelphia; David Williams, Schuylkill county; J. A. Dewey, Chester county.

Committee on Public Lands—Wm. A. Wallace, Philadelphia; George H. Mellor, Philadelphia; James J. Smith, Philadelphia; Julius Surges, Lancaster county; William P. Gilmore, Dauphin county; P. Shultz, Lebanon county; James J. Smith, Philadelphia; David Williams, Schuylkill county; J. A. Dewey, Chester county.

Committee on Railroads—Wm. A. Wallace, Philadelphia; George H. Mellor, Philadelphia; James J. Smith, Philadelphia; Julius Surges, Lancaster county; William P. Gilmore, Dauphin county; P. Shultz, Lebanon county; James J. Smith, Philadelphia; David Williams, Schuylkill county; J. A. Dewey, Chester county.

Table with multiple columns listing names, counties, and other details, likely a directory or list of representatives.

Under the New Constitution.—The following table, showing the apportionment of members of the House of Representatives under the New Constitution will prove interesting at this time:

Table showing population and representation for various counties under the new constitution.

Population of the State, 3,521,791. Ratio on which representation is based, 17,639; half ratio, 8,804.—Number of Representatives, 201; one Section 17th, Article 2d, of New Constitution.

The Attorney-General is being called on for many opinions since the new Constitution has gone into effect.

New Advertisements.—H. F. BIGLER & CO. HARDWARE, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Also, Manufacturers of CLEARFIELD, PA.

Advertisement for G. S. FLEGAL, DEALER IN TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT FOR 1874. Includes list of goods like stoves, hardware, and furniture.

Advertisement for H. F. BIGLER & CO. HARDWARE, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Lists various hardware items and prices.

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