Cuncuster Antelligencer. VEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1884 The printing presses shall be free to ever person who undertakes to examine the procosedings of the legislature, or any branch of 
government; and no law shall ever be made 
to restrain the right thereof. The free comminmication of thought and opinions is one of the 
invaluable rights of men; and every citizen 
may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the abuse of the 
iliberty. In prosecutions for the publication of 
papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacities, or where the 
matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence."—Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Notice to Delinquent Subscribers. It is well known that the terms upon which the Weekly Intelligencer are published are two dollars per annum, in ad vance. There are quite a number of subscribers on our books who have not yet attended to this matter, although nearly six months have elapsed since the paper came into the hands of the present firm. To all such due notice is given, that if their subscriptions are not paid by the 1st of January; 1865, fifty cents additional will be added to pay costs of collecting. We cannot afford to publish a paper on any other than cash terms.

Cabinet Changes. Our Republican friends of the highes type of loyalty, who snuff the spoils o four years more of horrid war and gigantic robbery, are profoundly exercised upon the subject of prospective changes in the President's Cabinet. BERGNER. of the Harrisburg Telegraph, is break ing his pious heart to get SIMON CAM-ERON in again, and our neighbors of the Examiner and the Erpress are equally enthusiastic, and no doubt equally dis interested, in their advocacy of the claims of JOHN W. FORNEY. It is not our fight, and if any of the combatants should be killed, it won't be our funeral; but we feel some interest in it for all that. We are disposed to back up our Lancaster cotemporaries in their support of FORNEY. As this is the meanest, the most insincere, the most hypocritical, the most unscrupulous and the most malignant administration that ever cursed any country in the civilized world, it is eminently proper that any vacancy which might occur in it should be filled by a man who is fully competent to sustain its reputation in these respects. In this view of the case, John W. FORNEY is just the man, and he stands without a rival to come near him. The world does not hold, and since the days of Judas Iscanion it never has held, a man in whom the qualities of hypocrisy and treachery shone forth as nspicuously as they do in John W FORNEY. SIMON CAMERON did well enough at the beginning, when it was expedient not to alarm the trusting people by stealing more than half of the appropriations, and when it was necessary at least to profess that a restoration of the Union was the object of the war. But now that Lincoln's supporters are expecting to help themselves to all that they can lay their hands on everywhere, and the Southern people are to be exterminated and their lands given as "blood-money" to the negroes who are to be employed in their slaughter, a Cabinet officer of still hungrier greed and more transcendently devilish genius than CAMERON is desirable -Such an one can be found in FORNEY and in him only. Before he broke with the Democratic party, he avowed that very class they desire to benefit, while and to a greater or less extent out of the his "ambition was to be rich;" and he broke with it for the sole and simple reason that it refused to load him with Utopian dreams and the utterly impublic plunder. The fiendish malignity | practicable schemes of these political with which he has pursued those who charlatans of Mr. Lincoln has long the price of every article of merchanwere his friends as long as he deserved since fully committed himself and his to have a friend is well known to the administration. That it is his fixed country, and must commend him above | purpose to hold on in the even tenor of | paper was large. Gold does not rise in all others to that large and vindictive | this ruinous course of policy his message most abundantly testifies. class of traitors to the Constitution, to humanity and to the Christian religion, who are longing to gloat their eyes on Southern women and children borne peace. It will be long before we shall aloft on John Brown pikes by brutal The unscrupulousness, too, man or any party of men in the which issues it to redeem it promptly in ch he has gratified his "am- South. Mr. Lincol has effectually gold or silver coin, necessarily depreciwith which he has gratified his "ambition to be rich, " is very well known and this is a strong fact in his favor with or honorable end of the war. In that large and intensely loval portion of our Republican friends, whose ambition runs swiftly in the same current. And

to drive another half million of white men into his Dahomian slaughter pen ? On the whole, we think it must be plain to every observant mind, that FORNEY is just the man to "sustain the national cause" by instructing the unlearned loyalists how to steal from the public treasury, and by putting into the President's heart whatever of malignity he may need to carry him through the work of exterminating eight millions of Southern people in revenge for the hanging of old JOHN BROWN, the forerunner of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. It is to be honed the Examiner and the Express will not relax their efforts to secure an appointment which would so well represent the hypocrisy and the malignity of the hard-headed and badhearted Puritans who now mould the

there is yet another point in his favor.

coachmen, cooks and waiters of Wash-

by FRED. DOUGLASS, and has told the

intelligent or better behaved audience.

such homage as this to that superior

sentiment of the Republican party. A Timely Address.

We would call the attention of every reader of the Intelligeneer to the truly able and eloquent address of Hon. C. L. WARD, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, which appears on our outside. It is a most timelv and fitting document. Coming from the source it does, it speaks with an authoritative voice to the Democracy of to which it alludes are handled in a masterly manner. The base manner in was obtained is made clear. It is demonstrated that it is a very meagre majority indeed under the circumstances. | ler in the country and he is with the The complimentary allusion to the abolitionists, and they must be respon-Democratic press of the State is well desible for his acts before the country. served, and will be properly appreciated. We hope every Democrat who reads it will resolve to do his part faithfully and liberally in supporting by every means in his power those who labor so earnestly for the right with so little chance that it nearly had that effect. The of commensurate reward. The recital | shoddyites have left us; will that bring of facts connected with the arrest of citizens of this State by the military authorities, their sufferings in wretched prisons, their mock trial by an illegal tribunal, the contempt thus displayed for the authorities of the Commonwealth, the bold and defiant disregard of the ancient, sacred and constitutional right of trial by jury, will justly alarm every true friend of liberty in this once proud old Commonwealth. We commend the address to the careful perusal

of every reflecting citizen. Senator Gwin and Napoleon.

The Panama Herald says that information has been received in San Franisco lately to the effect that Dr. Gwin. formerly U. S. Senator from California, has obtained, through the influnce of the Emperor Napoleon, and in his interest, a commission from Maximilian as Governor-General of the State of Sonora. with authority to induce emigration and settle the country, and power to

The President's Message and his Police To have its destinies committed to the ands of an ignorant and incompetent ruler is the greatest misfortune which can befall any nation. Such is our conlition to-day. It is painfully manifest position he occupies. His whole career

been unwise and hurtful in the exdence of that grasp of intellect which has been so much needed. Not a single act of his has been marked by statemanlike sagacity. He has committed one gross blunder after another, and whether his attention has been directed to the rdering of army movements, or to in precipitating disasters upon this unpublic papers, noted for their weakness and their entire want of fitness, have been the laughing stock of the world. One of the Kings of England was made the subject of the epigramatic remark that he "never said a foolish thing or did a wise one." Abraham Lincoln will pass into history as a ruler whose words and acts were alike distinguished for their

foolishness.

His late message is one of the most wretched state papers ever put forth. In every respect it is weak and unbefitting the occasion. He seems to have made an effort to appear unmoved in the midst of the present crisis. The occasion was a great one. Having just succeeded in re-electing himself, he had an opportunity offered him for the display of magnanimity of nature and elevation of intellect. It is difficult to conceive how any man could fail to be moved by the magnitude of the occasion. But, it is evident that it was too much, to expect that Abraham Lincoln could be lifted above the level of his own vulgarity and littleness by any influences however potent. He is, and will continue to be while he lives, but a lowbred, vulgar man; not in any sense of the word a statesman, but a mere cunning and tricky politician. Never has he risen to the dignity appropriate to the position he occupies. From the day when, on his way from his obscure home in Illinois to be inaugurated, he disgusted the more sensible men of his own party by his vulgar and silly speeches, until the present hour, he has but continued to give evidence of appreciate the momentous character of the circumstances by which he has constantly been surrounded. He has at all times suffered himself to be made the tool of designing fanatics, whose whole skill and energies have been all devoted to the work of destruction. They are potent to tear down, but utterly incapable of rebuilding. Among the whole of them there does not seem to be one who can comprehend the real condition of the country. Utterly unversed in the science of government, with the erudest possible political opinions, not seeming to understand the nature of our federal system, blinded by fanaticism and influenced by passion alone, they pursue the phantom of imaginary good to the negro as the one and only object of the war. To carry out the single object of universal emancipation, and to elevate an inferior race at the expense of the superior, they deem no waste of life too great, no lavishment of treasure too profuse. They seem not to see that they are injuring and destroying the inflicting unheard of and irreparable misfortunes upon the nation. To the

hear the word uttered again by any crushed out the last chance for a speedy his next annual message he will be forced to say, as he did in his late one, "The war still continues." And. unless he changes his policy, he will be obliged to repeat the expression in each He has sat with the colored boot-blacks. succeeding message he may deliver unington, through a Thanksgiving oration til the term for which he has been reelected shall end. The people of the ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia to the bitter end. The door of return and Lancaster that he never saw a more has been shut in their face, and we are When has Simon Cameron rendered ompletely subjugating the whole of the vast territory which they occupy. race, for the good and the glorification of which ABRAHAM LINCOLN is about

That we can never accomplish Is Democracy Dead?

"The wish is farther to the thought," says an exchange, when the abolitionists say Democracy is dead. They hope t may be so, because it is the only thing that stands between them and a perpetual lease of the power of the Government. They wish it may be so, because they can then, unrestrained, play out their game of revolution.

But is it likely they will see their hope ulfilled and their wishes verified? Why s Democracy dead or likely to die? At the last election that party polled nearly two millions of votes, and that in opposition to the most unscrupulous administration that ever existed—in spite of bayonets which were freely used to overawe, and of proclamations which were designed to render voting by Democrats impossible. It is not then because of a falling off in numbers that Democracy is dead, or likely to be.

It cannot be that Democracy is goir to die because it has been purged of its dross by the terrible ordeal through which it is passing. The excrescencesthe effete matter have sloughed off, and by so much is the party purer to-day than ever before. The old corruptionists that have heretofore exerted themselves Pennsylvania. The important subjects to the utmost to destroy it, have found better chances for plying their trade of peculation, and have gone over to the which the meagre majority for Lincoln enemy, and they, not the Democracy, have to bear the odium of their thefts in the future. There is but one Ben. But-

And clear down to the unknown Congressmen and members of State Legislatures does this state of things exist. The office-seekers have left us; will that kill us? They staid so long with us on dissolution? The ambitious, unprincipled men, who for place and power have gone over to the other side, and are now found alone in the ranks of our

enemies; will that be fatal to us? In any view of the case, we cannot ee that Democracy is dead, or likely to die. We have lost the dead weightsthe marplots-the selfish and ambitious -the dishonest corruptionists, because these can ply their trades better in the other party. Their number makes just about the falling off in the Democratic votes, but Democracy was never stronger in the hearts of the common people than now; so it is not dead and will not die, but will come up in itsstrength and vigor at the next election, and that strength will sweep the country and overwhelm the refuges of lies which its enemies have erreted. No, Democracy

is not dead and will not die Lincoln's popular majority is not far from 300,000. Take from him the 500,000 extra office holders of his appointment, and he would be in a minority of

There are some p persons who persist in declaring that the high price of gold, as compared with our paper currency, is merely the result of speculation, and there are those who are silly enough to that Mr. Lincoln is utterly unfit for the believe such foolish assertions. All such display great ignorance of the fixed and has shown it. His public acts have well established laws which rule the financial world. Gold is but a measure treme. At no time has he given evi- of value. It has been chosen as the principal circulating medium by all civilized nations, on account of its peculiar fitness for such use when coined into money. Throughout the commercial world it has about the same relative value. A dollar in gold is worth the same to-day in New York that it is in plans of policy, he has only succeeded | London, less the rate of exchange. That is, to say, it would go as far toward payhappy country. His speeches and his ing for any commodity in London as it would in New York, less such a percentage as would insure its safe conveyance to the merchant in London. I the balance of trade is even between any two nations, coin is not carried from one to the other, because it would only have to be transferred back again. the doing of which is always attended with some expense and risk. Hence bills of exchange were early employed. These are nothing more than orders from the merchants of one nation to those in another to pay a certain sum of the money of the nation on which the order is drawn to a designated party Thus, if A in London wishes to pay B in New York one thousand dollars, h does not ship gold across the ocean to satisfy this debt, but goes to C in London, to whom D in New York owes one thousand dollars, and gets an order from C for D to pay B. That is what is called a bill of exchange. To obtain it is a convenience and a saving of expense to the party accommodated, for which he is willing to pay a percentage, which is called the rate of exchange. Except this rate of exchange gold is of about the same standard value among all com mercial nations. Silver and gold coin are nearly on a par in this respect, but gold being more valuable and much less bulky has the advantage. These metals constitute the circulating medium of the world, and are the universally

adopted measure of value. They have both an intrinsic and a nominal value. Paper money differs from coin in this. Its intrinsic value is very small. It is merely the promise of an individual, an his utter inability to comprehend and association of men, or a government to pay a certain sum. If the promisor or the maker of the paper, is ready and able to pay the note in specie as soom as presented, and this fact is well known, the paper is par paper, or nearly so. But the confidence of the monetary world in the ability of the maker of paper money to pay must be perfect and unshaken. The slightest suspicion of inability to pay, at once reduces the value of paper. This is the case with either bank paper, or paper money is sued by the authority of and under the name of a government. Besides this, paper money, whether issued by governments or banking institutions, can only have a home circulation; it can not circulate abroad as gold or silver will, having no intrinsic value within The history of the world has abun-

dantly proven that any attempt of a

government to make paper do the legitimate work of coin was sure to be followed by the same evil results. It has always driven coin out of circulation. country where government paper was employed as a circulating medium. Depreciation of the government paper, and a consequent proportionate advance in has necessari attempt, where the issue of government price. It still remains throughout the commercial world at the old and well He has deliberately closed the door established standard or value, but govagainst any possible negotiation for ernment paper, being a thing of merely local use, and being dependant for its value on the ability of the government ates to a greater or less extent from the very hour when it is first made manifest that it cannot be promptly redeemed in that commodity which constitutes the only acknowledged circulating mediun

of the world. This inevitable tendency of paper money to decline in value cannot be arrested or restrained by any local legis lative enactments however stringent South have now no choice but to fight for the simple reason that no commercial nation is dependent upon itself alone. It might be done in some exommitted to the impossible task of clusive despotism, where outside influence was never felt, and into whose ports no strange vessel was ever permitted to enter; but in a commercial nation like ours, paper money issued by the government must inevitably be influenced by the great laws which rule the financial world. These are as wide in their extent as the range of adventurous merchants, who seek profit in even the remotest regions of the earth and as immutable as the great law of supply and demand.

> The assertion that speculators keep up the price of gold is a very silly one, utterly unworthy to be heard from any man fit to be the ruler or the financial secretary of a great nation. Mr. Lin coln, and his Secretary, Mr. Fessenden alike show their want of knowledge of the plainest and most thoroughly established laws of finance, when they authoritatively put forth such a statement. And Thaddeus Stevens, and all other authors of bills intended to restrain the trafic in gold only show their want of good sense by the impracticable propositions they make. No such laws can have the slightest effect until the ports of the United States are all closed, and our foreign commerce entirely annihilated. So long as we maintain any, even a slight connection with the commercial world outside we must yield to the great laws which everywhere regulate trafic. Our paper must necessarily continue to decline as our debt increases. Our resources are not by any means inexhaustible, and so great is the waste of them under the utterly inefficient management of the charlatans now in power, that it is most likely our greenbacks will yet share th fate of the old Continental currrency .-There is nothing in the message of Mr Lincoln to lead us to hope for a speedy end of the war; nothing in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to lead us to expect that a wiser financial policy will be adopted. Speculators do not

currency has not yet reached its lowest point of depreciation. New York City Election.

control the gold market, and our paper

The New York City election, on Tuesday last, has resulted mainly in the success of the Democratic Tammany ticket. The vote was very light, being less than fifty thousand. The new Board of Aldermen will contain only two Republicans, and the Common Council six Republicans. Tobacco Manufacturers' Convention.

A meeting of segar and tobacco manafacturers was held at the Cooper Institute, New York, on Wednesday last Several of the New England and Middle States, in addition to New York, were represented. W. F. Lawrence, of New York, presided Resolutions were adopted, asking for the reduction of the taxes on manufactured tobacco, complaining of the want of uniformity in the Internal Revenue Law, and recommending that a tax should be laid on the leaf,

The recklessness of the French people during the most terrible scenes of the the Abolition party in this country are Revolution has excited the wonder of to be believed, all the well established events of those days of terror have been amazed and appalled. In quiet times it is very difficult for the mind to comprehend how such a display of mad houghtlessness, of reckless folly, and of brutal barbarism could have been possible in any nation pretending to have been accustomed to account for the strange scenes then and there exhibited by telling us of the degraded condition of the masses of the hate deep cruel and licentions monarchs. They talk to us of the terrible rebound of to wonder at the desire of an oppressed people for vengeance upon their oppres ors; and prate about the necessity that exists for culture of the masses. The majority of readers have been accustomed to look upon the bloody excesses of those days as an anomaly, to regard them as a strange exhibition of fiendishness, to excuse and attempt to palliate them by inventing apologies for their perpetrators. To admit that they were not brutal and outrageous beyond the ordinary capacity of mankind for brutality and barbarism was to lower the standard of manhood and degrade humanity. Hence the many excuses sought, the many palliating circumstances brought to notice, and the persistent efforts to account for the heinous crimes, the mad follies, the utter reckessness, the seeming bloodthirstiness of an entire people.

ountry. We profess to be the most enoad. We have long presumed to pity the down-troden masses of Europe, and people. We have made especially loud oasts about the meliorating and humanthe eyes of thousands by a ficticious recital of the woes of one poor negro. We were very tender-hearted indeed.

How is it with us to-day? All the acthe most bloody, and the most brutal war the world has ever known. war the world ever saw scarcely excite skirmishes, in which from ten to a hunwould have made our very blood curdle longer. We have become as bloodthirsty as the veriest painted devil of churches of the land reck with the sickening odors of slaughter, and the occupants of many of the sacred desks bawl

dervises for blood. We are bloodthirsty, thoughtless. reckless. Our cities were never gayer than they are now. The theatres are crowded nightly, and all the haunts of gilded crime are filled to overflowing. the national wealth destroyed, con-Extravagance is the order of the day. Gaudy equipages, the "turn out" of yul gar aristocrats, whose purses have grown plethoric from unlimited public plunder on red fingers, and arms unused to such adornments: brown-stone fronts and marble palaces spring up, at enormous ost, as if by the stroke of an enchanters upholstry, and the occupants revel in

uxurv. We are running a wild race of bloody leeds, of national and social extravaof the earth look on in utter amazement, while they predict a disastrous end to this mad career. Is there not good must come a day of reckoning. That it ean doubt.

The subjoined letter addressed to the Commissioners of Mislin County, by Brig. Gen. Lemuel Todd, the officer intrusted with the duty of raising troops for State defence, will be of interest to

our readers : Headquarters P. M. Insp. Gent's Dep., Harrisburg, Nov. 17, 1861. 1. Are those who hold exemption certificates from U.S. boards exempunder the State law? exemp The certificate of exemption for men tal or physical disability, given by the physician of the enrolling board of the U.S., should not be received as evidence of disability or disqualification for State defence. *Each board must* make its own exemptions, determining from all the circumstances of each particular case whether the party is a proper subject for exemption. 2. Are those who paid commutation the U. S. or furnished substitutes

The citizen owes allegiance and as onsequence, service to both State and Vational Governments, and exemption rom service under the provisions of the Acts of Congress for enrolling and calling out the National forces, does not elieve a party from the service he owes the State under the militia laws of the Commonwealth. It is a superadded obligation

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, our obedient servant.

LEMUEL TODD. Inspector Gen'l Penn'a Militia

At it Again. Abraham can still get off a joke. He says

"Men readily perceived that they cannot be much oppressed with a debt which they owe themselves." In other words, if you own a homestead worth one thousand dollars, and possess one thousand dollars in eash; and if you lend the thorsand cash to Abrahan with which to operate against slavery, and Abraham gives you his note, as your agent, promising to pay you when he receives that amount in taxes from you, with a lien on your thousand dol-lar homestead, as ultimate security, then you can't be "much oppressed," because you owe yourself the thousand dollars cash, and if Abraham can't get taxes enough out of you to pay you, why your homestead is always full se-curity for the amount. Of course, "men readily perceived" this, and feel perfect ssurance that they can't be " much op-

—presto, the lien is canceled!—Patrio and Union. The horses, carriges, liquors, &c., belonging to the establishment of Lord Lyons, have been sold at auction. The ices of the wines ranged from thirty forty dollars per dozen, and the andies at seven dollars and fifty cents randies at seven per bottle. This disposition of his property indicates that Lord Lyons will not soon return to this country, if at all, | men.

pressed" by it, for, don't you see, wh

ever they begin to feel the pressure, they can forgive themselves the debt, and

What has the War Cost in Honey? If the crazed and fanatical leaders of In the financial columns of the N. Y.

the world. All who have read of the rules of political economy have been reversed by some sort of miraculous interposition in our behalf. If the theories of Lincoln, and Fessenden, and Abolition editors and orators are correct, a colossal civil war, such as ours, is a great national blessing, and a huge debt, such as we have accumulated is national christianity or enlightenment. Writers | wealth. Political economy must hence forth be regarded as an exploded science, and the profoundly thoughtful volumes, from which rulers have been accustomed to learn wisdom, as only so seated and long fostered by the rule of much worn-out rubbish. According to the theories of these, our modern wise acres, money expended in the destrucpopular will long repressed; bid us not tive purposes of war is not to be regarded as lost, and not to be deducted from the sum total of the national wealth; the labor taken from the fields and the workshops of the land, from productive employments, to be used in employ ments not only non-productive but destructive, is not to be regarded as misapplied. If they tell the truth, we were never in so prosperous a condition as we are to-day; and the country never was so rich as it is now. They tell us of the enormous business doing by our railroads, of the activity of our manufacturers, and of the high prices which our agricultural products bring. They point to the gaudy equipages of the shoddy nobility, recite stories of the huge fortunes which have been accumulated invite us into the palatial stores of merchant princes, bid us look at the sureing throngs that fill the avenues of every commercial metropolis, and ask But how will the historian account exultantly if these things are not subfor the scenes of these days in this stantial and undeniable evidences of great national prosperity. As in all lightened and the most christian nation | things else, so in this, they deal merely on earth. We boast of the multitudes | with the surface of the subject. They of churches which everywhere thrust expect to make show do the work of their tapering spires heavenward. We solid arguments, and too often do they point to the school houses which grace | succeed in blinding the minds of the every hill-top and mark every cross masses by the most superficial display

of sophistry. Here, as is too often the case in the world, falsehood shows herhave taunted even England with the self more numble of foot than truth. It degradation of the lower orders of her takes an argument involving tedious details to show how utterly false, how entirely unreliable these seeming eviizing tendencies of our institutions and dences of national prosperity really are. modes of life. We have paraded statis- The masses are moved most readily by ties to show that we were the most what immediately strikes their senses, moral and virtuous, as well as the freest | They do not generally stop long enough and happiest people of the earth. We to think. If they did they would see have had peace societies, and have de- that every dollar expended in warlike plored the existence of war. We have material is a dollar sunk, that every had speeches from Sumner on the barman withdrawn from productive purbarism of slavery, and Mrs. Harriet suits and sent to war is a loss to the Beecher Stowe has drawn tears from nation, first of what he would have earned at some legitimate employment, and secondly of all that it takes to feed, clothe and pay him as a soldier.

For more than three years past we numulated horrors of the most gigantic, have been engaged in the most gigantic have had the largest armies the world our notice. We have learned to hear ever saw, have drawn more men away of the slaughter of hundreds and thou- from the productive pursuits of life than sands of men without so much as a ever were engaged in the work of shudder. The daily announcement of destruction by any nation, and that at the greatest expense for each and every dred men, full of lusty life, are hurried | individual thus employed. It would be out of existence, is disposed off in a brief strange indeed, if, under such a condisentence, a short telegram, read by mil- tion of affairs, we should still be pro- which includes \$75,000,000 in certificates lions, and forgotten almost as soon as ducing to the same extent we were when read. Scenes of horror, the recital of | the war began. It is true there is still which, if occurring in India or Ethiopia, great activity among our manufacturers, but a vast proportion of this activity is before we had become imbruted by this employed in preparing material to be horrible civil war, now move us no given to destruction in war. It is thus all the time a drain upon the national resources to this extent, a deduction an Indian who once scoured the forests from and not an addition to the sum which grew where our cities now stand. total of the national wealth. Single Our preachers are no more ministers of shells of certain descriptions cost many dollars. When these are exploded that much money is lost to the nation and to the world forever. Every suit of clothes worn out by the soldier, every rom Sabbath to Sabbath, like howling | bullet fired by him, every accoutrement lost, or rendered useless, every government wagon broken down or destroyed, every horse killed, every beef devoured, even down to every ounce of bread eaten by the soldier is so much of

sumed, lost and sunk forever. The huge debt which we owe. dollar of it, but represents a portion of what has been destroyed by us in war. rowd every avenue; jewelry glitters We have no material equivalent to show for it. There is nothing left us of all which has been purchased with it, if we take out of the account the war vessels added to the navy, except the horses wand; they are filled with gorgeous which our cavalry ride, the wagons which follow our armies, the tents under which our soldiers sleep, the clothes which cover their backs, and the weapons with which they fight. Looking gance, of folly and of crime, which is at the matter in a material point of view, the wonder of the world. The nations | these things, of no available use to us in a time of peace, are all we have to show for a debt so huge that it must burthen our posterity through all comreason to fear they are right? There ing time to pay the interest thereof alone. Every dollar spent in this war will be a very sad one no thinking man is a dollar subtracted from the wealth of the nation and sunk forever. How vast an amount of wealth has been thus destroyed it would be almost useless to attempt to calculate, since the ascertained debt is already so great that the mind staggers in its effort to comprehend it. But it must be remembered that that is only a small proportion of the grand sum total. To arrive at a correct estimate of the wealth destroyed, we must add to our own debt the debt of the South, and all which has been destroyed by acts of the contending armies in either section. Nor is this all; there will still remain to be computed and added thereto the amount which the labor of all the men who have been taken from the productive pursuits of life would have earned, all that the horses would have earned, and all that the labor of all the men em- find that it is not the lightness of taxes ployed in the manufacture of warlike material would have earned. If some one will be kind enough to compute

> cost the country in money alone. Mr. Lincoln's Latest Joke.

how much these things would amount

The President's message says to the Democrats of this Congress: Your vote prevented the two-thirds majority for the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery at the last session. Now, please lay aside your constitutional scruples and your devotion to local self-government, and change your vote. Make up a two-thirds majority of this Congress, carry the amendment, be-cause in the next Congress we shall have a two-thirds majority, and you can't help yourselves

Being eager to crack a skull or snatch a purse, scamp A says to honest B, come help me now in this job. I can't do it alone to-day, but have an arrangement which will make it a "sure thing" tomorrow. But let's do it now; the sooner the better. Be my accomy you can't prevent the crime my accomplice, since Mr. Lincoln's joke lies-it is a dismal one—in the assumption that the Democratic members have no Democratic principles, — World.

Our Toast.

Geo. Washington, the Father Our Country: Abraham Lincoln i Stepfather.—Muscatine Journal. If stepfathers resemble stepmothers, and we presume they do not differ materially, the Journal pays a questionable

compliment to its favorite. Washington was a great and a good man. He loved his country and adored its Constitution. In Mr. Lincoln it is hard to detect any qualities of character which entitle him to a comparison with him, who was first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countryReport of the Secretary of the Treas-

Herald, a paper which has been supporting the Administration, we find the following scathing review of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That the wholesale condemnation therein contained is perfectly well deserved we have not the slightest hesitation in affirming. The article is as good a commentary as we could possibly get up, and we, therefore, give it entire. Coming from the source it does it cannot fail to carry the weight of conviction with it. The report of the Secretary of the Preasury is, as we expected it would be about the weakest and most evasive document that could possibly have been oncocted, and the vast importance of the theme contrasts remarkably with insignificance of its treatment on this occasion, when the eyes of the whole people were turned to it in the expectation that Mr. Fessenden would at length have found a policy. But the entire tenor of the report shows that he has no policy, and that he has thrown the burden of the responsibility which properly belongs to himself on Congress, pretty much as if the captain of a ship laboring in a heavy see and hodly ledtation that Mr. Fessenden would laboring in a heavy sea and badly leak-ing resigned the control of her to his crew and passengers. We need hardly say that the report is a public disappointment. There is nothing either definite or decided about it, and the future course of the Treasury may be anything that caprice or circumstances may dictate. This is by no means creditable to Mr. Fessenden, as a statesman, least of all as a financier. The experience of the past should have led him to the adoption of a decisive course, and his recommendations to Congress ought to have been emphatic and decided. He had an opportunity such as seldom in the world's history falls to the lot of a minister of finance for personal distinc-tion and public usefulness. But having neglected that opportunity, and failed to prove himself equal to the task he has assumed, we can only regret that the control of the national finances at this critical period in out history should be vested in one who has proved himself so utter a failure, and who still clings pusillanimously to the wreck of the policy which was Mr. Chase's legacy to the country.

ne country.
The Secretary does not appear to know his own mind exactly, judging by the tone of his clumsy report. It abounds in contradictions, ambiguities and incon sistencies, and shows hesitation and onfusion at almost ever turn. Henceforward whatever hopes may

have been entertained of Mr. Fe itness for the important office overwhich he presides must be dispelled, and the people must look elsewhere for a Secreary of the Treasury who can extricate the country from that labyrinth of financial embarrassment into which it has

Having said this much of the general features of the report, we shall glance hastily at the few material points to which, with excessive prolixity, it re-

ers. We are able to obtain a clearer idea of the amount of the national debt from the last monthly return, dated October 31st, which stated it at \$2,017,099,515, than from this report; and as for its they are necessarily unre-The receipts for customs duties for the first quarter of the current fiscal year, ending a ptember 30, were \$19,-271,091, or at the rate of seventy-seven millions a year; and the receipts have since dwindled so that even the Secre-tary's estimate for the current year, of 870.272.091, from this source, may prove for the current year is only \$419,512,389, The total estimated revenue

of indebtedness—an item that ought to have been placed under another head. Mr. Fessenden believes that if Congress adopts measures for increasing the internal revenue at an early day, fifty millions a year may be added (to three hundred millions) from that source, leaving a deficiency of only \$482,374,188 to be provided for during the current year. But why only fifty millions—and who knows what the deficiency to be provided for may be? The estimated debt on the 1st of July, 1865, isput down Considering the amount of the debt at the end of October, these estimates appear hard of rea-

The tabular statements in this report are so imperfect and badly arranged that the public will find them about as easy to comprehend as a Chinese puzzle.

Mr. Fessenden can see no better way of reducing the premium on gold than by the exemplary punishment of gold speculators, and, notwithstanding the notwithstanding evil effects of legislation on the subject already experienced, he suggests the

passage of a law to that effect. He acknowledges the impropriety of further increasing the gold-bearing debt, and yet believes that we should in future, rely upon securities bearing in-terest in currency for the first three or five years, and then convertible into five-twenty gold bonds. What difference is there in principle between gold bonds direct and the same three or goth bonds direct and the same three or five years hence by conversion. He give no promise that there shall be no further issues of paper money, and avoids the currency evil entirely, and his recommendations to tax sales and obacco in the leaf as well as incomes on a comprehensive and ascending scale are without point, and he shun discussion of the subject of taxation by suggesting a commission to examin

The report does not propose a single measure to avert the financial disasters which threaten the country under its present policy, and therefore it devolves upon Congress to frame a new policy and make it law as soon as possible.

The New York Tribune, says the Trenton True American, urges upon the Congress which has just assembled that the fate of the republic depends perhaps upon the vigor and promptitude of their action, and it reminds them of some facts which it is well for the people to understand. It says:

"We are now borrowing money in effect at tifty cents on the dollar, which comes too near bankruptcy to be a pleasant subject of contemplation. Let us pay anything, do anything, to bring war to a speedy close, but let us not ble the cost of the war through a double the cowardly dread of taxation.' The election is over and the Tribune

can afford to be candid, but if it looked at the matter in its true light it would (they are heavy enough, heaven knows) which has occasioned what it complains of. We are borrowing money at more

than fifty cents on the dollar, because to, we can tell him what the war has of an unwise and improvident financial policy, which, in defiance of all experience, pretends to put paper money on a par with specie for the ordinary purpases of the people, while it is rejected for the uses of the Government. The Tribune again says truly: Every dollar of debt contracted in it

rtgage on all the property in the country

And what is more, we may add, every dollar thus contracted, for which only fifty cents have been received, will have to be paid, capital and interest, at one hundred cents to the dollar. What are the nature of taxes proposed to meet such a drain, besides a daily expenditure of millions of dollars at the same rate, in excess of income? The "cowardly dread of taxation," which the Tribune illudes to, was nothing more nor less than the dread of losing political power. If taxes had been levied, as they ought to have been, to meet the emergencies of the hour, Abraham Lincoln could not have been re-elected.

The landed interests would have felt the effects of the emancipation war which is impoverishing the country and reducing it to bankruptey, and would have rebelled; but the election is over-Abolititionism is triumphant. and the truth can be no longer be disguised-taxes, taxes, taxes are now the order of the day. There is to be no more 'cowardly dread "of them.

Hudson county, N. J., is the banner Democratic county in the State, having given the largest majority against Lin-

She is now a widow, with four pensions: Doing a good business.

Washington City.

On Monday, the 5th of this month, ongress reassembled—the rump Con-Congress reassembled—the rump Congress of a disorganized nationality, a broken land, an impoverished and corrupted people. There was another Congress assembled there, a body which has been growing gradually by the regular process of accretion, as filth accumulates in unpurged sewers, as festering matter accumulates in an unwashed wound, since March 4th, 1861. A Congress dele rom the sweepings of the kennels of all nations; from the emptyings the sinks and jakes and foul places cities; from the of the dirty large linen dirty things of the unity much of every people. A Congress of foul things engendered by feverish disease, and fed upon purulent corruption. A Congress made up of idle and shame-less villainy; purveyors of scandal and fosterers of lies; true children of Beelzebub, filthy god of the blow-flies; placehunters, time-servers, dirt-eaters, dung-rakers, carrion-probers; half-penny bufand masters

foons and ballet-masters to dancers; players of faro and of sweat; horse-jockles, horse-thieves, and chiffoniers; masters of muscle of the art of living without muscle; ringers-in, buffers, bunnners, tramps killers of their own time, thieves of the time of others; bravos and panderers; heroes of debauch, and bullies for kep women; blatant fanatics, who substitute loudness for sincerity, and pruriency for innocence; the whole class of those daughters of Eve who have flung away the fig-leaf and have chosen to stand naked in the market-place; courtesans and panel-thieves, prostitutes and mistresses; kept-women who betray their keepers, and wives who betray their husbands; maidens whose only blushes are painted on to make them durable, and matrons with harpy-claws and eyes of hyenas; confidence-men, hotel-thieves, bludgeoners, bounty-jumpers, koniackers, knucks, pocket-book-stuffers, body-snatchers, assassins, and poisoners. This Congress and that Congress are holding their joint sessions at Washington. This Congress and that Congress are legislating for the government, and deciding upon the welfare of America!

It is a pitiable thought for a once hap-

py and innocent people to reflect upon, that their capital city is at this moment the most corrupt place in ('hristendom. The slums of London, the quarters of Paris, the sinks of Rome, the stews of Naples, the bagnois of Venice, are outdone and hide their diminished heads To find a parallel for Washington in we must rake among the sweltering lanes and alleys of Luck-now; we must ransack the feculent sweltering lanes and alleys of Luck-now; we must ransack the feculent wharves of Canton, or hold our noses in the loud-stinking purlieus of Hong-Kong. To find a parallel in history, we must go back to Rome under Nero or under Borgia; we must visit Avig-non when Aretine wrote his letters; we non when Arctine wrote his letters; we must go to the powdered Paris of the Regent d'Orleans, or the blood-beslobbered Paris of the Jacobins! or, we must visit London when Charles the Second held his court at Whitehall, when Rochester played mountebank, and Buchingham murdered Shrewsbury, and Grammot robbed at faro, while the King's mistresses quarrelled in his palace, and King's ministers blackguarded one another in the Council hamber, and the King himself dissected the bastard babies of his maids of honor *en pleim cour.*Under the old regime there used to be

mediocre corruption and filth that waits upon a commonplace Congress—faro banks, assignation houses, and a certain attendance of predatory wire-pullers. log-rollers and claim agents—a state of ngs disagreeable things disagreeable enough, yet quite tolerable, because always hid away in the dark and never suffered to become remark. But now the property of the property rampant. But now, the mass has seethed and sweltered beyond control, it has quite broken through the crust of decency, it has swelled up and boiled over, rvaded the whole place with a lava-flux, the sulphurous vapors whereof have spread abroad such an impetig-inous leprosy that every man's skim itches, and every man's face is as white itches, and every man's face is as write as Gehazi's. This false, jeering, scurvy, godless profligacy has attained to a sub-limity of height and depth, an all-absorbing pervasiveness never pervasiveness never Its traits are written all-absorbing pervasiveness never before known. Its traits are written in bold, staring type upon the whole city, from one end of the Avenue to the other; from the licensed jester in is palace, devising "plans for carry elections, over a bottle of Bourbor whisky, to the salaried rogues and fa natics who jangle in the national halls over the nation's dead body, embruiting themselves like followers naught wake, and quarreling for their hares of the plunder in this great cause of Jarndyce cs. Jarndyce; from the pampered favorites who loaf about Stanton's headquarters, to the miserable black wretches in rags who snarl over the offal cast out from the negro camps. There is a hardened shameessness, a bronze-faced effrontery in the manner of perpetrating these vil-lanies which is beyond measure, horriole to contemplate. The infection ha pervaded all ranks, no corner of society has escaped. The Massachusetts tran-cendentalist, the New York merchant prince, the Western Reserve free-lover, the fervid preacher, the smooth-faced country boy, the peach-cheeked girl the jabbering negro from the rice fields all of them, as soon as they come here, are caught in the debauched whiri, are sucked into the giddy maelstrom of brutal orgies, are infected with the lick-crish pollution, and straightway run races who shall soonest pander away their favors and their virtue for the highest price. Mammon and millinery letchery and lust, turpitude and selfish ness, intemperance, epicurism, sensuality, shoddy and greenbacks, these be your gods, oh ('apital of the United States! This new polytheism of infamy has been the growth of four short years under the fostering tutorage of a reforming Government. Four years more of such growth, such progress, and such reform, and Hell will have been so clean raked of its vampyres and fiends and devils to people the streets of our national carayanserai, that it will be a safer place of residence for ordinary men than Washington City! - Neward (N. J.

"Honest Old Abe."

When every other argument failed the dvocates of Lincoln's election; when he was denounced as a usurper by the ablest Republicans in Congress; when Fremont boldly declared his Administration to be "politically," financially, and militarily a failure; when his vulgarity had disgusted all right-thinking people; when nothing else was to be said in his behalf, his paid advocates always played the card of honesty. Unfortunately, whatever Mr. Lincoln may have been before he was re-elected, his late message is a very sad commentary upon his honesty. If ever he was honest he must have become greatly corrupted by the associations which have surrounded him since his residence in Washington. Encircled as he has been by public plunderers, living as he has done in daily contact with thieving Government officials, the must have by public plunderers, living as he has been very sternly honest, indeed, if he did not feel the deteriorating influence of such villainously bad company. We very much fear he must henceforth be looked upon as a living illustration of the old saying, "evil communications

corrupt good manners." His message is in all respects very common-place, yet in a curious financial recommendation he deviates for once into originality; but it is an originality which gives the lie to to the oft repeated epithet of "honest old Abe," and which is suggestive of a very low tone of moral feeling. In speaking of this passage the N. Y. World says: He gravely recommends that our Gover-nent shall ruise money from our citizens I

ment shall ruise money from our citizens by corrupting their sense of pecuniary honor! He wants Congress to pass an act to protect the purchasers of Government bonds from paying their honest debits! He gravely recommends that this species of property shall be placed beyond the reach not only of faxation but of creditors. This, from the President of the United States, is a creditable property! ble proposal! But when foreign nation who never hit upon this refinement, sha who hever his upon this reinheid, shahs see our Government suggesting to our citizens a safe method of evading their private obligations, will not be apt to infer that where such morality prevails, it will be an easy step to public repudiation? Private and public debts stand on the same ground of moral exhibition but the account and public deeps same on the superscript of moral obligation, but the average con-science of men is commonly supposed to be the weaker in relation to public engagement. It is a spectacle as astounding as it is melancholy to see the Chief Magistrate of a great nation asking Congress to enable citizens to cheat their creditors out of their

The Battle of Honey Hill The special correspondent of the N. York Herald gives a full account of the late battle at Honey Hill, near Grahamsville, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, between General Foster's troops, and a rebel force under General Gustavus Smith. His report corroborates the claim made of a

decided victory by the rebels. his account of the battle: Upon the approach of our forces, the rebels continued to fall back up the road, pursued by our troops, and annoying them as much as possible. Part of the way the woods were so dense that the necessarily in column along the road, with only a few flankers out, struggling along through a vine undergrowth, with mire beneath. The rebel infantry retreated to near their Honey Hill battery, and there made a stand, with their field pieces at the head of the road, in front, their infantry deploying in line of battle in their rear.

The Honey Hill battery was located just beyond a turn in the road, with a marshy tract between and a small run, crossed by a bridge. The battery had four embrasures, each containing a gun, as nearly as the smoke would permit of ascertaining. It was on the brow of small hill, with an outnecessarily in column along the

vas on the brow of small hill, with an out-

was on the brow of small hill, with an outwork in front and flanking breastworks.

The rebel forces were quickly disposed in
these works, with a heavy line of skirmishers on each flank, a large force of infantry
in the fort and works in the centre, and a
body in the rear as reserve. The rebel
flanks had thick woods for cover, while our
whole line from the formation of the ground,
was necessarily much exposod.

The Thirty-second Umited States colored
troops were ordered to charge the rebel fort
as soon as we had got in position at the head
of the road. They attempted but got stuck
in the marsh, which they found impassable
at the point of their assault, and a galling
fire of grape, canister and musketry being
opened on them, they were forced to retire.

The Thirty-rifth United States colored
troops also essayed an assault, but could
not get near enough to produce any effect
upon it. These regiments, however, only
fell back to the line of battle, where they upon it. These regiments, he fell back to the line of battle, mained throughout the entire tich remained throughout the entire fight.
Our front, as gradually established, reached to the right and left about half a milefor a considerable portion of the way along
a rough path or road, and with the centre
in the turn of the main road. Here Lieut.
Col. Ames brought up all the artillery that

Col. Ames brought up all the artillery that could be used, and until after dark kept up a contant and effective fire on the rebel works and lines. He personally superintended the firing, and excited general admiration by his coolness and bravery.

The Fifty-fifth Massachusetts (colored) went into this fight on the right of the brigade, commanded by Col. Hartwell. I did not note the time, but it was in the heat of the action, when the brigade had got separated by sending detachments to different weak points and all that was left of it on the spot where it was that was left of it on the spot where it was first located was a mere detachment. The the Colonel declined, and was anxions to charge the works. Captain Goraud declined to give the order, but rather favored the movement, the bullets all this time flying like hail. Colonel Hartwell gave the order, the colors came to the extreme front, when the Colonel shouted, "Follow your colors!" and then led the way himself, and marched off obliquely, in column by division. Col. Hartwell was mounted, and so was Captain Crane, his Adit, Gen. Just as they reached Crane, his Adjt. Gen. Just as they reached the marsh in front of the turn in the road and me marsh in roll of the turn in the road, and
within a short distance of the robel works, 'ol.
Hartwell's horse, while struggling through
the mid, was litterally blown in pieces by
a discharge of canister. The Colonel was
wounded at the same time, and attempted
to inture from his horse, but the arrived Under the old regime there used to be a certain degree of corruption and filthiness about Washington, but it was the mediocre corruption and filth that waits defined the column and the men pressed on past. But column and the men pressed on past. But as they neared the fort they met a murderous fire of grape, cunister and bullets at short range. As the numbers of the advance were thinned, the few who survived began to waver, and finally the regiment retreated. In retiring, Lieut. Elisworth, with a few men, extricated the Colonel from his perilous position after much delay and by cutting the saddle from his horse. In carrying him away he was again wounded in rying him away he was again wounded in the side, and advised Lieut, Ellsworth to leave him behind: but the Lieutenant and a few men brought him from the field with

out further injury, and he will probab survive. He is now in hospital at Beaufor doing well.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh was temporarily relieved from duty on General Foster's staff that he might take his place with his regiment. He led the egiment across the road to co-operate with the Fifty-fifth, and got very near the fort but were obliged finally to retire. Consider ing that they had skirmished in the from all day, their behavior was splendid. At the time of the farthest advance Colone the time of the farthest advance Colonel Gurney was on the right of the road, in the extreme front, in command of a skirmish, line, where he displayed much gallantry. The fifty-fourth Massachusetts, heroes of all hard fights that have occurred in the department since their arrival here, were too much scattered in this battle to do full justice to themselves. Only two companies went into the fight at first, under Lieut

wen into the fight at first, under Lieut. Col. Hooper. They were posted on the left. Subsequently they were joined by four more companies, who were left on duty in the rear.

The twenty-lifth Ohio, soon after the commencement of the engagement, were sent to the right, where they swung around and fought on a line nearly perpendicular to our main front. A portion of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts were with them. One or two charges were essayed, but were un-successful; but the front was maintained successful; but the front was maintained there throughout the afternoon. The 25th had the largest loss of all the regiments.
Counter charges were made at various times during the fight by the enemy, but our infantry and artillery mowed them down, and they didnot at any time get very near our lines. Whenever a charge of our men was repulsed, the rebels would flock out of their works, whooning like Indians. out of their works, whooping like Indians but Ames' guns and the 'terrific our infantry would soon send the our infantry would soon send them back.

The musketry firing was terrific. For seven hours the din was kept up, almost drowning the artillery discharges. Sometimes volley would follow volley the whole length of the line, and then a scattering fire would intervene, but for a moment only, to be succeeded by deafening discharges. The result would have been would be to be succeeded to the deafening discharges. result would have been more apparent in killed and wounded on both sides but for the trees, which stopped many bullets, the trees, which stopped many bullets, General Foster finding the enemy's position at Honey Hill too strong to be easily taken, and not of sufficient importance, considering the object of the expedition, to warrant a continuance of the engagement, withdrew to a strong position on the Sav-anuah road, from which he will be able to

be three or four hundred. A Tremendous Blunder.

onduct future operations.
The total casualties foot up eight handred

nd ten, but the loss to the service will only

An awkward error, probably of som ment, reports the total of our national debt at about eight hundred times as much as it, really is, and four hundred times harger than the national debt of Great Britain. This error appears verbatim in the President's message, and is repeated verbatine in the leaded type of a morning journal. It is in these alurning words: "One billion, seven hundred and forty thousand million, six hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents." If we understand arithmetic one billion is the same as a thousand million. But take off the billion. Then metic one billion is the same as a thousaind millions. But take off the billion. Then we have seven hundred and forty thousand millions with the odd dollars and cents.

Now the debt is less than two thousaind millions of dollars. If the Treasury clerk had struck to the contraction. had stuck to the plain way of statement which everybody understands he would not have made a blunder that would di It may serve the purpose of the Post

to throw the blame of this "blunder" upon "some clerk." But we do not believe that a clerk committed it .-Clerks usually give their statements in figures, but this occurs in the President's Message spelled out in words. It was, therefore, no doubt a "blunder" in the writer of the message: a "blunder" in the printer of the Message also .-Was it ignorance? Doubtless it was. But the Post does not correct the "blunder:" it only makes the matter worse. "A thousand millions" is not a "Billion," unless Webster is in error, For that distinguished lexicographer says "a billion" is a million of millions. Hence, our President has with one stroke of his pen placed our national debt far beyond that of all the nations of the civilized world combined.

More Loyal Copperheadism. We are informed that an individual

esiding at the Gap, Lancaster county, named Elijah Pugh, who holds the position of Inspector in the Custom House, under Col. Thomas, leaves his home for Philadelphia, via Pennsylva-nia Railroad every morning at 8 o'clock, and returns at 3 the same day. Now does this Mr. Pugh attend to the duties required of him in accordance with his oath to the Government, or does he speculate in grain for the Collector? Who can answer this query?—Sunday