The Berald.

A. K. RHEEM, J. A. DUNBAR, Editors & Propr s. CARLISÈE, PA.

Friday Morning, May 21, 1869.

Connecticut has completed he ratification of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment. Considerably over half the States required have now declared in its favor, and the success in Connecticut makes it reasonably certain that there is no doubt of its final adoption early next winter.

Senator Sprague has been badly used up at his own home. At the municipal election in Providence, R. I., on Wednesday week, the straightout Republican candidate was elected by a large majority, the Sprague candidate receiving but a little over thirteen hundred votes. Mr. Sprague may boast of owning all Rhode Island, but it is evident that he does not own the people.

One by one the States of the those of older and more fully develop-Union join hands in making the 15th ed countries. And in answer to the of the land, Soon the word "white" Constitution in America, and all men. irrespective of race or color, stand forth freemen in the fullest sense of the word America is soon to become what our forefathers intended she should be, a government of the people.

FOOLISHNESS OF STIAM DEMOCRA cy.-The New York World grumly asks the Gincinnati Enquirer, " What kind of Democracy they have in Ohio?' and in return the Enquirer will probably ask, "What kind have you got in New York?" both papers being too stupid to discover that in neither State is there any genuine Democracy, but merely "diversified patterns of a shod-

Synon.-At a missionary meeting of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, held on Monday evening, the 17th inst., at St. Paul's Lutheran church, Washington, D. C., ernor of Pennsylvania, was, on motion of Gen. James A. Ekin, elected with great unanimity a life member of the Foreign Missionary Society, and the. necessary amount promptly contribut-

ed. A compliment richly deserved. There is to be an election in Virginia soon for Governor. The railroad question enters largely into the canvass, different companies having Thus it will be seen that the interests different axes to grind. Virginia is not the only State where railroads are influencing the state policy; indeed we may say the railroads are fast becoming the masters of the States If this ascendency is not arrested, the influence will finally control the people as despotically and oppressively as any monarch of the old world does his sub-

THE National Republican of Washington says: John Clem, of Ohio, the famous drummer boy who dropped his drum for a musket, at Chickamunga, to be expedient; therefore, Resolved, stances were known. Rev. Lambert and shot a Rebel Colonel who demanded his surrender, and who was subsequently wounded in another engagement, has been appointed a cadet at large to West Point by the President. He was but 12 years of age when he our own markets are much more im toon for notes) was paid to his family, beat his drum, and is scarce 17 now. He was cordially greeted by the President, Gen. Logan and the Secretary. of War, all of whom knew him while in the army.

AN EXAMPLE.—The Chicago Post gives "Little Spraguey." of Rhode Island, as "an example for little boys.". The down is hardly off his chin, it says, and he is barely four feet high, and yet he has got his name in almost every nearly all the manufactured articles paper in his native country. He is a needed by our people, including those warrior, too; for when Abbott, of North Carolina, proposed to spank him the other day, he bristled up like anything, we must be constantly undertaking and went home and pouted like a ma- those new industries which advances in jor. Let all the schoolmasters tell their | the arts and the progress of civilization little boys about good and brave little Spraguey, of Rhode Island. Some of them may get to be little Spragueys for smaller ones to spring up, and for themselves by following his sweet lit- the new industries to take root under tle example. And think what a dis- a fickle and sometimes unfriendly poltinction that would be! THE bewildering Indiana Legislature

has been at it again. When the Republican members assented to a com- duty of our government to announce promise with the re-elected Democrats adhere to, and steadfastly act upon the before the latter would consent to be policy of defending its citizens in their industrial conflict with foreign nations, sworn in again, we felt sure there was of assuring to those who are supportlikely to recur the same old trouble, the moment an effort was made to rate one in our markets over aliens where the moment and effort was made to rate. ify the Fifteenth Amendment. Sure are our rivals in peace and our foes in enough, the old trick has been again war, and of obliging foreigners who played once more. In the Senate the ter markets created by our institutions, ratification of the Amendment was to pay toll upon the goods they send crowded through, in spite of the assurances of the Democratic Senators that | maintaining those institutions. they had sent in their resignations; but we hardly see how the same strong practice can be made to work in the House.

A Good Rule.—Defeated candi dates for Congress have, it is stated, of | far as conveniently possible and high enough to afford fair wages and reasonable profits to such American worklate years been in the habit of contesting the seats of their successful coming men and employers as apply thempetitors in order to secure the amount usually voted to pay their expenses. During the last twelve years the payments have amounted to \$108,743 to unsuccessful contestants, and to \$69,trial League, which is founded mainly upon the legislation (unfortunately r 653 to candidates who were unscated. concurrent) of both Houses of making a total of \$178,396. In order gress, and upon the Report of the Com-missioner of the Revenue, and which, to prevent this extravagant expendi ture, a bill has been introduced into Congress providing that in case of conand converting numerous ad valorem into specific duties, reduces the rates tested seats no money shall be paid to upon many articles, and proposes but either candidate, until a decision is reached by the House, when the salary thy of attention as a serious effort by t competent persons to france a symmetrical system of duties of imports.

SIXTHLY, That in order to diminish the labor of Congress, and to kneed the hose future modifications in tartif fegulation that shall be given to the member legally elected. No greater sum of money is to be paid to the person declared not . to be entitled than has actually been expended by him. The Committee or islation which the development of new Elections of the House, it is stated, industries or the changes of soade may from time to time render desirable, some department, bureau, or commishave agreed to report this bill, and an effort will be made for its passage soon after the meeting of Congress

Domestic Protection.

The question of the disposition of he negro in our politics having become perspectively settled by the almost brief report, accompanied, when necescertain passage of the 15th Constitutional Amendment, the Democracy. and a few erratic and truculent Republicans, are falling back upon the old ieresy of free-trade That free-trade is the ultimate goa

The war to preserve the Union im-

posed upon us an immense national

debt and every dollar that can possibly

demand for domestic protection.

and pointed:

In this connection, the following re-

riends of domestic protection in Phil-

idelphia, are exceedingly opportune

WHEREAS, the Congressional Com-

the Tariff laws, and to recommend to

bodying the views of the productive

FIRST, That the development of our

portant than foreign commerce to the

velfare of all the people of this nation,

o the attraction of the better class of

nmigrants; and that by no other

reasing American production and

SECONDLY, That to maintain such

ossession of our own markets, and

thus to attain financial independence,

we must be able to produce at home

which require the facilities of great es-tablishments, of many workmen trained

to special arts, and of large capital, and

THIRDLY, That it is impossible for

such great establishments to prosper

oderate increase in any case, is wor

o the solvency of the government, and

method can a durable resumption of

specie payments be attained than by

checking importation

of revulsions

industries of this country :-

domestic production is the only sure method for reducing the prices of manufactured goods, it is grossly unjust to the employers of operatives who ask for the legislation needful for keeping of international intercourse, no thoughtful man will deny. But, that it should exist between an old and developed with endeavoring to aggrandize them their hands employed; to charge them country like England, France or Ger | selves at the expense of the public. nany, and a new and developing one They do not desire or expect for themlike the United States is to bring the selves or their employees to escape full grown and matured man into com- from the toil and strife which are the full grown and matured man into comcommon lot of man, but they protest against being obliged to follow the em ployers of other countries in experipetition with the energetic and aspiring, but growing and maturing youth. The contest would be an unequal one, ating on the degree of degradat and misery which can be endured by and, until development and maturity a laboring population, and they claim that our national legislation should be are reached by our country, it seems that our nat contrary to the law of self-preservation auch as to enable our producing classes to enjoy civilizing influences, and to that we should not use all legitimate and expedient means to protect our permit employers to acquire solidity enough to give steadiness to manufacselves against foreign competition. Our manufactures are yet in their infancy. and, of course cannot compete with

over this subject, with authority to ex-

such legislation as may seem expedie

nine witnesses, make investigations

What has been done by the National Life. It is too late to talk of the imporamendment part of the fundamental law | charge brought by those who seem to | tance of insuring one's life for the benbe in the interest of foreign capitalists | efit of those dependant upon him. What will be a dead letter in every State and manufacturers, that protection is was, some years ago, accounted by merely a legalized system of monopoly many scrupulous and doubting ones as and suffer a year's imprisonment. for the home producer, we would cite "a tempting of Providence," has bethe instance of the manufacture of come the recognized duty, as surely needles and pins in this country. For due to a man's family as the daily la dmost hopeless struggle, until at last panies which are yearly started upon receives twenty lashes, and winds up a tariff of sufficient protection was their course prove the extent of the passed to enable our capitalists and popular feeling in favor of this benefinventors to work with the will that and the Mutual-are industriously presult to-day is that we now can buy sented by their respective adherents, these articles, home-made, at less than and the merits of both fully discussed A significant indication of the popu-four years.

John-Willis, a white man, who one-third the price we were compelled to pay in earlier days for the imported lar choice is found in the great success nes. And just as it is the case with of the National Life Insurance Comthese articles, so will it be in due time pany of America, which began business

couraged and fostered by protective duties, and American invention, industry and capital will soon be able to first of May, only nine months after its surpass all foreign manufacture. And beginning work, the Company had ishis Excellency John W. Geary. Gov. that, too, without reducing our labor sued five thousand policies -- a success to the pauper pay of European work. unprecedented in the history of insurance. This is a purely stock company, while it does not always make as glowbe kept at home should be, in order the companies organized upon the there are no possible uncertainties of notes or dividends, and no complica

that we may as speedily as possible be other plan, it faithfully fulfills every able to meet the nation's obligations. letter of the plain business contract Every dollar that goes abroad weakens us in paying ability just to that extent. has low rates for a certain fixed return; of our labor, invention, capital and national integrity, all combine in a mighty | tions or disappointments at the death of the insured. The simplicity of the system, and the certainty of the posiolutions passed by a meeting of the tion occupied, are recommendations too strong to be overlooked. We have spoken of the large business already done by this Company.

nittee of Ways and Means is instructed of the insured, but these loss is have to consider the propriety of revising been of such a character and so prompt-rather expensive one. Congress at its next session such legisstatement be pre- | S. Fine, a clergyman of Troy, Bradford sented to the said Committee as em- county, Pa., paid \$100.25 on December 1st, 1868, for a \$5,000 policy. He as follows: died March 5th, 1869, and on the 1st sources and the firm possession of of April the \$5,000, (with no deducthis being the only provision which the deceased had been able to make for their future comfort. Could any other possible investment of one hundred dollars on his part have proved so judicious or profitable? Another case was that of Louis H. Plaget, of Franklin, Pa., who insured for \$1,000, and died six weeks thereafter. In this case the prompt payment of the \$1,000 enabled the agent to effect \$29,000 more of insurance upon the appreceiative neighbors of the decensed. Based upon ample financial capital

-\$1,000,000 paid up—conducted upon strict business principles, and managed by men of national reputation for honesty and sagacity, this Company justly deserves the front rank it has taken in the insurance corps. The advertise ment of the local agent for the National Life will be found in another column

icy which holds them constantly in fear PREPARING FOR THE NEXT CENSUS FOURTHLY, That as a means of pro-"Mr. Hough, Superintendent of the moting regular growth in the produc-Census, is at work in assisting the tive powers of our country, it is the Chairman of the House Committee in his labors. The sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Garfield, Laflin, Wilkinson, Cullom and Haldeman, will meet at Washington on the 25th instant, to prepare a bill to provide for taking the next census. Mr. Hough, aided by one clerk, is making an analysis of the different methods of taking the census, practiced in foreign countries, and arranging and classifying the several ere, and thus share the expense of divisions of work. It is expected tha FIFTHLY, That a policy of firm and the plan of leaving blank forms at each steady protection to American induslouse, with instructions drawn up in try being distinctly announced, a general tariff law should be framed, emthe simplest possible form to guide the house-holder in filling up the blanks, bracing the entire range of imported goods and superseding all former tariff will be adopted. Notice will be given laws, the duties being made specific so to fill these blanks up on a given day most probably the first day of June next, and keep them until called for Those forms which may not be filled selves with assiduity, skill, and intelligence to industries suited to our condition and resources. The schedule up when called for, will be completed by the census officers with reference to the condition of the family on the or epared by the Pennsylvania Indusfirst of June. No appropriation has yet been made for printing blanks or providing any of the necessary material so that all this work will have to be done between the day the appropriwhile largely increasing the free list ation is made and the first of June.

Twenty-one hundred frauduent votes have go far been proved o have been cast for the Democratic icket in Philadelphia last October. Nor is all the evidence yet in before the Examiners who are hearing it under the water of the Court. That, by the bye, will well enough to mention, is the Court of Common Pleas, not the Court of Justice Thompson or Justice Sharawood, or Prothonotory. Snowden These functionaries do not appear to sion, should be created, specifibility share in a taste charged with the duty of keeping reach, investigations share in a taste for such unseemly I mailere carioner inch

Democracy is Barbarism. The only two States in this Union

hear statements, and to submit to Conwhich are thoroughly and intensely Democratic are Kentucky and Delasary, by a draft of a bill embodying safety for human life. The man who SEVENTHLY. Experience having dares express a sentiment in harmony with the civilization and progress of the age is shot down in cold blood by some Democratic ruffian. In Dela vare their code of laws is one written in the blood of the unfortunate offender.

The Oriminal Court of New Castle County met last week, and proceeded to the trial of criminals. The following sentences were pronounced upon the unfortunate beings who were found

James Edwards, a gentlemanly looking white man, about twenty-two years of age, who pleaded guilty to the arceny of an overcost, for which he is to pay double restitution, receive fifteen lashes, and suffer one year's im-John Peterson, colored, who appro-

priated a pig, and bad no defense to

ake for so doing; sentenced to pay

restitution, receive twenty lashes, stay juil one year; and wear a convict's cket for six months after his release. John Bush, a white man, who admitted that he drove off a bull and two cows, for doing which he has to pay \$300 restitution, receive twenty lashes. John Reeley, a colored individual, who was found in the possession of a lot of silver spoons, an overcoat, shawl, and other wearing apparel, and for bemany years this particular branch of bor for bread, clothes, and a home ing so found pays \$300 restitution, domestic manufacture underwent an The number of new insurance com- stands in the pillory an hour, then

tle jail. Aaron Conner, a colored boy, who cent provision. The two plans upon pleaded guilty to assaulting a white tive dinners resounding about his ly excited and alarmed, and called out proper encouragement and prospect of which insurance is offered—the Stock girl, with a view of committing an

pleaded guilty to stealing a suit of clothes, receives twelve lashes, nine with all others. Let our capitalists in August last, and has, since that for six months after his release.

time been rapidly extending its agen- Morris L. Holmes, a white man, months in iail, and a convict's jacket time, been rapidly extending its agenwho pleaded guilty to the larceny of ner's election to the Gubernatorial population between made in these young ladies, soon after Mr. Ritches throughout the country, as well as who pleaded guilty to the larceny of ner's election to the Gubernatorial population between made in the beginning had prudent counsels ner's election to the Gubernatorial population. into the Dominion of Canada. Upon the an assortment of bacon, valued at \$1 20, for which he receives the same punishment as the preceding, with an

additional fine of \$2 40 by ways of restitution. John Pierce, a gentleman of color, years old. When I observed the merry held unless he had been fairly re electwho was found in possession of a set and self-conscious tyinkle in the old of harness, but protested his innocence map's eye as he told me this, I could for which there is this to say: that of the charge of having stolen it, send not but smile at the pride that length chair—there was no Executive mantenced to pay double restitution, receive ing PROMISES to the insured as some of twenty lashes, stay in jail one year, born near the city of Reading, in Berks the Governor lived in his own hired the appropriate arganized upon the lashes, stay in jail one year, born near the city of Reading, in Berks the Governor lived in his own hired county, March 25, 1780. He received house—Gov. Ritner bought a farm in

for six mouths after his release. George W. Thompson, a white man, who stole a horse, and forgot to rewhich it makes with its customers. It move the halter before he drove the to the highest office in the State, and husbandry until the death of his wife has to pay \$300 restitution, \$200 fine, ceive twenty lashes. For not removtution, the costs of prosecution, receive

It has also met with losses by death

Surely this is barbarism pure and on to describe the manner of infliction, be remembered that under the opposi-THE CROWD ADMITTED

NEW CASTLE, DEL, May 15 .and admitted an eager and expectant audience of pepper and salt complexexcitement to witness the grand show salutary effect. To say that they highly enjoyed the performance would scarcely express their delight at the crack of the whip and the cries of the victims, as the lashes descended upon

the trembling flesh. Ten colored measure, at least, to the condition in was enforced. About all this I found vomen were present, who alone apcared to have sufferers, and they gave utterance to mies with accepting a bribe for signing utterances of his shattered memories many exclamations o a similar punishment. THE MEN IN THE PILLORY.

Cannon and Reilley were in the pilory when the gates were opened; they weather is warm and pleasant, they apparently suffered but little. When hornton, the horse-thief, was placed in the pillory he also remained one hour, and evidently did not relish his osition. He appeared to suffer more han the other men, but stubbornly reused to utter any cries. At 1 o'clock these three, and the seven others under entence, are to be flogged. This interesting ceremony was postponed untariom. Berks to til the afternoon by the Sheriff after, when a mere lad, he had his dinner, as he feels uncom Who can read of Democratic per

rmances of this kind without being convinced that Democracy and Barparism are one and inseparable?

JOSEPH RITNER. THE NESTOR OF THE "PENNSYL-

Gov. Ritner and Thad. Stevens-The Common Schools and Nick Biddle's Bank—Anti-Masonry—The Buck-shot War—A Remarkable Example

of Republican Simplicity. om the Correspondence of the New York Tril OARLISLE, May 13.—Thirty years Ritner, our Speaker." Even Mr. CARLISLE, May 13.—Thirty years the State and the most prominent man son for his popularity as a legislator, in the Commonwealth. Now he lives and everybody knows that success in in utter obscurity, about four miles from this village, and but few men resort to bim for advice or counsel. If his country and pends altogether upon some body being seen. Perhaps some tim for advice or counsel. If his country and pends altogether upon some body being seen. el were sought, however, it would be possible for him to advise, his faculties being impaired to that extent that it was only by the most persistent ef-fort in an interview I had with him the ther day that I succeeded in bringing the past in which he played a leading part, and in relation to which he had been so much traduced. In answer to the first question, that I ventured to the next day to oppose him. "Qu sobbing, my dear, he answered, " address to him, he said : "Yes, I knew Thaddous Stevens well. When I was Governor he was a member of the Legislature." But when I adverted to the islature."

apposed to have exerted over him as the Whig candidate for the State Senthe Executive, I found it very difficult ate, and the next year he was for the to make my meaning plain to bim. first time the Anti-Masonic candidate Having come here on purpose to see Democratic are Kentucky and Dela-ware. In Kentucky there is no of giving expression to his feelings in safety for human life. The man who regard to the departed statesman, now that Thaddeus Stevens is dead, and movement was the source of much hoshis own long life near its close, I was tility toward him; but Gov. Ritner

> "People used to call Mr. Stevens your oracle, and the keeper of your nscience. Mr. Ritner." I said. "and some even went so far as to declare that he compelled you to appoint him a Canal Commissioner in 1838." By repeating the question in various forms, epearing the question in various standard men, and opposed it as dangerous to charge that Stevens had appointed him-liberty and free institutions. The onecharge that Stevens had appointed himself to office while Ritner was Governor, I at length succeeded in getting a distinct answer, which was confirmed by his children, as the declarations of

s entire retirement.
"Stevens and I often differed," he said, "and when we could not agree I always had my own way. When I ppointed him a Canal Commissione wanted a man of inflexible will and domitable energy, and I thought he was such a man." . That this is the whole story in relation to the "oracle' business I doubt not, and that the old 'Pennsylvania Dutch' Governor judges Mr. Stevens correctly cannot be dis-

Joseph Ritner is a true type of the Pennsylvania Dutchman of the past generation—a race as worthy as it has been misrepresented. Conventional pobut the genuine heartiness which allows you to help yourself at meals pro- capitol, and the Senate Chamber was vides an ample store from which to follow the injunction of the host to his guests, "Help yourselves." I dined with this old man, and found all the erument divided into two hostile fac social customs of his family to correspond with those of the neighboring of the Governor for recognition as the with a two years' tenancy of New Casfarmers round about him. There seemed to be no lingering echoes of Execu- state of things the Governor was greathousehold, and the republican simpli- the militia of the State to suppre cuttage on her person, and is sencity and virtue of his day were in nothenced to pay a fine of \$500, stand one ing more apparent than in this, unless militia responded to his call in considerable in the pillory, receive thirty they were betrayed by a remark of his carble numbers, but a request which they were betrayed by a remark of his carble numbers, but a request which he had made to the General Governunmarried daughter: "When father he had made to the General Governwas a candidate for office he found it ment for troops was refused. No acdreadfully expensive, his payments for tual conflict occurred between the postage being as much as \$4 a week." militia and the mob, and "The Buck-Apropos of his daughters, is an old shot War" spent its force in the fury story that used to be told at the Gov- of words. In the end the result was ornor's expense: "Ma," said one of only what it might have been made in sition, "will we all be Governors now?" "No," answered the mother, "only in the matter, but his asseverations are

In answer to a question in relation of days begets Joseph Ritner was sion at Harrisburg at that time, and born near the city of Reading, in Berks ed no education in youth, except six Cumberland county and resumed the animal off. For stealing the horse he even became the chief champion of cd- and his own years admonished him to ucation in Pennsylvania. To, him, seek a home with his children. stand one hour in the pillory, and re- perhaps, more than to any other man 1841 he sought the office of Collector is the success of the Common School of the Port of Philadelphia from Presing the halter he has to pay \$2 resti system in this State to be attributed. ident Harrison, but was appointed His zeal even led to serious charges Treasurer of the Mint in that city by ten lashes, be imprisoned one year, affecting his personal integrity, and President Tyler. He held the office a and wear a convict's jacket for six upon this subject I was anxious to get few months only, owing to the failure ome expression from the old man. All of his confirmation in the Senate. He Timothy Doran, a white man, who he would say, however, was, "They always accused Henry Clay with this stole a ham worth \$1 50, and has to said he took money for signing the defeat, putting Clay's opposition on charter for Nick Biddle's Bank." When the ground of Masoury. During the ten lashes, live in jail six months, and his son Jacob, who is now 67 years last 10 years Gov. Ritner has not held

wear a convict's jacket for six months out, and whom a resides, came home, I questioned him terest in politics, however, and his last in relation to his father's declarations vote was for President Grant. upon this subject. From him I learned that the old Governor frequently talked man, and he is certainly not a very public manner in which the punish- Jacob Ritner says that his father had tion of the Democratic party, and the do no discredit to men of much greater vigorous measures of President Jack- pretensions. Even in Pennsylvania son's administration, the re-charter of Promptly at the appointed time, 10 the United States Bank failed in Consciock, the jailor threw open the gates, gress. A strong effort was then made of Representatives he made many to secure a very liberal charter for the bank from the Pennsylvania Legisla- able-so able, in fact, that he was ture, with the hope of continuing it as feared by his opponents on account of the United States Bank. But Gov. provided for them gratis by Delaware Ritner was opposed to the charter, and refused to approve the bill until the were small boys, upon whom the ex. bank agreed to pay a large bonus to hibition could not fail to have a most the State for the crection of schoolbank agreed to pay a large bonus to houses, under the new school-law This bonus was paid, but the schoolhouses were built upon the ruin of friend of ducation, declared his pur-"Nick Biddle's Bank"—the failure of pose to see the law enforced, in spi that institution being attributed, in a this charter. Gov. Ritner, as I have it difficult to talk to him owing to the any sympathy for the already said, was charged by his ene- decay of his faculties, but in the broken pity in under this bill, and while I do not think he could detect the strong sense which nany exclamations of pity in under was guilty of any offense, I know that always distinguished him. Joseph was guilty of any offense, I know that always distinguished him. Joseph Ritner was no common man, and he f the whole affair would subject them of money was contemplated. Bribery has left his mark upon the history was not then; as now, a common crime in Pennsylvania, and we may readily them His services ought to be celeelieve that the Executive resented the approaches of those who sought to American youth as in many ways wor-

corrupt him with as much indignation thy of imitation. Almost forgotten as as he always afterward exhibited in speaking of them. The family of Governor Ritner is in of the great man whom he early, appreevery way a most simple and unaffect | ciated and befriended. He took me ed one. His son Jacob is a farmer worth nearly \$100,000, which he made by steady but unassisted labor, avoiding speculation and all extraneous methods of amassing wealth. On the other hand, Gov. Ritner himself never acquired much property. He removed Cumberland county when a mere lad, and hired himself to a farmer, with whom he lived until he fortable about the job, and does not married. At the time of his marriage he wish to undertake it on an empty was scarcely more than twenty years old. A few years afterward he migrat ed to Westmoreland and then to Wash ington county, in the Western part of the State. In 1820 he was no by the Whig party as a candidate for the State Legislature, and sorved in that body for seven successive years, of the present day. "When people came into the House," he said, "they

he miller, was going to Taylorstown

A lady friend of mine yesterday recomcellent laundress, if I or any of my friends should want; saying that she was one o that body for seven successive years, occupying, during his last two terms, the position of Speaker of the House. He illustrated his political simplicity to me in a very peculiar manner, attributing his popularity to a cause that would not readily occur to a politician of the present day. When people of the present day. "When people came into the House," he said, "they always saw me, and asked: 'Who is that man in the chair?' "That is Mr. Ritner, our Speaker.'" Even Mr. Hitchman could not give a better reason for his popularity as a legislator, and everybody knows that success in Tammany depends altogether upon that he processed in the success i when his heart has been mashed past Agas-siz powder of identification, but it has been reserved to very mature years for me to learn that the removal of the chief of a Tammany leader heard Gov. Ritner tell this story, and in this way the peculiar political philosophy of that or-Government Bureau is at one and the same time, the dismissal of his washerwoman President Grant never meant: it so. Th will be another cause of dissatisfactio with the Administration's managemen ganization may have had its inception Gov. Ritner tells another little aner dote not less illustrative of his political simplicity. On the evening of the day when he was first nominated for the of these office mutters, as grave as any un-less it is rectified. It should be laid be-Legislature, his wife told him, after fore the next (kitchen) cabinet! they had retired, that their neighbor INCENUITY OF A HUBBITE.

their State and age.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1869.

PRESIDENT GRANT REMOVES A COLORED

WASHERWOMAN

A Boston man named Joseph McCord

Gov. Ritner may not be a very great has never been thoroughly underspeeches, and his speeches were always ciations of the wrong. In 1836 the school-law, which had passed through revised so as to better adapt it to the wants of the people, and Gov. Ritner who had been the long and consistent of the opposition of its enemies, and i

"I have ventured, Like little wanton boys that swim on bladder This many Summers in a ska of glory;

Mis many Summers in a ska of glory;

At longth broke under me; and now has left me
worry and lil with Service, to the mercy
Of a rude stream that mus; forever hide me." his time such as few men leave behind brated and his example held up to some powerful, unknown hand. into the old-fashioned parlor in his son's house to show me la present he had received about a year ago. It was a portrait of Thaddeus Stevens, sent im by the Great Commoner some months before his death: Both loved liberty and hated cant, and their strong ntellects proved of signal service to G. O. S. Letter From Washington.

ate. The latter virtue is a "big" improvement on the Johnsonian system. Among the President's household is Dr. Alexander Sharpe, his brother-in-law, now United States Marshal of this District. The Marshal is a son of the Rev. Alexander Sharpe well known in your valley, and for many Excars an eminent Divine of New-

ville. His appointment to the position he now occupies is eminently satisfactory to his many friends here. All reports to the contrary, Secretary Boutwell is turning out very well. He is practical business, man, fully imbued with New Englan i tact and economy, and roposes, despite of outside influences, to test his own peculiar, original method of reducing the public debt. If he succeeds he will be a public benefactor and a great Inancier. If consummate energy, proound research, and a correct apprehen sion of men and things, can achieve so desirable a result, the future is hopeful. He has reduced the number of outside officers and as a matter of course the number of officials The local clerical force has been reduced nearly fifty per cent in less than hree months, and the work strange to say, proceeds "without let or hindrance." This eduction was absolutely necessary, and to honest man could hesitate to make it. The prominent topic now among Washngtonians, is the late munificent Art ias been ingenious enough to invent a po ontribution of Mr. Corcoran, the Banker.

and address and the name of the high permaking a present of it to President Grant. He had an interview for the purpose on for Governor. Unsuccessful in that year, he was also defeated in 1832, but Goy. McCornick and the President's

was elected over Gov. Wolf in 1835

always claimed that he had no persons

animosity toward Masons, as such; and

of his most intimate personal friend

were Masons. It was Masonry that he

he always believed that he was de-

ief originated the remarkable episode

in Pennsylvania politics, known as

'The Buckshot War," in which Thad

deus Stevens figured so conspicuously

It was alleged, and perhaps believed

by the enemies of the State Admini-

stration, that the inauguration of Mr.

prevented by force, while Governor Ritner should continue to exercise his

was given to this belief by an address

Thomas H. Burrows, Chairman

treat the result as if they had not been

aken possession of by the multitude

on the day when the Senate organized

tions, and each clamored at the door

House of Representatives. In this

entitled to belief when he asserts now

as he always has asserted, that he had

At his retirement from the Executive

ed by the people.

Porter, the Governor elect would 1

functions for another term

frauded of his re-election. In that be

the hands of designing

Thursday Gov. McCormick. Delegate rom Arizona had a parting interview with the President and the Secretaries of tory, in whose behalf the Governor has been interesting himself. He left, town the next day for, New York, to attend to his private affairs which have unavoidably 'suffered neglect during his absesince '63 He formerly represented N. Y. Evening Post in Washington. him served to defeat him in 1838, but

THE IMMENSITY OF YANKEEDOM. The traveling Gov. McCormick has The traveling Gov. Mccormice has to do to get his seat in congress, is at once a striking illustration of the vastness of our country and an impressive argument in favor of the removal of the national capital of the control of the removal of the tal. From the capital of the Terri Tucson, he journeys in his private carringe, 600 miles nearly due west, to the near-est port on the Pacific. There he takes n steamer, and goes 600 miles more, up the coast to San Francisco. And this overland by rail. The shortest practical

ssued soon after the election by THE RACES ON THE NATIONAL COURSE, the State Committee, in which he advised the friends of Gov. Ritner, until an investigation had been made, to treat the result as if they had not been Gapital has fullen since the departure of defeated. This brought a mob to the Senators Representatives and their num erous office seeking constituents. It minds me of "a fight quietly proceeding in a corner of the room," at a Democratic meeting in Tammany Hall, many years ago, as described by brave, honest, talented Mike Walsh, in his subterranean.

THE NEGRO AHEAD YET. A son of Fred. Douglass, as you see by o papers, has obtained a situation in vernment Printing Office. Here, Washington, everything goes by Printers' Union. A printer musn't be employed without its permission; and it re the wages, the number of hours contention is "boning" in, and getting h pay for it. The apprentice rule has got to relax, also.. Superintendent Clapp has signified his objection to they present restriction, as a wrong against youths who wish to learn the trade. And he is sound in both matters. The craft do their in-telligence discredit in undertaking to limit the innocent freedom of any body in this

FRED. DOUGLASS IS TO BE APPOINTED POSTMASTER. It is said: and colored men will be cor sidered for places in the Northern S-ates generally. The I resident is prompted to this course partly by the ery from the pro-slavities, North and South, that the Republicans do not take any of the medicin

NEW WASHINGTON POSTMASTER M. Edmond, Commissioner of the Land Office under Lincoln, and displaced

WASHINGTON, MAY 19, 1869. The recent visit of Gen. Robert E. Lee Washington, has unnecessarily created much newspaper comment, but it really did not develop anything of special interdefeat, putting Clay's opposition on est. It is universally conceded that his visit to the Executive Mansion to pay histen lashes, live in jail six months, and his son outcoo, who is now or years hast no years too, thitner has not held respects to the Chief Magistrate, was inwear a convict's jacket for six months old, and with whom the ex-Governor office. He has always taken great ingeod taste, and he was pleasantly and courteously received by President Grant. Nothing was discussed by the two great representative men of loyalty and treason, simple, and it is intensified by the of the matter during the last 30 years. learned man, but he deserves especial and weather, and the interview only lasted ment is inflicted. The dispatch goes no other purpose in view in that mather and ignorance and obscurity to the to all parties. The next day Gen Lee left the city, and as he stood upon the deck of the steamer in readiness to convey him to Alexandria, he cast a long lingering look at 'Arlington' his old home stead. Strange thoughts must have flitted through the nind of the gray-haired old man as he silently, perhaps sadly, guzed at the deserted walls of his once princely mansion almost hidden by stately oaks and luxurihis strong and straightforward denun- ant shrubbery. Had not proud ambition usurped the throne of reason, and ignored honest love of country, the care-work a fiery ordeal the preceding year, was chieftain might now be spending the eye ning of his life in courtly affluence, and quiet ease, at that grand old homestead which now dimly fades away, as the teamer hurries down the Potomec might he exclaim :

One of the first impressions created in he mind of a visitor to the White Hous s the entire absence there of professional lobbyists male or female, officious middlemen, and obsequious, buzzing court flies. The latter will accumulate and Vswarm" in time, but at present all these classes have been brushed away, apparently by political animalcula were the veriest pests of the late Administration, and did much to degrade it and bring it into positive disrepute. Now all has been changed. Drunkenness and debauchery have been banished, military guards have been displaced by polite civil officials, and to the credit of President Grant, no visiting is allowed to the Executive Mansion, or i any business transacted within its portals on the Sabbath. All the details of the establishment are conducted with military precision, and the subordinates generally, re prompt, efficient, courteous and temper-

the next day to oppose him. "Quit less been ingenious enough to laveral, a possibility of the large building on the Ave-surface and cudgel; and mote ingenious which combines which can be abuses me I will lick him." Did to abuses me I will lick him." Did Tammany improve on this hint, too? I the structure of the large hearted and accomplished with the inventor's name of the large hearted and accomplished duly inserthed with the inventor's name of the large hearted and accomplished duly inserthed with the inventor's name of the large hearted and accomplished and duly inserthed with the inventor's name of the large hearted and accomplished and duly inserthed with the inventor's name of the large hearted and accomplished and duly inserthed with the inventor's name of the large hearted and accomplished and duly inserthed with the inventor's name of the large hearted and accomplished and duly inserthed with the inventor's name of the large hearted and accomplished and duly inserthed with the inventor's name of the large building on the Ave-supplied in the A

His connection with the Anti-Masonic War and Interior, relative to Indian Agents for his Territory, and learned definitely that it was the President's settled purpose to employ army officers there in all three capacities of Superintendents, General Agents, and Special Agents, to the evolution of all residents of the Ttrithis is evident from the fact that some and machinery liable to great abuse in mies that he thus raised up against

line from Tucson to any point on the present Pacific Road is 800 miles.

the wages, the number of hours and of apprentices, &c., Douglass does not belong to the Union. Reason, it has refused to admit him where he has heretofore worked. New, then, the questron arises, shall the Union permit him to hold this "sit." The Union held a meeting-Saturday evening, but adjourned without deciding the point. Meantime the bone of contention is "the ning" in wagesties. route from the City to the West.

oes not seem entirely free from blame

yearly added their influence to render themselves which they are forcing down the throats of the Southern States. the flowers of balmy May, bids fair to prove

by Johnson, has been appointed Postmas-ter of Washington, vice C. M. Alexander

WASHINGTON LETTER.

erv unnleasant on account of mud and ain, yet at the appointed hour the chape, as filled with a highly refined and intelctual audience. The first Oration was delivered by GEO. Young, of Harrisburg. Subject-Per Aspera ad Astra. "There is no royal road to fortune," but they are truly great who have succeeded despite difficulties Examples in the lives of Christians, and those who in youth have been thrown upon the world. Mr. Young did credit to him of any more importance than the crops ber. The second Oration, delivered by VILLIAM R. WOODWARD, of Washing. ton, gave evidence of study and investiga-Subject-" Earth's Benefactors." History records many who have presented themselves, having their banners emblazon. ed with philanthropic mottees, but whose real object was self-aggrandizement. They are truly Earth's Benefactors who by selfsacrifice attest their love. While purling music relaxed the attentive minds, a profusion of boquets gave evidence that this oration was appreciated. The third Oration was delivered by Jo-

SEPH McCRUM BELVORD, of Mifflip, Pa. Subject-Decision of Character. Character is ever in a process of formation, and is influenced by every action of life. It is decision of character that leads to a happy life and bright future. The great self-possession which this gontleman exhibited, added to the agreeableness of his manner, seemed to produce quite a favorable im pression upon the audience. The Contest was closed by Orson Doug-ASS FOULKS, of Philadelphia. Subject-

Communings with Nature. Nature is a text-book traced by God's own hand. The various changes of a leaf, through Spring, Summer and Autumn analogous to life. God in nature constantly referring to Himself. This speech contained many beautiful thoughts and expressions. While music and flowers filled in the scene, the bowed heads and dismissing benediction informed us (too soon it seemed), that "the Contest was o er." and the medal work. After due deliberation, the Judges decided, that although all the speakers did

quite well, yet Mr. BELFORD-surpassed in certain respects, and on this account the medal should be awarded to him.

NEW YORK.

intense Excitement in the Gold Market. NEW YORK, May 17.-The excitemen in the gold market this morning intense, owing to the announcem the street that Messrs. Schippler & Co., a large German Banking House of Exchange Place, were short about nine millions. The earliest transaction in the market before the opening of the Board was at 1411, and the highest point reached was 1422. The regular opening price at the Gold Room was 1401.

A fire occurred this morning at No. 79 Cliff Street, in the building occupied by Hecht & Frank, dealers in hides and leather the building occupied. or, which destroyed property to the value of \$10,000. The amount of insurance ha

not been ascertained. Particulars of the Fallure of Scheppe & Co., Bankers--Two more Failures Announced---The Excitement Heightening. "

The excitement in Broad street over the heavy failure of Messra. Scheppeler & Go, previously announced, continues, and two more failures are now reported. The firms which have just suspended are John Pondier, gold and Government dealer, No. 51 Exchange place, and Dupre, Kirtz & Co., gold and Government bankers, No. 28 Broad Street. The amount of liabilities of the two latter houses has not the second street. es of the two latter houses has not yet

The Mysterious Disappearance. The junior partner in that Exchange lace banking house, who so mysteriously lisappeared Saturday afternoon with neary one hundred and twenty thousand dolars in convertible funds, has not yet made is appearance, and no clue has been overed as to his whereabouts. The i ins appearance, and no cite has been discovered as to his whereabonts. The name, of the abscending party is Mr. Alken, and the name of the firm is now announced, as Davis & Alken of Exchange place. The firm has always heretofore borne a good name upon the street, and there is much sympathy expressed for Mr. Davis. At the Stock Exchange this morning the President of the board, announced the number of stolen bonds and stocks, and payment has been stopped upon all bonds Nowh and County Matters WANTED .- A fire-proof safe. Ap-

Million of dollars, and is intended pro

bono publico exclusively; not a semi-con

vent, private, now productive and almost

wholly uselesss, like the Smithsonian In-

stitute. Mr. Corcoran 18 also building ar

enormous hotel on Vermont Avenue

which will probably be one of the largest

and most elegant public houses in this

country. This has long been a desirable

want in this city and it will be complete

by October next. The Hon. Judge Alli-

son Register, of the Treasury, is carnestly

devoting himself to the duties of his neg

position, and is already recognized in offi-

cial circles as a most exemplary public

officer. Among the many Members drop

ping in upon us occasionally, is the inde

from his earnest, energetic manner and

horough knowledge of parliamentary tac

ics, bids fair to take high position in your

The city of Washington now has a pop-

ulation of One hundred and thirty thous

and commercial prosperity. Tweive hun

last year, and the number will be much

greater during the coming year. North-

this great work, and with libera

local legislation in our behalf, th

day is not far distant when Washing

ton will be to the United States who

Paris is , to France This is not a wild

prophetic vision of my own, for we have

the locality, the climate, the scenery and

the water, and all other necessary concom

tants to produce so grand a result. What

we now desire, is healthy Congressional

legislation in our behalf, and more north

Passing over the Northern Central R

roads in the country, and its skilful man-

agement under the Hon. J. D. Cameror

its President, has made it the favorite

For the Carlisle Herald.

Dickinson College.

feasts of wit and reason."

the Belles Lettres Society of

We always rejoice when the members o

he "old Belles Lettres Society" announce

heir intention of spreading before the cit

zens of our town one of their accustome

Formerly the exhibitions of this Society

ere limited to its anniversaries, which

nore delightful the Christmas festivities

s successful as the older institution

everal years ago the Sophomore Contest

The contest of this year, held in Emor-

Chapel during the evening of May 14th,

cceeded in success our most sanguine ex

ectations. Although the evening wa-

as instituted, and coming as it does amid

into our midst.

State delegation in Congress.

fatigable John Cessna, of Bedford. Mr.

CONTRACT AWARDED .- On Wed he contract for furnishing Carlisle Bar. racks with fresh beef was awarded to John TOBLE, Esq., at 14 cents per pound.

No. 18, NORTH HANOVER STREET. Whover wishes to buy first-class Goods at a low figure should call upon Mr. M. BAMBERGEB. at No. 18. North Hanover Street. He has already secured a tremendous run of customers, but is ready and willing to accommodate still more. Good Goods at low prices, and courteou tion are to be found there.

C. made a most favorable record in the lower House during his first session, and We have been informed that PHIL-LIP PHILLIPS, Esq., of New York City, ntends to give an evening of Sacred Song n the 1st Methodist Church in this place, about the time of the "College Commencenent." His fame as a singer is world wide, and we bespeak for him at this his

and, and is steadily increasing in growth first visit to Carlisle a crowded audience LAFAYETTE Woods, Esq., has been pointed route agent on the Cumberland Talley railroad. Mr. W. was removed ern energy and capital are silently doing om the same position by the Andy Johnon party, because he was a good Republican. His experience will enable him to

erform the duties of the position in a ost satisfactory manner. THE Dunkards will hold their sarterly meeting and love feast at Mochler's church, Cumberland county, commencing on Saturday and continuing over sunday. No doubt there will be a large

ttendance of the members of that perern capital. - The former we are promised ussion, as well as many others, attracted when we ignore our political antagonism, to the meeting out of curiosity and the latter, is quietly finding its way "SOLID MEN" OF NEW YORK .- Mr. Wm. B. Astor returns an income for the t. a few weeks ago en route to Pittsburg | last year of \$1,079,212. Other well known hopeful, Wm. W. Cornell, \$149,131; H. T. Hem. and the two Rail Roads, the "Centrals," in | bold, \$155,205; Henry D. Haight, 111,000;

tip top running order. The Northern W. C. Rhinelander, \$103,057; C. Van-Central is now one of the best equipped derbilt, \$69,220; James Sampsen, \$163 ANOTHER FIRE AT SHIPPENSBURG The extensive warehouse belonging to Mr. John H. Grisswell, in Shippensourg, was burned to the ground at noon on Tuesday last. . It was in the occupancy f Messors. Morrow & FLICKINGER, and we are informed that they lost grain and Sophomore Oratorical Prize Contest other articles to a considerable

The building was a new one, and although insured we understand that MR. CRISS-WELL will lose heavily. We have not yet learned how the fire originated PRACTICAL PAINTER is the name fa monthly paper just started in New the varied branches of the art of painting from a landscape in oil to the figure head of a sign post. Such a paper cannot fail

become useful and popular and we

commend the publication as worthy the support of all painters. Willis, Wal-DONOLD & Co., are the publishers. APPOINTMENT.—Our friend Mr. J. . Zuc. has been appointed Internal Revonue Gauger for this Congressional Disrict. This is an office of very consideraemolument.

This is a most excellent appointment MR. Zug is an exceedingly worthy man. and during the war served his country most faithfully, and that service lost right arm.

THANKS .- We hereby tender our hanks to the Hon. R. J. HALDEMAN, for number of documents kindly forwarded by him to us. We are grati

HALDEMAN as second on the list of the ub-committee to arrange the manner and method of taking the next census Also, to the Commissioner of Agriculture, for a copy of his last Monthly Re-

Border Damages .- A Convention. has been called to meet in Chambersburg on Monday, June 1, at 1 o'clock, P. M. to devise measures by which concerted and effective action may be taken by all the border counties, in order that compen sation for losses sustained may be secured Our Franklin county neighbors are moving in the right direction, concertedly and n earnest. Would it not be well for the Cumberland county claimants to do likevise—at least take steps to be represented n the Chambersburg convention?

Many people are prejudiced against the use of spirits in any form, but we can assure such that the Constitution Bitters are not objectionable on that account, for while they contain only pure whisky chough to keep them from changing, the combination of roots, barks and herb are the real articles of merit that produce such wonderful effects. The thousands who are using them, can testify to the above facts. No one ever regretted buying a bottle

f Seward's Cough Cure.

We notice W. C. SAWYER & Co., ave made further reduction in the prices of Dry Goods, and would call the attention of buyers, to the great bargains offered at this store. They have on hand a fair assortment of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Shades &c. Dress Goods in great varieties. A fine stock of ladies cloths and coats for Spring. A few choice patterns cloths and cassimeres for gents wear. Also a full line of domestics, all of which will be sold very low as they intend closing out their entire stock. Remember they sell regardless of cost. The entire

A Type Setter' Wanted .- The Now York World proposes that all the leading publishers in America, whether nublishers of books or newspapers, sho ubscribe towards raising a sum of m not less than \$500,000, for the pur offering prizes for an improved ty suggesting-machine. The World says that each

of the leading newspapers of New York pays for composition alone sum varying from \$100,000 to \$200,000 a year. and that all other publishers pay in like proportion. This enormous cost, says the World, prevents the publishers of papers from giving their readers the literal 'vol umes" of matter they would gladly do from day-to-day, were they not hampered by the delays and the cost of composi and it therefore invites the press of ... the country to assist in setting inventors to work on the subject. The World thinks that \$250,000 should be given to the man who produces the "called for instrument." and that the other moiety of the money should be divided between those men pro ducing the second, third, fourth and fifth heat instruments.

The inventive genius of the age is astonishing, but for all that we are strongly impressed with the notion that it will be a long time before as good a machine as man to sot types will be invented, or in fact any con trivance of wood and iron discovered that will at all answer as a subatitute.