BRIEF ITEMS.

Vermont has 5,008,680 acres of taxable real estate.

The ice on the Alpine mountains is at places 600 feet thick.

The colored voters of Maryland are estimated at 45,000.

Illinois has now 6 000 miles of railroad, costing $120,000,000.

The Nebraska Indians desire peace and agriculture.

A Chinese beggar in San Francisco is said to be the son of a former Emperor.

A deer chase and a fox chase are to be features of a Nashville fair next week.

The New Orleans police board, last week, dismissed the entire detective force.

A Priest at Cienfuegos, Cuba, has been condemned to death for blessing the Cuban insurgents.

Why is a man who runs away without paying his rent like a certain officer? Because he is a left-tenant.

The first mackerel of the season has reached Boston, about two weeks in advance of the usual time.

The theatre at Pompeii, after an interval of 1,800 years, has been reopened with "The Child of the Regiment."

A bill allowing three dollars to railway passengers, for every day's unreasonable delay of their baggage, has been passed by the Iowa Legislature.

The popular method of righting the wrongs of the sex has reached New Orleans, and a man there has been awfully cowhided by a lady for saying that her clothes didn't fit her.

The substitution of an o for an a in their advertisement, makes the managers of a Southern race meeting offer a purse for a "mile dash for rocking horses."

An elephant is in trouble in New Haven. It has corns on its feet so painful that it cannot walk. The monstrous beast is to be put under the influence of chloroform and have them cut out.

A Massachusetts paper regrets that the crowded state of its columns will not permit it to publish a furnished sketch of the life of a certain gentleman, but promises to preserve it as material for an obituary notice.

A gay old married gentleman in Erie, Penn., seventy years of age, ran away with his neighbor's wife last week, but deserted her before they reached Cleveland, taking with him all the money the woman had appropriated from the large wealth of her lawful husband.

A Louisiana paper hastens to inform its readers that "the political kettle" has been placed on the fire of public opinion, and though now only simmering and murmuring its monotonous song, will ere long boil and bubble, and throw forth volumes of steam."

A very temperate writer in a temperance paper mildly expresses himself thus:—"The man who pledges to the health and happiness of the company present in a glass of intoxicating liquor, of any variety, is in fact a double D. D., in one sense at least—a Devil's Decoy Duck, by whom Satan purposes to lure thoughtless men on successively to Drinking, Drunkenness, Death, and Damnation."

Nearly all that now exists in Italy of ancient sculpture has been the produce of excavation, and the process still goes on.

A visitor to the Patent Office has come to the conclusion that the old axiom ought to be reversed so, as to read "Invention is the mother of necessity."

The Missourians apprehend that the late cold spell in that section will destroy a great portion of their fruits this season. While the vines will be included in this, their most important fruit, the apple, will probably be saved.

PERSONAL.

Tom Thumb, it is said, went to Australia for $30,000.

General Thomas had an insurance of $20,000 on his life.

Vallandigham now declares that he will not be a candidate for Congress.

"Stonewall" Jackson's widow is soon to marry a Virginia clergyman.

Charlotte Cushman is said to intend residing permanently in America hereafter.

Chief Justice Salmon P Chase will go to Europe this summer to recruit his failing health.

Hon. Eli Slifer has returned home to Lewisburg. His health has been much benefitted by his sojourn in the South.

Mr. Julian's female suffrage amendment to the Constitution is known in Boston as "the sweet Sixteenth."

The Rothschilds are said to have made $1,500,000 by the introduction of the new Russian loan in London.

Ex-collector Baily, who recently disappeared from New York, is said to have been found in Ohio on a farm.

Gov. Walker, of Virginia, receives daily ten big bags full of applications for office. He has the contents carefully filed away.

The Sultan's family consists of 900 wives and 1,400 other people, at meal times, and he is thinking of giving up housekeeping.

Clement B. Grubb, esq., has been elected President of the First National Bank of Lancaster, in place of John Gyger, Esq., deceased.

Pius the Ninth said the other day that the prelates opposed to the infallibility dogma were "worse than the Free Masons."

Judge Paine, of Cleveland, has decided that the debt made for intoxicating liquors sold, to be resold at retail, cannot be collected by the laws of Ohio.

Wendell Phillips wants somebody to give him $10,000,000, and then he will run a newspaper in New York that will be a newspaper.

Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, formerly U. S. Senator and acting Vice President, is one of the members just elected to the Connecticut Legislature.

Haggerts, the criminal who ran away from the officers, in Philadelphia, some months since, is enjoying himself in New York, in breaking heads and like innocent amusement.

Col. Alfred L. Tyler has resigned the General Superintendency of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. He intends to go South and take charge of a railroad in South Carolina.

G. W. Strouse, formerly member of the House of Representatives for two terms, representing Juniata, Union and Snyder counties, died in Perryville, Juniata county, on the sixteenth ultimo.

Gen. Geo. B. McClellan and a number of leading iron manufacturers were last week in Bedford, Pa., for the purpose of examining recent discoveries of iron ore deposits in that vicinity. The establishment of extensive iron manufactories is in contemplation.

George Coleman, a convict in the Lancaster county prison, died a short time since. He had stated to a fellow prisoner that he committed and helped to commit, during his life, five murders and numerous robberies, and that he was only twenty-nine years of age, and had been in jail thirty-seven times.

THE RICHMOND TRAGEDY.

FACTS AND DETAILS FROM A RICHMOND JOURNAL—THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER—SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE APPALLING CALAMITY.

The Richmond Enquirer of Saturday comes to us in mourning, and filled with particulars of the terrible accident. *The Enquirer* publishes lists of the killed and wounded, together with matters that have already been sent by telegraph, but we find in its account other passages of interest. It says:

In this generation such a calamity has not befallen our city as appalled our people yesterday morning. The daily papers having announced that the Court of Appeals would make their decision at 11 o'clock in the Ellyson Chahoon Mayoralty case, an immense crowd packed the court room, in the second story of the Capitol, before the hour named. The court-room is just over the hall of the House of Delegates, and was literally packed, in every part, with persons eager to hear the expected decision. Suddenly the packed gallery gave way, and was thrown forward with a heavy concussion into the centre of the Court room. This occurrence, with the rush and surging of the crowd, caused the whole floor to break through from the walls, and sink in a cloud of dust, and ladened with its load of human beings, down into the Hall of the House of Delegates below. The mass which fell buried beneath its ruins the persons who happened then to be in the hall. It is exceedingly fortunate that the catastrophe happened at the early hour of 11; for if it had occurred after the House of Delegates had met, scarcely any of the members could have escaped. A large meeting of delegates which had been held in the hall had just adjourned.

The scene which was presented after the fall of the suspended court room was frightful beyond description. A thick cloud of dust filled the vast space. Every individual of the vast throng of human beings was begrimed with dust. Many were bleeding and groaning from the injuries they had received. Many lay dead in the promiscuous crowd. Through the incumbent floor of the fallen room the legs, and arms, and heads of the persons who had been caught beneath it were protruding; some still under the spell of death; others moving in efforts at extrication, or in the agony of pain and suffering. The greater number of the persons who went down with the floor readily made their escape from the hall below. Those who were struck by timbers, and caught by the gallery above, and those who were in the lower hall, and caught by the falling mass, were the sufferers from the occurrence. It is a cause of thankfulness that so small a proportion of the great number of persons who were in the court room has been injured. The judges of the court itself all escaped unhurt. They were in the conference room, just about going into the court room, when the floor sank. They were at the door of the conference room in time to see the sinking of the throng of men, but were, fortunately, tardy enough to escape being involved in the catastrophe.

THE FIRE BELL RUNG.

Some thoughtful ones ran to the bell house, and, obedient to their suggestion, the bell men commenced tolling, which soon brought out the fire department and many citizens. The report was rife, and for some time believed, that the Capitol was on fire. The movement of the firemen confirmed that impression.

The heavy timbers, etc., had been pitched out of the windows. The records of the court, such as had been recovered, where thrown into the railing enclosing Washington's statue, together with a hundred hats and as many shoes.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

The corpses of those taken from the ruins were all laid on the grass on both sides of the Capitol, as were the wounded. The wounded and dead were alike borne away as soon as their friends could be informed of their condition.

The catastrophe destroyed the room of the Supreme Court of Appeals, the Clerk's office, and completely wrecked the Hall of the House of Delegates. In the latter place, the Speaker's chair and all the desks on the east side were crushed, a page killed, and twenty-one members injured.

Yesterday evening at three o'clock the debris had been cleared off, and the floor, covered with eighteen inches of plaster and laths, was left in charge of a policeman. It was considered hardly possible that any more unfortunates were buried beneath.

AID FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Immediately upon hearing of the terrible accident, General Canby despatched one of his aids, Lieutenant Heintzelman, to Governor Walker, offering any aid it was in his power to furnish. The stretchers and ambulances in charge of Dr. Rose arrived on the Square, and were put to use. Both Dr. Rose and Dr. King, of the regular service, were busily employed in administering to the wants of the wounded.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

A glance at the inside of the walls of the buildings revealed the cause of the frightful calamity. The old hall in which the lower house meets was so very high that when it was deemed necessary to have additional offices in the Capitol, a floor was thrown across, and thus two stories made of one. In doing this, the architect, instead of inserting the floor beams in the wall, rested them upon a ledge or offset in the wall, which projects not more than four inches, and on this frail support timbers measuring at least two feet by eight or ten inches thick were rested, the constant tendency of which was to press out the walls, and lessen the support. For many years the floor has been concave, to an extent that was alarming, but familiarity had, as usual, removed the doubts of its safety.

GOVERNOR WALKER.

Governor Walker was in his office, only separated from the fated room by a smaller room occupied by himself and Colonel Owens, when the crash came. Colonel Owens becoming aware of the disaster, communicated it to his Excellency, and both at once made for the lower part of the building. On the stairs the Governor met a crowd rushing frantically above. He stopped them in a tone of command, and prevented any from going until they could be of service. As the wounded were removed and men were called for, he allowed them to go in adding "if you mean work."

The Enquirer has the following editorial:

"In the midst of life we are in death. Sorrow follows joy as clouds follow sunshine. In fact, when we are most hopeful and freest from care, "days upon earth are as a shadow." Yesterday morning, with buoyant heart, we sat down and prepared for this column a frivolous editorial, that would be now as inappropriate as a wedding garment in the chambers of lamentation with which this sorrowing city is. This morning filled. Scarcely was it concluded when we looked towards the State Capitol and saw a crowd rushing from every direction, and soon ascertained that the court room of the Court of Appeals, in the second story of that building, had given way, and precipitated the crowd, attracted there to hear the decision in the Richmond mayoralty case into the hall of the House of Delegates below.

Little was, of course, then known of the extent of the catastrophe, but the heart sickened to contemplate the fearful loss of life and suffering that had necessarily followed. The best and wisest men of Virginia were there, and the age and experience and the flower of the youth of Richmond were there, and through the crowd, with sorrowing faces and tearful eyes, fathers, brothers, and friends rushed eager to hear if those dear to them were among the dead, the dying, the wounded, or the saved. Would that during life we may never again see such a heartsickening sight. Men who had stormed Gettysburg and seen the flower of their country mowed down around them by grape, and shot, and shell, shook their heads, and said, as mangled bodies and bleeding friends were brought from the ruins, never did we witness anything so sad and heartrending as this.

And as each one was lowered, by careful hands, from the windows of the hall of the House of Delegates, each spectator peered with anxious look to see if, beneath the blood and dust with which he was covered, they could discover the face and form of him they feared had been killed or wounded. An hour passed before it was known, certainly, who the dead were, and oh! the agony all felt for their loss was a public calamity.

An hour more, and the dead were laid out at homes they left a few hours before with hearts bounding with hope, and with not a thought that ere the sun reached meridian they would have departed to their homes.

The wounded had, in the meanwhile, been cared for, and then for the first time did our people seem to realize to its full extent the great calamity that had befallen them. Business ceased, and citizens stood upon the sidewalks in groups, and with sorrowing countenances talked over the circumstances of the tragedy, and gave expression to the deep grief all felt, not only at the loss of beloved citizens, but for their sorrowing families.

There may be pens adequate to the task of portraying the remaining scenes of a day which will go down in the history of Richmond with the burning of the theatre in 1811, and the bridge catastrophe of 1869, when poor Colonel Branch was killed; but the writer of this, unnerved, and stricken down in spirit by the loss of friends with whom he has been associated so many years, and to to whom he was bound by ties scarcely less sacred than those of blood, finds himself utterly unfitted to write either at the length or in the detail that the mournful occasion calls for, and can only pray, in conclusion, that the Father of the fatherless and the friend of the widow may be a shield and a constant protector of the families of those He has, in the wisdom of His divine providence, stricken so suddenly and so sadly.

THE ANNUAL REPORT ON RAILROADS, CANALS AND TELEGRAPHS.—We are much obliged to Auditor General Hartranft for a copy of his "Annual Report of the Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the Tabulations and Deductions from the Reports of the Railroad, Canal and Telegraph companies for the year 1869," just from the press of B. Singerly, the State Printer. This work is gotten up yearly, and is of immense importance, not only to railroad men but to business men generally, as exhibiting the mineral wealth and improvements of the State. By this report we see that there are now one hundred and eight railroads in Pennsylvania obliged to make a yearly report to the Auditor General; twenty-nine street passenger railways; fourteen canals, and six telegraph lines. Railroad companies were required to report by act of April 4, 1859; canal companies by act of April 15, 1863, and telegraph companies by act of April 4, 1868. By this publication it appears that the whole railroad capital of the State authorized by the Legislature is $174, 337,379 00; amount of stock subscribed, $278,173,816 07; amount paid in, $239, 616,504, 97; total amount of capital stock paid, $239,972,450 47; funded debt by last report, $136,337,165 78; funded debt by present report, $192,802,568 66; floating debt of last report $13,034,807,58; floating debt by present report, $13,576, 637 35; total amount, now of funded and floating debt, $206,379,206,01. The rate per centum per annum of interest paid by these companies on their debts runs six, seven, seven and three-tenths, eight and ten. The total cost of our roads has been $397,883,892 00; total length of main lines, 5,337.05 miles; total length of main lines in the State, 3,684 85 miles; length of double track, 1,077 94 miles; length of sidings, 1,476 39 miles; guages of roads, 4 feet 9½ inches, 4 feet 8½ inches, 6 feet, 4 feet 10 inches, 4 feet 9½ inches four feet 3 inches, 4 feet 9 inches, 4 feet 71-100 of an inch. Total number of engine houses and shops 297; engines, 2, 654; first class passenger cars, 1,206; baggage, mail and express cars 560; freight cars or trucks 25,556; coal, ore and stone cars 46,428; iron bridges 306; wooden bridges 1,426; stone bridges 378; depots or stations 1,437; wood and water stations 680; real estate owned by all the companies $6,835,929. Number of through passengers for the last year 4, 626,087; number of passengers (all classes) 25,080,567; number of tons (2,000 pounds) of through freight for 1869; 8,087,571; gross amount of tonnage for the year, 47,819,722; amount of anthracite coal transported 10,012,583 tons; bituminous 8,031,316; petroleum 1,162,183; pig iron 956,390; railroad iron 531,263; other iron or castings 705,960; iron and other ores 1,937,013; lime, limestone and slate 799, 455, agricultural products 2,619,778; merchandize 2,276,692; manufactures 1, 859,878; live stock 1,659,457; lumber 1, 911,038; other articles 4,710,747—total 45,218,800 tons.

The total expenses of our railroads for 1869 were $66,408,031 27; receipts, $99,614,318 22. The total number of passengers killed were 19, injured 55; employees killed 159, injured 320; others killed 195, injured 187—total, killed 381, injured 583.

The dividends declared run 7, 3, 8, 6, 6½, 10, 100, 5, 3:80-100, 4½, 18, 7½, 12, 11½, 14, 5, 20.

The total capital stock of telegraph companies, as authorized by the Legislature is $50,824,710 00; amount paid in as by last report, $2,774,381 25; by present report, $44,309,166, 25; Total amount of funded and floating debt, $4,850,140 00. Their cost has been $2,-259,203 31. Length of telegraph lines, 6,583½ miles; length in Pennsylvania 3,266½ miles; stations, 413; employees in this State, 908. Gross expenses, $420,-305 22.—Gross receipts $505,758 05.

Daily Topic.

Gen. Robert Avery, acting Solicitor of the Pension Bureau, states that the investigation into the affairs of Col. Forbes, Pension Agent in Philadelphia, closed on Saturday, and that Commissioner Van Aernam has returned to Washington, satisfied that the charges against Forbes were without foundation in fact.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached a powerful sermon on Sunday evening upon official corruption, and illustrated particularly the New York Legislature. He said that "Hell in Patch Market is meat hung up and sold more openly than men are quartered and hung up in Albany." He also execrated the people who, knowing the wickedness of their representatives, yet take them by the hand and are friendly with them.

What is difficulty? Only a word indicating the degree of strength requisite for accomplishing different objects; a bugbear to children and cowards, but a stimulus to men.

Dr. Osgood is very warm in his praise of the manner in which Mr. Bancroft performs his duties as our representative at Berlin. "I was really proud of the man," he says, "when, at the great festival in the memory of Humboldt, he was called up to answer for our America, and he spoke our American feeling in pure German that brought the immense company to their feet with cheers."

NATIONAL DEBTS.

EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The contrast between the financial policy of Europe and that of the United States is striking. We have it clearly presented in an article which appears under the editorial head of the Washington *Chronicle*, and which we take the liberty of using. The national debt of England, which begun two centuries ago, after the restoration of the Stuart dynasty, was only £666,000 in 1688, when William of Nassau was elected King. At the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, it had swelled up to £20,000,000. At the accession of the Hanoverian line, in 1714, it had run up to £54,000,000 sterling. It was £78,000,000 in 1749, at the end of the Spanish war; £139,000,000 in 1763, at the close of the seven years' war; £268,-000,000, in 1786, three years after the American war ended; £208,000,000 after the suppression of the Irish rebellion of the year '98; £571,000,000 in the year 1802, at the close of the French revolutionary war; and £885,000,000 at the close of the war against the French Empire, in 1815. The national debt of France, which begun at the close of the last century with the Consulate, was £123,000,000 in 1814, when Napoleon fell, and is now £541,000,000. The indebtedness of the other great Powers may be set down as follows: Russia, £203,000,000; Austria, £302,000,000; Italy, £245,000,-000; Spain, £230,000,000; Holland, £82,-000,000; Prussia, £62,000,000. It is singular that in none of these countries the idea is entertained of lessening the public burdens by an attempt to reduce the public debt. It has come to be understood abroad that a loan never to be repaid is considered a more eligible investment than a loan that is to be repaid; besides the fact that the interest payable on the public is smaller than that payable on the private loan.

Another anomaly is the current ignorance of the actual amount of the public debt in any European country. It is usually stated in round numbers by approximation. We have seen each debt variously stated at from five to fifty million pounds less than its actual amount. The only country in Europe where the debt is fully stated is in England. It is now £801,406,563, upon which for the three months ending March 31, 1870, the interest was £6,635,939, being at the rate of £26,623,756 per annum. This large national debt of £801,406,563, is compounded of three distinct items—£741,514,688 of funded, £6,701,500 of unfunded debt, and the £41,048,518 of terminable annuities, the capital value of these in three per cent stock being £53,130,380.

The American national debt was $2,-749,491,745 on the first day of January, 1866. Dr. J. W. Draper, historian of the war, says, "to it should be added the sums expended by the individual States and local bodies in raising and fitting out their several contingents. The total rises above four thousand millions of dollars. That is, in five to six years—June, 1860, to January, 1866—we equaled the indebtedness of England during two centuries. But as soon as peace was restored, we began to reduce this debt by paying it off. All that England ever did was to establish a sinking fund, which, in a moment of fiscal need, was seized and appropriated by the British Government. It was one of the crotchets of Alison, the historian, that if this sinking fund "had been left to itself it would have extinguished the whole public debt of England (only $4,425,000,000 after Waterloo) by the year 1845."

Here then, we differ from European nations. We are paying off our debt, and to do so has been the steady purpose of President Grant from the hour he entered office. It is a herculean task, but is within the power of honest administrators of public affairs.

VIRGINIA RAILROADS.

The coal field on the West slope of the Alleghenies, extending from the Monongahela to the Big Sandy rivers, is by far the largest, the richest, and is destined to become the most valuable in the world. In Europe, nearly all the coal deposits lie far beneath the general surface, and far below water level. Deep shafts are sunk at immense cost, to reach them; the mines are then ventilated and drained as they are being worked, only after the most astonishing outlays. On the Kanawha and collateral valleys, the coal crops out of the hill sides in veins from 5 to 12 feet thick, far above water level, and can be dumped into the cars by the force of gravity, for merely nominal cost, and carried thence to wherever it is needed. A few miles eastward of this immense store of coal, on the eastern slope of the Alleghenies, are found inexhaustible deposits of iron ores of the best qualities. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, now in course of construction from the navigable waters of the James River, to the river navigation of the Mississippi Valley, the greater part of which is already in operation, crosses both the iron fields and the coal fields, and unites them to the seaboard on the one hand and the Great West on the other. Nearly 7,000 men are employed upon this great work, and it will not be many months before the cars will travel continuously from Memphis, Saint Louis or Chicago, to and from these great iron and coal deposits, and if need be, on to the navigation of the Atlantic at Richmond.

These natural advantages, together with the encouraging rush of immigration now finding its way to Virginia and West Virginia, will give to those States a vast wealth and industry. The completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, itself, will set free a wonderful amount of latent power, and is to rank as one of the most important works of improvement now in progress.

The Loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, which is announced elsewhere in our columns by the well known Banking firm. Fisk & Hatch of New York, it will be seen is being steadily absorbed for investments. These Bonds have several features of convenience and security not hitherto found combined. To all persons contemplating investments of capital, or the exchange of securities, these remarks will be of special interest.

The Carlisle Herald.

VOL. 70. NO. 17.

GUARD THE TREASURY.

There is one subject connected with our State legislation which requires some looking after by the people, if they have any care for their own interests. We mean that in relation to the bonds now held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and which only escaped the grasp of speculators last winter, by the aid of the veto of the great railroad swindle. These bonds are an immense temptation to every corrupt politician in the Commonwealth. They amount to almost one-third of the entire State debt, and are especially set apart as assets for its payment. The politicians, however, see in them an immense chance for stealing. They succeeded last winter, in about three days of hard work, in getting through a bill that transferred the whole of these securities to three or four paper corporations, in exchange for bonds that had yet to be created, that really represented no property, and that were destitute of any present value whatever. This little scheme was defeated however, and the people are now rejoicing that their property has been protected. This rejoicing is all right, but something more is needed, or their joy will likely be of short duration.

The scheme which the Governor defeated last winter will be revived next session. The railroad people now know their ground, and will be prepared to succeed in spite of all obstacles. The vote on the railroad bill at the last session was within a trifle of two-thirds of both houses, and it may be possible that some gentlemen voted against the bill, who would have voted in its favor if they had been in their second session instead of their first. At any rate, it is pretty well conceded that if the railroad men had had time after the veto they could have overcome it. This shows a condition of affairs that is positively alarming, and should arouse the people to such an expression of their will as will deter politicians from disregarding it. Every county in the State should see to it that no man is nominated for the Legislature who is not known to be opposed to any other disposition of the bonds than the payment of the debt. And no man should be sent who cannot be relied upon as being proof against all inducements to any other course.

Then let every county convention in the State give an unequivocal expression on this subject. Let no man be returned to the Legislature who was in any manner implicated in the bold attempt made last winter to turn over the control of the property of the State, to men, who, under the pretence of developing our resources, were eagerly working to develop and increase their own private fortunes. Let there be no evading the question on the part of any who desire a seat in the Legislature. They should be made face the music at once. Unless our tax payers are willing to see their debt practically increased to the tune of nine and one-half millions they should by all means refuse to vote for any man, who is in favor of diverting the bonds now held by the State from their legitimate use, to the benefit of corporations, whether real or imaginary.

Among those killed in the terrible disaster, at Richmond, on the twenty-seventh of April, was a colored Senator, named James W. D. Bland. In a meeting of the Legislature, held since his death, a number of eulogies were pronounced on him, by the most prominent men of both parties. Mr. Pendleton, who belongs to the "first families," and is one of the ablest men in Virginia, spoke of his fellow Senator as follows:

"That one was a member of our own body, who, though he belonged to a caste heretofore without political rights, and whose presence, as a member of this body, was a strange sight to Virginian eyes, had yet, by his uniform good deportment, his invariable courtesy, and politeness to all, his freedom from everything like hatred or bitterness towards the white race, and his independence of opinion on all political subjects, so won upon all, as to gain the respect—nay *admiration*—of us all! I have always considered the late James W. D. Bland as a very remarkable person. Belonging to a race whose intellectual capacity has generally been supposed to be extremely limited, his past life, spent under institutions and laws which, until a very recent period, made education almost, or quite unattainable, and permitted to share in the cultivating, and refining influences of polite society only as a remote observer rather than as a participant, his attainments and moral elevation were to me truly remarkable. Uniform politeness, dignity and independence of character won the respect and esteem of all.

I regard the death of James W. D. Bland as a public calamity. He stood here as the harbinger of better feelings between the two races. He was the rainbow in the political firmament of Virginia. Distinctly African in his lineage, he yet manifested towards the white race those kindly feelings which gave promise of the forgetfulness of the mere prejudices of caste, and of harmony of political action between the two races, who, however estranged from each other at present, must, ere long, perceive that they have a common interest in preserving, and improving the institutions under which we live."

Will some of our negro hating, negro fearing population in Pennsylvania, read Mr. Pendleton's speech carefully, and profit by it.

John B. Leidig, esq., our Representative last winter at Harrisburg, is actively working for a renomination. His vote on the railroad bill will give him trouble notwithstanding those letters to *The Volunteer*, that gave him so much credit for his efforts to reform the Legislature. The fight for the nomination for Congress, in the Democratic party, in this district, waxes lively. There are three competitors for the prize, Messrs. Bratton and Maglaughlin, of this borough, and Hon. R. J. Haldeman, our present talented, and accomplished Representative. The two first named gentlemen are particularly busy now, seeing the dear people. We have seen the handsome form of brother Bratton quite a number of times, lately, on the Cumberland Valley trains, and we know, from personal observation, that Mr. Maglaughlin is by no means idle. The fight will be interesting, unquestionably. Mr. Bratton is a veteran politician, and has hosts of friends among the old leaders of the Democracy, who have regarded him, for more than twenty years, as the oracle of their party. Mr. Maglaughlin is by no means old, either in years, or politics, but he is as about as shrewd as men generally are, and is a most indefatigable worker. Col. Haldeman is, unfortunately, detained, at present, in Washington, by his official duties, and the others have now the field. But this will not last. Congress will adjourn after while, and then Richard will report in person, and do what he can to make the fight lively. In fact he might get home even sooner than is anticipated, as there will soon be a vote on the tariff question, and that will be just the time when our Representative will find some business at home.

On Monday last the new State Treasurer, Gen. W. W. Irwin put in an appearance at Harrisburg, and assumed the duties of his office. Mr. Mackey, the retiring Treasurer, was a very competent and courteous officer, and his administration reflects much credit on himself, and on the venerable Thomas Nicholson, who was his cashier.

Gen. Irwin has served one term as Treasurer, to the entire satisfaction of all who had business with the Treasury. He is a courteous and obliging gentleman, and has proved himself an efficient and faithful officer. Although elected principally by democratic votes, Gen. Irwin is one of the staunchest republicans in the State, and is, altogether, too good a man ever to be any thing else. His cashier, Mr Taggart has had many years experience as an officer of the Treasury, and is thoroughly booked on his duties. The finances of the State could be in no better hands.

We regret, exceedingly, the difficulty which has resulted in the withdrawal of two entire classes from Dickinson College. Without going into the merits of the question at all, we think the young gentlemen have taken a step, which they will greatly regret hereafter. Whatever may have been the action of the college authorities the students should remember that their disobedience was the occasion of the difficulty. When any one undertakes to set aside the authority of a superior he should be willing to take the consequences manfully. Punishments are not usually ordered without some provocation, and it is a little absurd in the party offending to assume to judge what the extent of the penalty should be. If that were the rule, order and government would soon be unknown overywhere.

Secretary Boutwell again sends us glad tidings. The reduction of the National debt goes on. The monthly statement for April shows that $11,697,793 of the burthen cast on the nation by the treason of Democratic leaders has been removed. This is at the rate of nearly one hundred millions per annum, and indicates the payment of the whole amount in twenty years. This is good news, assuredly. Now, will the great statesmen in the Lower House of Congress, suspend their remarks long enough to pass the Funding Bill, so that Mr. Boutwell may secure a loan at a lower rate of interest. A good many of the smart men in that body would become a good deal smarter, if they would substitute Mr. Boutwell's ideas on Finance for their own, and then act accordingly.

The contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, in Philadelphia, have sustained the action of the managers, in admitting female students to the clinical lectures at that institution. The vote on the question was very decided, and, henceforth, it is settled that there, at least, lady students will be denied no advantages that are afforded gentlemen. We hope those irrepressible young gentlemen, who insulted the ladies last winter, will now understand that women have as much right to the study, and practice of medicine, as themselves.

The correspondent of *The Bearer Radical* gives the following list of candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1872: Gen. Hartranft, Wayne McVeagh, G. Dawson Coleman, Lemuel Todd, Francis Jordan, and General Campbell. We think we could name about twenty more gentlemen who could be prevailed upon to take the nomination. We wonder what Democrats are canvassing their chances just now?

The Hon. Wilmer Worthington, of Chester, now Secretary of the Board of State Charities, paid our town a visit on Tuesday last. Dr. Worthington is one of the oldest politicians in the State, and has so borne himself through his political career, as to enjoy the most unbounded confidence and respect of all who know him. Though his locks are silvered with the frosts of age, he looks remarkably hale and vigorous. May he live many years.

Brick Pomeroy testified the other day in the McFarland trial, that McFarland had offered to sell him the letters of Richardson to his wife, for one hundred dollars, for publication, and that he refused to buy them. This was very creditable to Brick. As to McFarland, his insanity seems to be of a very convenient character; running to money making or murder just to suit his caprice or his convenience.

Congress is still engaged in debating the tariff bill. We have some hope that when the final vote comes there will be found a sufficient number of Representatives, who are not blinded by the absurdities of Free Trade arguments, to save the business interests of the country from ruin, by protecting its manufacturers.

Gold has been gradually creeping up during the last ten days, and now ranges about 1.15. This is, doubtless, the effect of an effort on the part of the gamblers to make money at the expense of the people. How long must we be at the mercy of a ring of unprincipled scoundrels, who have no thought, but that of amassing wealth, without any legitimate effort.

The Hon. John Morrisey, a somewhat conspicuous member of Congress from New York, and one of the leaders of the present Democratic party, has been in his seat in Congress two full days during the present session. It might be a question, however, whether the country would not have been the gainer if all the Democrats in Congress would remain at home all the time.

The Hon. O. J. Dickey, of Lancaster, has had a bill passed through the House of Representatives giving Mrs. Lincoln a pension of $3,000 a year. We hope the Senate will speedily concur in this measure, and thus relieve the nation of the stigma of allowing the widow of a President to remain in penury.

Billy McMullin, of Philadelphia, announces that he is "going for" the colored voters in his ward. This is very smart in the Alderman, but we are much mistaken if the colored voters will care about going for him.

SPECIAL NOTICE

IMPORTED.

We have just received, of our own importation, by the ships "Julia" and "Theobald," two large lots of fine Trousseau China, of new and improved patterns, all of which we offer at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail. Please call and examine our very large stock of Ware of every kind. The following goods have fallen in price: Syrups, Chewing Tobaccos, Salt, Fish, and Coal Oil. Special inducements to the trade.

WILLIAM BLAIR & SON,
"South End," Carlisle, Pa.

5ma70

BE WISE.

WHILE wisdom will benefit you; be not an outcrolled 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 admirable stomachic has cured many similar cases—why do you doubt when other believe and are cured? Delay in this matter is both dangerous and unprofitable. Your health, happiness and business suffers, while constant neglect is frequently followed by serious and uncontrollable results. DEMUTH'S BITTERS are equally useful in the numerous difficulties *attending* Indigestion; as BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, &c., while or FEVER AND AGUE and other disorders preceding from MALARIA, it is the only reliable preventive and remedy known. 24ae70

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, Tassel Row 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 Silk, Fish Hooks and Lines, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Drugs, Shoe Black, Stove Polish, Indigo Blue, and an endless variety of Notions, generally.

All the above to be had at Coyle Brothers.

Having lately removed to the large store room in the new Odd Fellows' Hall House, we have increased our stock larger than ever, and will sell at gold prices.

31mh COYLE BROTHERS,
21 South Hanover street, Carlisle.

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 7-60-1yr.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS and CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., and Professor of *Diseases of the Eye and Ear (Ophthalmology) in the Medical College of Pennsylvania*, 12 years experience, formerly of 1315 Walnut, now 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.

1 July 69 1y

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS, for Store Fronts, Asylums, &c. Iron Bedsteads, Wire Weaving for sheep and poultry yards, Brass and Iron wire cloth Sieves, Funders, Screens for coal, ores 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.

24feb70-1y.

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 (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 y

MARKETS.

CARLISLE PRODUCE MARKET.

Corrected Weekly by R. C. Woodward.

CARLISLE, May 4, 1870.

FAMILY FLOUR,	$ 5 25
SUPERFINE FLOUR,	4 00
SUPERFINE RYE FLOUR,	4 00
WHITE WHEAT,	1 15
RED WHEAT,	1 12
RYE,	80
CORN,	50
OATS,	50
CLOVERSEED,	7 00
TIMOTHYSEED,	4 00
FLAXSEED,	1 50
LARD,	08

CARLISLE PROVISION MARKET.

Corrected Weekly by William Washmoud.

CARLISLE, May 4, 1870.

BUTTER,	$ 35
EGGS,	16
LARD,	10
TALLOW,	09
BEESWAX,	35
BACON HAMS,	15
BACON SHOULDERS,	12
BACON SIDES,	15
WHITE BEANS,	2 50
PARED PEACHES,	20
UNPARED PEACHES,	10
DRIED APPLES,	08
RAGS,	13

MONEY MARKET.

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

Three o'clock p. m., May 3, 1870.

U. S. 6's of '81,	116⅝	116¾
" " '62,	111⅝	111⅞
" 5 " '64,	111¼	111
" " '65,	110⅞	111
" " '65, now,	113	113¼
" " '67,	113⅝	113⅞
" " '68,	113⅝	113⅞
" 5's, 10-40's,	104	104¼
U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent Cy.	112¼	112⅝
Due Compound Interest Notes,	19	
Gold,	114⅝	114⅞
Silver,	108	110
Union Pacific R. R. 1st M. Bonds,	80	85
Central Pacific R. R.	92	95
Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds	70	70

MARRIED.

HENDERSON—MORE.—On the twenty-second ultimo, by Rev. Dr. Swartz, Mr. John Henderson and Miss