INDEPENDENT AND PROGRESSIVE.



LANCASTER CITY, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1869.

Economy, Retrenchment, Faithful Collection Debt.-GRANT.

FATHER ABRAHAM!

EVERYBODY READS IT! Make up your Clubs!

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: And \$1.10 for each additional subscriber. POR CLUBS, IN PACKAGES. 5 copies, (to one address,) \$ 6.50 opies, "And \$1.00 for each additional subscribe All subscriptions must invariably be

REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

paid in advance.

At the charter election held in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, on Monday last, the entire Republican ticket was elected by three hundred majority, being a gain of over five hundred since last fall.

NEWS!

The Philadelphia Sunday Republic states that it is rumored that Gen. Fisher intends removing to Kansas at the expiration of his present term in the State Senate. That paper appears to be better posted in regard to our politics and politicians, than our House should obey the law-that is all. own people. This is the first we have heard of any such intention.

GOOD!

It is said that Secretary Seward has granted leave of absence to several of our Ministers abroad, among them one for Reverdy Johnson, who, it is underswell desires to return to the United States for a short time. Gen. Grant will doubtless extend Mr. Johnson's leave of absence indefinitely, and send to England a Minister who will assert the dignity of the Republic, instead of hob-nobbing with the builders of piratical cruisers and Rebel sympathizers. So mote it be.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

As the time for the holding of the Spring Elections is rapidly approaching, the Republicans should, in every district, keep in view the great importance of securing a majority of election officers. The stupendous frauds committed by our opponents, in all parts of the State, at the elections of 1868, should not be forgotten, and to guard against similar outrages at the gubernatorial election next fall, let Republicans confine such frauds to districts in which he copperheads have a clear majority. For other good reasons, every Republican vote should be polled.

ORDER NO. 1.

enemy's works at Washington. He occupies the White House, taking care to protect his rear by confiding his late position to the personal direction of Lieut. General Sherman. From his new post President Grant has issued orders commanding the legious under the direction of General Economy, General Retrenchment and General Reform, to move into line and align with the right resting on the pillar of Public Opinion. General Satisfaction will personally commend President Grant, if these orders be promptly and faithfully obeyed.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PASSED BY CONGRESS!

Both Houses of the National Legislature have finally adopted the proposed constitutional amendment. The vote in the Senate stood 30 yeas to 13 nays, and in the House 143 yeas to 43 navs.

The bill including the amendment,

reads as follows: Be it enacted, &c.: two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be subms Constitution of the United States so sub-misted to the Legislatures of the several States, and when ratified by three-fourths thereof, it shall be a part of said Constitution. Article 15. The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or States on account of race or color, or previous condition of

The Legislatures of twenty-eight States must ratify it before it can become a part of the Constitution. We trust a measure so just in itself, and so necessary to the full and lasting restoration of harmony in the country, as this amendment, will not have to wait long for the approval of the requisite number of States to give it validity as a part of the Constitution. The Legislatures of a number of States are now in session and should act in the amendment without delay. Several have already

Quid.-A lot of Small Hill Potatoes are in the market-for sale very cheap. For particulars, call at the office of the Manheim Sentinel.

WON'T WORK.

The bill offered in the Legislature to pay all costs on the docket of the Quarter Sessions, since 1865, out of the County Treasury, spoken of by our Harrisburg correspondent last week, is attracting considerable attention on the part of the people. They think there is a "grab" in it. Can't somebody tell what it means? How is it, Mr. District Attorney Brubaker? Give us light-do!

INFAMOUS.

Braine, the rebel pirate, who went on board the steamer Chesapeake with a number of others, bound from New York to Portland in December, 1863, rose and killed the Captain, and took possession of the vessel, and who was subsequently captured, and has been in prison ever since, has been pardoned by President Johnson. One whisky thief, one Post Office robber, and two more counterfeiters, so far as heard from, have also been pardoned by him within the last two days. Unfortunately for assassins, thieves, counterfeiters and rogues of every grade, but most fortunately for the honest portion of the people, the reign of Johnson ended yesterday.

THE FACTS.

Congress has distinctly specified how a certificate of election to either of its branches shall be drawn and what it shall set forth. It has, furthermore, forbidden the Clerk to put on the roll before the organization the names of any persons who do not present such certificates. The Representatives elect from Georgia, Louisiana, and the IIId and IVth Districts of South Carolina do not present such certificates. There, in a nut-shell, is the case about which the copperhead papers are giving themselves so much concern. They think it very improper that the Clerk of the

THE CITY TREASURY STEAL.

In our local columns will be found a history of another raid upon the Treasury of the city of Lancaster. The good people of this city can now see why the Copperheads prevented the organization of the Select Council last spring. They did not want we coundrelism of the City Treasurer and others exposed, and prevented an organization until they thought their tracks had been covered. But it was made to disgorge some \$4000, and it is said there is more coming, and now Alderman Frailey turns up minus. There is no telling the amount, as it is said that some of the books have been lost! The beautiful pair of worthies who edit the Intelligencer, are as close as oysters on the subject. The report of the committee of Councils having the matter in charge is awaited with great interest.

INFAMOUS CONDUCT. The Harrisburg State Guard of Wednesday says: Some miscreants, who are deserving of the severest punishment if elect as many judges as possible, and thus detected, have cut the telegraph wires on the lines belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad, including those of the Pacific and Atlantic Company, leading to this city, and placed the public and companies to serious inconvenience. On the Philadelphia Division of the Pennsylvania Yesterday General Grant moved on the | Railroad the wires have been cut in half a dozen places, and on the Middle Division in two places. At one point on the latter division some thirty-eight poles were hewed down. It is stated that the wires were cut by the Union Company, they alleging that the wires were attached to poles belonging to them. If this is true, it took them a long time to find it out. This infamous attempt to compel people to patronize a huge monopoly will not

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Mr. A. H. Hood, of this city, has written a letter to the Religious Telegraph in reference to the charges of immorality that have been brought against the character of the late Thaddeus Stevens. After premising that, owing to his bitter hostility to freemasonry and to slavery, Mr. Stevens was fleroely and undeservedly secalled, but that his innate sense of dignity caused him to let the slanders pass unnoticed, Mr. Hood says:

From 1842 to 1855 I was a near neighbor of Mr. Stevens, and knew as much of his house-hold affairs as any one not a member of the family could know. From that time to the day he left the last time for Washington, day he left the last time for Washington, though not living so near him, I was still one of his most intimate acquisintances. Is all that time I never saw a circumstance which would go to show that any improper relation existed between him and the person who kept his house. On the contrary, I have noticed circumstances which would so far to near time. his house. On the contrary, I have noticed circumstances which would go far to negative such an idea. The whole story rests on nothing but suspicion. No person, living or dead, except the parties charged, can affirm it as a fact. Nothing is known concerning it, and nothing but folly or malice can discuss it as a fact well known.

In regard to another charge, Mr. Hood adds:

Though Mr. Stevens sometimes played a game of cards, and sometimes "fought the tiger," losing far more than he ever gained, he never was, at any period of his life, what is known in the community as a gambler.

Fornev's Press made its appearance on Monday last, in a new and beautiful done this—will not Pennsylvania speedily suit of type. We are glad to see this evidence of the continued prosperity of this first-class paper. Col. Forney's hard work, ability and fearless devotion to principle are the means by which the Press has been made one of the most pro-

NEAR THE GRAND PINALITY!

The final passage of the Constitutional Amendment by the two Houses of Con-State of the Union, and the well known determination of President Grant to urge its speedy ratification by the States, warrants the belief that before the close of the present year, this great, all-important and most glorious Republican measure will be truth in regard to this matter, we need a fixed fact. Kansas, Missouri, Nevada the amendment: Pennsylvania will doubte less do the same next week, and so will all other Republican State Legislatures now

Universal suffrage in every State of the Union-in South Carolina as in Massain Pennsylvania, in Kentucky, in Ohio, in old Virginia and even in Delaware of toriety! What a glorious country we will have, very soon! Carl Schurz already representing Missouri in the United States Senate, and the most radical of all radicals even now snugly seated in the two Houses of Congress from South Carolina!

And what will become of the unwashed, uncombed and unreconstructed democracy? Where are its leaders, and what are they going to do with themselves? What has become of Vallandigham, and Seymour? What will Brick Pomeroy do for wood cuts, now since the negroes are about to step up to the polls to out-vote the Irish? And what has become of the Blairs? Everything labeled democratic seems to have passed into everlasting obscurity, except only in Baxter street, Berks county and on Sour Kraut Hill!

Hurry up the great amendment as the glorious finality! Let the coming man have his just due—the school book, the Holy Bible and the hallot!

DEMOCRATIC BROTHERHOOD. The Democratic portion of the great American family are as harmonious now, in their political obscurity, as ever they were whilst in the full enjoyment of power and responsibility. . At the beginning of the rebellion, they were squarely and almost a unit for the cause of the South. They did all in their power, during the progress of the war, to prevent the re-inforcement of our armies or to afford supplies. It is true, a large number of patriotic men of the Democratic party volunteered on the side of the country, would not do. The late City Treasurer but the aid which the country received from these was more than neutralized by the large force of Union troops required to put down the Democratic Seymour rebellion in New York, in 1563, the Democratic armed combinations in the West, and the Democratic Knights of the Golden Circle, Buckshots and other armed conspirators in the coal regions of Pennsylvania. In a word, the Democratic party, as a party, was for the rebellion in 1861; the Democratic party was for the rebellion during the war, and the Democratic party went down to perdition with the rebellion. Jeff Davis, Breckinridge and all other traitors have since been pardened, and the entire family of Democracy is now being harmonized, re-united and election. vitalized—or a desperate effort ing made to produce these results. A few days ago, a grand banquet was given by the Democracy of New York in honor of their restored leader, John C. Breckinridge, on his return from Europe. The occasion was one of feasting, flattery and general mutual admiration all round among the participants. The red-handed traitor and perjurer drank toasts to the democracy; speeches and songs enlivened the occasion, and the whole scene presented the Democratic leaders of New York in their true light.

DOCTOR GATCHELL ONCE MORE!

The irrepressible Dr. Gatchell has written another letter, which appeared in the Examiner and also in the Express on Wednesday last, in which he says that Hon. E. Billingfelt did say to him that more officers were needed to expedite the business of the Legislature, notwithstanding Mr. Billingfelt's denial about four weeks ago. He also says he can prove it by Mesers. Hopkins, Peters and Summy, who "are willing to testify before any court of Justice."

Now, the idea of Dr. Gatchell raising a question of veracity, before the people of Lancaster county, between himself and Mr. Billingfelt, is decidedly rich! We strongly suspect that his letter was written, not at Harrisburg, but in the grand council of Thugs in this city, and ordered to be published in the Doctor's name, in the vain hope of damaging Mr. B. wreputation, well knowing that the Doctor himself has nothing more to lose by again appearing before the public as a nonsensical letter writer. That this Thug-ring can prove what they say about Mr. Billingfelt, by Messrs. Hopkins, Peters and Summy, we do not doubt for a mo-ment, as the same gentlemen, no doubt, would also be willing, if called upon, to appear before any court of Justice and testify that the twenty-seven additional pasters and folders, for whom they voted in the House, were necessary and for the public good, and not merely to get money out of the public treasury.

If it takes Dr. Gatchell and the Thug 'ring" four weeks to deny a statement made by Mr. Billingfelt, how long will it take them to prove that the people of Lancaster county ought to send the Dr. fitable establishments in the United States. | back to the Legislature?

DEMOCRATIC MISREPRESENTATION.

In an article on Legislative extravagance, the Doylestown Democrat (Cop) gress, granting universal suffrage in every publishes last year's list of officers of the House, and says:

"The above list shows the number of bum-This year some thirty-seven have been

To enable the Democrat to speak the only inform him that there were none adand Louisiana have already ratified ded to the (last year's) list. The House only attempted to add twenty-seven to the number authorized by the law, which was passed last year, near the close of the session, which law had greatly reduced the number of officers, but as the Republican Senate refused to agree to this adchusetts; in Texas as well as in Vermont; dition (of twenty-seven), the action of the House amounted to nothing. That a very corrupt ring of Democrats and Re-Saulsbury whisky and whipping post no- | publicans of the House tried very hard to repeat last year's treasury robbing, and even to a greater extent, is true. But, it is equally true that a Republican Senate has prevented the intended outrage, and that the entire republican press of the State has openly and emphatically denounced the plunderers on their side of the House, which will be followed up by the republican people, who mean to elect honest and true men to represent them hereafter. We have yet to hear of the first word of denunciation on the part of democratic editors against the notorious treasury thieves on their side of the House.

CRIMINALS.

To-day four degraded negro pirates will be hanged at Princess Anne, Somerset county, Maryland, for the capture of an oyster schooner on the Chesapeake and the murder of its captain. Within the week Andrew Johnson has pardoned an intelligent white pirate, under charge of murder on two different occasions. Braine and his associates, December 7, 1863, took forcible possession of the steamer Chesapeake, on which they had shipped as passengers, killing the captain and wounding several others, when they rose upon the msuspecting crew. The same operation was repeated on the steamer Roanoke, bound from Havana to New York, resulting again in murder. John C. Breckinridge, the double-dyed rebel and traitor, was feasted and toasted in New York last week, by his "Democratic" admirers and sympathisers. These are the men whom Johnson and the Democracy delight to honor; but in the eye of God and honest men are they not guiltier than the ignorant and degraded negroes who will swing to-day?

COPPERHEADISM!

The report of the Committee of Congress which investigated the New York election frauds, has just been given to the public. The corruption unearthed is actually astounding. The facts as stated in the New York Tribunc of the 23d ult., will be found below;

"It is proved before this Committee, on the testimony of many and unimpeacha-

ble witnesses, that 1. Thousands of aliens fraudulently procured certificates of naturalization during a few weeks immediately preceding our

in the names of fictitious persons, that those holding them might have facilities for voting many times.

3. Many hundreds holding these certificates did thus vote many times-ranging from twice up to forty times or more.
4. The frauds committed in counting

the ballots were nearly equal to those in casting them. 5. There was a combination of officers, judicial and otherwise, to protect those committing these frauds, and no one has been punished for them.

6. The Democratic Electors for President, and the candidates on the Demo-

cratic State ticket, were elected only by the aid of this fraudulent voting. Look again at some of the facts developed in the examination of witnesses on

these points: In the superior Court, in a single day, and mainly by the solitary exertions of the indefatigable Judge McCunn, there were issued 2,109 naturalization certificates. In the Supreme Court, in a single day, toward the close of this heated Democratic term, Judge Barnard issued 955 naturalization certificates. From the 8th to the 23d of October that remarkable Judge issued a daily average of 718. The blanks printed for this Court (which had never issued naturalization papers before), and for Judge McCunn's Court, were on a scale that looked to their issue only by tens of thousands. The fees were paid by tickets on Tammany, printed with equally splendid profusion. Both courts are proved to have knowingly and deliberately issued papers to men who never appeared in Court at all. They were sent broadcast over the city, and distributed throughout the State. Not less than 68,343 of them were issued from the two courts held by Judge Barnard and Judge McCunn. Not one fraudulent paper has been traced to any Republican

IT is threatened, we understand, on the part of the House at Harrisburg, to compel the Senate to adopt the resolutions of the 17th ult., relative to the discharge of the twenty-seven additional officers and their payment to that date. It is intimated that the House will be satisfied with the concurrence of the Senate in the adoption of the resolutions referred to, but that if that body does not agree they of the House will insist on the payment of the additional officers for the entire session. This they propose to accomplish by refusing to agree to an adjournment, as they hold that it is the "height of impudence" for thirty-three Senators to attempt to control one hundred members of the House, even in so small a matter as economy and retrenchment in public expenditures .- Pittsburg Commercial.

OUR HARRISTURG LETTER.

HARBISBURG, March 8, 1860. Dear Father Abraham. The Legislature has adjourned over until Monday, 8th inst., to enable the members to visit Washington during the inauguration ceremonics. There was considerable opposition manifested at fire so this continuous and instead at fire so this siderable opposition manifested at first to this long adjournment, and it was only addied to when understood that the joint committee, trying the case of Thayer vs. Green the desired it to afford them sittings in Particular phia, promising that all the testimony in the case would be submitted this week, if the recess was taken. This, at least, is the pretext of many for supporting it. The "local" of the state Guard of this morning, says: "The promenades were brilliant with beauty and fashion yesterday." Query: Is it because of the adjournment?

An effort was made in the House last week

An effort was made in the House last week fix upon a time for final adjournment, but without success. Until the appropriation bill is finally disposed of—the Senate net having acted on it as yet—it would be rather an injudicious step. From present appearances, adjournment will not take place before the first of April.

On Wednesday afternoon the bill to revise and consolidate the tax laws of the State, prepared by a commission composed of the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Secre-

tary of State, passed the Senate finally. This same bill passed that body last winter, but was not called up in the other branch. It comprises 141 sections, and is designed to take the place of all existing local laws on the subject, but Lancaster county, with others, were excepted from its operations. Senator Wallace has read a bill to make the salary of the State Treasurer five thousand

dollars a year, and compel him to give a bond of \$500,000; requiring him to use the Treasury Department as the sole place for the deposit and safe keeping of the State's money; to punish embezzlement and the use of mor and providing for the rapid payment of the State debt, and Senator Jackon, of Sullivan county, "An act to provide additional revenue for State purposes, imposing a tax on distilled spirits, petroleum, anthracite coal and boom companies." There may be great virtue in the above propositions, but coming as they do from democrats, they are looke i upon with suspicion.

As I predicted, the Philadelphia Police Bill received its quietus in the Senate on Friday, by a vote of 11 yeas to 20 nays—six Republi-

cans voting in the negative.

The militia bill has been discussed in both houses, but has not yet passed finally. It imposes a tax of \$1 per annum upon men duly qualified, not members of a military company. Mr. Davis, of Berks, has proposed an amendment to the State Constitution providing that the year the Presidential election occurs the

State election be held with the Presidential election in November, instead of in October, In reply to a communication from the Senate, the Attorney General reports "That in his opinion the act of Feb. 25th, 1867, repeal-

ing all taxes on real estate for State purposes is constitutional." The time for holding the township elections in Dauphin county has been changed from Spring to Fall, the elections being held in the month of October with the State election. Why should not the Spring elections for your county be held in October also?

In the Senate on Friday, Mr. Connell called up the House resolution to pay and discharge the "twenty-seven," but the Senate refused to consider it. It was reported some days be-fore affirmatively by the Finance Committee. Had it been referred to the Retrenchment Committee, the Senate would not have been troubled with it. Upon the re assembling of the Senate next week, this Committee will submit their report, accompanied by bills looking to the reduction of State expenses. The act incorporating the Lancaster County

Park Association has been re-called from the

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

[CULLED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.] It is generally understood that Hon. C.

Delano, a member of the present Congress from Ohio, has been named by General Grant for the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. Delano has a high character for ability and integrity, and with such a man at the head of the Revenue Department, the days of the rule of the whisky ring will soon pass away. So mote it be.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, of Maine, has been nominated to succeed Vice President Colfax to the speakership of the House of Representatives, his principal competitor, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, having retired from the canvass. Hon. E. Mc-Pherson has been nominated for Clerk; Col. Ordway for Sergeant-at-Arms; and O. X. Buxton for Doorkeeper-all offi-

cers of the last House. Several parties, entertaining hopes of receiving appointments to office here and elsewhere, under the incoming administration, have already commenced vigorous campaigning in support of those anxieties. The fact that General Grant will not, under any circumstances, give attention to applications for office at present, has had the effect of deterring many from presenting their petitions in advance of his inquguration, although it is known that not a w are ready to send them in for consideration on the 5th of March.

The debt statement for February will show a decrease of twelve m lars in the national debt,

General Sherman arrived last week, and is the guest of his brother, Senator Sherman. The Lieutenant General will not move into his own house for some time. as it is to be renovated.

General Grant has not mentioned at what precise time his resignation of his present position will be tendered. Secretary M'Culloch has purchased a large farm in Maryland to which he intends to retire after he leaves the United

States Treasury.

Jesse Grant, the father of Gen. Grant, and Miss Jennie Grant, sister of the General, arrived here on Saturday last, from

Covington, Kentucky.

The number of contested election cases before the next House of Representatives will be unprecedented, Already notices have been received indicating that the number exceeds twenty, and others are known to be in preparation.

Gen. Grant, a few days ago, referring to the discussion then going on relative to increasing his salary, remarked: "I shall live on what Congress gives me, spending of course every cent of it, and if more was given me I should spend it all. I have no desire, and do not expect, to save anything from my salary, whatever it may be, for my kind friends have placed me in a position which leaves me free from all anxiety about future want, or the wants of my children. We shall have enough to live on, and it is better for them (meaning his children) that they do not rely too much upon money."

It is reported by the committee on naturalization frauds that not less than 68,343 certificates were issued by two Democratic courts in New York city, and sent out broadcast for use, and that not one fraudulent paper has been traced to any Repub-

THE NEW ERA!



GRANT AND COLFAX INAUGURATED.

We are able to give our readers the following particulars of the Inauguration ceremonies received up to the time of going to press yesterday afternoon:

Notwithstanding the bad weather, the scene presented was most magnificent to behold. The long line of military and other organizations extended as far as the eye could reach. The White House, Treasury building, and every available point of elevation, on house-tops and in trees, were loaded down with human beings. Flags and national emblems of all devices were to be seen on all sides, the buildings being completely festooned.

On the conclusion of the ceremonies in the Senate Chamber, Grant and Colfax were conducted to the platform on eastern side of Capitol, where the oath of office was administered amid the profound silence of the sea of people.

Mr. Johnson did not appear in the proession, but was present in the Vice President's room in the Senate Chamber. So great was the crowd in the Senate and around the platform, that even Grant's family were unable to reach the platform so as to witness the ceremonies.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES: Your suffrages having elevated me to the office of President of the United States, I have, in conformity with the Constitution of our Country, taken the oath of office prescribed therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservation, and with a determination to do to the best of my ability all that it requires of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but I accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought. I commence its duties untrammelled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability, and to the satisfaction of the people. On all leading questions agitating the

public mind I will always express my views to Congress and urge them according to my judgment; and when I think it desirable, will exercise the Constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures that I oppose, but all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not. I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people. Laws are to govern all alike -those opposed to as well as those who favor them. I think of no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution. The country, having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement in the next four vears which preceding administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting these, it is desirable that they should be approached calmly, without prejudice, hate or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained. This requires security to person and property, and free religious and political opinions in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice, and all laws to secure these ends will receive my best efforts for enforcement. A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie payment as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class or the country at large, must be provided for. To protect national honor, every dollar of public indebtedness should be paid in unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiation of one farthing of our public debt will be permitted in public places, and it will go far towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and it will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay.

To this should be added a faithful col-

lection of the revenue; a strict accountability to the treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment in expenditures in every department of government. When we compare the paying capacity of the county try now with the ten States still in poves from the effects of war, but soon to emerge it trust, into greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity twinty-five years ago, and calculate what it probably will be twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of its paying every dollar we now pay for useless luxuries. Why it looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box.

The precious metals locked up in the sterile mountains of the far west, which we are now forging the key to unlock, will meet the very contingency now upon us, Ultimately it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach their riches, and it may he necessary also that the general govern-ment should give its sid to secure this access, but this should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secures, pre-cisely the same sort of dollar to use now and not before. While the question of specie, payments is in abeyance, the prident business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future. The nation should follow the same rule. A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt and all industries encouraged. The young age must be its rulers twenty-five years hence, have peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor. A moment's reflection as to what will.

be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day. If they are only true to themselves it should in-spire them with national pride. All di-visions, geographical, political and reli-gious, can join in this common sentiment. How the public debt is to be paid, ar. how specie payment is to be resumed, is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and adhered to. A united determination to do is worth more than divided counsels upon the method of doing. Legislation upon this subject may not be not cessary now, nor even advisable, but it will be when the civil law is more fully restered in all parts of the country and trade resumes its wonted channel.

It will be my endeavor to administer the laws in good faith, to collect the reve-nues assessed, and to have them properly