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VOL. II. LANCASTER, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1869. No. 31.

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Ten lines of Nonpareil constitute a Square.

TIME.	1 Sq.	2 Sq.	3 Sq.	¼ Col.	½ Col.	1 Col.
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2 weeks	1 20	1 80	2 70	4 50	8 00	14 00
3 weeks	1 50	2 20	3 30	6 00	10 00	17 00
1 month	1 75	2 60	3 90	7 00	12 00	20 00
2 months	2 75	4 00	6 00	10 00	20 00	33 50
3 months	4 00	6 00	9 00	15 00	30 00	55 00
6 months	7 00	11 00	16 50	25 00	40 00	70 00
1 year	12 00	20 00	30 00	40 00	60 00	120 00

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Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

The time of the arrival and departure of the trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Lancaster, has been changed, as follows:

EASTWARD.		WESTWARD.	
Cincin. Ex....	12:07 a. m.	Pittsburg Ex.	1:27 a. m.
Phila. Express	4:02 "	Phila. Exp...	2:39 "
Fast Line.....	6:35 "	Mail.....	11:15 "
Lanc. Train..	8:58 "	Fast Line.....	2:35 p. m.
Day Express..	1:10 p. m.	Columbia Ac.	2:45 "
Harrisb'g Ac..	5:54 "	Harrisb'g Ac.	5:54 "
Southern Ex..	4:00 "	Lanc. Train..	7:20 "
		Cincin. Ex....	10:38 "

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1869.

Great Trunk Line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 2.35, 5.20, 8.10 a. m., 12.25 noon, 2.00 and 11.55 p. m., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 9.45 a. m., 11.45 a. m., 3.50, 6.45, 9.30 p. m., and 6.00 a. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.35, 5.20 a. m. and 10.55 p. m. trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia, at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.10 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way Stations; the 4.10 p. m. train making connections for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3.30 p. m.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 noon, 5.05 and 8.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.30 p. m.; sleeping cars accompany the 9.00 a. m., 5.05 and 8.00 p. m. trains from New York, without change.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.30 p. m., stopping at all stations; leave Pottsville at 7.30, 8.45 a. m., and 2.45 p. m.; Shamokin at 5.25 and 10.55a.m.; Ashland at 7.00 a.m., and 12.30 noon, Tamaqua at 8.30 a. m.; and 2.20 p. m., for Philadelphia and New York.

Leave Pottsville, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7.00 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.30 a. m. for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train: Leaves Reading at 7.30 a. m., returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train: Leaves Pottstown at 6.25 a. m.; returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.00 a. m. and 6.15 p. m. for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a. m. and 6.00 p. m.; returning, leave Skippack at 8.15 a. m. and 1.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: Leave New York at 8.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading; Pottsville 8.00 a. m.; Harrisburg 5.20 a. m., 4.10 and 10.55 p. m., and Reading at 12.55, midnight, 2.54 and 7.15 a. m. For Harrisburg, at 12.55 midnight, and 7.05 a. m. for New York; and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

READING, PA., April 26, 1869. [april 30-1td&w

READING AND COLUMBIA R. R.

ON AND AFTER

THURSDAY, APRIL 15th, 1869,

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL BE RUN ON THIS ROAD, AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Lancaster.....	8:05 a. m.	Reading	10:20 a. m.
"	3:10 p. m.	"	5:30 p. m.
Columbia	8:00 a. m.	"	10:20 a. m.
"	3:00 p. m.	"	5:30 p. m.

RETURNING:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Reading	7:00 a. m.	Lancaster.....	9:15 a. m.
"	6:15 p. m.	"	8:25 p. m.
"	7:00 a. m.	Columbia	9:25 a. m.
"	6:15 p. m.	"	8:30 p. m.

Trains leaving Lancaster and Columbia as above, make close connection at Reading with Trains North and South; on Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and West on Lebanon Valley Road. Train leaving Lancaster at 8:05 A. M. and Columbia at 8 A. M. connects closely at Reading with Train for New York.

Tickets can be obtained at the Offices of the New Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty street, New York; and Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 13th and Callowhill streets, Phila.

Through tickets to New York and Philadelphia sold at all the Principal Stations, and Baggage Checked Through.

☞Mileage Ticket Books for 500 or 1000 miles, Season and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Trains are run by Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Time, which is 10 minutes faster than Pennsylvania Railroad Time.

apl 16-69-tf] GEO. F. GAGE, Sup't.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Trains leave York for Wrightsville and Columbia, at 6:20 and 11:40 a. m., and 3:30 p. m.

Leave Wrightsville for York, at 8:00 a. m. and 1:00 and 6:50 p. m.

Leave York for Baltimore, at 5:00 and 7 a. m., 1:05 p. m.; and 12 midnight.

Leave York for Harrisburg, at 1:30, 6:25 and a. m., and 2:30 and 10:15 p. m.

TRAINS LEAVE HARRISBURG.

GOING NORTH.

At 3:25 a. m., and 1:20 and 4:20 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.

At 3:45 and 5:25 a. m., and 12:30 and 10:45 p

dec11-tfd

Photographs, &c.

GOLDEN GIFTS.

Parents to Families,

Father to Daughter,

Mother to Son.

GENTLEMEN TO LADIES.

When the light has left the house, memoria such as these compound their interest.

GILL'S SUPERB PHOTO.

Miniature or Opal Pictures, admitted to be the best in the city, and no superior in the State Constantly increasing demand and great experience in this style of miniature give us greater facilities and better results than any establishment outside of large cities.

STEREOGRAPHS OF HOME VIEWS for the Centre Table. Also, prismatic instruments.

Large Colored Work by some of the best Artists in Philadelphia and elsewhere, in the highest style of the art. India Ink, Pastille, Crayon and colors, at

GILL'S CITY GALLERY,
jan 1-1yr] No. 20 East King-st.

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U. S. HOTEL,

OPPOSITE PENNA. R. R. DEPOT,

HARRISBURG, PA.

W. H. EMMINGER & CO.,

mh12-1y] Proprietors.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL CLAIM AGENT,

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Being duly licensed as a Claim Agent, and having a large experience, prompt attention will be given to the following classes of claims:

BOUNTY and PAY due discharged Soldiers and Sailors.

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ACCUMULATED CAPITAL, $2,000,000,

After paying Losses to the amount of $1,120,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

All the Surplus Dividend amongst the Policy Holders every year.

THE ONLY TRULY MUTUAL COMPANY IN THE CITY OR STATE.

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JOHN J. COCHRAN, Agent,
From "Father Abraham" Office,
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WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.

OF

NEW YORK.

NO. 160 BROADWAY.

J. F. FRUEAUFF, General Agent for Penn'a.

NORTH QUEEN STREET,

(Above J. F. Long & Son's Drug Store.)

This Company offers more SOLID and REAL inducements than any other Life Insurance Company in the country.

Send or call and get a Circular.

Active solicitors, male or female, wanted in every township in the State. [jan 1-6m*

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

1868. 1868.

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HATTERS,

NORTH QUEEN ST.

LANCASTER, PENNA.

Fall and Winter HATS: in all qualities and colors.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

We are now opening the largest and most complete assortment of Ladies' and Children's FANCY FURS ever offered in this market, at very low prices.

ROBES! ROBES!! ROBES!!!

Buffalo Robes, lined and unlined; Hudson Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Fox, Coon, &c.

BLANKETS AND LAP RUGS

Of all qualities, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all persons in want of articles in that line.

GLOVES, GAUNTLETS and MITTS.

OTTER,
BEAVER,
NUTRIA,
SEAL,
BUCKSKIN,
FLESHER,
KID, &c., &c

Ladies' Fine Fur Trimmed Gloves, Gauntlets Mitts and Hoods.

PULSE WARMERS and EAR MITTS.

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no20-tf]

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BAIR & SHENK,

BANKERS,

NORTHEAST ANGLE OF CENTRE SQUARE,

LANCASTER, PENNA.

no20-1y]

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NO. 36 NORTH QUEEN STREET,

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UNITED STATES BONDS, STOCKS, GOLD, SILVER, AND COUPONS.

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PEARSOL & GEIST, Publishers,
dec 19-6m] Lancaster, Pa.

Poetry.

THE YOUNG WIDOW.

She is cunning—sometimes witty,
Free and easy, but not bold;
Like an apple, ripe and mellow,
Not too young, and not too old;
Half-inviting, half-repellent,
Now advancing, and not shy;
There is mischief in her laughter,
There is danger in her eye.

She has studied human nature,
She is schooled in every art;
She has taken her diploma
As the mistress of her heart!
She can tell the very moment
When to sigh and when to smile;
Oh, a maid is sometimes charming,
But a widow all the while!

Are you sad? Oh, then, how serious
Will her pretty face become!
You are angry, she is wretched,
Sadden'd, friendless, tearful, dumb,
Are you mirthful? How her laughter,
Silver-sounding, will ring out!
She can lure, and catch, and play you,
As an angler does a trout.

Ah, "old fossils," nearly fifty,
Who are plotting, deep and wise;
Ye "Adonises" of twenty,
With the love-light in your eyes—
You may practice all the lessons
Taught by Cupid since the fall,
But I know a little widow
Who can win and fool you *all!*

Miscellaneous.

THE STATE TREASURY.

Mr. Billingfelt's Amendment—Interesting Debate in the State Senate.

When the 21st Section of the Appropriation bill was under consideration in the Senate, Mr. Billingfelt moved to amend by adding to the end of the section the following:

"And that immediately after the passage of this act the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be and are hereby required to anticipate the payment of at least one-half of the five per centum loan, due an the first day of July, 1870, the amount total of which is one million six hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-nine cents, in accordance with the provisions of the sixth section of an act entitled, An act to establish a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt."

Mr. Billingfelt. Mr. Speaker, my amendment simply states the amount of State debt falling due on the first day of July, 1870, and requires the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to anticipate the payment of at least one-half of said five per centum loan before maturity, and thus save to the State the interest thereon for the next fifteen months, amounting to the sum of fifty thousand dollars, a sum worth saving, in my opinion. The only question that can arise is, whether the State treasury is in such a condition as to warrant the redemption of at least eight hundred thousand dollars of the State loan before its maturity.

I will endeavor to show that it is, and that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have a sufficient balance left now to anticipate the payment thereof.

I find upon examining the act of Assembly creating the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, that it provides for and gives them the power to anticipate the payment of these loans, and the interest accruing thereon, before the same falls due, whenever they have the funds to do so. My object, however, in offering this amendment is to require them to do so now, not waiting until the same falls due. And unless you require them, I am very much afraid it will not be done in time to save the interest as before stated, since we all know it would be very unpleasant to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to compel parties having the State funds in hands to pay over the same and have it applied toward the payment of the public debt before the same falls due.

But, sir, acting as each Senator here would act in his own private and individual affairs, or as any prudent business man in the State would act, having a heavy load of debt to carry, bearing interest, whilst at the same time having a sufficient sum of money lying idle bearing no interest, would it not at once be applied toward the payment of our indebtedness, and thus save the interest that will accrue thereon, instead of loaning it out to other parties from whom we would derive no benefit whatever? It would be worse than folly—it would be considered madness not to apply the same toward the payment of our debts. Should we do any less for our constituents and the State at large in our representative capacity? Why not manage the affairs of this great household of the State as we would, or at least should, manage our own? But let us now look at the facts and figures as they appear upon the books of the State Treasurer. I find that the balance in the State Treasury at present is $1,289,000.

Now let us run on the account as far as the month of July next, and take the receipts and expenditures for the months of April, May and June of last year as a comparison. The receipts for the month of April were four hundred and nineteen thousand dollars; for May, one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars; for June, two hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars, making a total added to the balance in the treasury of two million one hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars. The expenses during the same months, exclusive of loans redeemed, were in April, four hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars; in May, one hundred and ten thousand dollars, and in June two hundred and seventy thousand dollars, making a total of expenses of eight hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars, which would leave a cash balance on the first day of July next of one million three hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars. There is good and sufficient reason to believe that the balance by that time will be considerably larger, since the excess of receipts into the State Treasury during the months of December, January, February and March of this fiscal year were two hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars over those of the corresponding months of last year, and the expenses of the government will be considerably less this year than what they were last year.

Now, sir, if the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund would anticipate the payment of eight hundred thousand dollars of the State debt at the present time, it would still leave a net cash surplus in the State Treasury, or wherever it may be deposited, of over five hundred thousand dollars. The simple question now is, whether the balance in the State Treasury should be more than half a million of dollars or not.

Mr. Errett. I would ask the Senator how the State Treasurer can pay the semi-annual interest on the 1st of August, which is nine hundred thousand dollars, if there is only five hundred thousand dollars in the treasury? I cannot figure it up.

Mr. Billingfelt. I thank the Senator from Allegheny [Mr. Errett] for asking me that question.

To meet that I would state partly what I have said before, that the excess of receipts into the State Treasury during the four last preceding months over the four corresponding months of last year were two hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars, which, with a corresponding increase, for the next three coming months, with the excess of receipts over expenditures during the month of July next, will be amply sufficient to meet the payment of the interest coming due on the first of August next.

Mr. Errett. I cannot see that. On the first of July there will be five hundred and thirty thousand dollars balance, and on the first of August there becomes due nine hundred thousand dollars interest; so that we should still be short four hundred thousand dollars. It would drain the treasury of every cent in it. That would bring the State Treasury down to nothing, and leave it without any working balance. There is half a million of overdue debt now, which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund can take up at any time, which is payable on presentation, and drawing no interest.

It seems to me this matter is wisely left, by the law, with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. If they have more money than is needed, they have the authority, and can apply it to the extinguishment of the public debt, if they choose.

Mr. Billingfelt. Mr. Speaker, I admit that I did not take into account those overdue bans; but I took them into consideration when I made out my estimate. And I know that neither the State Treasurer nor the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund anticipate, or have any reason at all to expect that payment will be demanded for those overdue loans for some time yet. Ever since it was made legal to pay these bonds in money instead of gold, creditors are not in a hurry to present their claims drawing six per cent. interest. The amount of overdue loans is not so large as the Senator states. They amount to a little over three hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Errett. I speak from the last report. The difference has been paid off in the meantime.

Mr. Billingfelt. I take into my account the receipts that came into the treasury last year, and it shows that there is now a large excess. Even for the last four months, there is an excess of two hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars, nearly equal in amount to the over-due loans. That the State Treasurer was obliged to travel over the State and call upon the county treasurers for their outstanding accounts, I will not attempt to dispute; but I will make this allegation, which the State Treasurer, or the Senator from Allegheny [Mr. Errett] will not deny: that while our State Treasurer was going over the State and demanding of the county treasurers to pay their outstanding taxes, which is his duty to enforce at all times, there was at the same time over double the amount required deposited in the various banks throughout the Commonwealth, from which the State derived no interest or benefit whatever. Why not also call upon them?

Mr. Turner. The Senator from Lancaster [Mr. Billingfelt] made the remark that while the State Treasurer was going over the State and hurrying the county Treasurers to forward the funds belonging to the State, at the same time the State Treasurer had a large amount lying in banks at interest, from which the State received no interest. I would ask if that is the case?

Mr. Billingfelt. I say that is the case.

Mr. Turner. Then there is eminent propriety in asking if we should not adopt the amendment of the Senator. If the State Treasurer has large amounts in bank, drawing interest——

Mr. Billingfelt. I did not say that the money drew interest. I say the money was lying idle, so far as the State was concerned.

Mr. Turner. If this money is lying idle, and the State Treasurer was hurrying up this money from the county treasurers, there is eminent propriety in the amendment.

Mr. Errett. There is no evidence of the fact. I know that the State Treasurer did make earnest calls upon the county treasurers for the payment of dues, and urged as the reason that he had not money enough in the State Treasury to pay the interest due on the first of August.

Mr. Stinson. I would ask whether the State Treasurer, during every month last year, did not show a balance in his hands of over a million.

Mr. Errett. I cannot say.

Mr. Stinson. I find, on the 31st of July, one million eighty-four thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars; on the 31st of August, one million one hundred and forty-six thousand one hundred and eighty-three dollars. Every monthly statement shows over a million of dollars in his hands.

Mr. Billingfelt. Mr. Speaker, when I started out with this project, I started out deliberately, and I knew just exactly what I was doing at every step. I did not expect to meet with any opposition at all. Since I find that I am meeting with such formidable opposition, I am only glad that I am so well supported by facts and figures that I dare any Senator upon this floor to dispute them. I merely wish to say that I find no fault with the State Treasurer for depositing this surplus in the banks. I would do the same; I would rather leave it in the hands of safe banking institutions than locked up in the safe, liable to be stolen at any moment. I call that a wise act, but I think it would be still wiser to follow the recommendations of our worthy Governor, as expressed in his last Annual Message, wherein he says, "Whenever there may be surplus funds in the treasury, they can, with safety and benefit to the State, be employed in the purchase of its outstanding bonds, and in saving the interest on them which would accumulate prior to their maturity."

Mr. Errett. Did not the same Governor recommend us to invest the surplus in paying the over due debt, and saving the interest on it?

Mr. Billingfelt. Yes, sir, and I cannot, for the life that's in me, imagine more appropriate words than those contained in the last annual message of the Governor. We know this, that every officer in the Commonwealth has a certain duty to perform, and we know that even here, amongst ourselves, it is almost necessary to put on a face like brass, and harden our hearts like stone, to perform our duty, for fear there may be a friend in power somewhere whose feelings may be hurt thereby. I think it is our duty here to rise above all personal feelings, and only know our duty to the Commonwealth.

I stated before, that in making out my estimate, I took merely the estimate of the three months of last year—April, May and June. According to that estimate, it would leave a balance of five hundred thousand dollars in the State treasury up to the month of July. There is another month intervening before the State Treasurer will be called upon to pay the semi-annual interest on the State debt. The month of July.

Mr. Errett. The receipts for the month of July last were one million fourteen thousand and twenty-two dollars, and the expenditures were one million seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars. The State Treasurer paid out seven hundred thousand dollars more last July than he received.

Mr. Billingfelt. That is all right. Taking all into consideration, and making an estimate and comparing it with last year, and with the receipts that go into the treasury, I claim that the excess of the receipts over expenditures in the month of July alone will be enough to meet the payment of the semi-annual interest on the State debt, payable on the first of August next.

Mr. Fisher. I understand that the expenditures last July were seven hundred thousand dollars more than the receipts.

Mr. Billingfelt. That is all true, if we may call the payments made toward the liquidation of the public debt expenditures. The account of the State Treasurer shows that in the month of July last he paid the commissioners of the sinking fund eight hundred and twelve thousand three hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty cents, which amount was applied toward the payment of over due loans, which would leave the actual expenditures for said month less than a million dollars, including seven hundred and fifty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighteen cents applied toward the payment of interest on loans.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I never like to introduce into my arguments the names of any of the Heads of Departments; but, sir, after I had drawn that amendment, and after having requested the State Treasurer to show me his accounts, which he has done to my entire satisfaction, I submitted my amendment to a majority of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and their opinion was that the provisions therein contained could be complied with.

Mr. Errett. Then they have the power to do it, and do not need any more authority to do it. This is merely a matter of supererogation. If the money is there, they have the power to apply it. Here is the report of last year, showing that the expenditures of July last were seven hundred thousand dollars more than the receipts. The Senator has not been able yet to show that there will be a sufficient amount of funds next July to meet the interest, after taking every dollar in the treasury to meet that purpose.

Mr. Billingfelt. Will that item of eight hundred and twelve thousand dollars, paid to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and seven hundred and fifty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighteen cents interest paid on loans, all paid in July last, come in? I say it will not. That makes a difference of over a million and a half, and shows that the actual expenses of Government, exclusive of the interest paid, were less than two hundred thousand dollars, whilst the receipts of said month were one million fourteen thousand and twenty-two dollars and seventy cents.

Mr. Errett. I suppose not. Where is the difference between four hundred thousand dollars and nine hundred thousand dollars? That would leave the other expenditures a million, and the receipts a million. Where is the rest to come from? The expenditures being the same in the month of July, how is the treasurer to pay the interest. Take out the eight hundred thousand dollars paid to the commissioners and where is the treasurer to get his money?

Mr. Billingfelt. I was surprised to find a single Senator to dispute these facts staring us in the face. We know that under the provisions of our various acts of Assembly taxing our railroads, mining corporations, etc., throughout the Commonwealth, that there has been a large amount of money that should have gone directly to the treasury, which was held in litigation. Nearly all those suits were decided in favor of the Commonwealth, and brought in a large amount of money that did not flow into the treasury previous to July last. Those funds are coming into the treasury now, and the resources of the Commonwealth are becoming so fully developed, that corporations are perhaps taxed twice the amount this year to what they were last year. We have the experience of four months already. During the last four months there was an excess of over two hundred thousand dollars. This is an indication that our receipts are largely in excess of those of last year. You can call in these bonds any day, and the holders are only too willing to have them redeemed. Call upon them and tell them you are ready and they will come forward to-morrow and tender you their five per centum bonds, and turn around and invest their money in six per centum bonds, or United States bonds bearing eight, nine, or perhaps ten per cent. interest.

Mr. Errett. The argument of the Senator is a most remarkable one. He demonstrated at the opening of his argument that the owners of the over-due bonds did not want their money.

Mr. Billingfelt. That is quite a different loan, bearing six per centum interest, is held mostly by foreigners, and, as I said before, they are looking for payment in gold.

Mr. Errett. It bears no interest though; the interest has ceased. The Senator says that those holding money for five per centum would rather present it at par than hold it. Why do they not present it and get six per centum?

The sentiments of the Senator are all correct; I endorse them; but he has not got over the two difficulties I suggested, nor can anybody. If the money is in the Treasury, the commissioners have this power already. The Senator admits that they say they can do it. In the next place, he has not been able to show where the money is to come from to pay the interest on the first of August, if this payment is anticipated; it leaves the Treasury absolutely bare, a thing that never occurred in Pennsylvania during its financial history.

Mr. Wallace. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me, from a careful examination of the balances, that there can be no difficulty about the adoption of this amendment, and that we ought to adopt it for the benefit of the Commonwealth. Whilst it is true that the commissioners have the power to do this, it is very well understood that they do not wish to exercise that power against the protest of the State Treasurer. When an actual balance is found in the treasury applicable to this, their oath obliges them to apply the money thereto. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there is a large amount of money in the hands of the treasurer which can be applied and ought to be applied to those overdue loans. By the report of last year, we find that there was in the treasury an actual average balance of over one million each month. That fact is shown by the Auditor General's and State Treasurer's reports. Why cannot that be paid out? The Commonwealth is drawing no interest. Is it to benefit somebody else? Is it kept there so that the State Treasurer can make money out of it? It seems to me that we had better have our debt paid, and get rid of it. If this amendment is adopted, and the commissioners are compelled to pay this debt just as rapidly as they can, we are adopting the policy of the general government—*paying off the debt* as rapidly as possible. And thus we prevent the expenditure of a large amount of money which might otherwise be spent. The Finance Committee state that the revenues are becoming larger, and that we do not need to take any money out of the sinking fund. Then why not appropriate this money to the payment of our debts? Can any one gainsay the fact stated by the State Treasurer that, for the last eight months of the year 1868, there was in the hands of the Treasurer an average monthly balance of over one million of dollars? Until the fact is shown that we are to be in a worse condition than last year, I think it is our bounden duty to pay this debt just as soon as we can. We will be able thus to get rid of half our indebtedness.

Mr. Lowry. Mr. Speaker, I am surprised at the course that Senators are taking here in regard to this question. How would the State Treasurer live if you adopted this amendment? [Laughter.] Does it not cost the State Treasurer a vast amount every year to obtain his election? Does he not button-hole members all over the State, asking their votes? Do not the people of Pennsylvania believe, with many Senators here, that the vote of any member for State Treasurer is worth from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars?

The people all over the Commonwealth understand this subject just as well as we do. We are not cheating anybody. This money should go to pay our debts. As has been well said, the General Government has adopted this plan. Why should we not adopt it.

On the question, Will the Senate agree to the amendment offered by Mr. Billingfelt?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Wallace and Mr. Billingfelt, and were as follows, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Beck, Billingfelt, Brown, (Mercer), Burnett, Coleman, Davis, Jackson, Kerr, Linderman, Lowry, M'Candless M'Intire, Nagle, Scarright, Stinson, Taylor, Turner, Wallace, and White—19.

Nays—Messrs. Connell, Errett, Fisher, Graham, Olmstead, Osterhout, Robinson, Stutzman and Worthington, *Speaker*—9.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

When the appropriation bill went to the Committee of Conference, Mr. Billingfelt's amendment was stricken out, in obedience to the behests of the State Treasury "ring."

WORKING CHEAP: "What does Satan pay you for swearing?" asked one gentleman of another. "He don't pay me anything," was the reply. "Well, you work cheap—to lay aside the character of a gentleman; to inflict so much pain on your friends and civil people; suffer yourself to do what can be done as well by the most ignorant blackguard; and lastly, to risk losing your own precious soul—and all for nothing; you certainly do work cheap—very cheap indeed.

HOME: Home enjoyments, home affections, home courtesies cannot be too carefully or steadily cultivated. They form the sunshine of the heart. They bless and sanctify our private circle. They become a source of calm delight to the man of business after a day of toil; they teach the merchant, the trader, the workingman, that there is something purer, more precious even, than the gains of industry.

NEARLY all the Democrats have been weeded out of the Treasury Department, at Washington, by Mr. Boutwell, with the exception of the Chief Clerk and a few subordinate bureau officers. It is understood that he will soon complete the job by a strong hint that the resignation of these parties will be accepted.