HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, April 5, 1870.

The Legislative session of 1870 is rapidly drawing to a close, and before this letter is seen by the readers of the *Herald*, the members and Senators will be on their way homeward, and the State Capital will be of just as little interest to the people of the State, as any other town of its size can be. Legislation is, of course, vapid and principally of no general importance whatever. Early last week the Senate finished up the appropriation bill, and it is now in the hands of a committee of conference. Considerable excitement was created over a bill relative to the collection of taxes in the city of Philadelphia which was passed last week and which has received the approval of the Governor. The bill as it now stands is a very different one from that read in place in House, and which was the one the city councils desired should pass. The friends of the bill as it now stands, among whom Senators Connell and Henszey are the leaders, declare that when the bill reached the Senate it was amended into its present shape, and when it was sent back for the concurrence of the House, the friends of the original measure did not notice the change and allowed it to pass. The friends of the original measure, however, insist that the alteration was a fraudulent one, and that the amendments were made by tampering with the records, and not by the action of the two Houses. The complaints concerning the alleged fraud were so numerous, that the Governor made it the subject of a special message to the Legislature, and the Judiciary Committee has been directed to investigate the matter. This investigation may possibly develop something, but if it does, the present will be different from that which usually attends the labors of such committees.

The great railroad bill still sleeps quietly in the custody of the clerk of the Senate. Why it does so is as much a mystery as it was on the memorable afternoon on which the Senate agitated itself so much on the subject. Time may, however, develop what all this delay means.

The "Border Raid bill" as it is usually called has been disposed of, at least for this session. It was reached in its turn on the calender of objected bills in the House on Wednesday of last week, and gave rise to considerable discussion. Mr. Skinner, the member from Franklin advocated its passage in an elaborate speech, which is very highly commended by all who heard it, and is pronounced by many of the members to have been the ablest delivered in the House during the present session. The burthen of the fight, however, fell upon the gentleman from Franklin, as the only other speech in favor of the bill was that of Dr. Porter, of York. Messrs. Johnson, of Crawford, Miles, of Tioga, Reinoehl, of Lancaster, and Schenatterly, of Fayette, spoke strongly in opposition to the measure. At ten o'clock on Wednesday night a motion was made to postpone the bill indefinitely, which carried by the unexpectedly large vote of 71 to 16. This killed the bill effectually so far as the present Legislature is concerned, and the claimants may as well make up their minds to wait until a more generous spirit pervades the breast of those who make the laws for the Commonwealth.

It is needless to trace further the Legislature of the closing week of the session. It is impossible to give any detailed account, or even a synopsis of the laws that are now being ground through the Legislative mills. As to allowing townships, boroughs, and corporations of all kinds to borrow money: Acts to protect fish and game; to prevent the growth of garlic and Canadian thistles, to divorce wives from their husbands, to build poor houses, to make railroads and improvement associations, and bank, and insurance companies, to establish ferries, and make turnpike roads, to incorporate companies for the manufacture of ice and the propagation of trout, and to do a thousand other things, are ground through usually, without the knowledge or care of any member, except the one who has the particular measure in charge. The number of laws passed last winter was some fifteen hundred, and from present indications this winter's session will be equally productive. While some captious persons might insinuate that the quality of Legislative work might be improved, he would be a most unreasonable creature who would insist on an increase of quantity.

The Watt-Diamond election has at length been concluded. On Monday night the final argument was made before the committee in the Hall of the Representatives. Lewis C. Cassidy, counsel for Diamond made a very elaborate speech, consuming more than three hours, in which he insisted with that look and tone of earnestness, which no other lawyer in the State knows so well how to put on, that the election and return of Mr. Watt was brought about by the most infamous means conceivable, and that Mr. Diamond's supporters had perpetrated no frauds, committed no forgeries, made no disturbances, hired no repeaters, and generally were the most exemplary set of christian gentlemen on the planet. Cassidy is an exceedingly able lawyer and managed his bad case most excellently and dexteriously. After he had closed his speech every body was surprised to see Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, who was present arise, and announce himself as one of Diamond's counsel. This was an undeserved affront to Cassidy, whose work had developed all that was in the case, and whose speech already made was all that even Diamond could desire. However the committee determined to sit it out, and after quite lengthy speeches from Messrs. Simpson and Hall for Watt, and Mr. Brewster's closing speech for Diamond, the committee adjourned, at a little after two o'clock in the morning. This afternoon in the Senate the final report was made giving the seat to Mr. Watt. The committee voted four in favor of Watt and three for Diamond, Mr. Lowry voting as usual with the Democrats. The Senate now stands eighteen Republicans and fifteen Democrats, counting Mr. Lowry a Republican, a courtesy which would hardly be extended to him, if it were not for the strong Republican district he represents.

Harrisburg has sustained a severe loss in the death of the efficient and popular Mayor of the city, W. W. Hays. Mr. Hays was, we believe, the first Republican Mayor of Harrisburg, and there was much rejoicing over his election, very much of which was attributable to the high esteem with which he was universally regarded. Mr. Hays had been, during Governor Curtin's Administration Chief Clerk, in the State Department for five years, and Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth for one year. In all his official positions, he proved a competent faithful and courteous officer, and in private life he was a most exemplary citizen. He was buried on Monday, with every demonstration of regard and affection—his funeral being attended by a vast concourse of people. Mr. Hays was yet quite a young man, and had his life and health been spared would have doubtless won for himself high honors in the race of life.

NEWS ITEMS.

London has 181,000 paupers.

Ali Gee is the Chinese John Smith.

Baltimore wants an academy of music.

Hands are wanted on the southern plantations.

Texas, it is said, has been hoarding gold for years.

The famine still continues in certain districts of India.

Tonnage dues have been abolished in the Jamaica.

The fare on the London horse railways is one penny a mile.

Western farmers are taking more to stock raising.

The funded debt of England is now £727,539,956.

Waterloo is survived by only 240 French soldiers.

A backward spring trade is the general complaint.

Chicago now aspires to the control of the tea trade of the country.

A proposition is made to gild the dome of the Boston State House.

The number of Mormons who practise polygamy, is said not to exceed 2,000.

4,000 tons of iron ore are on the way to the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad.

Chicago has thirteen distilleries, consuming nearly 7,000 bushels of grain daily.

The southern papers are suggesting that the planters demand coin for their cotton.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company have relaid 456 miles of new rail during the past year.

The population of New Mexico is estimated at 120,000, and the territory seeks admission as a State.

This season four fishing vessels have been lost from Gloucester, Mass., three with all their crews.

A San Francisco man was fined $20 for the luxury of wearing female attire in the streets.

The educational institutions of Massachusetts, other than public schools, are valued at $9,442,944.

A farmer near Savannah, Georgia, has contracted to send 3,000 boxes of early vegetables north this season.

Shelbyville, Tenn., is having an epidemic of mad dogs. Some thirty or forty were killed around there lately.

The Petersburg Iron Works, at Petersburg, Virginia, were buried on Saturday morning. Loss, $100,000.

Senor Morte, the new Colonial Minister in Spain, announces his policy to be the same as that of his predecessor.

A simple majority in the Œcumenical Council, it is stated, is sufficient to establish the infallibility dogma.

A motion to postpone consideration of the new constitution of Porto Rico has been defeated in the Spanish Cortes.

The bill to secure order in Ireland has passed both Houses of Parlament, but has not yet received the Queen's assent.

An ancient Indian mound in Ohio, opened recently with great anticipations, was found to contain principally oyster shells.

The citizens of St. Charles, Mo., propose donating land and money to assist parties who will erect furnaces and machine shops there.

A Troy merchant has placed on the door of his establishment a card to burglars, saying, "Don't waste your powder; the key is in the drawer."

The largest organ in the world is now building in London for the Hall of Arts and Sciences. It will have 111 sounding stops independent of 14 couplers.

Governor Bowie, of Maryland, has vetoed a bill incorporating Chestertown, in that State, because it restricts voting to white citizens.

Barn having failed to get Austria, Spain and Italy to act in concert with him, has given up his idea of sending a special Ambassador to Rome.

The price and size of bread are subjects that begin to agitate the masses again. Although flour is comparatively cheap, the bakers do not seem to have found it out.

The prospects of an apple crop this year, it is stated, have not been injured by the cold snaps, and the peach crop has not been so seriously damaged as it was feared.

The Inman steamer City of Brussels, which recently left New York for Liverpool, was spoken at sea on the first instant, under sail, having lost her propeller. She needed no assistance.

Information has been received at San Francisco of the organization in London of a company to carry out the proposed mail steamship service between the former city and Australia.

A bill is now before the California Legislature, prohibiting the exportation of dead Chinamen. With John, the only way to heaven is through China, and the object is to rid the State of the Chinese.

One Phillips otherwise Forbes, has been arrested at Queenstown, charged with embezzlement from the New York Treasury. He is known in connection with the proposal for the sale of Cuba to the United States.

A St. Louis despatch says that some party East has been selling forged drafts purporting to be drawn by Samuel A. Gaylord & Co., of St. Louis. Two of these have been discovered, and others are supposed to be in circulation.

The Wood Distilling Works at Black Rock, Connecticut, were yesterday destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $100,000. Six buildings, including the post-office, at Portsmouth, Virginia, were destroyed yesterday morning by an incendary fire.

The Woman Suffrage Association of Missouri elected officers on Saturday, Mrs. Francis Miner being chosen President. Delegates were appointed to the National and American Suffrage Convention, soon to meet in New York.

A sharp shock of an earthquake, lasting six seconds, occurred at San Francisco at 11.50 A. M. on Saturday. No damage was caused, but there was a general panic for some moments, both men and animals being frightened.

David Westbrook and John Hoffman were drowned in the Juniata river, at Huntingdon, Pa., on Saturday morning, the skiff they were in having been broken in two by collision with the trestle bridge. The river was swollen, with a rapid current, at the time.

Parliamentary matters in France have an ugly appearance. Napoleon wants to submit certain reforms to a popular vote. This does not suit some of the members of the Corps Legislatif, and this opposition is so embarrassing to Ollivier, that he purposes taking a vote on a confidence resolution, and in the event of its being defeated resigning.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is unusual to notify the two Houses of Congress by message of the promulgation by Proclamation of the Secretary of State, of the Ratification of a Constitutional Amendment. In view, however, of the vast importance of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, this day declared a part of that revered instrument I deem a departure from the usual custom justifiable. A measure which makes at once FOUR MILLIONS OF PEOPLE VOTERS, who were heretofore declared by the highest tribunal in the land not citizens of the United States, nor eligible to become so, with the assertion, that at the time of the Declaration of Independence the opinion was fixed and universal that the civilized portion of the race regarded as an axiom in morals, as well as in politics, that "black men had no rights which white men were bound to respect," is indeed a measure of grander importance than any other act of the kind, from the foundation of free government to the present time. Institutions like ours, in which all power is derived directly from the people, must depend mainly upon their intelligence, patriotism, and industry. I call the attention, therefore, of the NEWLY ENFRANCHISED RACE to the importance of their striving in every honorable manner to make themselves worthy of their new privilege. To the race more privileged heretofore, by our laws, I would say, withhold no legal privilege of advancement to the *new citizen*. The framers of our Constitution formerly declared that a Republican form of government could not endure without intelligence and education generally diffused among the people. The Father of his Country in his Farewell Address, uses this language: "Promote then, as a matter of "primary importance, institutions for "the general diffusion of knowledge; "in proportion as the structure of gov-"ernment gives force to public opinion, "it is essential that public opinion should "be enlightened." In his first annual message to Congress the same views were forcibly presented, and are again urged in his eighth message. I repeat that the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, completes the greatest civil change, and constitutes the most important event that has occurred since the nation came into life. The change will be be beneficial in proportion to the heed that is given to the urgent recommendations of Washington. If these recommendations were important then, with a population of but a few millions, how much more important now, with a population of forty millions, and increasing in a rapid ratio. I would, therefore, call upon Congress to take the means within their constitutional power to promote and encourage popular education throughout the country; and upon the people everywhere to see to it that all who possess and exercise political rights, shall have the opportunity to acquire the knowledge which will make their share in the Government a blessing and not a danger. By such means only, can the benefits contemplated by this Amendment to the Constitution be secured.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 30, 1870.

THE PROCLAMATION.

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States:

To all whom these presents may come, greeting:

Know ye that the Congress of the United States, on or about the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, passed a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

"A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring,* That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, viz:

ARTICLE XV.

"SEC. 1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

And further, that it appears from official documents on file in this department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of

NORTH CAROLINA, WEST VIRGINIA, MAINE, WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, LOUISIANA, PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, CONNECTICUT, ARKANSAS, ILLINOIS, FLORIDA, NEW YORK, INDIANA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VIRGINIA, VERMONT, MISSOURI, ALABAMA, OHIO, MISSISSIPPI, KANSAS, IOWA, RHODE ISLAND, MINNESOTA, MASSACHUSETTS, NEBRASKA, TEXAS,

in all twenty-nine States. And further, that the States whose Legislatures have so ratified the said proposed amendment constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States. And further, that it appears from an official document on file in this department that the Legislature of the State of New York has since passed resolutions claiming to withdraw the said ratification of the said amendment, which had been made by the Legislature of that State, and of which official notice had been filed in this department. And further, that it appears from an official document on file in this department that the Legislature of Georgia has, by resolution, ratified the said proposed amendment—

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress approved the twentieth day of April, in the year 1818, entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes," do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has BECOME VALID TO ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSE AS PART OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

[L. S.] HAMILTON FISH.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement for April 1, 1870:

	Principal.	Interest.
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.		
Bonds at 6 per cent	$221,649,300 00	.....
Bonds at 5 per cent	1,868,352,800 00	.....
Total	$2,197,942,100 00	$43,783,504 95
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.		
Certificates at 3 per cent	$45,565,000 00	.....
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent	14,000 000 00	.....
Total	$59,565,000 00	$183,859 45
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	$3,014,876 64	$512,908 68
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
Demand and legal tender notes	$356,103,292 00	.....
Fractional currency	30,568,79 01	.....
Certificates of gold deposited	36 840,500 00	.....
Total	$ 23 529,292 01	.....
Total amount outstanding	$2 165,917 637 26	$44,731,237 68
Total Debt, Principal and interest to date, including coupons due and not presented for payment	$2,015,677,910 33	.....
AMOUNT IN THE TREASURY.		
Coin	$105,135,745 68	.....
Currency	7,472 729 65	.....
Sinking Fund—in U. S. Coin, int. on bonds, and accrued int. thereon	3[illegible]47,634 09	.....
Other U. S. Coin, int. bonds purchased, and accrued int. thereon	75,181,668 86—219 115 782 59	
Debt, less amount in the Treasury	$2,432,562,127 74	
Debt, less amount in the Treasury on the first ult.	2 438,323 477 17	
Decrease of Public Debt during the past month	$5,760,349 43	
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, amount outstanding	64,457,320 00	
Interest accrued and not yet paid	959,827 86	
Interest paid by the Union Pacific R. R.	6,681,664 96	
Interest paid by transportation of mails	203,067 00	
Balance of interest paid by United States	$4 167,063 52	

To The American People, Greeting:

I am commissioned to procure the name and address of every person in the United States who takes a friendly interest in woman's Enfranchisement. In order to compile this roll of honor, I hereby request every such person, immediately on reading this announcement, without waiting long enough to forget or neglect it, to take pen and ink, write the name and address legibly, and forward the same to me, postage paid—a trifling cost which you will not begrudge to a good cause.—Anybody sending in one envelope all the names in family, village, or association, will render a helpful service. Three thousand American newspapers will oblige a brother editor by generously printing this card in their columns. The purpose of this registration is to know to whom to send important documents. Friends of the cause are urged to respond so simultaneously that their letters shall fly hither like a snow storm. Sign at once. And the day will come when your children and children's children will be proud of the record.

Fraternally,

THEODORE TILTON,

Editor of the Independent,

Box 2787, New York City.

The subject of the best breed of fowls for profit has often been discussed through the columns of the *Maine Farmer*; and almost every individual who has written upon the subject has his own fancy, as being for himself the most profitable. I have twenty-eight hens and pullets of the Brahma breed; and as I have said in a former communication upon the subject, I have tried nearly all the different varieties, and gave the preference to the Brahmas. I will now give the result of my flock for the month of January, 1870. They have laid three hundred and thirty-four eggs, and brought out ten chickens, which I think is doing well. If any one has a better breed, I would like to hear from him; and to prove they are so, they must show a better result.—*Cor. Maine Farmer.*

A sad case of drowning occurred at Huntingdon, on Saturday, at eight o'clock. Two men, named David Westbrook and John Hoffmen, were coming down the Juniata river in a skiff, when it struck the Broad Top trestle work and broke in two, precipitating the men into the river, which was very high from recent rains. They tried to swim to the shore, but sank before reaching it. Hoffman leaves a wife and four children, and Westbrook a wife.

Vincent Colyer has written a letter to the President, stating that the recent bombardment of the Indian village at Wrangle, in Alaska, by the the United States troops stationed there, was the result of a "wanton and unjustifiable killing of an Indian by Lieutenant Loucks, the second officer in command of the post." It appears that Loucks went out at midnight with twenty armed men to arrest the Indian for a slight offence, entered his house, and, after cutting him in the head with a sabre, though little or no resistance was made, ordered him to be shot. This aroused the whole Indian village, and a white man was killed by a cousin of the dead Indian in retaliation. Next day the village was bombarded from two o'clock in the afternoon until dark. Mr. Colyer quotes official reports to show the shocking abuses practiced upon these Indians.

A mass meeting of merchants and business men was held in Chicago on Saturday night, which adopted resolutions demanding a reduction of at least $50,000,000 in the rate of taxation; opposing the present tariff as oppressive, and discriminating unjustly in favor of iron and against the commercial and marine interests; declaring that it is impossible for the Western farmer to compete with agriculturists in other parts of the world, when his products are conveyed to market over rails which cost 70 per cent. more than they cost elsewhere; and that the income tax is unjust, etc.

The Carlisle Herald.

VOL. 70. NO. 13.

THE BORDER DAMAGE BILL.

This measure was brought to a test vote last week in the lower branch of the Legislature and defeated, by the very significant figures of 74 to 16. This of course settles the matter for the present session. During the pendency of the bill we refrained from any discussion of it, for reasons that will very readily occur to our readers, but now that this particular measure is not in question we will give our views and opinions on a subject that very materially interests that portion of the State which passed through the ordeal of rebel invasion and devastation. What we express here are simply our own views and sentiments, given without consultation with any one, and are not intended to indicate or reflect the opinions of any one except the writer of this article.

Waiving all questions as to the fairness of the assessment of damages by the Commissioners, we hold that claims of the kind and nature allowed by them should be made good to the claimants. They were not by any means the usual, average, and unavoidable contributions made by all portions of the State to the necessities of the war. They were extraordinary and unusual in all respects. The border counties furnished their full quota of soldiers for the services. They have their full porportion of soldiers, widows, and orphans, and of crippled and disabled soldiers. To the extent of their business they suffered as largely from rebel dishonesty as did any other portion of the State. Their taxation was as heavy and their contributions as great, for the support of the war, in proportion to their population and means as were those of any other part of the Commonwealth. For any loss or damage arising from any of these causes, they ask and desire no reimbursement. The losses of which they complain are such as fell on no other portion of the Commonwealth, and were sustained by the border counties alone, in addition to all the other hardships of war, of which they had borne their full share. The burning of towns, carrying off horses, cattle, and stores of all kinds never entered into the list of the damages sustained by other portions of the State, while it is impossible to name any item of loss which fell on the State at large that was not also sustained by these counties. It may be, and doubtless is true, that the National Government is ultimately liable for these losses, but if so, we think that a stronger reason that the State should adjust and assume them primarily. In their present condition it would be practically impossible to get the Government at Washington to take them up, and provide for their payment. The counties making the claims are without the influence and importance necessary to obtain a consideration at the National Capital. There is no evidence of the existence of these claims which would justify Congress in making an appropriation for their payment without some other adjudication of them, which it would be practically impossible to make.

If the claims were assumed by the Commonwealth the amount of the damage would be practically fixed. The State, with all its influence and power, would then be a claimant, and rights that might be disregarded to a few hundred unknown creditors would be respectfully considered. Larger claims for damages were paid to one or two other States, and this demand is certainly equally good. Why should then the other portions of the State refuse this assistance to that portion which felt in earnest the sad havoc of war? There is no part of Pennsylvania, except the border, that did not prosper greatly during the rebellion. Cities grew rapidly, mines of coal and iron were developed, lumber and oil made the wild and unexplored regions of the State rich, and all this through the impetus given to business of that character by the demands of the war. Very different was the condition of the border. The nearness to the operations of the armies, and the dangers of invasion, kept away capital, and made enterprise impossible. Without any of the losses these claims represent, the border counties came out of the war but little, if any better off than they were at the beginning; counting these they are much poorer. Every other portion of the State prospered amazingly. To us it seems that by every consideration of justice, equity, and generosity, these claims should be assumed by the State as a common damage, and the entire claim demanded and recovered from the National Government that failed to protect the citizens of the State, after having taken from their numbers regiments of soldiers by hundreds for its armies.

So much on the merits of the main question; now a word or two on the operations of those who had this measure in charge. The passage of a law to pay these claims is the smallest part of the business. To provide the means to do it is a more important and more difficult task. The measures offered this winter were fatally defective on that point. If the bill originally offered, or the amended one, had passed, it could not have been carried out. The Constitution provides that not more than three-quarters of a million of debt shall be created at one time. The only hope to carry out the bill of this winter in any form was by a loan, for the moneys in the Treasury belonged to the Sinking Fund and could not have been used for that purpose. To accomplish anything for the relief of the claimants, there must be means provided for that purpose, and no bill that does not provide them can possibly be of any service. We give the gentlemen who had charge of this measure, all credit for sincerity and earnestness, and cheerfully admit that their judgment is superior to ours, but at the same time we are bound to say, that the management did not bear on its face evidence of very great sagacity. It may be answered that any bill providing means could not be passed in the Legislature. This is possible, and quite probable, but it is now quite certain that the one that did n't provide means was not much of a success when the vote came. If the matter is again attempted we hope it will be done understandingly, and that time and effort be not again wasted on an impracticable project.

A Democratic politician never lacked assurance, and never will. Fernando Wood is the last illustration of this fact. The other day in Congress the Ways and Means Committee proposed to reduce the duty on sugar. Fernando objected to this strongly. This was fine for a Free Trader, but the reasons he gave were finer still. He feared it "would encourage slavery in the West Indies," and denounced the committee "for offering a premium to slave labor." What a saintly abolitionist he is. But we expect to hear more of that kind of thing before next Fall. In less than six months it will be impossible to find a Democratic politician who will not swear—that is if Democrats ever do swear at all—that slavery always was an evil and a crime; that the Democratic party always said so; that a negro is and was always as good as any white man, and a good deal better than any white man who is a Radical; that the abolitionists did all the slave catching, slave owning, and slave whipping in the country; that slavery would never have existed at all if it had n't been for Sumner and Stevens and Lincoln; that it never would have been abolished but for the treason of the Democratic party, which treason was committed solely and entirely for the purpose of making the colored men free and giving them votes, and that therefore every colored man who has any self respect is bound in honor to vote the Democratic ticket. All this, or what amounts to just all this, will be spouted next Fall by many a handsome Democrat, who, less than two years ago, used to be very nervous about "niggers ruling white men," miscegenation, and sundry other kindred horrors.

The Supreme Court has decided to reopen the argument on the legal tender question. This may cause a reversal of the decision given some weeks ago and may not. The chances are, however, that it will. Except as it affects the price of gold it is of not much importance, if the question is only finally settled. Every interest, either in Court or Congress, that has anything to do with the currency, is made use of by the gold gamblers, to help them in schemes. This is their last chance, however, so far as the Court is concerned, as this decision must be final. Congress will, we hope, soon pass a Funding Bill, which will reduce the interest on the public debt, and thus help our finances. Mr. Boutwell will pay out twenty-five millions of gold next month for interest. These two operations will so sicken the bulls that the little premium that is now left on gold will disappear. Then it won't make much difference whether gold or greenbacks are constitutional, or what the Supreme Court may decide on any part of the question.

The Directors of the Academy of Music in Philadelphia have attracted some attention recently. It was proposed by some parties that Senator Revels, of Mississippi, should deliver a lecture in the Academy. But the Directors thought differently. No objection of any kind was urged. It was known that Revels was not white, and this was the trouble. Of course this was their own building and they had the right to do as they pleased with it. But even the directors of that institution might remember that this is the nineteenth century, and somewhat too late in it to allow their conduct to be regarded as either sensible or manly.

With the confirmation of Judge Bradley, the United States Supreme Bench is once more full. We give a list of the Judges, with their ages and the date of their appointment, as follows:

	Age	Appointment.
Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio	62	1864
Nathan Clifford, of Maine	66	1857
Samuel Nelson, of New York	77	1845
David Davis, of Illinois	55	1862
Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio	55	1862
Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa	60	1862
Stephen S. Field, of California	63	1863
Wm. Strong, of Pennsylvania	61	1870
J. P. Bradley, of New Jersey	57	1870

The Philadelphians are about to build a railroad whose route will be via Camden, Merchantville, Pemberton, Vincentown, Manchester, Tuckertown and Barnegat. It is expected that it will be completed to Tuckertown this summer, and will open a new seaside resort unsurpassed by its rivals, Long Branch, Atlantic City and Cape Island.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Among the Indians, Lieut. Hero dog tells us that no tribes of aborigines are found in the deepest forests of South America, from the Andes to the Atlantic coast, that do not have and use Dr. Ayer's medicines and Lowell cottons. "Tremont," "Suffolk," "Lowell," are been stamped in large red and blue letters upon their garments, while Ayer's Pills and Cherry Pectoral are among the treasures of their habitations. Their native soil furnishes them all their food and most of their remedies, but they suffer from some afflictions which must have the interposition of higher skill.—Sentinel, Liberty, Va. 7ap70tt

BE WISE.

WHILE a dollar will benefit you: be not at all controlled by your incredulity, hundreds have found relief from the horrors of Dyspepsia through the medium of DEMETT'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC STOMACH BITTERS and found it. Why should you suffer when this admirable stomachic has cured many similar cases why do you doubt, while other believe and are cured? Delay in this matter is both dangerous and impolitic. Your health, happiness and business suffers, while constant neglect is frequently followed by serious and uncertain results. Demett's Bitters are equally useful in the numerous diseases *attending* Indigestion; as BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, &c., while or FEVER and AGUE and other diseases prevalent from MIASMATA, it is the only reliable preventive and remedy known. 24se70

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Coyle Brothers have just received a very large stock of goods, such as Hosiery, Shirt Fronts, Suspenders, Linen, Cotton and Cambric Handkerchiefs, White Trimmings, Tweed Bow of the latest styles Paper Collars and Cuffs in great variety, Paper and Envelopes, Velvet, Ribbon, Coat, Vest, Dress and Pearl Buttons, Three and Six Cord Spool Cotton, Sewing Silks, Fish Hooks and Lines, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Drugs, Shoe Black, Stove Polish, Indigo Blue, and an endless variety of Notions, go to cut.

All the above to be had at Coyle Brothers

Having lately removed to the large store room in the new Good Will Hose House, we have increased our stock larger than ever, and will sell at gold prices.

COYLE BROTHERS,

31mh 21 South Hanover street, Carlisle.

DOWN AGAIN—DOWN IN PRICE.

Sugars down—Coffees down—Syrups down—Oil down—Coal Oil down—the measure and the sugar down, both wholesale and retail. Buy sparingly. Buy often. When you come again you may be surprised. Nothing in our line 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—bought in small or large quantities to "The Trade," at jobbing prices.

WM. BLAIR & SON,

2 mh70 "South End" Carlisle, Pa.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from 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. ISAACS, 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.

0 July 69 1y

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS, for Store Fronts, Asylums, &c. Iron Bedsteads, Wire Weatherings for sheep and poultry yards, Brass and Iron wire cloth sieves, Fenders, Screens for coal, ores and 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 11 North Sixth street Philadelphia.

24mh70-1y.

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 in valuable; 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.

May7.69-1y.

MARKETS.

CARLISLE PRODUCE MARKET.

Corrected Weekly by R. C. Woodward.

CARLISLE, April 6, 1870.

FAMILY FLOUR,	$5 25
SUPERFINE FLOUR,	4 00
SUPERFINE RYE FLOUR,	3 00
WHITE WHEAT,	1 15
RED WHEAT,	1 05
RYE,	78
CORN,	80
OATS,	44
CLOVERSEED,	6 00
TIMOTHYSEED,	4 50
FLAXSEED,	1 80
BARLEY,	65

CARLISLE PROVISION MARKET.

Corrected Weekly by William Washmond.

CARLISLE, April 6, 1870.

BUTTER,	$ 25
EGGS,	20
LARD,	10
TALLOW,	09
BEESWAX,	35
BACON HAMS,	18
BACON SHOULDERS,	15
BACON SIDES,	15
WHITE BEANS,	2 50
PARED PEACHES,	09
UNPARED PEACHES,	08
DRIED APPLES,	08
RAGS,	03

MONEY MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES OF DE HAVEN & BROTHER

40 *South Third Street, Philadelphia.*

Three o'clock p. m., April 6, 1870.

U. S. 6's of '81,	114	114¼
" " '62,	110½	110¾
" " '64,	109½	109¾
" " '65,	109½	109¾
" " '65, new,	108½	108¾
" " '67, "	109	109¼
" " '68, "	109¼	109½
" 5's, 10-40's,	104½	104¾
U. S. 10 Year 5 per cent Cy.	112	112½
Due Compound Interest Notes,	19	
Gold,	112¼	112½
5 Ivers,	108	110
Union Pacific R. R. 1st M. Bonds,	840	850
Central Pacific R. R.	920	900
Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds,	730	740

MARRIED.

CLEVER—CRUSEY.—March 31, in Carlisle, by Rev. J. L. Chandler, Mr Conrad Clever to Miss Mary E. Crusey, both of Lossburg, Pa.

DIED.

DIXON.—On the twenty-ninth instant, Lizzie Dixon, aged forty-two years and six months.

She possessed a spotless character and her amiable disposition secured the friendship of all who knew her. She was an affectionate sister, a loving and loved daughter. Her sickness was brief, and her sudden departure afflicting to the large circle of friends to whom she had endeared herself by her amiable qualities of head and heart:

The folded hands so pale and chill,
The mute, white lips that smile no more;
Oh, faithful heart forever still,
Her mother's weary watch is o'er

Friendship and love have done their last,
And love can do no more;
The bitterness of death is past,
And all thy sufferings o'er.

CRABB.—In this borough, on the second of April, Henry A. Crabb, aged five months.

Ha ry, thou hast gone and left me,
Oh, thy loss I deeply feel,
But 'twas God who did bereave me,
He can all my sorrows heal.

NEW TO-DAY.

LIST OF DEALERS IN GOODS, Wares, and Merchandise, Brewers, Distillers, Lumbermen, Eating Houses, &c., within the county of Cumberland, as appeared and assessed by David Wherry, Merchant Appraiser, in accordance with the several acts of Assembly, as follows, to wit:

CARLISLE.

Leidich & Miller	Dry Goods	9 25 00
Bentz & Bros	do	9 25 00
Rigby C	do	12 12 50
Miles A	do	14 7 00
Greenfield L F	do	14 15 00
Ringl J G H	do	14 7 00
Harper & Thomson	do	11 15 00
Neff J P	Fancy Goods	14 7 00
Coyle Brothers	do	12 12 50
Rodgers C M	Jewelry	14 7 00
Conlyn Thomas	do	11 7 00
Kramer F C	do	14 7 00
Hasinger M	do	14 7 00
Saxton Henry	Hardware	9 25 00
Miller & Bowers	do	10 20 00
Oler Mrs A E	Sewing Machines	14 7 00
Fullmer J M & S H	do	14 7 00
Faber Lewis	do	14 7 00
Hoyle & M'Mahon	do	14 7 00
Peffer & Wasemouth	do	14 7 00
McGonegal James	Stove	14 7 00
Rheem J & Hupp	do	14 7 00
Fridley William	do	14 7 00
Walker & Claudy	do	14 7 00
Sellers William	Confectionary	14 7 00
Miller Peter	do	14 7 00
Burkholder D W	do	14 7 00
Kiefer Mrs S M	do	14 7 00
Hughes Robert	do	11 7 00
Young George	do	11 7 00
Martin Jacob	do	14 7 00
Schrickenghengst J	do	14 7 00
Brown John	do	14 7 00
Meek J B	do	14 7 00
Worstell Joseph S	do	14 7 00
Faber John	do	14 7 00
Ickinger J hn	do	14 7 00
Fahnestock George	do	14 7 00
Francisco Charles	do	14 7 00
Jennings William	do	14 7 00
Zeigler J A	Flour and Feed	11 7 00
Beetem & Co	Produce	14 15 00
Boeder A Bro	do	11 15 00
Woodward R C	do	11 15 00