



VOTING BY BALLOT.

The Philadelphia Daily News is opposed to the present system of voting by secret ballot, and suggests as a remedy for the wrongs perpetrated at the ballot box, the abolishment of the secret ballot and the recording of every citizen's name with his vote. It says:

"A proposition to introduce such a reform in our political affairs will meet with much opposition; and yet it is certain that an honest party would not lose by it. There is but one argument in favor of secrecy in such a matter, and that is that a person whose business may be injuriously affected by making his political opinions known will desire to conceal his vote. It may be said in reply to this that very few conceal their opinions; and the injury resulting from frauds in voting and counting very far outweighs all the advantage gained by allowing men to vote a folded ballot.

"The propriety of using any undue influence or oppression to prevent persons who may be depending upon others of different views for employment or patronage of any kind from voting according to their own convictions is universally admitted, for it tends to subvert the whole principle of republican government, and laws have been passed making it a penal offense to attempt by such means to coerce voters. These laws are not sufficient to accomplish the object designed, and a genuine toleration of political sentiment requires that there should be cultivated a moral feeling which would cause every one to regard it as a shameful outrage for one to take advantage of the humble circumstances of his neighbor, and deprive him of political independence. If the wealth of one citizen can enable him to deprive another of this great privilege of a freeman, it is certain that there is no such thing as real political equality between rich men and poor men. It should, therefore, be made a part of the education of every one to respect the independent right of the humblest citizen to make such use of the ballot as his judgment may dictate. If this idea be not inculcated there can be no true republicanism in our community, and it is but a mockery to hold elections. To take a dollar unlawfully from a citizen is deemed a shameful offense against the law; and surely it must be regarded as an incalculably greater crime to deprive one of the most valued privilege of a member of our civil community.

"It is not probable that the result of our elections would be often changed by abolishing the secret ballot, for it is evident that all parties make use of improper means to augment the number of their votes; but if it were probable that the results would often be different from what they would be with an open and consequently honest record of votes, the fact should militate in favor of the latter method of expressing the popular will. It is well known that in localities where employers endeavor to control the votes of those depending upon them for wages they have various expedients which defeat the design of the secret ballot, and consequently, that it fails to give to the poor man the protection expected from it.

"When a manifest evil has little but ancient custom to recommend it, it is time for all who desire to purify the political atmosphere to take measures to remove it."

A NOVEL STEAM CANAL BOAT.

In view of the proposed use of steam on canals, the following letter from a correspondent of the Scientific American may be of interest to many of the readers of the Eagle. We hope to see steam, instead of horses or mules, used to propel all canal boats at an early day, from considerations both of economy and humanity:

"Messrs. Editors:—In your issue of September 23d, you copy an article from the Rochester papers about the new steam canal boat, Edward Backus, and as it does not seem to give in all respects a correct idea, I will endeavor to explain it. The boat, Edward Backus, was built with the view of overcoming the obstacles that have heretofore made steam on the canal a failure.

"It has been demonstrated that a screw or paddle wheel, in its small water way as the canal, and showing a boat of the present style of canal boats at the speed of two miles an hour, has a 'slip' of about seventy-five per cent; and as this causes a consumption of about two tons of coal, every twelve hours, and requires a large boiler and engine in proportion to the work done, thereby lessening its carrying capacity, it cannot compete with horses, having direct hold on the ground, and no loss of power. Now, it occurred to me, that if I could run a wheel on the solid ground, at the bottom of the canal, thereby saving this enormous loss of power by slip, and making the amount of power necessary to drive a canal boat conform nearer to the power of two horses on the towing path, I could propel a boat cheaper than with horses.

"With this object in view, I constructed a boat with a 'well' in the center, running through the boat like a box for a center board in a vessel, sixteen feet long, and twenty inches wide, and placed therein a traction wheel eight feet in diameter, and one foot thick. This wheel is hung in a frame, which is hinged at its forward end, allowing it to rise and fall eight feet below the boat; and as the boat, when loaded, draws six feet of water, this wheel can drive the boat when the water is fourteen feet deep; and the frame being hinged three feet above the bottom of the boat, it gives the traction wheel a backward motion as it rises, and it revolves only seven or eight times, as it rolls over stones or other obstructions very easily, and without a jar. The back end of the well is enlarged, so as to receive a screw wheel four feet in diameter, for use in deep water, which can be connected with the engines readily, and lowered below the bottom of the boat, the traction wheel lifting and guarding it from injury. This whole machinery occupies no more room than a horse stable, and adding but little weight above that of a team. The boat has made two short trips, and one long one, running the entire length of the canal, and I find nothing in the bottom of the canal to prevent the general adoption of this principle. The boat can be run from Buffalo to Albany, without using the screw wheel more than twenty miles of the entire distance.

"The Backus has a carrying capacity of two hundred and fifteen tons, and uses one half a ton of coal in twelve hours, running from two and a half to three miles an hour, and of course making no wash to the banks. EDWARD BACKUS."

"Clover, four feet high, is said to be a common thing near Rome, Ga."

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

What do our anti-negro-equality Republicans in Berks county think of the "universal suffrage bill" about to be introduced into Congress? None are so blind as those who do not wish to see, and those Republicans who always insisted that universal negro suffrage was not a part of the policy of their leaders, will soon have their eyes rudely opened to the unpleasant fact. Their punishment is just. We hope every man who voted the Republican ticket at the late elections will have negro equality, political and social, forced upon him in such a manner as to sicken him, completely of Radicalism. Those who have followed Sumner and Greeley into the political wilderness, must not complain if they are forced to partake of the filthy food of their chosen prophets.

The proposed issue of thirty millions of greenbacks by Secretary McCulloch is creating a sensation in political and financial circles. Some of the Radical papers condemn the proposed issue in strong terms. In the meantime, the Democracy look calmly on, and wonder how long it will take the Radical leaders to "run the machine into the ground," and make a grand burst up generally.

TOADYISM.—The Jenkinses of the Radical press are already commencing to sicken all sensible people with their flatteries of Mrs. Grant and the mother of Schuyler Colfax. Colfax will be married soon, and then these miserable toadies will have an opportunity to display their talent in the line of sycophantic flattery.

PHIL. SHERIDAN is shooting all the Indian ponies he can find, and the Radical papers praise his military skill in so doing. If Phil. can find a few Quaker barns and mills to burn, he will be in his element—the element of all such fellows being fire, of course.

The Radicals promised the people "retrenchment and reform." Their first movement in that direction is a proposal to raise the salary of the President from \$25,000 to \$100,000 a year. Tax-payers, how do you like it?

NEGRO SUFFRAGE is probably defeated in Missouri. No matter; Congress will force it upon the people at any rate. 'Rah for Grant!

The Indian Depredation on the Pacific Railroad.

[From the Cheyenne Argus, November 4.] From Conductor Donaldson, of the Union Pacific Railroad, we obtained particulars as follows:

Train No. 1, drawn by engine 18, left Alkali Station on the 31st of October, at 1.30 a. m., and when seven miles west was thrown from the track, and the engine and four cars "ditched." It appears that a section of two rails had been torn up by Indians, but could not be seen in time to prevent the casualty. The engineer and brakeman escaped from the train. The former being much disabled managed to crawl into the grass there; being nearly frozen he crawled into the hot water from the engine until it got too cold to bear. Conductor Truby immediately mounted a hand car and ran back to Alkali for assistance. A special car was sent from North Platte for the scene of wreck, but when within a half mile of it was attacked by Indians, who tried to tear up the track in their rear and thus cut off retreat. Division Superintendent Nichols now ordered the train back to North Platte for reinforcements, when it again started with a company of soldiers aboard. At this time there were numbers of Indians in sight with their squaws and papposes. The troops, however, could not get at them, but set to work to assist in clearing the wreck. They got out the fireman, whose name we did not learn, who had lain in it for three hours, but who was now dead. The poor fellow must have suffered frightfully, as his legs and one arm were shrivelled up with the fire. About this time a wood train from Ogallala came to render assistance. Now, a party of Indians slipped around and set fire to the bridge in the rear, thus cutting off the return of the wood train. This bridge had a forty foot span. A special train was despatched from Sydney for the purpose of picking up troops along the road, whose further advance was checked by the burning bridge. They, however, safely advanced the balance of the distance on foot. At four o'clock, p. m., of the same day, Conductor Donaldson left Cheyenne with a train, having on board two companies from Fort Russell, with orders to render what assistance they could. This train arrived at the broken bridge, a distance of 176 miles, in seven hours. The different parties now at the scene of disaster, set to work, and by 2 o'clock, a. m., had cleared the track and repaired the broken bridge, so that the train arrived at Cheyenne by noon of the 1st inst. With the arrival of Donaldson's train, North, with his Pawnee scouts, also arrived, together with two companies of cavalry, with orders to scour the country and search for the marauders. The engineer is very badly hurt, but is expected to recover. The Indians went north towards the North Platte. They cut the spikes which held the rails with their hatchets. The fact of their squaws, &c., being with them is suggestive that they are a band escaping from Sheridan, and who, seeing an opportunity to do mischief, immediately availed themselves of it.

The Government has supplied 5,001 artificial limbs to soldiers.

(From Peterson's Ladies' Magazine.) For the Ladies.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

Our descriptions for November were so full that we have but little that is new to add to them. The striped costumes, which were so pretty and so popular during the summer, have been replaced by a material composed of wool and silk, with satin stripes, green and black, blue and black, etc. One of the most convenient arrangements of the present season is the introduction of a black under-skirt, either of silk or cashmere; and an economic method of renewing the wardrobe is rendered very easy by the union of two dresses, always bearing in mind the following advice:

The dresses must not be of two different patterns; one material should be of a simple color, and, if possible, a neutral tint, such as gray, black or brown. This may indifferently form the upper or the under-skirt, according to taste. The mantlet may match either the petticoat or dress, as most convenient.

Many new shades have been introduced this fall; but the most popular is the garnet, or sultan, as it is called; not the dark, muddy garnet, but a redder tint, rather brown and clear. Rich shades of golden brown are also popular. Nearly all the new goods are shot, or changeable; that is, of two colors, as red and black, green and black, blue and gold, etc. This style is not confined to silks, but is seen in goods of all materials, even the lowest priced. Stripes are usually narrow, but of gay colors. It will be most difficult to dress with taste, now that so many hues are introduced into the toilet; when blacks, browns, and grays were the predominant colors, it was almost impossible to go astray as to color, in however bad taste the form of the garment may have been; but now, though our streets may look more picturesque for the gayly clad figures floating to and fro, we fear the individual will suffer in appearance. It requires a very nice taste to assort gay colors well; where it is possible to introduce a good deal of black among bright hues, it helps wonderfully to tone down the other colors.

Short dresses are more and more worn, and even for ordinary house wear are growing very popular; but nothing can replace the train-skirt for evening wear. Flounces and ruffles of all widths are popular, and in many cases pleated flounces have replaced the gathered ones; narrow ruffles continue to be gathered, and often pinked at the edges. Nearly all dresses have the upper skirt looped up. Dresses open in front grow more and more into favor. It is very probable they will be definitely adopted for all toilets, with the exception of winter walking-dresses. There are several styles of open dress; they are cut either as a shawl, a la Watteau or a la Bretonne.

The dress, opening as a shawl, describes a point at the bottom, and the bodice is frequently fastened at one side; at the opposite side there is a second row of buttons. The Watteau body opens squarely, and a tarlatan fichu is worn beneath. This fichu crosses whilst forming folds. The Bretonne bodice opens very low, and is rounded off at the sides; instead of terminating with a straight line, as the Watteau, it finishes off with a curved line. It is the prettiest and most dressy of all the three different styles. Inside the Bretonne bodice either a bouillonne of muslin is arranged, or else a narrow plaiting of muslin edged with lace. It is cut too low to admit of lace only.

With Louis XV. fashions, lace has once more found all the favor which formerly rendered it the most beautiful ornament of female toilet, not to speak of the curls and ruffles of gentlemen of the ancient regime. It is no longer to ball toilets only that lace lends its charm and grace, it now ornaments morning dresses as well as evening ones. Casaquees are all varieties; in fact, it is almost impossible to describe the many styles. In our November number, and in this month, we have given samples of all the most popular new models. Most of the velvets are trimmed with lace or fringe, sometimes with only satin pipings. If the saque is cut long, it is almost always looped up at the sides. Over the tight-fitting saque the old-fashioned round cape is worn, usually looped up in the back with a bow of ribbon or rosette. Sometimes there are four capes placed one over the other, slit open at the back, and trimmed with narrow braid and fringe.

Bonnets grow smaller and smaller, the diadem form being fashionable and unbecoming. Hats are very popular this winter, not only for young ladies, but married ones also; they really cover the face and head more than the bonnet, and with the addition of the lace fall, which is put on the hat, as well as the bonnet at the ears, if desired, they are just as warm.

A few new collars have been introduced lately. There is one form made of fine white linen, bordered with color; on the front there are points which slope backward a considerable distance, and discover a fougard cravat tied negligently round the throat; there is another collar which folds over, like the revers, upon an open dress, and which discovers a little of the chest. Some collars are made of striped cambric, and are edged with narrow Valenciennes. For a long period the small stand-up collars have been universally worn; these innovations are a change, if not an improvement, on a style that has become monotonous.

Cloaks for evening wear, opera, etc., are usually white or red, embroidered and braided in black, and edged with narrow black silk fringe, or else with a white lama fringe. The Cardinal is a perfectly round pelverine, to which is added very often a hood of black lace. The small cloaks called Trouville are of white cashmere flannel, bound and trimmed all round with red braid, with a handsome lama fringe round the edge; there is a round scalloped out hood.

Modern erminelines are completed by a toumure of horse-hair, which gives the necessary support to the Louis XV. puff, formed by the skirts of almost all fashionable dresses. Or again the toumure forms paniers at the sides, for dresses quite in the Pompadour style.

Woolen fabrics, shot with two colors, generally dark, will be much worn this winter. In this respect, we are happy to say, the fashions are growing economical. Fine plushes, silky in texture, sometimes striped, sometimes shot with two colors, will be fashionable this winter.

A TERRIFIC whirlwind and waterspout was seen by a party in Wyoming Territory, on the 19th ult. This storm arose in the northwest, and the first premonition was a furious wind. In a few minutes a whirlwind was seen approaching. In a moment after, the force of the storm struck, and hailstones in size from a partridge's to a hen's egg commenced falling. The whirlwind as it swept across the river Big Sandy, left the bed of the stream dry for a distance of three or four hundred yards up and down the bed of the river. The waterspout, which had thus been formed, then spread as it ascended until the whole heavens were darkened by the expanding spray, which seemed at length to lose itself among the clouds. One hailstone of average size measured five inches in circumference.

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Also in Stock, a full assortment of Silk Velvets, Velvetéas and Cloaking Cloths, which will be sold by the yard, or made to order in the most durable and fashionable manner, at short notice and moderate prices.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST. On the night of the Schiller Verela... Also in Stock, a full assortment of Silk Velvets, Velvetéas and Cloaking Cloths, which will be sold by the yard, or made to order in the most durable and fashionable manner, at short notice and moderate prices.

Use the Chamption Oil Paste Boat Blacking. It is an excellent article. Price 5, 8, 12 and 20 cents. For sale at N. T. Geko's, 63 Penn street, nov.12-14.

BOCKMUEHL'S COLUMBIA HALL, WINE AND LAGER BEER SALOON, Penn street, between Sixth and Seventh.

All kinds of best Rhonish wine always on hand, and sold at the lowest price. nov 12-3m

NOTICE.—I hereby notify the public that Mr. Henry A. Summons is no longer in my employ, and has no authority to collect bills or transact any business whatever of mine from this date. nov.11 WILLIAM C. KROUSE.

MARSDORF'S VARIETIES, FRANKLIN STREET ABOVE SEVENTH.

Open every evening, with a first class company of talented artists. New faces; new artists; new songs; etc. First appearance of Miss Susie Lieder, the most graceful dancer on the American stage. Dan, Howard, Billy Fox and the Brooks family will appear. Doors open at 7 o'clock, performance at 8. DAN HOWARD, Manager.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12TH, Benefit of Mrs. Marsdorf. A host of Volunteers will appear.

FOR SALE. 2 new three-story BRICK HOUSES, Nos. 63 and 65 South Fifth street. 3 rooms. Also, 2 new two-story FRAME HOUSES in South Tenth street, near the Cotton Mill. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Apply to J. B. GRASSINGER, 415 Chestnut street. nov 10-3m

PRINTERS, ATTENTION.—FOR SALE.—One-third interest in the DAILY EVENING DISPATCH, published in the flourishing city of Reading, Pa., the only Republican daily in Berks county, is offered for sale. The paper has a circulation of over 2,000, and is doing a flourishing business. This is a rare chance for a live, energetic young man. Reason for selling—a desire to embark in other business. Address CHARLES D. RYLANDT, Evening Dispatch Office, Reading, Pa. nov 10

KEYSTONE OPERA HOUSE, TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 17TH, 1868.

SECOND

BERG CONCERT.

On which occasion the following Artists will appear: MAD. BERTHA JOHANNSEN, Prima Donna, RUD. HENNIG, Violinist, CARL SCHENE, Organist of St. James' Church.

Tickets, Reserved seats, 75 cts. 81 00

Tickets to be had at E. A. Berg's Music Store, 443 Penn street, 2d floor, where a diagram of the hall may be seen. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8. nov 9-14

GRAND RAFFLING MATCH FOR TWO FAT HOGS

At the Drovers' Hotel-Cor. Eighth & Washington st. ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 14TH, 1868.

The highest number of Heads thrown takes first choice, lowest number takes second choice. Tickets 25 cents. nov 9

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JOSEPH REBHOLTZ, NO. 710 PENN STREET, READING, PA.

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A full stock always at low advance on cost. Call address. JACOB R. RITTER, 717 & 721 Penn-st. feb9

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Have just received 10,000 pounds of the best in Quart, Pint and smaller bottles. For sale cheap, at the EAGLE BOOK STORE.

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All cards will be done in the most beautiful manner, and at the lowest rates. Apply at the Eagle Bookstore.

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Also, WHITE PINE, CYPRESS, AND NORTH CAROLINA GREEN SWAMP CEDAR SHINGLES. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly tended to. For prices, &c., call at the NEW BRICK OFFICE, On the Corner of Fourth & Pine Sts., Or, address, J. KEELY, Reading, Pa. feb11ly

Office, No. 105 North Eighth-St. Reading, Pa. feb5

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AT GEIGER & BRO., 431 PENN STREET.

We have just received a splendid stock of the above goods, which are now offered at the following low prices:

Men's calf boots, 2 50; kip boots, 2 25; French calf Congress gaiters, 50 to 75; calf balmorals, sewed, 4 00; Boys' kip, \$1 50 to 2 00; Women's lasting, high Polish, 1 50; Congress gaiters, 3 00; Ladies' balmorals, gaiters, 1 00; Boys' hats, 50; Women's Morocco balmorals, Polish, 2 00; Misses' lasting Polish, 1 75; Women's kid slippers, 85; Glove kid, Polish, high heel, 50 to 75.

The above prices are as low as any other similar place of business in the city.

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Particular attention is paid to all kinds of repairing. We also have on hand a large and well selected stock of FURS, TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.

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