CARLISLE, PENN'A, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1870.

TO WED OR NOT TO WED. To wed, or not to wed, that is the question Whether 'tis chespor for mankind to suffor The thousands lils of single blessedness, Or take to arms an eager charming spouse For batter or for worse, and thus to end them to court—to wed—no more; and with a word A simple word, to cast off boarding houses,
Hash, and cod forever, 'Tie a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To court, to wed:—
To wed! and foot the dry goods bill? Ay!

the rub ,

For is that state of bliss, what bills may come
For switches, plumpers, Grecian bends, and puir
I guess I'll pause! That's the reason For who could bear the ills of washer women Or darn the garbing sock at heel or toe, Or with a needle (difficult to thread,) Minus a thimble, sew a button on, or tion seektle in a double knot,
When just saying "Yes," when passion asks us
"Will you have her?" We needn't do it?
Who'd grunt and groun aloud with rigging tooth,
Or any other III, without a wife to throw his boot of
From which (unless he's left a widower,

From which (unices he stress a was a way)
Or quickly gets divorced, or runs away)
No fellow cer returns?
This holds us back.
And makes us rather bear the file we have
Then fly to those we know not of
Thus, having donned a wig and dyed our beard. Thus, mining dominated with the duple of maidens of uncertain ago.

The game of unsophisticated girls,
And dare not flee these its by wedding.

DINING WITH A CANNIBAL. THE SAME BEING THE KING OF EASTER ISLAND IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

BT MARK TWAIN. (From the Buffalo Express.)

"Just at that instant," continued the King, "she reached him, and he was saved 1-for as the shark opened his great jaws, she thrust her Kaboosh between them, noble girl ! propped them wide apart, ran her arm down his throat, into his gullet, and recovered the gentleman's watch! Come here, child, and show the foreigner the shark's tooth marks on your shoulder."

"I see, I see. It was an intropid act It was noble to save the poor white man from so ghastly a death. And this is the girl who taught you to add bread fruit to tered by the malicions criticisms of those

your pos?" Yes the same—the very same. four-finger poi, you understand-not t all sorts. I will show you-I will make you understand. In the Sandwich Islands and the Mervuesas, they make poi out of the taro root, only, then you know they wouldn't dream of-However I was going to tell you. The native takes the taro root, which is much like what you describe a turnip to be, and wraps t in plantain leaves, and puts it in a hole in the ground which he lined with hot stones, don't you see ?-covers it up, lets it roast. Takes it out, pounds it in a great stone dish with a large stone pestle : adds water to mush, from time to time to thin it. He sets it away, (it is poi now,) in large calabashes. It looks much like flour paste. At meals all the family and friends sit around the calabashes on their haunches, just as you and I are doing-except that the poo Kanakas are naked of course. Ah ! no of course, my friend-because you see me, the great king, in shirt collars and spectacles, you must not imagine that the common subject must ape grandeur, and put on clothes. the calabash, and all eat from it with their hands. Each inserts his fingers and stirs them briskly around until a portion of the pulpy mass adheres to is boad late the suspended tail of the pulp descend into his open mouth-then his fingers follow, and he sucks the remainder from them-Now, if the pulp be thick you can use one finger; if it be thinner you must use two or three, or four fingers accordingly. But, as I told you, it was this inspired girl that invented the method of thickening four finger poi with bread fruit—and also the flavoring it with the Yet I wept. carcasses of the delicious bird which in your tongue you term the grasshop-

"Blessed girl !" "Blessed girl, indeed. But pardon me-you-you seem distressed." "It is nothing. Poi, even its native nastiness, is only mildly delicious to me, the addition to it of the wild game you mention-"

Ah! say no more. I perceive. But try this dish. It is a fiv of bananas and plantains, with oranges sliced in it—and just a spoonful or two of the delightful chirimeva added to give it tone. I con ceived the idea of adding the angleworms."

'It was an inspiration." "I so regard it. It is so considered by the great chiefs. To the common hard it is tabu. That is to say prohibited. Now as they regard these mis sionaries," continued the king, reflectively scratching his head with the fork I had presented him, and which he had already learned to use a great deal, though not always in a logitimate way " as regards those missionaries, I will say that names, was nothing in the world, I give their landing here was unexpected but you my sacred honor, but a simple bar-I hastened to give them every protection. And I gave them, full privilege to tion. And I gave them, full privilege to ponse to the community, and I fricaseed teach. They were the first whites that some of my people had seen, and of course. them to give a little treat to some visitsome of my people had seen, and of course osity to experiment upon them. I could not reasonably deny them this little gratification, although I cautioned them to practice as little cruelty upon the strangers as was compatible with a fair dosire for information, and the necessity of wholesome amusement. They removed Johnson's ears, and that was a thing I regretted seriously until it was explained to me that a great chief's sick child desired them to play with and if you could have seen how much more contented and restful the poor young thing was after it acquired them, you would have felt how blessed a thing it is to be able to contribute to the happiness of even a little child.'

"It was the impulse of a generous heart—it was a spirit of liberality as can do for you, I'll do it—you can derare as it is beautiful?" "Oh, Johnson said it was the will of God. It was like Johnson to say that But the missionaries were right well treated, on the whole. The natives tried various jinteresting experiment upon them, such as scoroling them, and scalping them, and all that sort of thing, and I killed one of them myself; not in malice, but because I had a curious caprice to see how he would go with onions He was a failure. Old and tough. Ur derdone, my wahine said-a shade too venerable I said. Give me pungency and tenderness for a combination.
Onions and infancy is my idea of comfort.

yams-project your teeth in this direction and nip this slice from the contrivance which you call a fork. A man, if he be anything of an epicure, is bound to like this dish. It is, par excellence, the national dish-no luan is complete without it. A luan is a grand feast, my friend, that is what the word means. Do you mow that the edible dog of this land is perfectly proper and elegant beast for human consumption? It is even so. He is never allowed to touch meat. He is fed wholly on poi—a strictly vegetable

diet. He is reared in the house-sleeps with his owners, male or female-rides horseback with them-travels in the hoat with them-is their inseparable pet and companion. They love him tenderly in the king's kitchen before daylight on in life, and in death they turn not away that fatal day. She had bought the from him: They eat him. They stuff king's brother from a wandering tribe his body full of plantains, bananas, yams, and other dainties, and cook him among hot stones buried in a hole in the ground. Not a breath of the aroms, not a drop of the combined juices, escapes. You people don't know how to cook. No, as I was saying, the Kanahas experimented a good deal on the missionaries, in the interest of science, and the experiments were generally fatal, though I urged hem to spare the missionaries, for we ould not know when we would have an-

other lot. But among those that survived was Williams, and it was he that ent home those damaging reports to your country, in which he spoke of the treatment of his brethren in a peeish, fault finding manner, ill becoming his sacred calling. I suppose your cople believed every word of it, and just jumped to the conclusion that we were a bad, inhospitable race. Never explained about Johnson's ears, perhaps? never told why I killed that other fellow ?-confound me, it seems to me that some people take pleasure in misrepreenting things, and bringing obloquy on their fellow creatures. Sometimes I feel as if I had rather be dead and at rest. The world seems so shameless in its

whose hearts are not in sympathy with "It was pitiful in that Williams, after all you had done for his party." "I should say so! But never mind, let's be cheerful, anyway. How are you making out? Let me help you to a fried plantain. Take some more of the pup? No? Try some more of the human being? By George, this fellow is done to a charm. You'll like him. He was a Frenchman-splendid chap-young and hale and hearty, beautiful to look upon. Do you prefer white meat or dark? Let me help you to some of the breast. Ah me, I have known the youngest for

of my sisters an I four aunts to him. I loved him. He was always good. He is good now." Taking up a fragment of his late brother in law, the king took a bite, and then gazed long and pensively upon the remainder, till bye and bye the muscles SINKING FUND BONDS-THEIR AMOUN

thirteen years-fished with him sailed

with him, swain with him, gave a couple

of his mouth began to twitch with emotion, and presently two or three great tears welled from his eyes and coursed down his cheeks. Then, in a choking voice, he murmured : "Alas, they have fried him !" I laid down the breast bone of deceased

sympathetic power of grief. It was nothing to me whether they fried him the vault. was only eating him out of a vain curiosity, and not because I loved him, not the Attorney General. because I respected him, not because I wished to curry favor with his relations.

"They have fried him!" said the at the time I mentioned; I never used king. "Alas, poor Gaultier. However, let us cheer up, let us be content. But | WHEREAROUTS OF MONEY DUE THE STATE. I will have my cook for breakfast for this-and I will fry him, and see how he | Commonwealth? A. Scattered over likes it. There is nothing like a sharp the State, in various banks. example, to teach a man, my friend, But do n't be idle, sir-take some more vent? A. I have every reason to believe of the fried Frenchman. I ought to be ishamed to offer you such a dish, but you see how I am situated. He ought A. The failure of a bank in 1861, and to have been baked-this fellow ought. We always bake a Frenchman-we never

think of frying him. But I wish you had known this fellow-so kind, so gentle, so loving, and you see yourself how tender he is. . But that Williams business -I wish you would straighten that up for me when you go back to America. If your people could only know the facts | no pay. in the case, they would not blame me. THE MONEY ALWAYS AVAILABLE AND to have it all knocked in the head by this

It is a little hard, after I have spent all these years in building up a good name, shabby adventurer. Now, what he devils, and all sorts of vile and wicked no account under the sun, just an exing town chiefs, aldermen, you call them, in your country,) who were here for a day or two from Wonga Island.

dried up, skinny old rapscallions that the island is a thousand times better off without, and I am sure it was honorable in us to be hospitable to those strangers. Though between you and me it was an of the liabilities of the Commonwealth awful swindle on them—tough, oh, don't on proper demand? A. Not when due. mention it !- more cholera morbus and I may explain, I do not know that we indigestion, and general suffering among have any authority, but it has been the those chiefs, you never saw the like of it custom of this office to refuse to pay in your life! Now, Twain, you see how school warrants of delinquent counties, much truth there is in Williams' statements?-all that row about nothing. You can set this thing right in your country—you can do it easy-simply just explain the facts-and anything I

tion l'

-I beseech you!"

of the Commonwealth for the purpose of give you the exact position of the Treascontrolling the elections? A. Do you ury, if it is to involve me in a question mean money of the Treasury? pend on me. Send me a copy of your Mr. White-Yes, sir. Weekly. I can't read it, but a little lit-

erature can't hurt a man, anyhow. Ozsar's ghost !' monwealth's. "Oh Heaven! what is the your gracious majesty?"

"Oh, misery, oh, murder, oh, desperaofficially, as to the management of the Treasury, and funds that should be "Oh what is it, your importal majesty! He had sprang to his feet, and his fixed affairs be made better by any statute?

and tenderness for a combination. Frenchman's hair? There must be Treasury are unwise. It is unwise to not answer any of the questions from restrict the Commissioners of the Sinkburse concer a dish which you will bursts upon me! Ali, what is this I like, my good hoole-baked dog and see ?-this thing ?-this accusing mark ! Commonwealth when they are worth the first of August last?

A strawberry on the left arm !- it is, it is, my long lost brother !" Alas, it was even so. It was his long to use it in lifting our own sec lost brother-what was left of him.

Poor, poor fellow, he was only fit to be shoveled into a basket and given to the poor, now. The king fell to the floor inensible. He grew worse and worse, and the next day his removal to the country was ordered. Many sympathizing relatives and friends followed the palanquin and did what they could to alleviate the sufferings of their unhappy

'It turned out afterwards that the sweethcart of the Frenchman had made surreptitious exchange of marketing that belonged in the great wilderness at the other end of the island. She bought him nurnosely to make that exchange. though of course she did not know who he was. The girl and the Frenchman escaped from the island in a canoe that very night, and were happily married, drowned, I don't know which. would have liked to taste that French iestioning had assumed.

STATE TREASURER MACKEY ON THE WITNESS STAND!

MANAGEMENT OF THE TREASURY. The Senate Finance Committee, to inestigate the manner in which the State reasurer has, for the last ten years, nanaged the State funds, and whether they have made any illegal uses of the same, held a meeting on Wednesday evening, Senator Billingfelt in the chair. The Chairman called for the reading of that portion of the Governor's_message which alleged that no man had been elected State Treasurer who had not be omé rich.

Senator White inquired whether subownas had been issued, as required, to ex-State Treasurers, and to Messrs. Kem ble, McGrath, Moore, Irwin, and others. judgments, and one's life is so embitand to Chief Clerks Taggart and Nich-

> The Chairman replied that the nece sary papers had been issued, and that many of the persons were in attendance; including Messrs. Mackey, Kemble, McGrath, and Nicholson. Letters had been received from Henry D. Moore and Irwin, both expressing their inability to be present to-night, but their willingness co appear as soon as they could reach

MR. MACKEY ON THE STAND. The examination then commenced Mr. Mackey was sworn and questioned y Senator White. Q. Are you State Treasurer?

Q. What is the balance in the Treas ury new? A. I cannot tell the halance n figures, exactly, without referring to the books. I think about \$17,000,000. My report gives figures to the thirtieth of November, and my books will show any day you look as them.

AND DISPOSITION. Q. What amount of bonds are there n the Treasury? A. Six millions three undred thousand Pennsylvania raiload, and \$35,000,000 Allegheny Valley

railroad. Q. To what fund do these bonds be-Q. Where are those bonds?

or boiled him; it was nothing to me Q. Where have they been during your how this poor foreigner was cooked; I term of office? A. They have never been out of the vault, except to show to

Q. Did you ever use those bonds for the purpose of speculation? A. They never were out of the Treasury, except them in any way.

Q. Where is the money that is due the Q. Are the banks believed to be sol-

so, with the exception of two. Q. State what these exceptions are? 1865; one had about \$7,000, and one

about \$3,000. Q. Was the money in your hands ready to be used at any time to meet the demands of the Government? A. Yes, sir; every dollar of it, except the ad-

vances made to members of the Legislature and other officers, for which I get NEVER MISAPPLIED. Q. With that exception, is all the

money in the Treasury liable to be called on for the purposes of the State? A Yes. Q. Has there ever been a time since you came into office that all the money of the Commonwealth has not been

bacue-seventeen old orippled natives, available? A. There has never been a time that every dollar received by me was not subject to call at a moment's

Q. Have you ever used money of the Commonwealth for purposes of speculation in gold or stocks? A. I have al-'Feast of devils.' Indeed! Foast of ready answered this question; I never did have a dollar of the Commonwealth' money invested in stock or bonds, or anything of the kind.

Q. Have you ever refused to pay any a false position. This was done by legal advice, as matter of policy. Q. Have you ever used any mone

A. No, sir; I have spent a little of my own occasionally, but not of the

HOW THE MANAGEMENT MIGHT BE IN Q. I would like to have your opinion adopted. Could the management of its Yes, sir.

nore in the market than their valuation f money is to be used at all, it is better than in any other way.

HIS OPINION REGARDING DEPOSITORIE Q. What do you think of selecting do ositories of the Government for the State funds? K. I never gave it much thought. I do not think there ought to be depositories nor any money in the Freasury. If you exhaust your money you do not need depositories. As long as you have money on hand you will have competition for that money. Deposi tories will make a fight for balances.

Q. Would it be wise to select depos tories for balances that are in the treas ury, from time to time, to meet school and charitable appropriations? A You cannot run the Treasury withou having some balances. I do not care iere to express myself fully, because this is not the place... I need more time for such disquisition. I have no doub that the Committee could prepare a bill to meet the exigencies of the case -. Senator-Wallaco-now-commenced—an xamination of the witness, and objected to the desultory character which the

MANNER OF RECEIVING. Q. Give us a detailed statement of the way, manner and time at which oneys are paid into the State Treasiry. Does your daily report show that? Yes, sir : the books show that. Q. Do the books show all money paid into the State Treasury each day? A. Yes; perhaps not each day, but the

xact amount. Interruption by State Treasurer Keme, who said there was a book kept with detailed statement. Mr. Mackey replied : Yes, sir.

Q. In your Treasury report is there letailed statement? A. Yes, sir. now the funds are kept where, and upon what condition are these moneys kept? When did you

ome into office? A. On May 3, 1869. Q. What amount of money came into our hands on that day? A. I re ceipted for about \$11,000,000. Q. From whom? A. From tl rmer Treasurer.

Q. Of what was this \$11,000,000 com

osed? A. Moneys deposited in banks and checks. Q. Give us the items. A. That nnot do from recollection. Q. Can you do it by examination books? A. I do not know even if

could do that; I can only give gross Q. I want a detailed statement what that money was made up in; in what condition the moneys were whe they came into your hands. You say i was not cash? A. Could give details from books, but not from recollection It was moneys in bank, sight checks, and

some other things. Q. Can you give us detailed state ents_of these items? A. I do not think I can.

Q. Can you give us a portion of them? Yes. O. Can you give us that at our nex next meeting? A. Yes, if you desire it Q. What was the balance in Treasary on January 1, 1867? A. I cannot give you from memory, but can from

Q. Give it to us. Have you an approximate of how much it was? A Q. Can you give a detailed statemen of how that money was made up, and where deposited, at our next meeting?

A. Yes, sir. THE DEPOSITORIES. Q. What banks were the principal depositories? A. Those in Philadel phia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg were the Q. What banks in Philadelphia?

largest depositories. Farmers' and Mechanics', which is th depository by statute; Jav. Cooke & Co. ; Kensington National Bank ; J. E. Ridgway & Co., and the Union Banking Company. These are all I can think of just now. Q. What were the depositories in

Harrisburg? A. Dougherty, Brothers & Co. ; First National Bank ; Mechanics Bank; State Bank, and Dauphin De l pository. What were the depositories in Pittsburg? A. Allegheny National

Bank: Allegheny Savings Bank: Ger man Savings Bank, and Mechanics' Sav-Q. What was your balance with J. E. Ridgway on the first of August last? A. It was never changed from Mr. Ridgway, from which I received it from

my predecessor, namely: One hundred isand dollars. Q. That is since you came into office Yes, sir.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION Q. Have you received any considers tion for permitting that money to remain there? A. I cannot answer that ques-

tion if I am to be arraigned for supposed malfeasance in office. Q. I simply want the facts. A. If I um to be arraigned I want to be, arraigned according to law; I really want to give you the freest, and fullest exhibition of the Treasury as far as I am conerned: but I do not wish to be placed in

Remarks by Wallace :- I have no hreats to make, and no promises make. It would be absurd for us to make threats; and equally absurd for us to promise that there should be no prose cution. Our duty is well defined. We simply want to know what is the present and past condition of the Treasury. A. While I am perfectly willing t Q. You know no practice? A.

MONEYS ON DEPOSIT. Q. What amount of money was co leposit in the First National Bank of Harrisburg, on the first of August last? A. That I could not tell you, sir. Q. Can you give us an approxim

tement? A. No, I cannot Q. Can you furnish ug that? A. Q. Will you do so? Yos, sir. yos were staring wildly at the fried A. Very materially,
neat before him.

"Oh my brain reels! This liair a A. I think the restrictions upon the on the first of August last? A. I can-

of prosecution, I decline to answer this

nuestion.

Senator Billingfelt here suggested that HE FOLLOWED THE ROUTINE OF Mr. Mackey give the Committee the balices at the end of each month, Mr. Mackey said that he could do it. Question by Mr. Wallace :- Are the

noneys at all times liable to draft? A. Q. Were these depositories at all times able to sustain the drafts of your they were, without giving them some trouble. I do not think that any bank would keep its money idle.

the system been to permit the banks use it by loaning? A. Certainly. Could you not have drawn, for ample, a draft upon the First National Bank at Harrisburg, of whatever balance was there, and have it honored prompt ly? A. I suppose it might have been honored, but I might have given them great deal of trouble.

Q. Was not the practical working, of

PRIVATE SPECULATION. Q. In answer to General White, you said you never had put my money of the Commonwealth to your Individual use in speculating in stocks and gold? A. I have never speculated with a dollar of any money belonging to the Treas-

Q. Had you a private account as well as the accounts of the Commonwealth with these banks? A. I think I have a little account here with Dougherty & Brother, and I have one at my own bank. but none at any other. Q. What is the account of the depo

its in the Harrisburg First National Bank? A. I cannot give it to you, ex-Were you ever engaged in specu-

lating with the money that was to your own account in any of these banks, during your term of office? A. I had a be less than \$250,000 under any circumright to do with my own money as I stance. I do not care what system you pleased. I do not suppose being Treas-adopt the Treasurer will handle, more or urer would keep me from using my own cless his balances from time they will be money as I deemed necessary.

worth when you went into the Treasury? ruary over \$900,000 every half your. A. Am I required to answer that que Reply-Not unless you see fit?

A. I think I was worth twenty twenty-five thousand dollars. What has been the amount of de posits to your private account in the Alegheny National Bank? A. Just as it has been heretofore, all along; I could not tell you-there has never been any of the State money to my account. Q. By Mr. Brooke-Is that the ban with which you were connected before coming herè? A. Yes, sir; I am con-

ected with it now? Q. By Mr. Wallace-Were you ashier of it? A. Yes, of course; you inderstood me to say that there was no public money put to my private account. What amount of money are you worth now? A. I cannot tell you; I do not think I am much changed.

Q. Are you worth more money than you were before? A. -2 that I know of; I would be glad to know it. Q. Have you made no profit nor benefit out of the funds of the Treasury other than your salary? A. I canno nswer that question

Have you used any money of the Commonwealth for your own private ourchase at any time? A. No. Have you received any inte compensation, direct or indirect, at any ailments. time for use of any moneys of the Commonwealth? A. I thought the other

question covered that, Q. Any interest or compensation rect or indirect, for moneys of the Commonwealth? A. For the same reason decline to answer. If I am to be ar- do not drink these we will drink what is aigned I prefer it to be done in the right worse—cold water, milk, alcoholic mix

DAILY BALANCES. Q. By Billingfelt-did I understand anced every day? A. The books are balanced and cash settled every evening. Q. Did that balance consist of differ ent kinds of moneys, and investments

and securities? A. Yes. Q. By what term do you designate those balances? A. Bank account, drawer account, and vault account. O. By bank accounts do you mea the money deposited in the various banks of the Commonwealth? A. Yes and by drawer accounts all the money in

Q. Cash that they used in making change within the vaults? A. Yes Q. You keep your accounts your books as to what your vaults consist of? A. Yes; kept it as the vault

Q. Do you designate on your books? A. No ; just keep it as vault account, each day. Q. Put on the table without namin

of what it consists? A. Yes. Q. Is there any record, either public private, kept of that vault account? A. There is a private record kept al-

ways. Mr. Billingfelt-It may be well inquire of what these vault accounts consisted of at the time those balances were struck, or what they now consist of. I would not press this question now, but in preparation of the detailed sta

SOLVENCY OF DEPOSITORIES. Mr. Wallace-Q. Under the resolutions of the Senate, we are required to her run another year. investigate the practice of the State Treasurer for ten years past. What has con the practice in regard to the use of had not been certified by oath, and the the State funds? A. I think you have gone through me pretty thoroughly on this subject; you will have to exam

know my own practice.
Q. By Mr. White—You speak practice. You know your own practice. Has it been your practical to select so vent banks for your depositories? -A. I have a little interest in that. I have a bond of \$80,000 staring me in the face. Q. Can you state whether in selecting your depositories you are careful not, t select solvent banking houses in the Com monwealth? A. I have never made

Q. State whether you have inquired as to the current condition of those deing another, was addressed:

nositories as to solveney? A. Being "Hallo! what do you carry?" engaged in the business I ought to be tolerably familiar : I thought I was . T think so yet ; I think my successor will get all the money he is entitled to. ... earry grave stones." The state of the s

amply secured in.

OFFICE.

Q. Something has been said about the whether your policy in selecting the depositories for your balance differed from your predecessors? A. About the same as ever. I have pursued the routine of the office, so far as I know, in most cadepartment? A. I do not know that cses. There are some in which I did

> Q. By Mr. Brooks-Did you think those in which you did not were an improvement? A. I thought so. HIS IDEAS ON THE SALARY QUESTION

Q. By Mr. White-There is some talk about a salary of seventeen hundred dollars ; I believed that is the salary allowed by the State? A. Yessir. Q. Do you think that is sufficient? A. Not if I had to go through an ex mination of this kind often.

Q. Do you think a salary of seven teen hundred dollars enough? A. No sir : Ldo net. Q. To pay for vigilance the proper management of the finance of the State, do you think the salary

should be increased? A. Certainly, ought to be without a question. Q. Can a man properly discharge the luties of that office traveling from point to point, looking after the condition of the depositories of the Commonwealth and attending to current business, for a salary of seventeen hundred dollars? A

Not unless he wanted to work for glory. Q. Then, as an official, would you commend an increase of salary? A. Certainly, the salary ought not to be less than \$4,000. THE-SECURITIES

Q. By Mr. Billingfelt—Are the securities sufficient? ... They ought not to necessarily large. He has to pay on the What amount of money were you first of August and on the first of Feb-Senator Wallace moved that Mr Mackey be requested to give monthly statements in answer to questions rela ting to his books. Adopted.

TEA AND COFFEE.

Taking into account the habits of the cople, tea and coffee for supper and reakfast add to human health and life, if a single cup be taken at either meal and it is never increased in strength, fre quency or quantity. If they were mere stimulants, and were thus taken in mod eration, with uniformity, they would in time become either inert or the system would become so habituated to their em ployment as to remain in the same relative position to them, as if they had never been used; and consequently as to them selves they had better never been used, as they are so liable to abuse. But science and fact unite in declaring them to be nutritious as well as stimulant; hence they will do a new good to the system every day, to the end of life, just as bread and fruits; hence we never get tired of either. But the use of bread and fruits is daily abused by multitudes, and dyspepsia and cholera morbus result; yet ve ought not to forego their employment on that account, nor should we forego the use of tea and coffee because their

But the habitual use of tea and coffee at the last and first meals of the day has another high advantage-it is productive of incalculable good in the way

of averting evils, We will drink at our meals, and if we tures. The regular use of these last will lead the young to drunkenness. The considerable employment of simple milk, you to say that these accounts are ball at meals, by sedentary persons—by all except the robust—will either constipate or render bilious; while cold water largely used, that is to the extent of a glass or two at a meal, especially in cold weather, attracts to itself so much of the heat of the system, in raising said water to the temperature of the body about one hundred degrees that the process of digestion is arrested in the meanwhile, giving rise to a deathly sickness of the stomach, to twisting pains, to vomiting, purgings, and even to cramps, to fearful contortions and sudden deaths, which things would have been averted had even the same unount of liquid in the shape of simple hot water been used. But none knowing these things, being prejudiced against the use of tea and coffee, would subject himself to be most unpleasantly stared at and questioned, if not ridiculed, were he to ask for a cup or glass of hot water But as tea and coffee are universal bey erages, are on every table, and everybody is expected to take one or the orther as a matter of course, they are unwittingly the means of safety and of life to multitudes. They save life where a glass of cold water would have destroyed it. So ligently. that the use of these boverages is not merely allowable—it is politic, it is a ecessity .- Hall's Journal of Health.

The following dispatch recently passed hrough a telegraph office : I lent you, one year ago, to night, four dollars and tions. A more simple, beautiful and aplonger. To this delecate hint this an swer was returned: Had forgotten it. let-

The Department reprimanded an Iowa postmaster because his quarterly returns

delinquent re plied as follows: miles, to a Justices and Pay 25 cents for nothing, uf i haint give oath enuff then you ken take the offic and I shall be very glad uf it-I shall do the Best I ken fur toe united States, but i dont think it wil an Israelite, and an enthusiast. From imal, Aweel, frien, now we'vere freshed pay to go so far to a Justes, 1cc in tou an extreme rebel he has transformed years is enust—i should have to hier a horse, it is up hill. The Buffalo Express contains the fol-

owing: Ac80c0ar80 1111 The next day it explained it thus ! It's easy-A-ceighty (cat) c-aught aany deposits that I did not think I. was eighty (rat)—A cat caught a rat. Ain't

A Yankee pedlar in his cart, overtak "Drugs and medicines,! was the au

" do ahead," was the rejoinder.

THE SLAVE LAW GIVERS. Hon. A. K. M'Clure, of this State,

His face is round, full and well drawn.

hair his feature would be more, than or-

dinarily good. He is the Patrick Henry

of culture mars the beauty of his sen-

fillibustering, and he managed it with

great skill until he covered his efforts

elligence and great decision of purpose

Pervis is a neat, slender mulatto, and

hails from Philadelphia, where his father

is well known as one of the most suc

son is the negro Beau Brummel of the

House-dresses very tastefully, and parts,

an active and influential member and

speaks well. De Large is a dumpy, little

talker, and has a passion for the floor

He was a steward in the rebel navy dur

ng the war. Cook, of Greenville, is

very genteel mulatto, and a quiet but

himself from bondage. He saved fifteen

avings gave him a comfortable home.

The House is nearly two-thirds negroes,

for pure whites, but they were South Ca-

linson, a Philadelphia Quaker, and an

undred dollars, by sixpence and shil-

uadroon, a fluent but not very forcible

covered with white skin and flaxen

ho has been sojourned during the win practice of your predecessors. State ter at Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina, has written a long letter to the Chambersburg Repository under the above title. It so forcibly exhibits the extraordinary changes that have taken place in the civil polity of South Carolina since the war, that we transfer it to our colons. The Slave Oligarchy of South Carolina, it will be recollected, were the prime movers of the Rebellion and of the attempt to establish a Slave Empire in the South. The events growing out of that Rebellion; seem to be an act of retributive justice, and ought to be lesson to would be tyrants for all time to come. We append Col. M'Clure's

letter without further comment: THE SLAVE LAW GIVERS.

To the Editor's of the Franklin Repository: Here the Slave is now the Master: Bondman-is-the Law-giver. Here has been fulfilled that singular prophecy entured by Jefferson soon after his reement from the Presidency. Speaking of the crime of Slavery, he said, "that considering numbers, native and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is among possible events, and it may become probable by supernatural interference ! The Almighty has no attribute which can take side with us in such contest.

I walked leisurely along the broad treets of Columbia, to the imposing but still unfinished capitol of South Carolina. The softest breeze of Northern springime greeted me, and the beautiful magnolia, mock orange, firs, and other evergreens, seemed to proclaim perpetual summer. The streets are crowded with motley groups of whites and blacks, and on the modest elevation that fixes the centre of the main avenue stands the point of attraction—the capitol with the Legislature in session. I entered the vast rotunda, and passed on to the legislative halls, to witness the deliberations of the novel Legislature of reconstructed South Carolina.

white man on the floor, and one of the The Senate Hall, designed to echo the eloquence of the Hamdens, the Rhetts, the Hammonds, and other distinguished sons of chivalry, has been fitted up in modest elegance, and eighteen whites and fifteen negroes fill its chairs. As a body, it is but little below some Northern States I have seen, in point of intelligence, and among its members are able men of both races. Mr. Corbins, the resident, is a very able lawyer and debater, and perhaps the commanding intellect of all the contributions from the North to the statesmanship of South Caolina. He is well appreciated, too, as he is Senator, U. S. District Attorney, and codifier of the laws, and fills all with credit. Senator Jillson, another son of New England, is a gentleman of culture, and is State Commissioner of Education, as well as legislator. Senator Leslie is an ex-New York Democrat and ex-Domo- and has urged him to accept a professor- judgment, and erected a monument to crat legislator from Brooklyn. He is now Republican Senator, and State Land Commissioner. These doubly or trobly onored gentlemen are not singular, There was a lack of white however. material when the wheels of government were put in motion, and it became an If he desired to fill the Executive Chair and in which endless combinations of agreeable necessity for a number to ac- of his State or a seat in Congress, either wheels were revolving in perfect silene Speaker of the House, is Adjutant General : and Mr. Nagle, Controller General : is content to continue as Secretary of Mr. Tomlinson, Auditor General; Mr. State. It is not improbable, however Elliot, Assistant Adjutant General, and Mr. Stolbrand, Superintendent of the lina, may appear at the bar of the II. S. Penitentiary, and all commissioned State officers, and members of the House.

The most notable negro in the Legislature is Senator Wright. He is a full tribunal of the nation. blooded negro of medium size, with a COLUMBIA, S. C., January 12, 1870. finely chiseled face and handsomely deeloped head. He came here with the A good story is told of a Tioga county certificate and scal of the Supreme Court merchant, who agreed to take a farmer's of Pennsylvania, as an attorney at law. oats at forty cents a bushel if the latter His features and form are fairly Caucawould let him tramp the measure when sian in all save color, and he speaks fluently and forcibly. He is eminent for his integrity, and devotes himself intelligently and earnestly to the advancethe half bushel and the merchant got in sent of his race and State. On the right and tramped them down. Whereupon of the Chamber sits a tall, gaunt, full the farmer poured the oats so compressed blooded negro, black as midnight, with into the bag, The merchant protested, the regular Southern negro dialect, and and demanded that the measure should the awkward gait of a field hand. He is Senator Nash, the representative of the informed him that there was no agreecapital district, and successor of Wada ment of that sort, but that he might Hampton. He is quite intelligent, altramp down the oats to his hearts conthough entirely uneducated, and was, tent after they were measured. in olden times, the best hotel porter in _-----Columbia. Senator Cain sits near the The American Entomologist, in reply to centre aisle, and boasts of no discount in inquiry in regard-to grand-daddy get the three under the table." on his African blood. He is a tolerable debator, and an a ardent preacher of the long legs, from a Missouri correspond Methodist persuasion. A little in front of him, sits Senator Swalls, a light quadroon, and a hasty graduate of the county

dent, says: "These long legged spidors are likewise popularly known as Harvestmen, and Grandfather Gray Beards, in some parts of the country. reverend gentleman was appointed Judge free schools of the Cumberland Valley. They all have similar habits, being car-He is doubtless remembered by many of niverous, and seizing their prey very the citizens of Chambersburg. He writes much as a cat seizes a mouse: but beautiful hand and speaks quite intelthey differ from other spiders in that The hour of noon is indicated by the they bodily devour their victims, instead of sucking out their juices. Th plain mahogany circular clock above the fact, then, of your one night noticing a door, and the Senate is called to order. A very plain jet black, white chokered a daddy long-legs pounce upon a honey man stepped up on the Speaker's stand, bee, which happened to come near it, is not to be wondered at. Yet it may and called the Senators to their devobe considered as an exceptional occureighty-soven cents. If you have not had propriate prayer I never heard, than rence, and we should advise you to enit long enough, please keep it one year Chaplain Adams offered for his dubious courage, rather than destroy, these longflock, and stricken Commonwealth. legged spidors, because they are known Routine legislation then followed, and I to devour great numbers of plant liv turned to take a look at the popular and Mr. Arthur Bryant, of Princebranch of the Logislature. It sits in the ton, Ill., has found them devouring the larva of the Colorado potato bug spacious library room of the new capitol, temporarily appropriated to the purpose, A scotchman having to ride a half and a large gallery is usually crowded "Dear sir : I cant affort to go five or 6 with negroes, watching with intense in starved, broken winded horse, a long disterest the maiden efforts of their respect tance, repeatedly paused during the way

tivo brethern, as law makers. Speaker at roadside inus, where, after refreshing Moses is in the chair, and he presides himself with a gill of whiskey, he would with great dignity and ability. He is complacently remark to the wretched anour twa bedies, let's en gog on." The young man who determined to soize the first thing that turned up has been arrested for pulling another man's noso.—Judú

himself an extreme Republican. As a

staff officer of Governor Pickens, he was

accorded the honor of hoisting the Con-

federate flag over Fort Sumpter, when

Anderson surrendered, and now he pre-

sides over the first Republican Logisla-

ture. His father was rebel commissioned

to persuade North Carolina to join in

publican laws in hearty sympathy, as

Chief Justice of the State.

cession, and now he administers Re-

The Speaker soon vacated the chair,

ind a stout, finely formed negro took

What is the difference between a man aralyzed with fear and a leopard's tail?

Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, one of the pioneers of the woman reform, and who and had it all to do over again. gave her name to a ridiculous style of dress, is living at Council Bluffs, oppo lodged; when the army was dishandened. pathizes with.

THE GREAT STRASBURG CLOCK. Incomprehensible and solitary, like all that is great and true, rises the Minster of Strasburg. I walked round and round of the House as an orator; but his want it, and sought the entrance, at which stands Erwin's statue, the figure of justences. He is a lawyer, and aspires to ice. On the opposite side of the church the vacant seat of the Supreme Bench, as is the portal, on which is the martyrdom does Senator White. Mr. Elliot, a of St. Laurentius, within an arbor, as it Massachusetts negro of full blood, is were, of stone, open all around, and full perhaps the ablest disputant and par- of hanging grapevines. In the principal iamentary leader on the colored side of entrance on the left are wise virgins with the House. I saw him lead in a despert their lamps, innocent and simple; on ate struggle of two days, in support of the right are saints, with demons or evil bill that was fought desperately by spirits under their heels. On the one gate are angels above angels; on the other, martyrs. As I looked up and with success. Capt. Small, the hero of down, and contemplated the countless the "Planter" during the war, is also a images of stone, in their niches, their member. He is a stout, burly mulatto, stiffened lips loosened, I hear their and his face indicates considerable in voices, hymns; the whole pile becomes voices, hymns; the whole pile becomes melody; the swell of separate tone nelts into one gigantic symphony. As the twelfth hour approached, mul-

itudes came running from every side. cessful financial princes of his race. The They were all cager to see this euriosity of medieval times; although the clock adapted by the aged mathematician soft waving hair in the middle. He is Schwilgue, to the present state of sci ence, has now been going for four years My friend at last appeared, and we had barely time to push our way through the crowd, and to ascend the small winding staircase which leads into the four stories of the clock, and the small balcony in which we were suspended like swallows, efficient member. He is the son of his against the mathematical monument, former master, and long struggled to free looking down perpendicularly upon a dense mass of heads, whose eyes and lips were all fixed upon one point. On ings earned after labor hours, and of one of the lower galleries, an angel, fered it in vain for his liberty. Finally guarded by lions which formerly roared, ebellion brought Emancipation, and his and holding a sceptre and bells in its hands, strikes the quarters, and another turns round the hour glass. In an upper who were once slaves, and every possi space, the four ages of life then step ble shade is to be found. There are half forward; the child strikes the first a dozen members who would readily pass quarter, with its thyrsus, upon a bell, the youth strikes the half hour with his rolina slaves a few years ago. Mr. Tom- arrow," the armed warrior the third quarter with his sword, and the old man offshoot of the Bureau, is the ablest the fourth with his crutch; then Death appears, and strikes the hour with his most vigilant, and faithful members in bone; and, as the sound of the last Bither branch. Close to him sits Gen. stroke dies away, the figure of Christ, Dennis and Mr. Jenks, two of the able comes forward in a yet higher story, political leaders of the House. In the and raises its right arm as for a bless front row is the patriarch of the Legisla- ing; the twelve apostles, one after the ure—an old native, white preacher, his other, pass before him, and in passing nead bleached by the frost of more than incline themselves before the Saviour, seventy winters. On each side of the who, in conclusion, gives his blessing to Speaker'sits a bright mulatto clerk, and the spectators. Their eyes, in the mean close by is Mr. Etter, the reporter. In while, turn to the cock, who proudly sits he gallery sits the first negro of South high up on a small tower; he flaps his Carolina, with his sprightly quadroon wings, stretches out his head and his wife by his side. Mr. Cardoza, the tail, ruffles his neck, and thrice his Secretary of State, is a robust, full faced, shrill crowing sounds loud and clear, mulatto, and eyerything about him in- Among the old paintings which adorn

dicates the highest culture. His father the case of the clock, one of the most and master was an officer of customs in conspicuous is the portrait of Copernisus. Charleston, and gave him a complete according to whose system the planets education in Scotland. He was regularly rium, which is over the gallery of the ordained as a minister, and was pastor lions, is erected. At the moment when of a New England congregation for Galileo was condemned, the scientific some years before the war. Gen. How- men of Strasburg protested against the ship in the Lincoln University, but he the Polish astronomer in this astral wisely prefers to serve his long oppressed clock, which, like a trophy of truth, is race in South Carolina. He is highly placed in the sanctuary. After the exrespected by all classes, and exerts a hibition was concluded, we stepped into nost salutary influence in all matters the interior of the astronomical works. pertaining to the interests of the blacks. which are wound up once in eight days, serious struggle; but for the present he upon one here, as if one were in the worship of the spirits of the hours. The conception is certainly a lofty one, that that on the fourth of March, 1871, Mr. of showing forth the whole structure of Cardoza, once the slave of South Caro the heavens. Behold that small wheel, the only purpose of which is to make a Senate to qualify as the representative 2 take the place of a 1 when the second of the chivalry in the first legislative thousand years of the Christian era shall have elapsed. On last New Year's night the whole was illuminated-the interior, also; and all the aisles of the church were crowded with spectators. The interest which was excited was intense. when, with the twelfth stroke of the clock, a 70 sprang into the place of the 69 filled. The farmer agreed to it. The lafter the 18. The man who explained it buyer paid for sixty bushels, and next all to us, a mere laborer, exclaimed, with day went after them. The farm filled much warmth, "One would almost suppose that the machine can think. It makes one think of the blood which circulates through the veins of the human

body." A party of epicures dined together at hotel. After they had drank an enernous quantity of wine, they called for their reckoning. "It is absolutely im possible that we four men, drank so much." stammered one - "You are quite right," replied the waiter ; "but you for

At a party one evening, several genlemon contested the honor of having done the most extraordinary thing. A of their respestive pretentions.

One produced his tailor bill and a re_ coint attached. A buzz went through the room that this could not be outdone A second proved that he had just arrested his tailor for money that he lent

The palm is his, was the concrous when the third put in his claim. Gentlemen, said he, I cannot boast of the feats of my predecessors, but I have cturned to their owners, two umbrellas left at my house.

rbitrator. This is the very acmo of onesty; it is an act of virtue that. I over knew any one capable of ; the big Hold I said another, I have done still

I'll hear no more cried the astonished

nore than that ! Impossible I cried the whole company, I have been taking my paper for twen-

ty years, and have paid for it ever year

n advance.

He took the prize Napoleon the First's opinion of the Parisians has been uncarthed. "Their judgments," said he, at St. Helena, "are as grave as the decision of a monkey on

metaphysics." : A Missouri couple have been obliged One is rooted to the spot, and the other to expend two marriage fees within a month. The first time they married just in advance of an expected divorce,

A Western paper published the followhis place and presided very gracefully. Site Omaha, and is only prevented by, ill ingerratum: "The words printed pigs He is Mr. Whipper, of Charleston in health from joining in the campaign for and cores in Mr. Parker's letter on the I Michigan waif that came with war and woman suffrage, which she heartily sym- land question, should read pres and