Grening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1869.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

ONE of the President's most striking characteristics is his disposition to concentrate his energies on some vital portion of his public duties, and to see that they are discharged with unexampled fidelity and success, even if matters of subordinate moment are, to some extent, neglected. It was announced, before his inauguration, by those who were most familiar with his private views, that he intended to pay special attention to the faithful collection of the revenue and the diminution of the national expenditures; and the gratifying results with which the people have already been familiarized by the monthly statements of the reduction of the public debt are largely due to this determination. He had the sagacity to perceive that future political contests must turn, to a large extent, on financial questions, and that since the restoration of peace and the triumph of reconstruction the people are more deeply interested in an improvement of the public credit, a reduction of the debt, and the establishment of efficiency, honesty, and economy in the financial departments of the Government, than in any other subjects. While partisans have been grumbling about appointments, and sensational politicians have been striving to embroil the nation in new difficulties, the administration has been steadily and zealously laboring to reform the many abuses which had grown up under Andrew Johnson. and to increase and husband the resources of the Treasury.

The results of these labors have recently been made apparent by official statements for the two quarters ending September 30, 1869. Six months of Andrew Johnson's rule, ending September 30, 1868, displayed the following results:-

Excess of receipts over expenditures. \$5,073,128 The corresponding six months of the present year, under the rule of General Grant, have produced the following result:-Total receipts. \$221,261,524
Total expenditures. 160,153,448

Excess of receipts over expenditures. \$61,108,076 Or, in other words, while Johnson was reducing the public debt at the rate of ten millions per annum, Grant has effected a reduction at the rate of more than one hundred and twenty millions per annum, or twelve dol-

lars for every one paid off by his predecessor. Although the laws have varied in several matters affecting the finances during the two periods, there would have been but little reason to hope for any material improvement in the financial condition of the country in 1869 if Johnson had remained in power, and the gratifying results stated above are due in a large degree to the fidelity with which the laws have been executed, and the action of the last Congress in cutting down the estimates submitted by Johnson's Cabinet.

The public appreciation of the grand result will scarcely be increased by a study of the details, but some of them are of such striking interest that they deserve special attention. This is especially true of the immense gain in many districts on the internal revenue from spirits and tobacco. In two districts of Virginia, for instance, \$892,200 more money was collected from the tax on tobacco in July, August, and September, 1869. than in the corresponding period of 1868. In the Cincinnati (Ohio) district there was an increase of \$497,000 in the receipts from spirits during the same period. Similar results, although of a less striking character. are reported in many other sections of the country, and they all lead irresistibly to the conclusion that General Grant is now collecting millions of dollars of revenue which. under the loose system prevailing under his predecessor, would not have enriched the coffers of the nation.

A considerable reduction in the expenditures of the War Department has already been effected. The cost of maintaining this branch of the public service during the six months ending September 30, 1868, was \$61,607,269, or at the rate of more than one hundred and twenty-three millions per annum. During the corresponding period of the present year the War Department expenditures amounted to \$29,513,032, or at the rate of less than sixty millions of dollars per annum. a reduction of more than one-half. This sum, however, still seems unnecessarily large for our small peace establishment, and we hope that means will soon be devised to cut down the present appropriations at least onehalf. There must be a fearful waste, somewhere, in the expenditure of nearly two thousand dollars per annum for every soldier in the field or in garrison. General Grant earnestly recommended reform and retrenchment in this department when he was acting temporarily as Secretary of War; but much as has been already done, there is still room for large reductions in the appropriations for military service. With the final completion of reconstruction, and the consequent withdrawal of troops from the South, the ability to perfect the reform will be greatly increased; but meanwhile we trust that every useless appendage of the department will be lopped off. Where soldiers or officers are entitled to pensions let them be freely granted, but the nation can illy afford to support mere ornamental hangers-on, or to pay salaries to officers who are never likely to be entrusted with commands.

tion to reduce its debt at the rate of more than a hundred million of dollars per annum, and that further reductions of the expenditures will soon become practicable, will do more than volumes of comment to silence the clamor of repudiationists and to inspire universal belief in the capacity as well as the disposition of the American people to make United States bonds the best securities in the

THE MORMON CHURCH MILITANT. The most bitter enemies of Mormonism will not deny that the affairs of the Church of the Latter Day Saints have been most shrewdly managed, and that the real business talent and statesmanship displayed by its leading spirits are in themselves werthy of the warmest admiration. Joe Smith had that Yankee tact, mingled with a spice of fanaticism, that was necessary to start his new religion and to gather about him a band of devoted and zealous converts. But it is doubtful whether Smith could have built up Mormonism into the great system that it has become, and even at the time of his death it was beginning to assume somewhat unmanageable dimensions. In Brigham Young the Mormon Church found a more than competent successor to Smith: and whatever may be thought of this man on other points, due credit will always be given to him for his remarkable genius for organizing and govern-To him more than to any other man is due whatever prosperity the Mormon community now enjoys; and considering the peculiar circumstances in which he has been placed and the discordant elements with which he has had to deal, his success has certainly been remarkable. One great reason for this success has undoubtedly been the industrial system that the Mormon Church has developed, and the prospect of obtaining farms and homesteads of their own in Utah has been an irresistible attraction to peasants of England, Scotland, Wales, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, independently of any religious consideration. In fact, the religious aspect of Mormonism was probably the last thing that most of the proselytes looked at or cared about, while the material advantages were all attractive to to their imaginations.

The peculiar government of the Mormon Church, however, no less than the abominations it upholds, has made it an offense to the people of the United States, and with the completion of the Pacific Railroad it was felt that the contest between the nation and the Salt Lake hierarchy, which had been so long delayed, must shortly commence in earnest. The Mormon leaders have hitherto succeeded in practically defying the authority of the United States, because they were inaccessible. The band of iron that stretches across the continent has now brought them face to face with civilization, and the ultimate result of the conflict can scarcely be doubted.

The Mormons, with their usual shrewdness, are not only placing themselves on the defensive, but they have actually taken the initiative and began to carry the war into the enemy's country. Brigham Young, Jr., who is now in this city, states that in his opinion the completion of the Pacific Railroad is one of the best things for the Mormon Church that could possibly happen, which shows that there are at least two ways of looking at such a subject. Brigham, Jr., also vouchsafes the information that about one hundred and eighty Mormon elders are about to come East and stump every State from Maine to Texas, so that every State in the Union will have an opportunity to listen to the preaching of the Latter Day missionaries this winter.

Brigham, Jr., states, moreover, that a majority of the converts are females, which seems to show that the opposition of the sex to polygamy is not as violent as some persons imagine, and he expects that the missienaries will be particularly successful in Massachusetts, where there are thirty thousand women who cannot find husbands, and who, therefore, it is presumed will be willing to put up with the fiftieth part of one rather than to pine in single blessedness. There is, of course, no telling what success these missionaries will have, for the fools are not all dead yet, by any means; but it is certainly a brilliant piece of generalship for Brigham Young thus to take the lead in the conflict that promises shortly to occur with the Government and people of the United States. Whether this action, however, will precipitate the warfare remains to be seen, and it is just possible that the Mormon emissaries may raise a storm against themselves and their Church that will force them to make another exodus and flee from Utah many years before such a consummation could be expected under ordinary circumstances.

VICTOR HUGO ON INSURRECTION. Common sense is a very essential quality, in which the French Liberals have been particularly deficient, and the consequence is that their schemes have come to naught again and again, and those who ought to be their best friends are more afraid of them than are their enemies. The demonstration that it was proposed to make in Paris on Tuesday last, on account of the arbitrary postponement of the meeting of the Corps Legislatif, was a measure that could have resulted in nothing but harm to the Liberal cause and in strengthening the hands of the government. It is not surprising, therefore, that Victor Hugo even, who has generally shown himself to be one of the most impractical of the irreconcilables, should have been inspired with a little prudence; and from his vantage ground at Brussels, where he remains a looker-on at the conflict raging in Paris, he threw the weight of his inflaence in favor of order and abstinence from violence on the part of the Liberals. In his letter to M. L. Jourdain, of the Siecle, he contends that such a demonstration as that of the 120,000 Fenians in Dublin, a short time ago, was an impossibility in Paris on account of a want of accord between the different

The fact that the nation is now in a posi- | Liberal factions. He advised, seriously, that no person should go into the street on Tuesday, or make any show of violence, and that the whole onus of the violation of the constitution, with its consequences, would thus be thrown upon the Emperor and his sup-

> M. Hugo appears, however, to be itching for a fight, and longing for an outbreak at the French capital that will inaugurate a new revolution. He objects to any violence now, but he says significantly that when he does recommend an insurrection he will be there to take part in it, and the old man's heart would leap to stand behind the barriers and in the streets of Paris, and shout over the prospective downfall of the empire. The government of Louis Napoleon has undoubtedly been bad enough; but it is matter for very serious consideration whether on the whole it is not preferable to the liberty advocated by such men as Victor Hugo, Rocheford, and Louis Blane. Such hot-headed enthusiasts as these have before now brought more woe upon France than even the despotism of the Napoleons, and while it may be safely said that the average Frenchman does not know what liberty really means, men of the Victor Hugo type are even further from the mark in their ideal, and the utterly impractical character of most of their schemes is sufficient to make them objects of dread to the majority of the nation.

> WEST VIRGINIA holds an election to-day for members of a State Legislature and county officers. Considerable interest attaches to the Legislative election from the fact that there is a strong movement in the Republican party looking to the removal of the disabilities of persons who are now disfranchised for active participation in the Rebellion. The following was the political status of the Legislature last vear:-

Horse. Democrats.....

Rep. majority........16 26 42
There being no election for State officers at large, there will not be an opportunity for the undismayed Democracy to create much of a reaction. President Grant's majority last November was 8719, while the Republican majority at the Gubernatorial election was only 4717.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Esq., has the blevaure to announce a course of four lectures, entitled the "PONEYVILLE LECTURES," the first of which will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, November 2, 1839, at the AS SEMBLY BUILDINGS (large hall). tubject—"Dr. Dipps of Poneyville."

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE.—
PROFESSOR JAMES MCCLINTOCK, M. D.,
Commences his Popular Lectures, Illustrated with the
OXY-HYDROGEN LIGHT,
FRENCH MANIKINS, etc.,
In CONCERT HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. I, at 8 o'clock,
continuing every evening, closing Tuesday Evening, Nov. 9.
Two Private Lectures to Ladies, Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, Nov. 3 and 6, at 3 o'clock.
Two Lectures to Gentlemen, Saturday and Tuesday
Evenings, Nov. 6 and 9.
Admission—Course six lectures, \$1; to each lecture, 25c.
To be had at the Hall: Trampler's, 926 Chesnut street; and
Dr. McClintock's Office, 823 Race street.

10 27 54

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CH ESNUT Street.
The classes for instruction for 1889-70 will be organized
the first week in November, in the following branches:
Penmanship, by Prof. J. W. SHOEMAKER; French,
JEAN B. SUE; German, Prof. J. M. HABEL; Elocution,
Prof. RUFUS ADAMS; and Music, Prof. JOHN
BOWER. Terms, to members only, One Dollar for twenty lessons.

Application for admission to be made at the

THE THIRD ANNUAL SABBATH SCHOOL JUBILER, in aid of the Home for the Aged and Infirm Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will take place at the ACADRMY OF MUSIC on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, October 28, at 8 o'clock. Great efforts are being made to render this au occasion of much interest. Standing Tickets and Tickets entitling the holders to seats in the Amphitheatre, price, 50 cents, may be procured at the Book Room, No. 1018 ARCH Street, and at the door.

WOMAN AND HER MISSION, BY MRS. HARDINGE, at ELEVENTH and WOOD, on FRIDAY, at 8 P. M. Admission, 10 cents. 10 27 2t* THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLINTON COAL AND IRON COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 10 'clock A. M., in Room No. 34 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, GRO. W. LEHMANTS' EXCHANGE,

CAUTION TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF PHILADELPHIA.—Some swindlers are going round the city telling the Merchants that GOPSILL'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY will fnot be published this year, for the purpose of swindling the business men. GOPSILL'S CITY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES are now in course of preparation, and will be issued as usual. No money received in advance under any consideration.

ISAAC COSTA. Compiler, No. 201 S. FIFTH Street, Corner of Walnut.

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Giycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a tollet soap. For sale by GHESNUT Street. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624

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The Stockholders of this Company are berely notified that the will be a company are berely notified. that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for ONE SHARE OF NEW STOOK for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the

Subscriptions will be payable in each, either in full at the time of subscription, or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, psyable in the months of October, 1939, and January, April, and July, 1870.

I took paid for in full by November 1, 1989, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared

On stock not paid in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed on instalments from date of payment.
Subscription Books will be opened October 1 and closed November 1 next.

CHAS, C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer. BEF WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COM-PANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

We have for sale a small amount of the (7) seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the West Jersey Railroad Company. This loan is for \$1,000,000, and secured by first ortgage upon the road from Glassboro to Cape May, being thus amply secured. This Company is in a very flourishing condition, paying dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and its stock is selling at 125 per

These Bonds have the advantage of registry, thereby providing against loss by theft.

We can recommend these Bonds with the greatest confidence, and will give any further information as to them, on application.

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THE FIFTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the SUNDAY SCHOOL of the First Baptist Church, BROAD and ARCH Streets, will be held TSIS BVENING, at 730 o'clock.

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