The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1870.

☞ Our Legislature adjourns on the 7th of April.

☞ Our State is to have a Commissioner of Pensions, salary three thousand dollars per annum. This is a soft berth for some "loil" individual. In this connection we make so bold as to inquire, what has Governor Geary done, that the appointing power should be taken out of his hands in this case?

Convinced at Last.

The daylight of truth has finally flashed upon the vision of that portion of the people who have been so perfectly deluded by the deceptive schemes practiced upon them by the party in power during the last decade in the management of the finances of our country. There has been a class who have seemingly felt to chuckle over their apparent prosperity, and have persistently followed the miserable financial paper balloon and furnished combustion to inflate it, by aiding to keep in power those who have been deceiving them by as Fairy like a story as the one we oft did hear in our childhood, "that if we could catch the rainbow we would find a chest of gold." The class to whom we refer is a portion of the farmers.

It must be admitted however, that they have been shielded from many of the oppressive burdens which have been weighing down the mechanic and the day laborer, and from this fact they have been sailing along in apparent smooth water unmindful of the breakers and shoals of a ruinous financial system. We have been astonished to hear some of them declare with seeming candor that, although we have been engaged for nearly five years in a most ruinous and destructive war, yet that we were increasing in wealth, and as a proof of this position, cited us to the price of their produce and the increased value of their real estate. The legerdemain which has succeeded so well in deceiving them has been, that gold was not the standard of value but that greenbacks were, and now as necessity compels the advance of greenbacks toward a par value with gold, the scales are falling from their eyes, and they can begin to realize their condition, and that the increase of prices which they have supposed they have been receiving for their productions was but the enormous decrease of paper money.

Just consider for a moment what has been done. The government did make greenbacks the standard of value as between the common people when it pronounced them legal tender for debt and in exchange for agricultural and other productions. But with the boundholding Shylock's for whose express benefit it was enacted, nothing but gold has been the standard, and the greenback dollar which the laboring man and the farmer must accept for their labor and productions has been taken by the bondholder to be paid in gold for as low a sum as *thirty-five cents*. In proof of what we say, we refer to the price of gold in July 1864, which was 285 in paper, making the paper dollar worth thirty five cents, and it has not ranged since that time above sixty or seventy until within the last few months, and now it stands worth about ninety cents. In this manner the managers have succeeded in hoodwinking the people in a great measure, until they have inflated this Radical financial balloon to its farthest tension and now sad experience clearly shows that as we approach the true standard of value their produce bears the same price it did ten years ago, and also that when they exchange it for manufactured articles, many are astonished to find that it goes only about half as far as it did then in purchasing those articles, and the query is raised, Why is this so?

The answer to us is plain. Bondholders and gold speculators rule this country at the present time. Every financial scheme which has been undertaken has been managed by the plea of necessity to redound to their benefit, and the vassallating leaders of the party in power have succumbed to their every wish. They have been assisted by Congress to accumulate their wealth by paying only about one-third of what they demand that the people shall pay them, and to cap the climax they are exempted from taxation. These leaders must be supported, with all their supernumery adjuncts and hence in addition to the enormous burden of taxation in other ways, every manufactured article which is purchased, must, by a rotton revenue system help to raise the fund, and it will not matter how much paper money advances, under the extravagance of the present administration, which with all its boasted decrease of the debt, of $150,000,000 has increased its revenue receipts $400,000,000, during the last year, no one need look for any decrease in the price of those articles.

The war is ended and they are no more beholden to you for the protection of their lives and property but by a wily and base system of legislation, they have engendered upon you and your posterity a financial serfdom, a large portion of the proceeds of which will go to fill their coffers and enable them to corrupt legislation, to centralize and perpetuate their power. Yes, and from the blindness of prejudice you have aided by your votes to bring about these very results, against the solemn admonitions, not only of the true and faithful of the present time, but against the dying injunctions, of the Washington's, Jefferson's, and that long line of patriots, to maintain inviolate the noble charter of liberties which they guarded with such jealous care. The adage is true, that there is hope as long as there is life, but can there be any who can see it in the continuance in power of those who have brought about these ruinous results? If so, let them still vote for it and take the consequences without a grumble.

A New Wonder.

We certainly seem to live in an age of wonderful discoveries. Every week and almost every day brings to our knowledge some discovery more wonderful than the last.

The wonder which we have to chronicle, although found in an iron-bound box, was not quite so extensive as the great "petrified giant," the said box being only three feet long by two feet wide. As a general thing one extreme follows another; but this is certainly an exception to the rule, for the iron-bound box contained not a petrified dwarf, but nothing more nor less than some very old Spanish coins in silver and gold From a graphic account of the discovery, which we find in the *Valley Spirit*, we learn that an old negro sorceress, about a year ago, asserted that a portion of the vast treasure of the famous Captain Kidd would be found buried near the National Cemetery, in Natchez, Miss. This of course set the believing colored citizens, of that place, to digging for the treasure. After persevering for some weeks in vain, they gave up the idea. Shortly after a heavy storm, a few weeks ago, this box of treasure was discovered, in an accidental manner, by a couple of negro boys.

The treasure consists principally of Spanish coins, dated from 1450 up to 1530, and is probably worth about $30,000. Besides the coins, there were several gold and silver ornaments, a little gold cross, with the image of our Saviour, proves the religion of the people who buried the treasure, and from the dates of the coins, and various historical events, it is believed that this treasure which has been so long hidden from the eyes of men, was buried by none other than the great Hernando De Soto, and his followers, about the year 1540. It is well known that the discoverer of the Mississippi was in that vicinity about that time, and was much troubled by the Indians.

This discovery is an important one, as it tends to throw new light on the adventures of the hardy Spaniards, who frequented the spot in its primeval beauty.

The coins will be purchased by a gentleman who will take them to New York, where they will bring a large price from antiquaries.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SENATE.

March 23.—The bill to promote the civilization of the Indians was called up and a substitute for it passed. A motion to reconsider was entered by Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Drake called up the resolution concerning the admission of negroes to agricultural colleges. It was opposed by Mr. Thurman, and the morning hour expiring during his remarks, the bill went over. At one o'block the case of General Ames, the so-called Senator from Mississippi, came up, and Mr. Williams made an argument in favor of his admission. Messrs. Carpenter and Davis made strong speeches against his eligibility. After further discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Several bills were introduced and referred, and resolutions instructing committees passed.

The State tunnel bill then came up, and was debated at length, and finally was laid on the table—yeas 126, nays 41.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was reported. It appropriates $883,017, against $1,110,734 for the same purpose last year.

The Speaker presented a special message from the President, urging the passage of the two bills now pending, granting subsidies to steamship lines.

The Utah polygmy bill was taken up, and Mr. Hooper continued his remarks in favor of mormonism. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Sargent, Ward, Axtell, Schenck, and others. A motion to recommit was rejected. The House then proceeded to vote on the amendments. Sections 11, 14, 30, 31 and 32 were struck out, and as amended the bill passed.

SENATE.

March 24.—Immediately after the reading of the journal, on motion of Mr. Sumner the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE.

The special message of the President in reference to American commerce was taken up from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on that subject. Mr. Logan, from the Military Committee, made a report on the subject of cadetships and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. The committee also reported a bill making a two years residence in the district on the part of a cadet requisite. The committee also recommend the dismissal of General Schœpf, one of the Patent Office examiners, for his trade in the cadetships; the exclusion from all privileges of the floor, committee rooms, cloak rooms, and galleries of any person who has, or may hereafter attempt to corrupt any member of Congress, and that Commander Upsher of the navy be court-martialed for using improper means to procure the appointment of his son to the Naval Academy. The bill requiring a two years residence came up first for discussion. The time was reduced to one year, and as amended the bill passed. The resolution in regard to Commodore Upshar gave rise to considerable debate, but was adopted. The resolution in regard to General Schœpf also gave rise to a lengthy debate. It was finally adopted, as well as the resolution excluding from the floor and galleries, persons guilty of attempting to corrupt members.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, made a personal explanation in regard to a funny mistake of the Philadelphia *Post* which attributed to him the speech in support of polygamy made by Mr. Hooper of Utah.

Pending action on a bill donating the Marine Hospital at Natchez to Mississippi for educational purposes, the morning hour expired, and the tariff bill came up. Mr. Cook urged a reduction of the tariff on lumber, and other articles used by the farmers. Mr. Johnson made an appeal in behalf of the mine interests of California. Mr. Allison spoke in favor a reduction of taxation. In the evening session the debate on the tariff was resumed.

SENATE.

March 25th.—Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to reduce the army to 25,000 men, and to make other important changes. The bill to fix the point of junction of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads was called up, discussed and passed. Pending the consideration of a bill extending the homestead and pre-emption laws to the public lands in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, the morning hour expired, and the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE.

A number of petitions were received and several unimportant resolutions adopted. A large number of private bills were disposed of under the call.

Mr. Randall sent up and had read a letter from W. E. Lehmen, an ex-member of Congress, denying for himself the imputation contained in Mr. Kelley's speech. Mr. Kelley exonorated him and several other ex-members mentioned. The House then at 2 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill. Mr. Allison concluded his argument in favor of a reduction of taxation. He was followed by Mr. Kelley, who spoke in favor of a protective tariff. At the close of Mr. Kelley's speech remarks were made by Messrs. Cleveland and Sargent. Mr. Schenck gave notice that he would try to close the debate on the Tariff bill on Monday. At half past five the House adjourned.

Dead or Alive.

STONINGTON, Conn., Feb. 19.—For the last few days this village, as well as the neighboring towns of Westerly and Charlestown, in Rhode Island, have been the scenes of much excitement, caused by various rumors as to the condition of a young lady in the latter place, who, it was reported had been in a state of trance for nearly a week. Others denied this, asserting that she was dead. Yesterday afternoon your correspondent, in company with Dr. George D. Stanton, of Stonington, visited Charleston, a small manufacturing village, and met with no difficulty in finding a low weather-beaten house, the residence of Mrs. Josiah King, the young lady's mother, from whom we learned the following facts:

Miss Susie A. King, her daughter, was about twenty-three years of age and of fine personal appearance. About two weeks ago she was taken sick with some affection of the throat, by which she was confined to her bed for several days, when she was supposed to be convalescent, and allowed one day to come down stairs. That night, however, she grew worse, complaining of severe pains in her hands and feet, and continued to grow worse till the next day, when she lapsed into an unconscious state, in which she remained until her death, Friday, the 11th, at half past seven A. M. The usual preparations for the grave were made; the body laid in the coffin, and Sunday the funeral services were held. While the friends were taking the last look at the body a physician present thought he observed signs of life.

The body was removed from the coffin, and, being placed in blankets, friction and artificial respiration was resorted to without effect. The next day the galvanic battery was used, but also without avail. After hearing the above particulars we were invited to view the body, which lay in a coffin on the table, where it has remained since Sunday, this being the eighth day since death was supposed to have taken place.

The body presented the appearance of a person in full health and sound sleep. The face was full and round; the cheeks flushed and the lips red; the eyes unsunken, with no outward signs of death. There was a total absence of muscular rigidity, and Wednesday, after lying six days in this condition, the body was perceptly warm to the touch. The physician present applied the stethescope, but could detect no pulsation of the heart, while the application of a lighted match to the skin produced no blister filled with serum, which is said to be invariably the case when life is present.

Many physicians from the surrounding country have been to witness this wonderful phenomenon, though disagreeing in their conclusions, some believing Miss King to be in a state of trance; others think her dead, and attribute the preservation of the corpse to arsenic, which it is possible she had been accustomed to take for her complexion, a habit practiced by many young ladies. That Miss K. had this habit, however, the family deny.

The father of the young lady was Josiah King, brother of ex-Governor King, of Rhode Island, who, it may be remembered, occupied the gubernatorial chair during the "Dorr War" in 1841-2. Much sympathy is felt for the family, and some idea of the public feeling manifested in the case may be inferred from the fact that during the past week over 2,500 people have visited the house to see and hear for themselves.—*Boston Post.*

The Census.

WASHINGTON, March 21.

Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of Census, has published a circular announcing that the act of May, 1850, requires the Assistant Marshal shall be the actual enumerator. Sub-divisions cannot be farmed out in whole or in part, nor can the duty be performed by deputy or proxy. All that the law allows for this service must be paid to the men who actually do the work.

Marshals are required to keep this fact distinctly in view, and to form their subdivisions with express reference to their enumeration by single assistants.

☞ Another incident in connection with Whittemore's expulsion has come to light. It is said that while the investigation was going on, Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, went over to Whittimore, and said:

"Whittemore, I'll tell you how you can retain your seat."

"How?" asked the dealer in cadetships.

"Get a Democrat to contest it," was the reply.

—P. D. Morrow, esq., of Towanda has been appointed by Gov. Geary additional Law Judge for the Bradford district, in pursuance of an act recently passed by the Legislature.

Unpatented Lands in Pennsylvania.

A memorial signed by J. Gillingham Fell, of Philadelphia, ex-Secretary of the Navy A. E. Borie, A. Pardee, James Hoskins, Snowden, and many others, has been presented to the Legislature, asking for immediate legislation in regard to unpatented lands. The present laws direct the Surveyor General to calculate the amount of purchase money, interest and fees due on each unpatented tract, and after the descriptions of said tracts have been transmitted to the Prothonotaries of the respective counties, and entered as hereinafter provided, the amounts so found to be due, together with the labor and cost of making out and filling, shall form an aggregate sum, which shall be entered in a lien docket to be provided and kept for that purpose; and the said sum shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent.—In conformity with this law, lien dockets have been forwarded to each county, and on the 5th of May next, and so on to the 27th day of November, the Attorney General may commence suit for the recovery, as is provided by the act of 8th of April, 1869, of the amount of lien, with additional costs.

The memorialists say that the State ought, of course, to receive her fair dues, but that it is not just after having so long slept upon her rights, she should at this late day prosecute a suit to recover against a citizen a claim, nearly all of which is in some way composed of the accumulated interest of more than a century and a half, and in most of over half a century—a claim which in some instances exceeds the present saleable value of the land. They also say that much of this land has passed through many hands since the original warrant was issued by the State; much is owned by widows and orphans; much has been sold for taxes, and is held by a county tax title, and on hundreds of tracts more money has been paid for taxes than would, with interest, amount to treble the value of the land! And they consider that it is a grave question whether, should the land be sold under this law, the holder would not have a right to recover from the county all the back taxes he has paid.

The Relapsing Fever.

This terrible disease, about which so little is known except of its commonly fatal results, and which in the cities of London and New York, has created as much fear as inquiry, now prevails in Philadelphia to a greater extent than is at all appreciated by our citizens.

So far it seems to be confined to only the most wretched of our population, and to find its victims among the denizens of Bedford and kindred streets. From all that is known of this insidious disease—which oftenest results in death when it is least expected—it undoubtedly arises from a poisonous atmosphere, and while it is contagious, as the majority of other fevers are, it is at present confined to those of filthy habits and surroundings.

At present there are over fifty persons in the Philadelphia alms house, prostrated by relapsing fever, and the number daily increases, though a great many deaths have occurred from it during the week. It is a little curious that the greatest percentage of the cases ending fatally, was among the colored population. The whites are generally convalescing, but the negroes mostly die.

So far the patients in the alms house suffering from the fever had it when taken there, with but two exceptions. Those two were from one of the rooms of the Workingmen's Ward, the overcrowded condition of which the *Inquirer* referred to in its extended report of the Institution.

Into this room intended for the accommodation of 28 persons, the guardians have been compelled, against their own inclinations, to put 85 people nightly; and if the system of ventilation now employed at the almshouse was not so excellent and thorough in supplying fresh air to these 85 paupers, who are by the crowded condition of the institution obliged to live in this room, the danger of the fever spreading through the whole house would be very great.

As we have said, this disease finds its victims where dirt and poisoned air must abound, and this fact should teach the Board of Health the urgent necessity there is for a thorough cleansing of our streets and alleys before the hot weather comes fully upon us.

Fifty out of a population of 3,800, suffering from a generally fatal and contagious disease, is a large number, and it must be remembered that this fever is finding fresh victims every day, and that not to check it now is to let it grow beyond the power of checking, as it will be when it has crept into every dirty street and alley in this city.—*Phil'a Inquirer.*

Strength of the Masonic Order.

The strength of the Masonic Order in the United States, as set forth in the following statement, is believed to be as nearly correct as can be obtained from the most authentic sources: Alabama, 10,453; Arkansas, 7,676; British Columbia, 143; California, 8,166; Canada, 8,022; Colorado, 582; Connecticut, 12,784; Delaware, 722; District of Columbia, 783; Florida, 1,783; Georgia, 13,167; Idaho, 225; Illinois, 30,229; Indiana, 21,205; Iowa, 11,462; Kansas, 2,645; Kentucky, 18,929; Louisiana, 6,099; Maine, 14,120; Maryland, 4,791. Massachusetts, 18,266; Michigan, 18,016; Minnesota, 5,000; Mississippi, 12,308; Missouri, 14,872; Montana, 355; Nebraska, 986; Nevada, 921; New Brunswick, 1,312; New Hampshire, 6,032; New Jersey, 7,736; New York, 74,079; North Carolina, 11,184; Nova Scotia, 880; Ohio, 20,840; Oregon, 2,203; Pennsylvania, 29,840; Rhode Island, 4,253; South Carolina (estimated), 14,000; Tennessee, 16,969; Texas, 10,516 Vermont, 7,024; Virginia, 8,000; Washington, 348; West Virginia, 1,590; Wisconsin, 7,713; Total, 468,455. The number for this State, however, is believed to be nearly 36,000, as there have been a large number of admissions during the past two years, which cannot be definitely ascertained.

—The British naval Court of Inquiry, called at Yokohama, Japan, to investigate the charges against Captain Eyre, in reference to the Oneida disaster, recommend his suspension from service for six months! This is British humanity and justice.

—We have the rumor that Judge Hoar has retired from the Cabinet. After the snubbing he received from the Senate in relation to his appointment as Supreme Judge, we would think he would feel like retiring somewhere.

—E. M. Stanton's widow is to get one year's salary of her husband as Supreme Judge. What the devil will not the Radicals do next? Better give the woman a gown, put her on the Bench and let her earn the money.

Husband and Wife as Witnesses.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says an interesting question was raised in the Nisi Prius, before Justice Read, during the progress of an A. T. Fee the defence, Mr. Clayton called to the witness stand the wife of the defendant, desiring to examine her under a bill of indictment. The act of Assembly of April, 1869, Mr. Samuel C. Perkins, for the plaintiffs, [illegible] Justice Read left the Court, and after conferring with the Judges in the Supreme Court, returned and said: I have consulted my brethern in the other room, and upon the general understanding of the Court, we think that a wife is a competent witness for the husband, and the husband a competent witness for the wife. But when put upon the stand, although she is put there by her husband, she becomes a general witness, and may be examined about anything that has relation to the case.

Loss of Steamboats During 1869.

Mr. N. B. Devereaux, Chief of Steamboat Inspection, has made a report to Secretary Boutwell, from which the following is obtained in regard to the loss of steamers, life and property throughout the U. S. during the year 1869: Explosions, 11; steamers lost by fire, 36; collisions of a serious character, 24; steamers lost by snags and other obstructions, 30. Lives lost, 583. Amount of property lost, $3,434,000. Of this amount there were lost in the Western waters, 59 steamers, 349 lives, and $1,848,450 worth of property.

☞ We find the following succinct and clearly stated view of the bond question in the New Hampshire *State and Union*. It is the truth in a nut-shell:

"We know a man—and there are thousands of just such cases—who in 1862, had $2,000 in gold. He sold it for $2,400 in greenbacks. In 1863. With those greenbacks he bought $2,400 in bonds. These bonds, of course, cost him just $1,000 in gold. For seven years he has drawn six per cent. annually, also in gold, on the face of his bonds. Six per cent., simple interest, on $2,400, is $144 per annum. For the seven years it has amounted to $1,008, or eight dollars more than he invested in the first place, reckoning only simple interest. Now, the Grant-Boutwell dynasty says, pay him the face of his bonds in gold, or, in other words, pay him $2,400 in gold for what cost him $1,000. So now, at the end of seven years, he receives: Principal, $2,400; interest, $1,008; total, $3,408 in gold, for what cost him only $1,000. It is a net profit of more than 240 per cent. Is that justice? Is it right?"

☞ We hope that Congress will not adopt the suggestion of the House Committee to turn out all the boys at the Military and Naval Schools who bought their appointments. This would only give the rascals who have sold them once a chance to sell them again. Probably they would not again resort to public advertisements in the New York *Times*, but would carry on the business by private sale. Indeed, this has received high Radical sanction. Butler said he spent the money he received for the good of the party, so the resolution to expel him was lost. The prosecuting officer at Washington, being a Radical, makes no attempt to enforce the law which inflicts three years imprisonment and a fine of three times the amount received upon the Congressman committing this offense. If there is another vacancy made in Butler's district, he will make another of it—of course for the good of the party!

☞ The Republic of Columbia has ratified the treaty granting the United States the right of way across the Isthmus of Darien for the construction of the interoceanic canal. Our naval officers are even now surveying the route for the proposed channel, and when their preliminary task is completed the real work of digging the canal will doubtless be speedily begun. The obstacles to be overcome are many, the expenditure to be incurred heavy, but both combined must not be permitted to deter us from the great work. We have spanned the Continent with a railroad, and are about to duplicate that great undertaking. It is now our duty, and should be our pride, to cleave the Isthmus and intermingle the two oceans. France has done as much on a smaller scale; be the greater work ours, inasmuch as we are free and wealthy, and France oppressed and far from rich.

—Some ladies give as a reason for not wishing their husbands to insure their lives, "No *money* could make up the loss, if he were taken away," or "it seems like tempting Providence, to insure one's life;" or, "Money would be little *consolation* then." But death may come and leave you as it has many, bereft of both husband and resources. Then, with no possibility of a return of the loved one and dependent upon the kindness of friends, or compelled to wrest a livelihood from the hard world, you will appreciate the value of an investment of a small sum yearly in Insurance, and see

☞ An interesting decision was made in New York on Tuesday, March 15, relating particularly to citizens liable to military duty in that State. Mr. William Sinclair was imprisoned under a warrant issued to collect a fine imposed by a court-martial for a non-performance of duty. The principal question submitted to the Court was, "Does the statue authorize imprisonment for non-payment of militia fines?" The Judge, upon reviewing the law decided that there is no authority to arrest the prisoner, and that he must be discharged.

☞ Thousands have been changed by the use of the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of Iron) from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. For Dyspepsia and Debility it is a specific.

☞ The following resolution, offered in the Wisconsin Legislature, is recommended to the attention of our Harrisburg law makers:

"*Resolved*, That all persons acting in the capacity of lobbyists, shall, during the remainder of the session, wear a badge on their hats or caps, or in a conspicuous place on their person, with the name of the scheme they represent plainly printed thereon."

—And now we hear of a fast express train about to be put on the Pacific railroad to make the distance between Kansas city, in Missouri, and Denver in Colorado, 600 miles, in 6 hours! A fast train, indeed, but one that will no doubt fasten most of its passengers under ground.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

In the senate, Mr. Purman introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That William W. Irwin, having appeared before the Senate Committee on the Treasury investigation, and refused to be sworn and give evidence to the said committee in such matters as the Senate deem necessary to the performance [illegible] legislative duties of the Senate, the said William W. Irwin is hereby adjudged guilty of contempt, and therefore the Speaker of the Senate be and is hereby authorized and directed to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms authorizing and requiring him to produce at the par of the Senate William W. Irwin, there to be held and subject to such orders as the Senate may make in the premises.

In the House the Senate bill extending aid to the Jersey Shore, Buffalo, and Pine Creek Railway, the Pittsburg, Virginia, and Charlestown, up the Monongahela valley, the Clearfield and Buffalo, and the Erie and Alleghany Railroads, was considered.

The bill authorizes the companies above named to exchange their own bonds for those of the Pennsylvania and Alleghany Valley Railroads, now in the State Treasury.

The bill passed—yeas, 59; nays, 34.

In the Senate, Mr. Graham announced that there were thirty defaulting witnesses in the Watt-Diamond election case, and moved that attachments be issued compelling their attendance. Agreed to.

In the House, the following bills were acted upon:

Senate bill defining charitable organizations to be those in which the corporators receive no profit was passed.

House bill giving a widow the same life interest in the real estate of her husband which the widower would have had in the real estate of his wife, was indefinitely postponed by 60 ayes to 26 noes.

The joint resolution urging Congress to repeal the present oppressive income tax was postponed.

House bill, authorizing the Governor, Adjutant and Auditor-General to erect a monument on the Capitol grounds in honor of the soldiers of Pennsylvania who fell in the late war, was passed.

The House bill diverting the taxes from tavern licenses, retail brokers, theatres, restaurants, brewers, etc. from the Sinking Fund into the State Treasury, was passed.

House bill making it unlawful to issue store orders in payment of wages for labor, and requiring such wages to be paid absolutely in cash, was defeated in the Committee of the Whole, and the House sustained the action of the committee by 46 yeas to 35 nays.

VARIETIES.

—Backward—the Spring.

—True to the core—a good apple.

—Gas works—Etna and Vesuvius.

—A gilt-y person—a carver and gilder.

—A new kind of intoxicating liquor has been distilled from tea.

—The husband of five wives, all living, committed suicide at Ellicottee, Minn., last week.

—If letter postage is reduced to one cent, there will be two sent where there is *one sent now*.

—A Washington correspondent says that Kansas is the Pennsylvania of the West—a rotten Commonwealth.

—Green and purple are the new dyes for the hair, in which the Paris coccotte appear on the Bois.

—It is rumored that the Richings opera troupe cannot pay its way, and will be disbanded.

—An old lady says it makes no difference which party professional politicians belong to, for "all of them will cheat."

—A librarian, arranging his books according to their subject matter, put "Irish Bulls" under the head of agricultural.

—A young lady of Quincy, Illinois, lost her voice recently from the effects of sulphur used in making the lights in tableux in which she took part.

—Speaking of the recent death of an arvocat, at South Bend, Indiana, a co-temporary says, "The deceased also made his first ascension at that place."

—A physician and an undertaker reside in the same house in Boston, and it occasioned an awkward mistake a day or two ago.

—High life in New York had a wedding the other day, upon the invitation cards to which were engraved the significant words "No Presents."

—A crusty bachelor says that the greatest organ in the world is said to be the organ of speech in woman, because it is an organ without stops.

—Representative Rogers, at Washington, having opposed the appropriation for the pay of the female clerks, has been presented by them with four leather medals.

—You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feelings he subdues, and not by the power of those which subdue him, and hence composure is very often the highest result of strength.

—The Boston Journal says: One of our popular clergymen, in an eloquent discourse lately—whether by design or accident his congregation could not determine—located the kingdom of heaven in the city of Boston.

—The charge of libel preferred against the Pall Mall Gazette by Mr. Dion Boucicault, has been withdrawn by that gentleman, with the understanding that public amends would be made for the printing of the obnoxious article. The Gazette made a proper retraction.

—Revels, the negro Senator, occupies the seat once occupied by Jefferson Davis. This affords the Radical a theme for frequent comment. But the Detroit *Free Press* asks "does not Zechariah Chandler fill the seat once occupied by Lewis Cass? Is not Fenton in the seat of Silas Wright, Dick Yates in the seat of Douglas, Charles Sumner in that of Daniel Webster, Drake in that of Thomas H. Benton, Colfax in that once occupied by George Clinton and Martin Van Buren, and Grant in that of George Washington and Jefferson?"

—A story is told of a family who live in Nesper, Onondago county, N. Y., consisting of a man and wife, and one little boy about two years old. This little fellow has noticed that whenever his mother scolded, his father, he would commence whistling until the storm had passed over. One day, however, he made no demonstration whatever while receiving a slight correction from his wife. The boy noticed this, and after watching his father for some time, said to him, "why don't you give her a d—d good whistling."

—The colored "wards of the nation" have inaugurated a squatter war near Fortress Monroe, Virginia. They appropriated a farm belonging to a white man, and mean to "fight it out on that line." These fifteenth amendment fellows evidently have a ruddy idea as to the rights of property. In that, however, they do not differ much from their white allies, the Radicals, who thought he owned certain gold coin and spoons, which belong to other people, and the negroes have the same opinion as to their rights to farms.

—The amount of daily reading necessary to read the Bible through in the course of the year, is five chapters for each Sabbath, and three chapters for each of the other days. The following table shows where the readers should be at the commencement of each month: Jan. 1, Gen. 1; Feb. 1, Leviticus 11; March 1, Joshua 9; April 1, 1 Kings 6; May 1, 2 Chronicles 28; June 1, Psalm 20; July 1, Psalm 117; Aug. 1, Isaiah 20; Sept. 1, Lamentations 3; Oct. 1, Micah 5; Nov. 1, St. John 4; Dec. 1, Ephesians 2.

—This is the way they expatiate on triumphs in Lima. The prima donna of the opera, Signora Marchetti, has just had her benefit. Her admirers decorated the streets all the way from her house to the theatre with ribbons, flowers and triumphal arches; and after the performance they took her home in a chariot made expressly for the occasion.

—The Huntington *Globe* wants that people to start a co-operative manufacturing company in that village. We guess they had better start a co-operative something there, if they ever want to be anybody. If the Huntingdonians would work a little more together they might amount to something in the course of a couple of hundred years.

☞ It is proposed by Congress to pay $50,000 for a portrait of the late Lincoln. $5,000 would buy a panorama of his life, from his birth to his exit. Some one wants a fat job out of Abraham.

—On Tuesday evening, the Commonwealth Cooperative Company was organized at Scranton, under a charter granted at the present session of the Legislature, and elected for President, Orrin Frank, of Scranton.

—The Chicago *Journal* recently contradicts the statements that Sheridan is now desirous of being released from command of the Western Department because Colonel Baker has not been promoted as he requested.

—Michael Ferguson who murdered Mr. Langer and his wife, at Tunnansburg Landing, in Tompkins county, New York, Saturday evening last, has been captured in Tioga county, Pennsylvania.

—Manning Vanderheyden was murdered at Troy, on Wednesday night, by three robbers who broke into his house to rob his safe. His son-in-law, Edward Alexander, fired a gun to alarm the neighbors, and the robbers fled.

MARRIAGES.

TIFFANY—MOORE—In Harford, on the 24th inst., by Rev. A. Miller, Edmund Tiffany and Miss Sarah E. Moore, all of Harford.

BURDICK—FAUROT—In Dimock, on the 22d of March, by C. C. Mills, esq., Mr. Nathan Burdick, of Dimock, to Mrs. Eleanor Faurot, of Bridgewater.

Special Notices.

☞ The Season and its Dangers.—The human body is chiefly composed of fibres and fibres as sensitive to every change in the condition of the atmosphere as the most delicate electrometer, or the quicksilver in a barometer tube.

The stomach, the skin, the nerves, the lungs, and the excretory organs are especially liable to be affected by these variations, and the best defence against their disastrous tendency is to keep the digestive machinery, which feeds and nourishes the whole system, in good working order.

If the stomach is weak or disordered neither the blood nor the bile can be in a healthy state, and upon the fitness of these two important fluids for the offices assigned to them by nature, and the regularity of their flow, health in a great measure depends.

When the air is heavily laden with chilling vapors, as it often is at this season of the year, the digestion should be an object of peculiar care. If it is weak and languid, the whole physical structure will be engendered. If it is vigorous, the entire organization will be strong to resist the untoward and depressing influence of a damp and vitiated atmosphere.

A pure and powerful tonic is therefore especially needed as a safeguard against the diseases most common in the spring, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters being the most wholesome and potent medicine of the class at present known, a course of it is particularly advisable at this period of the year. The stomach will thereby be toned and strengthened, the liver and bowels regulated, the nervous system braced up, and nature put in a state of active defiance against the miasma which superinduces intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatisms, nervous debility, headache, hypochondria and other complaints which are apt to assail the untoned and unfortified organizations. The body is strengthened without exciting the brain, and consequently no unpleasant reaction follows its reviving and renovating operation.—*March.*

☞ The Confessions of an Invalid.—Published for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, etc., supplying the means of self cure. Written by one who cured himself; and sent free on receiving a post paid directed envelope. Address, J. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR.

Dec. 23d, 1869.—6m.-cap Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. (may12 1y.

☞ DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS and CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M.D., and Professor of diseases of the Eye and Ear (this specialty) in the Medical College of Pennsylvania, 12 years experience, (formerly of Leyden, Holland.) No. 805 Arch street, Philadelphia. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. feb17 1y.w6

☞ ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of Youthful Indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar street, New York. (may13 1y

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by William Hodsdon, 231 Fulton St., New York.

Week ending March 26, 1870.

Butter, pail	@
" firkin	22@28
Cheese, dairy, per lb	14@15
" factory	15@16
Eggs, per doz	29@30
Flour, per barrel	4.00@5.20
Corn meal, 100 lbs	1.80@1.90
Wheat, per bushel	1.32@1.45
Rye	90@1.03
Oats	57@60
Corn	1.00@1.03
Hops, crop of 1869	17@21
Beef, sides, per lb	13@14
Hogs	11@12
Potatoes, per bbl	1.50@2.00
Turkeys, per lb	28@27
Chickens	21@23
Geese	14@18
Tallow	9@10