HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, March 22, 1870.

Last week's legislation was rapid, energetic, and important beyond anything that has occurred at the State Capital for many years. On Wednesday evening the Senate proceeded to the consideration of a bill entitled "An act to facilitate and secure the construction of an additional railway connection between the waters of the Susquehanna and the great lakes, Canada, and the Northwestern States by extending the aid and credit of a certain corporation to the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek, and Buffalo Railway Company." This is a pretty big title—almost an enormous one in fact. Well, it bears no sort of relation in point of size to the bill itself. In order that THE HERALD readers may have some idea as to the magnitude of the interests embraced in the bill, we will briefly state its outlines:

There are now in the Treasury of the State bonds to the value of about nine and one-half millions of dollars, six millions of which are the bonds of the Pennsylvania Central railroad, and the others those of the Allegheny Valley railroad, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania and Northern Central railroads. This bill proposes to give these to three or four new railroad companies, and receive in exchange for them bonds of a like amount. The first section of the bill gives the six millions of the Pennsylvania railroad bonds to the Jersey Shore Pine Creek and Buffalo railway company, and provides that a like amount of their bonds shall be executed and deposited in the Sinking Fund. The Pennsylvania railroad guarantees that the new company shall complete the new road within three years, and also guarantees the payment of the interest on the bonds for that time. This road begins at Jersey Shore, on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, and runs to Buffalo, a distance of one hundred and forty miles, and is intended to direct the grain trade of that port to Philadelphia instead of New York, and also, incidentally to develop a considerable portion of the wild country of this State through which it passes.

The second section gives the $3,500,000 to the following companies, on substantially the same terms: To the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railway—a road running from South Pittsburg, through Greene county, to the State line, $1,600,000; to the Clearfield and Buffalo Railway, $1,400,000, and to the Erie and Allegheny Railroad, $500,000. The bonds given in lieu of the Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds are to be secured by second mortgage on the roads, after a first mortgage of $16,000 per mile.

The Senate sessions while the bill was under consideration were unusually stormy, but it was soon evident that the friends of the bill had a strong majority. In the afternoon of Thursday the bill was finally passed in the Senate—yeas 20, nays 12.

The House held an evening session on Thursday. After the passage of an act repealing the law making Good Friday a public holiday, Mr. Strang, who had handed over the gavel to Mr. Davis, moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the bill above described. A good many persons were very decidedly surprised at the boldness and vigor of the move. Mr. Brown, of Clarion, raised the point of order that it would require a two-third vote to take up the bill, as it required a suspension of the rules. The Speaker *pro tem.* overruled the point of order, and decided that a majority of the House had the power to order the consideration of the bill. A vote was then taken on Mr. Strang's motion, which was carried by a considerable majority. The opponents of the bill then proceeded to fillibuster for the purpose of gaining time. Motions to adjourn, and other dilatory motions were put, and the yeas and nays required, but the friends of the bill being in the majority coolly voted these motions down. Considerable bad temper was brought out during the hour which these proceedings consumed.

Finally Mr. Strang took the floor, and complaining that the opponents of the bill were resorting to fillibustering tactics, called the previous question on the first section of the bill. Everybody knew now that the railroad people meant business and nothing else. The vote on the call for the previous question showed that the opponents of the bill could only muster thirty-four votes. It was plain sailing now, and the bill was rapidly run through the second reading, when the House adjourned, to finish up the job next morning.

The House met on Friday morning and resumed consideration of the railroad bill. Mr. Strang took the floor and made an elaborate argument in favor of the bill. After three or four brief speeches from other gentlemen the previous question was called on the final passage, and the bill passed—yeas 59, nays 34. Mr. Strang followed this by the usual clincher—a motion to reconsider—and then moved to postpone indefinitely the motion to reconsider, which was carried and the short fight was over, with complete victory for the railroad men. This gigantic bill was taken up on the evening of Wednesday, and had passed finally both branches of the Legislature by noon of Friday. If any Legislature in the Union or out of it can make better time than that, it should be known by all means.

Of course the border damage bill was entirely lost sight of in the excitement attending the other bill. It is just where it was placed after it was reported from the committee—on the private calendar. How long it may stay there will depend somewhat on the other legislation. As it is hardly probable, however, that any other very large railroad scheme will come up during the session, the damage bill may get its turn in due time.

Senator Lowry's Erie and Beaver canal scheme has had the noise knocked out of it pretty effectually by the unexpected disposition of the bonds in the Sinking Fund. However, as the Senator proposes to come back for another term, it is merely a question of time, as he will doubtless be able in a year or two to get a subsidy of some of the new bonds. There need be no alarm on the subject at all. If the new bonds that come into the Sinking Fund are not just the thing, Pennsylvania can issue a few of her own to aid in some railroad enterprise, and nobody will object to them.

The new Metropolitan Police bill has passed the Senate. A bill has also passed to third reading in the House, increasing the number of Supreme Judges to seven. This is a much needed provision, and will be the means of getting through a great deal of vexatious litigation in much shorter time than formerly.

On Friday, shortly after the adjournment of the Senate, a little unpleasantness occurred between Senator Nagle, of Philadelphia, and Senator Linderman, of Bucks. Mr. Linderman had used some language which Mr. Nagle didn't like, and an apology was demanded. Mr. Linderman's reply didn't satisfy Mr. Nagle, and he struck Mr. Linderman in the face. Mr. Linderman struck back with his cane. The bystanders began to interfere at this stage of the proceedings, and Mr. Samuel Josephs, of the House, came forward, as he says, to separate the parties. Several persons, however, insist that Mr. Josephs struck Mr. Linderman a heavy blow in the face. How all this may be, is a little difficult to tell with certainty, as every one has his own version of the story. It was, certainly, a very disgraceful row, and both Senators, who are usually gentlemanly, doubtless regret its occurrence.

PERSONAL.

Pike proposes another $2,500,000 opera house.

Dumas is said to have had an apoplectic attack.

The Piegan massacre may be defined as a She-riddance.

Maretzek having had his Waterloo, is now after his Sol-fa-rhino.

Judge Strong assumed his seat, in the Supreme Court, on Monday.

John Bright's hair suddenly turned gray, lately; probably on account of excessive mental labor.

The United States Marshal of Louisville speaks of "whisky, or bust head," in his official papers.

The Marquis of Hertford has paid $20,000 for a picture, an Ary Scheffer. He had nary Scheffer before.

Governor Walker, of Virginia, last week appointed a new City Council for Richmond, under the enabling act.

The editors of the New York *Sunday Courier* have been sued, by Henry Bergh, for libel.

A court of inquiry at Hong-Kong has suspended Captain Eyre's commission, instead of suspending Captain Eyre.

Dumas, the elder, is going to Italy to remonstrate with Garibaldi for publishing a novel without first consulting him.

The King of Holland is going to Nice, and, as soon as he is out of the way, his royal spouse will return from England.

On account of the prevalence of ice in the Atlantic, the commanders of the European steamers have been instructed to steer and keep the Southern route.

The testimony for the prosecution in the Fullerton case, closed in New York, on Friday last. Several letters from Fullerton to Birdsall and others were read.

The Memphis, (Tenn.,) board of school directors, on Monday, adopted the suggestion of Superintendent Little, prohibiting all religious exercises in the public schools.

The County Woman's Suffrage Convention met at Peoria, Illinois, a few days ago. Miss Susan B. Anthony made an address, and several ladies of the city read essays.

Louis F. Sherman and Charles Foster have been arrested in New York, charged with being connected with a gang of counterfeiters of internal revenue stamps, lately operating in Philadelphia.

J. C. Belcher, a prominent man of Clinton, Iowa, died on Saturday, of paralysis. During the week he was engaged in defending a suit against himself, in which $25,000 damages were claimed for alleged false imprisonment. He was carried into court daily in a chair. The suit was decided in his favor, and he died in two hours afterwards. His life was insured for $35,000.

NEWS ITEMS.

An Illinois farmer returns over $15,000 income.

Calling a man a Kuklux amounts to $50 of libel in Tennessee.

The receipts of the Suez canal up to last month were $115,000.

A Boston publisher has made $10,000 by publishing "Shoo Fly."

Flour is four dollars a barrel and beef ten cents a pound in Minnesota.

A new Democratic club, similar to the Manhattan, has been organized in Brooklyn.

The New York imports of tea now amount to about $12,000,000 annually.

Over 1500 bills and resolutions have been introduced in Congress this session.

Bowdoin College now possesses one of the finest pair of balances in the country.

Kansas College has among its students eight Indians. They are already well read men.

The astonishing number of 18,354 barrels of eggs have been shipped from Indianapolis during the past twelve months.

The potato fever is said to prevail to an alarming extent in several counties in Indiana.

Maretzek, according to credited rumor, will, while in Europe, try to engage Adelina Patti.

Confidence is still expressed by the Inman authorities that the City of Boston will come into port safely.

Pensions have been granted by the Spanish Cortes to the children of Castanon, shot at Key West.

St. Louis merchants believe their city is to be the great metropolitan centre of the country.

The united piano-forte makers of New York are about to start a co-operative society with a capital of $200,000.

The Otsemingo Mills, at Binghamton, N. Y., were burned on Thursday night. Loss, nearly $30,000.

A section house, near Grand Island, Nebraska, was burned yesterday morning, and a man perished in the flames.

There are about 70,000 Hebrews in New York, probably more than now in the Holy Land.

Nilsson is again married by rumor. The bridegroom this time is "a rich young man, well known to the financial world."

The Paris cabmen have a newspaper organ, to beguile cabby as he slumbers on his box or nods over his glass of absinthe.

A very patient Georgian gentleman, fond of making minute observations, timed the pace of a snail. It made seventy inches in an hour.

In New Orleans they are selling candles manufactured from the wax yielded by a tree which grows in Mexico and is called the *cera vegetal*. The candles give a good steady light.

An exchange says that the only people in Washington who mind their own business are such young married pairs as happen to be spending the honeymoon at the hotels.

A good house wife in Chelsea, Mass., who wished to rid a cupboard of bugs, covered the shelves with kerosene oil and applied a match. It killed the bugs, and the fire department put out the fire.

A petition was received in the Ohio Legislature lately, from the ladies of Oberlin, remonstrating against the enactment of a law for providing women with the right of suffrage.

The Governor of Texas has been petitioned to postpone an execution, on the ground that the condemned man should have a longer time to prepare for death, and that his health is not good.

Since last October, fifty-three thousand emigrants, black and white, have passed through Memphis, of whom fifteen thousand were foreigners, principally from the neighborhood of Chicago, hunting homes in the Cotton States. The blacks are principally from Virginia.

An effort is about to be made to call public attention to the game laws of Great Britain, with a view to their total repeal. A meeting will be held in Birmingham on the third of March for the formation of a Game Law Repeal Association.

Two Newport fair ones have fallen foul of a male traducer and maltreated him with a cowhide. If the blonde example is to be generally followed by our aggrieved sisters, the public will learn to mark 'em as Thompsons without the peace.

The rush from San Francisco to the San Diego gold mines is unabated. The stages that make the trip overland, are crowded daily, the stages on Sunday carried about four hundred gold seekers. It is reported that Chinamen have been driven out of the new mines, and several of them killed. San Diego and other towns in the southern portion of the State are being rapidly developed.

Recent experiments show that of milk that had been set in pans and skimmed, 100 gallons made 105 pounds of cheese; milk skimmed in vats, 100 gallons made 115 pounds of cheese; milk not skimmed at all, 100 gallons made 136 pounds of cheese.

A New York despatch says that a contract has been signed with British capitalists for the construction, within two years, of the Central Underground Railway, from the City Hall to Forty-second street. The security given is $10,000,000.

For a number of years past several tribes of gypsies have been wandering through many of the Eastern States. Some of these strange people have also appeared in Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania. They are now in New York and New Jersey.

Mrs. Esther Morris, one of the new justices of the peace in Wyoming, is a good wife the mother of three sons, and a strong minded and strong bodied woman. She is fifty-seven years old, and writes for the *Revolution*, but never lectures. On her first court day she wore a calico gown, worsted breakfast shawl, green ribbons on her hair, and a green necktie.

General Gregory, Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, is making preparations, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, for the taking of the census in his jurisdiction, which comprises the following counties in Eastern Pennsylvania: Adams, Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Franklin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, Perry, Pike, Schuylkill, Wayne and York.

A young man of Springfield, Massachusetts, while with some companions examining a safe, entered it and closed the door. But the lock sprung to its place, and he could not get out. The man who had the key was two miles distant and the immured would die in five minutes. Hammers and chisels were brought into use and the door was finally opened, and the almost dead man crawled out of his too safe retreat.

At the mouth of the Channel, three miles from Fleetwood, Eng., was a light house, built on two piles. Two or three weeks ago a schooner laden with iron ran into the piles, and the lighthouse was pitched upon the deck of the vessel and carried away. Two men were in the lighthouse. They were both saved, but much frightened. A tug was sent out to the relief of the schooner, and she was towed into Fleetwood, and the lighthouse was safely landed.

A petition signed by the leading firms and prominent citizens of Buffalo had been forwarded to Albany asking the Legislature to grant the city council authority to lease Terrace Park to the Mechanics Institute to erect a mammoth fire proof building for the purpose of holding international industrial expositions and a perpetual bazaar. Terrace Park which is located in the heart of the business portion of the city, is accessible to railroad and steamboat depots, and is surrounded on all sides by broad streets. The main building is to cover an area of over 100,000 square feet for the exposition of goods.

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says: "General Walker, superintendent of the census, is driving the preparatory work with despatch. New plates for all the blanks are undergoing the electrotyping process. Amendments to the old bill will be proposed repealing the clause making it necessary for a third copy of all returns of each county to be filed at the county seat, thus saving one-third of the expense of printing, and at the same time securing greater privacy for the affairs of all individuals. A circular will be issued in a few days giving such information as will enable people to avoid being imposed upon by persons who may attempt to act without authority and ask unauthorized questions.

GOUGH'S HIGH PRICES AS A LECTURER.

It has often been complained that the celebrated orator, John B. Gough, charges exhorbitant prices for his services as a lecturer, being unwilling to engage for less than $200 a night, and sometimes asking considerable more. It must be confessed that the vote seems very high, but even at these considerable figures the applications made for his services are very many more than he can meet. It is the estimate at which the public rates his abilities. It is the price which they freely and cheerfully pay. Is there any extortion when he simply accepts what a delighted and highly gratified public willingly offers? He does simply what other men do in legitimate callings, accepts the market prices. Of course the annual proceeds of his lectures are handsome, and many naturally suspect that he is becoming rich. But there are few that know, and only a few, that almost the entire proceeds of his lectures are devoted to objects of charity. He disburses with a munificent hand large sums among many deserving and needy poor. He has reared in his own house more than half a score of orphan children as if they had been his own. The writer of this has heard him say that he has not saved from all he has made $5,000 a year. And when one considers the severity and character of his labors, his gains are not extravagant or excessive. "Should I fail this year," says he in his autobiography, "I could not retain my home as it is at present with the care of those now dependent upon me for support and aid." We never hear a man who has taken a ticket for his lectures say, after he has heard him speak, "I paid too much for the lecture." The usual feeling is to hear him again at all hazards. He is an orator who never disappoints his auditors, except it be with the unexpected brilliancy of his efforts. We append an anecdote from his late popular book, showing that his remuneration has not always been as handsome as at present.

On one occasion I had made an appointment in a small town in Massachusetts; and, accompanied by a friend, I rode seven miles and arrived at the church as the people were assembling. Not knowing any one, I approached a plain-looking man, and asked if there was to be a lecture there.

"Yaas,"

"Who is the lecturer?"

"Gough."

"Can you tell me where I can find the president of the society."

"I 'spect I am the president."

"Ah! my name is Gough."

"Waal, it's most time to go in."

So in we went. And I sat in a pew till he came to me and said:

"You'd better go in the desk."

"Is there any one here to offer prayer?" I asked.

"No; the minister is away."

"Is there no deacon?"

"Can't you pray?"

"No; I don't speak in meeting."

As I passed into the desk, he stood below and announced, "Mr. Gough is in the desk, and is going so lectur'."

So I "lectur'd" as well as I was able; and had no sooner taken my seat than I heard from below: "We'll now percede to take up a collection for the benefit of the lecturer."

As no one seemed inclined to move, he passed round with his hat, while the people were going out; and, dumping the contents on the table in front of the pulpit, and shaking the lining of his hat said:

"There! that's all for you; and we shan't take nothing out for lights."

The amount did not exceed a dollar and a half—principally in cents; some of them the tokens that were then in vogue, and passing as current coin, stamped on one side with a jackass running away with the sub-treasury.

I said: "I don't want it."

"Why, there's a lot of it."

"I don't want it."

"Yer don't?"

"No."

"Waal, then I'll take it."

And sweeping the coin into his hat, and holding it before him dipped his head into it exclaiming!

"Waal, I guess I can carry it."

I said, "You've more cents in your hat than usual."

"Waal, yes; I don't generally carry cents in my hat."

"But some of it is jackass cents!"

"Waal, yes; I see there are some bungtowns in the heap."

And without another word he marched off, leaving me to laugh, which I did most heartily.—*Gough's Autobiography.*

A census of the State of South Carolina taken in 1869 has just been made public, from which it appears that the total population is now 706,022—an increase of but 2,314 over what it was in 1860. There are, as shown by this census, 5,880 less white males of all ages now in the State than there were in 1860, and 11,812 negro males; while an increase of 9,860 white and 9,406 negro females appears. Of the thirty districts into which South Carolina is divided, nineteen show a decrease and eleven an increase of population—the increase in the Charleston district being 65,089, and almost every one of the "up country districts," or those where the whites where more numerous in slave times, exhibiting an average decrease of 3,500; showing the tendency of the negro population towards the sea coast. The entire number of white males 21 and upward now in the State is given as 64,077; and of negro majority of 30,351. The number of white children between 6 and 16 shows an increase of 2,971 over the number between those ages in 1860; the negro like increase is 1,053. The population of Charleston, it may be added, is set forth as 44,923; whites, 20,353; negroes, 24,570; and 5,337 more females han males.

The advantage of insurance in safe life companies is indisputable; and we believe it is a fact that no purely Life Insurance Company has ever been known to fail. At all events, there are plenty of companies that are undoubtedly safe, and those wishing to insure need not go wrong. The following statement which we cut from the Philadelphia *Insurance Reporter*, a reliable journal of its kind, and a standard authority in such matters, shows what an immense amount of money was paid out to the families of deceased persons during the year 1869. The *Reporter* says:

It is useless to underrate the importance and usefulness of an institution which is doing as much service to the general public as that of life insurance. While they are undoubtedly many defects in the proper administration of the different companies, the general features of these institutions appear as solid, and the officials are usually as substantial men as can be found occupying positions in any other monied institutions. Twenty millions of dollars distributed in one year among the families of deceased policy holders, is no inconsiderable amount. We have the evidence of what we assert in the official statement filed by these companies. Sixty-one companies, transacting business in New York alone paid $15,388,746! In addition to this, fifty companies more, from which we have no reports as yet, are to be counted and paying less than five millions of dollars, which is a moderate estimate. The importance of an institution scattering about so much good, and inculcating such saving features, cannot be over stated or over appreciated. The success and perpetuity of such are no longer questions of doubt.

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THEY HATE LOYALTY.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, one of the leaders of the Democracy, in a recent speech used the following expressions:

"The word 'loyalty' I have always despised. I despise what is called a 'loyal' man; I hate him from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet."

Mr. Eldridge is entirely honest. He means what he says and says what he means. The above sentences embody not only his sentiments, but also those of a majority of his fellow partizans. They despise loyalty. That a man should insist on the duty of sustaining the Government in its effort to enforce the laws is to them the farthest stretch of absurdity. That any one should be forced to contribute anything to the suppression of a rebellion is, in their eyes, a doctrine monstrous in the extreme. That any one should profess to believe that devotion to the country and its government is a duty entirely beyond their conception. The man who is willing to work or contribute by his influence to sustain the Government they despise. They "hate him from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet."

There is a specimen man however for whom they have admiration. It is the General who fought with the intention of winning golden opinions from his opponents. The officer who detailed his soldiers to guard the property of prominent rebels; who threatened to suppress with iron hand any insurrection among the slaves of the enemy, and whose chivalry was of such a refined order that he refused to profit by the labor or information of the negroes, for fear of taking an indelicate and ungentlemanly advantage of those who were in arms to overthrow the government of the nation, is their ideal warrior and man.

Statesmen they are too, whose wisdom Mr. Eldridge and his friends appreciate and admire. They belong to that class which always gave the benefit of all doubts to the Southern Confederacy. They admire the wisdom of those who would allow a traitor confederacy to be organized because there might be constitutional difficulties about coercing a State into obedience to law. They love the moderation that would allow an armed mob to prevent troops reaching the National Capital. They have no hatred for those who would, by a legal decision, destroy the military power of the nation, when an insurgent foe was in the full strength of his power, and when his armies were flushed with victory. They never think of despising those who would have rendered the currency of the Government worthless in the hands of the soldier and his family, and ruined all who had accepted its obligations. But they despise what is called a loyal man—one who was willing to waive all rights, endure all hardships, suffer all inconveniences, give up his opinions, his prejudices, his theories, his schemes, and all else, rather than the Government should be at all embarrassed while its great task was yet unperformed.

Further on, Mr. Eldridge says, he is "patriotic," but not "loyal." Well, Davis, Slidell, Mason, Benjamin, Lee, Breckenridge, and a thousand others, of the same class, avowed patriotism also. They were "patriotic" when they threatened secession if Lincoln was elected. The politicians who did their bidding, claimed patriotism as their motive when they broke up the Democratic party at Baltimore and Charleston. Patriotism was invoked to rally the planters of the South to the formation of the Confederacy, and to induce the endurance of the conscription that filled Lee's army. Patriotism and constitutional rights was the watchword of every traitor, and the excuse for every treasonable act, from the firing on the Star of the West, to the last rally of Lee's army at Appomattox. It is nearly time these old themes were allowed to rest. The follies of the Democracy North, and the treason of their fellows at the South, ought to be buried in a complete oblivion. But they will it otherwise. They have learned no new lesson from the experience of the past. The speeches with which they deluded their followers in the days of the rebellion are always fresh in their memories. They lose no chance, to insult, with the repetition of their exploded absurdities, those whose principles have been vindicated and adopted by the people. As long as this is continued, they will be reminded that where the Democracy had the power, it was the party that produced and nurtured treason, and where it had not power its influence was always against loyalty.

MORE TROUBLE.

Senator Revels, the colored successor of Jefferson Davis, in the Senate of the United States, made a speech last week. This was the last straw on the breaking backs of the camels of the Democratic party. They have borne much on the negro question and borne it patiently. The negro has confronted them from the hour of their birth to the present. His dusky shadow has haunted them in their waking hours, and has made their midnight dreams hideous. It was terrible that the negro should exist at all. His existence however, having been determined on, without much consultation with Democratic politicians, that existence must be ignored so far as it was possible to ignore a fact by legislating it away. So it was gravely and judicially determined by those who made the law at the dictation of the Democratic party, that although he existed he held no rights that a white man was bound to respect. This settled and the Democracy folded its arms, and asked the blessing of heaven on the lawgivers who had thus wisely settled forever the ghost of this unfortunate creation.

But their security was of short duration. Like the ghost of the murdered Banquo, the down trodden enslaved, but irrepressible negro continually rose to the vision of those who had attempted to destroy him. He distracted their conventions. He divided their party. And even when they committed treason to make his enslavement perpetual, they found him enrolled in the armies that won victories over the hosts that Democratic politicians marshalled for the overthrow of the Republic. With victory came his emancipation from bondage; with peace the recognition and protection of his civil rights. He came before courts as a witness and a suitor. His contracts were enforced as those of other men. This was all wormwood and gall to the democracy. They raved, swore, threatened, coaxed, and bullied, but in vain. The negro existed, and existed as a human being.

Then came enfranchisement. The ballot that in bygone years had been used chiefly to elevate Democrats to office was given to the negro, with no other qualification than that to which they were subject. This gave a new twinge to the torture that the unterrified had so long endured. And now at last the full measure of their torment is accomplished. A negro is a Senator, and not only that, but actually joins in Senatorial debate. Had he only been silent they could have endured it. His presence in the Senate could easily be explained. Military despotism and radical legislation would account for it all. But the speech is an unlooked for evil. The man who speaks well will have listeners, and if he speaks well will soon have adherents. He must then either be supported or opposed by those with whom he comes in contact. Imagine Garret Davis, or Thurman, or Cassorly, in discussion with a man whose ancestors were chattels. Surely their punishment is greater than can be borne.

The Volunteer thinks it was Stanton, and not Johnson that offered rewards for Davis and Surratt. Will it be kind enough to read the proclamation?

The Philadelphia Democracy still progress. At their last meeting at head quarters, John Cochran, who was the orator of the evening, speaking of the negro vote, enlightened the unterrified thus:

"The duty of the Democratic party is straight and plain. Start equal with our opponents, and instead of passively allowing this great vote of 800,000 to be taken away from us we should energetically cultivate it, and by all honorable means endeavor to secure it. It is not policy or good judgment to fight it."

We wonder what new absurdity these fellows will get up next. It is n't more than two years since every Democratic politician in the country was outraged because the Legislature passed an act that made it impossible for a railroad conductor to take a colored man's money for a ticket, and then make him ride on the platform of the car or kick him off entirely, to suit the whim of somebody who had paid no more for his ticket than the negro paid. Now these chaps advise that the votes of these people should be "cultivated by all honorable means." This may not be cool for the Democracy, but it would take the breath from almost any one else. We hope the colored men will just hunt up the speeches of two years ago of the Democratic politicians who are so eager to cultivate them now.

The Democracy of this county voted on last Saturday on the question of retaining the Crawford county system. It carried by a considerable majority. This is right, clearly. Conventions are generally a huge nuisance to everybody, and are usually manipulated to suit those who have some ax to grind. In the present condition of the Democratic party in this county, we know that last Saturday's work will make a good many of the soreheads somewhat sorer, as numbers of the disappointed fellows have been swearing vengeance on the Crawford county system since last Fall. It is their own fight, however, and the malcontents may keep it up indefinitely.

"Whether he kill Cassio
Or Cassio him, or each do kill the other,
Every way makes our gain."

On the Congressional fight the result of Saturday's election is considerable of a victory for Mr. Bratton, and somewhat of a defeat for Mr. Haldeman, for the next nomination.

Gold ranges about 112. This is, practically, no premium at all. If a man were offered his choice to-day, of a given quantity of money, in gold, or greenbacks, dollar for dollar, with the condition that he must keep, and take care of it for six months, we believe the majority of persons would take the currency. This is about a correct test of the matter. On the question of credit the Government is now what it has not been since 1862. It seems strange that there should be any delay in finally settling this matter. We believe it is in the power of Mr. Boutwell to make greenbacks equal to gold, before the first day of June, if he chooses. We also believe that he could have done the same thing by this time, if he had determined to do so last New Year's day. The country is tired of these fluctuations of values. Every body believes now that specie payments are possible. Every body knows that they are desirable. Every body, but a very few badly used up gamblers would assist the Government in bringing it about it. How long must we wait?

The Volunteer complains that we took advantage of a typographical error in one of its articles last week, and says it is not professional, or fair, or decent to do so. We beg to apologize. We were not aware that it was a typographical error, or error of any kind, or we would have taken no notice of it. We took both its statements as matters of fact, correctly and intentionally stated, and would not have used them unless we had thought so. Our knowledge of the household expenses of Presidents is very limited, for the reason we stated last week, and therefore did not detect readily any erroneous statement. And now, perhaps, the *Volunteer* can tell us how much courtesy, business gentility, and wit there is in insinuations about "long ears," and some other kindred expressions.

A Democratic exchange, in speaking of Senator Revels' speech, says incidentally that "Frederick Douglass is more competent to discuss political questions than a majority of the Radical politicians in Congress." This is true exactly as far as it goes. Mr. Douglass is not only better able to discuss political questions than a majority of the Radical Congress, but is also better qualified than the whole Democratic force in the two houses, Judge Woodward and Senator Thurman possibly, excepted. Douglass is a man of marked ability and attainments, and has for many years been recognized as one of the foremost men of the country.

We had intended to get up for this week an article on the management of the Poor House, as shown by the annual statement, which the Directors pay to have printed for the use of the Democratic tax payers, but carefully withhold from those of the opposite side. One of our enterprising young gentlemen has, however, prepared an interesting report of what he saw at the Poor House on a recent visit, and as that is about as much on one subject as should be given in one issue, we will defer our editorial until next week. We then propose to examine the statement with a view to determine how much it costs the county to keep hotel.

There are some rumors about town of bribery or attempted bribery of a Republican member of the town council, in order to elect Democrats to the positions in the gift of the council. It is alleged that a direct offer of money and other valuables was made to secure the vote of a member for the Democratic nominees. We are glad to know that the person approached was proof against such offers, and voted for the nominees of his party. We would be glad to contradict the story of the attempted bribery also. Will somebody let us know that there was no such thing attempted by our Democratic friends?

Last week two Democratic Senators of Pennsylvania, Nagle of Philadelphia, and Linderman of Bucks, disgraced themselves and the Senate by pounding each other with their flats. Suppose these gentlemen had belonged to the dominant party, or suppose this had occurred in a South Carolina Senate between two colored Senators, would it not have been considered as an evidence of the demoralization that Radical legislation had brought upon the country, and an argument that the Republican party should be turned out of place.

The Democratic papers are just now busy allowing that the National debt has increased during Grant's administration; that the expenses of the Government are greater; and that things are going to the dogs, generally. That's right, gentlemen. After you get through with that, please tell us why it is that gold is lower now than at any time since the war? A man's credit don't improve when his debts are increasing, nor does a nation's. Please give us some solution of this matter.

We have received the first number of *The Daily Topic*, a new afternoon paper published in Harrisburg. It is edited by Dr. John H. Gihon, late private secretary to Governor Geary. *The Topic* is one of the neatest and best printed dailies in the State. Its editorial and news columns give evidence that they are controlled by a journalist of experience and ability, and who is determined to make his enterprise succeed. A very valuable feature in the new journal is the fulness of its report of the Legislative proceedings. We wish *The Topic* entire success.

A bank in Baltimore, and another in St. Louis are reported to have resumed specie payments. This is gratifying news if true, and indicates that some people are a little in advance of the Government.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DOWN AGAIN—DOWN IN PRICE.

Sugars down—Coffees down—Syrups down—Salt down—Coal Oil down—Queensware and Glassware down, both wholesale and retail. Buy sparingly—buy often. When you come again prices may be down again. Nothing in outline of goods will be settled in price, until resumption of specie payments. May it come soon! Our stock of goods is full and of the best quality—fresh from the factories. Goods in small or large quantities to "The Trade," at jobbing prices.

WM. BLAIR & SON,
"Fourth Door" Carlisle, Pa.
24m1t70

COYLE BROTHERS

Have removed their large stock of NOTIONS and FANCY DRY GOODS to the new store room of the Good Will Engine House, No. 24 South Hanover street Carlisle, Pa.

They will be pleased to see their old friends and merchants generally.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar St. New York.

May 7-69-1yr.

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

6 July 69 1y

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS, for Store Fronts, Asylums, &c. Iron Bedsteads, Wire Weddings for sheep and poultry yards, Brass and Iron wire cloth Stoves, Fenders, Screens for coal, grease sand, &c., Heavy Crimped Cloth for spark arresters Landscape Wire for Windows &c., Paper Makers Wires, Ornamental Wire Works. Every information by addressing the manufacturers, M. WALKER & SONS' No 31 North Sixth street Philadelphia.

24ful70-1y.

BE WISE.

What wisdom will benefit you? Do not allow yourselves to be imposed upon by your incredulity. Hundreds have sought relief from the horrors of Dyspepsia through the medium of DEMUTH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC STOMACH BITTERS and found it. Why should you suffer when this simple stomach bitter has cured many similar cases—why do you doubt when other believe and around you? Delay in this matter is both dangerous and unpleasant. Your health, happiness and business affairs—while constant neglect is frequently followed by serious and uncontrollable results. DEMUTH'S BITTERS are equally useful in the numerous difficulties attending childhood; as BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, &c., while or FEVER and AGUE and all other disorders proceeding from MIASMATA, it is the only reliable preventive and remedy known.

24m-70

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the direction for preparing and using the same which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County New York.

May 7 69-1y

MARKETS.

CARLISLE PRODUCE MARKET.

Corrected Weekly by R. C. Woodward.

CARLISLE, March 23, 1870.

FAMILY FLOUR,	$5 25
SUPERFINE FLOUR,	4 00
SUPERFINE RYE FLOUR,	4 10
WHITE WHEAT,	1 10
RED WHEAT,	1 05
RYE,	75
CORN,	75
OATS,	42
CLOVERSEED,	7 25
TIMOTHYSEED,	3 50
FLAXSEED,	1 80
BARLEY,	70

CARLISLE PROVISION MARKET.

Corrected Weekly by William Washmood.

CARLISLE, March 23, 1870.

BUTTER,	$ 35
EGGS,	20
LARD,	10
TALLOW,	09
BEESWAX,	35
BACON HAMS,	18
BACON SHOULDERS,	10
BACON SIDES,	10
WHITE BEANS,	2 50
PARED PEACHES,	20
UNPARED PEACHES,	08
DRIED APPLES,	08
RAGS,	03

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

Tuesday evening, March 22, 1870.

Flour	$4 62@6 50 per bbl.
Rye Flour	4 62@4 75 "
Red Wheat	1 23@1 15 per bus.
White Wheat	1 30@1 40 "
Rye	91@ 96 "
Oats	53@ 55 "
Corn	91@ 93 "
Cloverseed	8 00@8 12½ "
Timothy	5 50@5 75 "

MONEY MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES BY DE HAVEN & BROTHER 40 *South Third Street, Philadelphia.*

Three o'clock p. m., March 15, 1870.

U. S. 6's of '81	114¼	114¼
" " '62,	110½	110½
" " '64,	108½	109½
" " '65,	109¼	109¼
" " '65, new,	108	108½
" " '67,	109	109½
" " '68,	109½	109½
" " 5's, 10-40's,	105½	106½
U. S. 5-20 Year 6 per cent Gy,	112¾	112¾
Due Compound Interest Notes,	19	
Gold,	111⅞	112¼
Silver,	111	112
Union Pacific R. R. 1st M. Bonds,	865	865
Central Pacific R. R.	935	945
Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds,	740	750

MARRIED.

REED—HOOVER.—On the twentieth instant, by Rev. J. A. Murray, Mr. William B. Reed, to Miss Caroline A. Hoover, both of this county.

WUNDERLICH—OTTO.—On the tenth instant, by Rev. Dr. Swartz, at the Bride's residence by Sprinkle, Mr. George Wunderlich to Miss Mary C. Otto.

GIPE—VANASDALE.—On the twenty-second instant, by the same, Mr William H. Gipe, to Miss Kate A. Vanasdlen, both of Dillsburg Springs.

DIED.

NOBLE.—On the twenty-fifth of February, in San Francisco, California, Cooper, infant son of Captain John F. and Georgie S. Noble, aged four months.

CRISWELL.—In Shippensburg, Pa., on Friday the eighteenth instant, Mrs. Nancy Criswell, relict of the late John Criswell, in the eighty-first year of her age.

NEW TO-DAY.

JAMES H. GRAHAM, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No 18 South Hanover street,
CARLISLE, PA.
Office adjoining Judge Graham's.
24mh70

$20 REWARD.

On the twenty-third of November, 1869, Joseph Fultz