Bancaster Intelligencer. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1866

"The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the pro-ceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. Thefree commu-nication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any sub-ject; being responsible for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of offi-cers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public informa-tion, the truth thereof may be given in evi-dence."

MAJOR GEE, the commandant of the rehel prison at Salisbury, N. C., who was sent from the Old Capitol prison about a month ago to Raleigh for trial. is still under confinement in the latter city, and ignorant when the court will be convened. His counsel is already upon his way to Washington to ascertain, if possible, the course the prosecution will take in the case, and toask for a speedy hearing. Gee writes to his friends in this city that he is very hopeful of the result, and only anxious that the trial may go on.

IT NOW turns out that R. B. Winder, captain in the rebel service, and who was confined for some months in the Old Capitol prison, and subsequently transported to Richmond for trial by court martial, is not the man he was ta ken for. The real culprit that the War Department is desirous of overtaking with vengeance is W. S. Winder, a son of the rebel General, whereas the former is a nephew. Theman now incustody was Chief Quartermaster of all the rebel prisons east of the Mississippi river, and was responsible for the discipline of no one particular prison. W. S. Winder, however, is the man who immediately supervised the affairs of Libby prison at the rebel capital, and, knowing that he was the man really wanted by the government, wisely fled across the border into Canada.

THE three hundred applicants fo awards for the capture of the conspirators have at last undergone final examination at the hands of the Judge Advocate, and the list of rightful claimants thereto has been designated from among the three hundred, and was referred to the War Department. A large number of the applicants are now in Washington and are anxiously awaiting the promulgation of the list of successful claimants. It is supposed that the names will be given in a day or two. It is supposed that the names will be given in a day or two. It is understood that the money is in requisition at any timesome two hundred thousand dollars coming from/various States and cities that offered additional rewards to the one hundred thousand advertised for the apprehension of the conspirators by the War Department.

'A Luminous Decision.

A case of slander was recently tried in Liberia, wherein ex-President Roberts was plaintiff, and President Benson defendant. In the Court below judgment was rendered for the plaintiff in the sum of \$5,000. In the Supreme Court, to which the case was taken, the judgment of the inferior Court was reversed. The Chief Justice, in giving the opinion of the Court, said :

The Court doubts not that if thi case had been regularly conducted the plaintiff may have had judgment on some of the counts. But order or regularity does not appear upon the record Therefore, since no good reason can be assigned for this irregularity, unless it be taken in a bad sense as to the want of the right influence of the law, it is therefore, the duty of this Court to ar rest the judgment in this case."

This is as clear as mud, and it is no to be wondered, that the plaintiff could'nt exactly see through it, and, therefore with his adherents, made "a

Wanted --- A Eulogist. It is announced authoritatively that both Mr. Stanton and Judge Holt refuse to pronounce a eulogy on Mr. Lincoln, and that the committee "find great difficulty in procuring a proper person." This is a painful state of things. That time should dull the acuteness of the on's sorrow for the late President, is natural enough. That photographicand busts, not, in themselves attractive, should gradually disappear from shop windows and parlor tables, was to be expected. That more faces should be turned to the living President than to the neglected grave of the dead one, is but the common course of things. But,

then, when the nation determines on a monument, and the representatives of the unit in resolve on a culogy, that both should fail, and that the only tribute Mr. Lincoln's party pays his memory is an appropriation of \$23,916 60 in greenbacks, of \$15,000 in gold, to the widow and children, shows sadly that the memory of the good are buried with the memory of the good are buried with bones. The eulogy matter is sad-of all-for monuments, even to their bones. greater men than Mr. Lincoln, are growth. That in the great Republican party there should be "difficulty in procuring a proper person" to say a kind word for the martyr, is actually piteous. We are, we confess, not surprised that Messrs. Stanton and Holt—those twins

of blood-should refuse to act. They ire not of the mould of funeral eulogists l'hev are too fierce and truculent to speak gentle praises over a good natured man. They like better to hang women and arrest and imprison wharmed men. Their function is prosecution and persecution, not panegyric Then, too, it is an untoward coincidence that these two gentlemen, selected before all others to speak Mr. Lincoln's praises, were members of Mr. Buchanan's cabi net, bound to him by official and per-sonal intimacy—one of them in public, and both in private, having expressed the highest confidence in Mr. Buchan-an's integrity, patriotism and pub-lic virtue. How could they introduce the opening incidents of Mr. Lincoln's administration without doing full jus-tica to his injured predecessor? If

forts during the agony of the winter of 1861, they are Edwin M. Stanton, his Attorney General, and Joseph Holt, his Secretary of War. This, in the face of he world, and in the teeth of the radial party, they would not dare to say. Nay, further, a special difficulty lay in Mr. Stanton's path. One of the earliest and most interesting incidents of the Lincoln reign, was the negotiation as to Fort Sumter between Mr. Seward and Judges Campbell and Nelson, in which there is an adjourned question of vera-city tô this day. Now, it would go very much against Mr. Stanton's grain, un-less he be more "demoralized" than ven we take him to be, to say in pubic, (in private he certainly would not,) hat he did not think Judge Campbell and Judge Nelson men of perfect truth-fulness. Yet, this he would have to say, or inculpate his colleague of the State Department. Then, too, as we once before had occasion to say Mr. Lincoln's professional merits and stand-Ing have always been the butts of Mr. Stanton's rough ridicule. So, even to a late day, was his personal demeanor and appearance. As to Mr. Holt, we do not

hat the President had given directions iatural enough. to the heads of departments to make no more appointments at present on the But who shall be substituted? The ay is near at hand. It is only a short month till the 12th of February. It should be a ready writer. Now that Mr. Everett is gone, Massachusetts can suprecommendation of members of Congress. It is well understood that this order originates in the opposition of Congress to the President's reconstrucply no one unless it be General Butler tion policy. The question arises, there-fore, whether the President is prepared nd we have heard his name in this connection. He owes a large debt of grati-tude to Mr. Lincoln. He wasone of his to use the Executive patronage as a means of persuading Congress pet generals. He was sent by him to Norfolk and New Orleans. Mr. Linabandoning what they deem to duty, and submitting to his dictation oln knew exactly the work he was fit Such a course would introduce in for. Then, too, what a chance would it be for him to answer General Grant.to the President's policy the com bined elements of treachery for From a high pedestal as the funeral his party, bribery for its re-sentatives, and contempt for its pr orator of Congress, he could fulminate at the Lieutenant General, and do it be-yond the reach of reply. Mr. Summer has been suggested, but Mr. Lincoln les and power. The policy of regarding the federal patronage as the spoils of the party, is but another mode of expressing the political axum that the same majority which elects the Presiwas not only too moderate for him, but he was white. Mr. Forney has been mentioned, and knowing, as wedo, that dent should exercise and control the the has in his memory a vast number of those peculiar and congenial jests in which Mr. Lincoln's good humor inoffices to which he has the appointing power, so that for the lower as well as the higher departments of government the same majority shall rule. But in no party and under no government has the docdulged, he could do justice to this trait of character, and relieve the gravity of

discourse. Then too Bel

The French Press on Mexico. In reference to a rumor which has prevailed that the Government of the United States has sent an envoy to Paris to treat with the Paris Cabinet for the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, the Siecle considers that the Emperor's advisers would act wisely in recommending the speedy adoption of such a course, and it assigns the subioined reasons for entertaining that

izes us to believe that the moment when the French soldiers are to return is not remote. The period of combats seems at last to be ended for the French : i whatever direction the eye is turned over that vast Mexican territory every vestige, we are told, of a regular army of malcontents has disappeared; there emain only to be subdued some bands little to be feared on account of thei scanty numbers and want of discipline. This being the case the task devolves by right on the gendarmery and local police, and concerns the French army very little. It would seem indeed scarcely worthy of France to maintain scarcery worthy of r rance to maintain in Mexico an army of 20,000 or 25,000 men, commanded by one of her Mar-shals, only to act the part which was recently refused by the Governor of Jamaica for the English troops, and

which he confided to the Maroons and their bloodhounds. The Emperor Maxi milian, besides, has not lost his time since he ascended the throne. Several legions of Belgians, Austrians and Hungarians having ranged themselves under his flag, he is surrounded by palace-guard composed of men of a stature and bravery that would have made the father of the great Frederick die of vexation. Besides all this he will retain during several years the good services of the old French foreign legion, and he has succeeded in ing a native army which feels its honor deeply concerned in attaining success, and which is now in a position to gather laurels in its turn, as testified by the successes of Colonel Mendez. Nothing two men know Mr. Buchan-real merits, his trials and ef-

care to conjecture why his dark nature recoiled from this gentle duty. It is

opinion : fournal and its correspondents, all is going on in Mexico as well as can be

tice to his injured predecessor? any two men know Mr. Buc

ment is come to put an end to the sacri-fices of every kind imposed on us by this expedition. As there are now no serious enemies to be subdued, and as those not yet reduced belong to a class of men without any moral influence as the popularity of Maximilian budget in a way much more satisfactor for every body than by mutilating th gardens of the Luxembourg. Mr. Johnson Accused of Entering Into "Criminal Agreements." [From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 30, 1865.]

Pennsylvania Legislature HARRISBURG, Jan. 3, 1866 SENATE.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock SETATE.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock. Mr. Householder presented the petition of David McConaughy, contesting, the seat of Mr. Duncar, Senator from the counties of Adams and Franklin. The petition is lengthy, and protests against Mr. Duncan retaining his seat on the ground of general illegitive llegality. At 11 o'clock the Senate proceeded to draw a committee in the con

ase. The following Senators were elected Bigham, Graham, Connell, Shoemaker Bigham, Graham, Connell, Shoemaker, Lowry, Landon and Worthington. Mr. Connell, however, receiving consent to with-draw, Mr Montgoniery was by consent of the Senate substituted. The official list of the officers of the Senate seworn in is as follower. "According to the French official wished; every thing, therefore, authorus sworn in is as follows : Speaker-David Fleming, of Dauphin. Chief Clerk-George W. Hamersly, of

Philadelphi Assistant Clerk-Lucius Rogers, of Mc-

Transcribing Clerks—E. K. Haines, of Somerset, James C. Graham, of Allegheny, John T. Johnson, of Centre, Henry M. Gratz, of Montgomery and Chaune logers, of Eric Sergeant-at-Arms Joseph Riblett, of biladelphia.

orkeeper-John Martin, of Lancaster. sssenger-William Duffy, of Philadel-Doorkee Messeng

Librarian-Jacob Styers, of Dauphin. The following nominations were made or State Treasurer

Wm. H. Kemble, of Philadelphia, by Mr. onnell

Wm. V. McGrath, of Philadelphia, by Mr. Bandall. Henry Kittering, of Westmoreland, by r. Latta.

Ar. Laita. Jacob Zeigler, of Butler, by Mr. Wallace, J. M. Kreiter, of Dauphin, by Mr. Clymer. Mr. Champneys announced the decease f Day Wood of Lancaster, one of the newv elected members of the House, in an ap opriate address, and offered a septimo actress, and object a series of secolutions expressive of the regret of the senate at his death. Mr, Dunlap also made some eloquent re-narks, and the Senate adjourned until Vodpordur pussive second through with a grand ceremonial peculiar

ednesday morning next. House.—The House met at 11 A. M. On motion of Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia

committee was appointed to inform the overnor of the organization. Bills relative to the Crawford county

"Bills relative to the Crawford county, Franklin, Sulphur Springs, Williamsport, Bullion, New Boston and Centre Mining Companies, (passed in 1865, but not yet signed) were recalled front the hands of the Governor; also bills incorporating city of Williamsport, Bear Island Navigation, and Williamsport, Bear Island Navigation, and Williamsport Manufacturing Companies. The Speaker (Kelley) presented the an-nual reports of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society and Lebigh Carol Company consequently justifies any longer the presence of the French army in Mexi co, and these days of economy the mo Fund Society and Lehigh Canal Company

The election of officers then took place, the official list of which is as follows : influence the prudery which often mars similar occa

official list of which is as follows: Speaker, James R. Kelley, of Washing-ton. Chief Clerk, Adrian W. Benedict, of Huntingdon. Assistant Clerk, William II. Dennison, of Allegheny. Transcribing Clerks, Caleb W. Walker, of Philadelphia; A. D. Harlan, of Chester; J. P. Willison, of Allegheny; M. Edgar King, of Fulton; Robert Brown, of Lycoming, Postmaster, J. D. Kirknetrick of Moraca Accient gaining strength every day; as the population has become converted even a fanatical feeling, so that they view in him the predestined man whom the notables of 1863 had first the merit of J. D. Kirkpatrick, of Mercer. Assistant Postmaster, W. A. Rupert, of Crawford. Sergeant-at-Arms, Charles E. Idell, of Philignalizing, the Mexican Empire must nenceforth be seated on an immovable Sorgean at Arms, Charles P. 1061, of Phil-adelphia; Assistants, George Strain, of Al-lepheny; James B. Work, of Indiana; Samuel Christ, of Lancaster; Hugh McMunn, of Delaware, Doorkeeper—James McGowan, of Law-range base. We have therefore nothing more o do; let us leave, and by so doing we shall succeed in balancing the French

rence. Assistants—J. H. Hall, of Susquehanna; Charles H. Kurtz, of Philadelphia; John Moore, of Westmoreland; S. Y. Boyer, of Dauphin, Messenger-James McCauley, of Phila-

delphia We recently published the statement

[elphia, Assistants-Wm, F. Brockway, of Erie; J. Nofsker, of Blair; J. W. Powell, of ancaster; Samuel Nace, of Philadelphia, Nominations were made for State Treas-irer as follows: Mr. Slack nominated Wm, H. Kemble, Mr. Josephs nominated Wm, V. Mc-irath. ance, but nature scorned the counter all the appliances of art cannot hide the want of the natural roses of the cheek, or the roughness of a clouded skin. Not be ing a judge of *painting*, I shall say no more

Grath. Mr. Barr nominated Jacob Ziegler, Mr. Quigley nominated Jacob S. Hyde Mr. Early nominated Joseph S. Hyde Mr. Quay nominated Wm. W. Irwin, Mr. Cameron nominated John F. Spang-

nothing which marred the occasion or the Mr. Shenk announced the death of his olleague, Day Wood, of Lancaster county. Eloquent addresses in memory of the deafter remembrance of it. Dancing not be ing my jorte (?) I cannot speak much of its pleasures, but my recollections of it, every eased were delivered by Messrs, Shenk, Jenues, Stehman, Ruddiman and Thomas, time I attempted to indulge in its "poetry of motion," are such as to make me wish an and appropriate resolutions were adopted A message was received from the Govearly repetition of the same. I think I

rnor which was read : Message from the Governor.

were fifteen dollars. Does it frighten you GENTLEMEN: The toils and anxiety of he last four years have, from time to time, rought on the severe attacks of disease. New Year's Day was celebrated with all lue cclat. Firing of fire-arms and a display rom the most severe of these I am slowly of fire-works at different points in the evetruggling towards recovery. I find that ning. The day, however, was given over pretty much to the occupation of making o give my constitution an opportunity ontinne this struggle it is absolutely essary that I should, without delay, ma calls by the gentlemen on their fair lady short sea voyage, and sojourn in a milde friends, who were mostly "at home," unless

something unforseen occurred. From 9 Under the pressure of this necessity I go clock in the morning to 10 at night th

St. Louis Correspondence. service. The choir was assisted by a full rchestra, and the singing was rare in Holidays-Grand Ball uality and sweetness ights Templar-New Year's Dayth Presbyterian and Methodist rank next in numbers and influence. The Episcopalian iness-The Theatres-The Sth

Knights The Chur

ork.

eary, &c., &c.,

forget that we are only

peared in their splendid regalia, and went

to the higher branch of the Masonic Order,

which was highly interesting and curious

to the uninitiated, after which dancing com-

termission until 5 o'clock. Supper was

menced and was kept up without much in

served up from 11 till 2, but to attempt

description of the table would be almost im

possible. Suffice it to say that all the luxur-

ies, eatable and drinkable. were in the

greatest profusion; and all that the taste o

man could sigh for were before him. The

music was perfectly in time, style, brillian-

cy and execution ; and the intricacies of the

Xaupie, the "master of the situation" here

in regard to his particular avocation. And

then the ladies, so agreeable, so free from

sions on East, whose bright smiles only ani-

the way of graceful movements and natural

politeness. The dresses of some of the fair

sex were beautiful, beyond the description

of one who is not) acquainted with the

names of the materials used in their compo

sition; but the style and agony of hair dres

sing far exceeded our own suburban ideas

The hair tortured and arranged in every con

diamond dust, and adorned with whateve

tancy was good, bad or indifferent; and

will whisper in your private ear, that some

of the complexions and forms that I looked

upon were not those that Providence gave

about it. The kind, agreeable, social feeling

which predominated, certainly were pro-

ductive of much pleasure to every one who

attended the ball, and there seemed to be

should get to like it muchly. The tickets

hem. They tried to improve their appear-

eit, fo

ceivable shape and fashion, powdered with

else the fancy could devise, whether that

mated their partners to do their utmost in

mazy'

were under the charge of Prof.

hearts with his lavish kindness.

are noted for their pulpit learning and elo nce, and the fine singing which can be ST. LOUIS, January 4, 1866. eard at almost any of them. St. George's We are just beginning to get over the Christ and the Trinity churches appear t spiritual and carnal excitement of the holitake the lead in these matters. They were days. One scene of pleasure is followed by all appropriately and beautifully dec another, and amid the whirl of enjoymen for the festive season of the church. The the sound of business is somewhat deadened Presbyterians have also an able ministry to the public ear. And this is as it should here, amongst whom is the Rev. Mr. Nich be once in our annual pilgrimage : constant ols, whilom of Chambersburg, who has been and no relaxation will bring its le laboring in this portion of the Lord's vine gitimate fruits, in a hardening of the gentler vard for about a year. His sermons are susceptibilities of our nature, and in makvery interesting and instructive, and his "children popularity must be great, when we inform of a larger growth," capable of the same thoughts and feelings, though chastened and vouthat he received Christmas presents to the amount of one or two thousand dollars from made more useful by greater age and exhis congregation. His manners are also perience. Santa Claus also visited the children of the city, and gladdened their much in his favor, and make his presence ever welcome. The Methodists are unfor The mu unately somewhat split up by politics. sic of the little cherubs' voices, and the pat-Their churches are also large and handter of their tiny feet on the eventful Christ some, furnished with organs and got up in mas morning were more joyous perhans t style which reflects great credit upon the the capitalist's heart than all the rustle of iberality of their congregaions. The preachgreenbacks or the metallic ring of his count ers I cannot say much about, as I have ess mint drops. Gifts of love and friendship were exchanged among all, and a mereard only one of them, but the church i well supplied, I have no doubt. Two of the ry Christmas indeed has just passed a way The crowning pleasure of the week has churches are named the Union churches from which I presume we are to infer that been the ball of the Knights Templar at the the rest are all Southern, some nine or ten in 'Southern." This took place on the evenumber. A good many of the preachers of ning of the 28th ult., and was attended by all denominations are considered as rather dubious Union men. "Where shall the much of the beauty and fashion of the city. Some two or three hundred couples were veary soul find its rest," for here we meet present, making it a very pleasant affair.--The ball opened by the Knights, who apecessionists on every hand, and that the Lord would permit one to preach, is a most

you think so?

Last Sunday night I went to hear a ser non delivered by a Rev. Mr. Kalloch of Kansas, who, I believe, distinguished him self in his too much love for the lady members of his flock in Boston, in by gone years. By the dim religious gas light, Mr. x, presented a fine appearance and would doubtless captivating to many of the fair sex. His person is large and well propor tioned, and his features regularly and classically cut, making his face intellectual and noble in its outline. He also wore a full beard, of an auburn tint. His manne was easy and graceful, his voice clear. strong and eloquent, especially when he quoted poetry, of which article he seemed have an abundant supply on hand. His theme was the dawn of the millening and t was a most a decodort to prove the early approach of that much to be desired fim or which all mankind are sighing. He argued that all the modern discoveries in science, the wars and rumors of wars, the rapid spread of the Gospel in all lands, the successful termination of our late civil war and of course the freedoms of the poor oppressed African, were only some of the proofs of the great coming time. He didn't ay anything about the sufferings of the "poor white trash," however; their was their misfortune. With all olor due deference to his superior wisdom, my optics will remain blind and I cannot see the bright day a dawning very soon,-It may be that steam and the telegraph are spreading light and truth, but at the same time they are carrying heavy loads of vickedness with them, and distributing them along the route of this world with most liberal hand. The knowledge also ation.~ that wars demoralized society fearfully was not a very great help to my faith when lis ening to his e.oquent flights of fancy.-His sermon, though flowery and beautiful, was very unsatisfactory to a soul seeking after the truth, and as his character (if he is the person of whom we have read) is not above suspicion, we must swallow much that we think are mere words not fit for the mental digestion. Oh, if these leaders in Israel only knew in what an auxious manner their words and deeds were dwelt upon and what an influence they have upon the young souls who watch their every out go ing and incoming, perhaps we might begin ized from tax on railroads and to realize that the millenium was near at hand. But the standard of the Cross has them in 1865, was \$632,562,10, allen into so many unholy, unclean hands ne-fourth of one per cent. on their valthat its glories have become tarnished an ue. In this the tax on tonnage is not its brightness surrounded with the mists of included, for it is difficult to determine fanaticism, bigotry, intolerance and hypocwhether this was intended as a tax on sy. The weary, sin-sick soul in vain ooks for some faithful standard bearer. risy. he corporation or on *product*

amazing stretch of the Divine mercy ! Don't

State Finances. . Annual Report of the State Treasurer for the Year 1865.

The Episcopal

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: GENTLEMEN: In presenting his An-

nual Report, the State Treasurer con-gratulates the people of Pennsylvania, through their representatives, upon the prosperous condition of the finances of the Commonwealth. It should be a source of pride to every Pennsylvanian. to learn that, notwithstanding the ex-traordinary expenditures to which we have been subjected, during the last five years, in consequence of the rebellion, reaching the large amount of \$4,028,627. 21, (in addition to what has been rel funded by the General Government). we are, on the termination of the current fiscal year, financially in a better condition, by the sum of \$2,560,173,72, than we were on the 30th day of November By a statement hereto appended. it will be seen that during that time we have reduced our public debt' \$492,938. 66, while our assets have increased \$2, 067.235.06. These facts demonstrate the immense resources of the State, and cannot fail to give increased confidence to the holders of her obligations. During the last five years, at least three hun-dred thousand of her citizens have been called away from the peaceful pursuits of life. Millions of her treasure been contributed, publicly and privately, to sustain her gallant sons while bat-

tling for the great cause of freedom, and yet she stands to day with an overflowing treasury, and with every just demand upon her paid. The receipts of the last year exceed those of 1864 by \$1,486,676.65, the larger portion of which has been derived from) taxes on corporation stock, tonnage, real estate, loans, income, collateral inheritance, foreign insurance companies and charters. The only sources show-

ing a decline are the proceeds from patenting lands and the tax on banks The income from the latter source fell off during the year, in tax on dividends, \$205,911,39; in tax on capital stock \$75. 507.05, making in all \$281,481.44, and has now almost entirely ceased. This diminution has been caused by the banks having ceased to operate as:State insti-tutions, and accepting charters under of Phil'a an the national banking system. As these Erie R. R. Co. Cash in Treas corporations are still located in our midst, and derive all their profits from ury ... their business relations with our people it will be admitted by all that they should be required to bear their propor-Liabilities in excess of assets... 26,408,168–94 tion of the public burdens. There is no valid reason why a business which Bonds of Penn. is always profitable, when properly con-ducted, should be exempted from the R. R. Co Bonds Phil's taxation which is imposed Erie R. R Co. Int'st on bonds of Phil'a and upon every other pursuit of life.— I recommend, therefore, the passage of Erie R. R. Co. an act taxing the capital stock of National banks, to be collected early in the year, as the method by which we can now get, which we failed to demand fash in Treas ury... a year ago. Of our right to impose this Liabilities in access of assets 23,847,995 22 tax I have not a single doubt; but even f it were an open question, I feel con-Liabilities, Nov. 30, 1860 ident that there is patriotism enough among the owners of these institutions o induce them readily to bear their just nprovement in condition of proportion of the expenses of a contest Γreasury since Nov. 30, 1860..... which, if it had terminated adversely, would have left them with *little* or no capital to tax. On inquiring of the con-Table of Extraordinary Expenditures, since since November 30, 1860. capital to tax. On induring of the con-troller of the currency, I learn that the National banks of Pennsylvania have a capital of \$46,943,190. A tax of one per cent, on this amount would, no doubt, S6I, military...... 862. SGR

864 National Cemetery, Gettys-National Centerry burg..... Relief of Chambersburg... 1965, military.... National Cemetery... Schuylkilleounty ric Decementon of gold to J e cheerfully paid by them, provided hey were exempt by law from local tax-There is no foundation for the cry that hese institutions are already too heavily taxed by the General Government, for in fact these State banks, by placing them-selves under the National banking laws,

have escaped the larger portion of the Refunded by U. S. Governncreased taxation that all other trades nd occupations have been subjected to on account of the war. An exhibit of the relative amount of taxes paid under each system, is herewith appended, from which it will be seen that the taxes of these institutions are in reality, less

ow than they were before the war. I respectfully call your attention to Total extraordinary exsenditures 4.028.627 21 the very small amount of revenue real-Taxation of National and State canals. representing in value, in 1864, almost Banks, 250.000.000. The whole income from

...de

do

NATIONAL BANKS, D-posits, Circulation \$1,400,000 \$400,000 , 600,000 \$per cent (400,000 1 do 1,200,000 1/2 do JAN Jreulati \$400,000 5 per cent. 1 do do Capital. \$500,000 Net profits, Circulation. Dividend 12 ne cent. \$3,000 4 000 6,000 Whole amount of tax

Premium on gold to pay

interest .

13,000 A bank under the St nited

. \$60,000....5 j 1,200,00**0**.....} . 400,000.....1

Tax on dividend, 17 per ct. 10,200

mated^{*}Receipts and Expenditures for year ending November 30th, 1865.

\$15,000_00

18/000/00

RECEIPTS.

peace? From all parts of the country we hear the cry, high rents; and much of the necessity for this advance arises from the high local taxation rendered necessary to liquidate debts incurred by counties and towns to pay bounties for the war. Presuming that will be Our expenses. There would be a balance... From which deduct tax on real estate..... eaving a balance. We will still have a balance in the Freasury of \$526,000 over and above all necessary expenditures. If we add to this a tax on banks, of \$470,000, it will give us \$996,000-nearly a million of dollars to be appropriated to the demption of the public debt. From t statement, it seems clear to me that we could get along without levying one dollar of tax on the real estate of the Commonwealth. We can, at least, suspend its collection for a year or two, until we have tried the experiment. All of which is respectfully submitted. WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer ompurative Statement of Liabilities for Nov. 30, 1860, and Nov. 30, 1865, Liabilities, Nov. 30, 1860...... 37,964,602–02 Assets—-Bonds Assets—-Bonds of Penn'a, R. R. Co. \$7,200,000 00 ssets—Bonds of Phil'a, and Erie R. R. Co nt'st on bonds 3,500,000 00

reach \$6,000,000; while the expendi-

circumstances, it is worthy of serious inquiry whether the finances of the

State are not now in a condition to despense altogether with the tax or real

estate, leaving it to be taxed only for county and township purposes. It should be the endeavor of the State, as

far as possible, to collect her revenue from sources that cannot be reached by counties and towns. At the time of

creating the last war loan, the first thing seized upon for its repay-

ment was real estate; and now, that

the war is over, why should it not be the first to receive the benefits of

175,000-00

681,433-08

6,700,000 00

3,500,000 00

1,050,000 00

2,373,068 14

riots.

46,008

95-57

CSD :

Under these

our receipts

\$5,426,000 00 3,300,000 00

2,126,000 00

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tures, with the least possible be reduced to \$3,300,000. U

particula**r** muss.

Promise Making and Breaking, There are people in the world agains whom the inexperienced should be warned. They are the sanguine promise makers. They may be divided into two sorts. There are those who, from a foolish custom of fawning upon all those they come in contact with, have acquired a habit of promising to do great kindness, which they have no thought of performing.— The others are a sort of warm people who, while they are lavishing away their promises, have really some though of doing what they engage for ; but afterwards, when the time of performance domes, the sanguing fit being gone off, the-troubles appears in another light; the promiser cools, and the expectant is deceived, and perhaps injured by the disappointment.

Notes of Warning.

Prudent business men in all sections of the country are alarmed at the signs of the times. They fear a commercial revulsion, compared with which, the storms of 1837 and 1857 were mere summer breezes. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury has added to the fear. He warned the country of the danger ahead, and as one means of rendering the calamity less disastrous, if not indeed of averting it, he urged a return to specie payments by the speediest possible means, and by a simultaneous reduction of the paper currency. To make the suggestions of the Secretary practical, the Chicago Republican contends that there must be retrenchment on the part of the government and people, and adds:

The merchant may, after he has spen all his money, keep up appearances for a long time, indeed, as long as he can borrow from one bank to pay another; but the end is certain—he must fail.— The people of the United States have not expended all their means; they have an abundance to meet their present debt and to pay it, if they are prudent in their habits. If, however, they continue the prodigality which was an incident of the inflation produced by the war; if they will pursue the extravagances which have been adopted during the last five years; if, instead of paying off their home debt, they contract an addi-tional forcing debt above the date of tional foreign debt, then the day of reckoning will speedily arrive, and will bring with it its terrible crash. We repeat that the exigencies of the mand that there shall be atonce

adopted and religiously observed a sys-tem of economical expenditure, public and private. This may not avert alto-gether the financial collapse that threatensus, but may do much to leasen its force and reduce its volume of disaster. Every man should now put his house in order for the coming day of settle Let those in debt economize ment. ment. Let those in doot economize now while they can; let them as soon as practicable pay what they owe, and go in debt no more. Let the credit sys-tem, as a system, be discontinued as far as practicable, and the man whose affairs are the best regulated according to this policy will have the least to dre will suffer less when the result of our extravagance and recklessness falls upon the country.

A Singular Case.

About fifty-five years ago, a young gentleman and lady formed an association as young people often do, and it was supposed by their friends that it would terminate in matrimony. But for some reason best known to the parties the association was dissolved, and they separated. The young man sub-sequently married and lost three wives, the last one within the last eight or nine months. The young lady married, and lived with her husband over fifty-baree wave and related a supporting for live years, and raised a numerous family. The lady remained a widow about eleven months, when her former suitor made an advance to her—he being about 75 years old, and the lady 71—and they were married. The parties are living in bthe vicinity of Lynn P. O., Susquehanna county, Pa., and the gentleman gave his consent to the publication of this notice,-Montrose Republican.

laws, and Cheever, and Beecher, and Brownlow, at a pinch, are on hand, to say nothing of the "Sidera Minora" of Kelly & Company. General Cameron for him. Wendell Phillips won't do at or him. Wendell Phillips won ease ... ill. We shall, therefore, watch the isull. are of these perplexities with some in-erest, content, now, simply to repeat, in all sincerity, our regret that this tribute to the memory of the honored dead is in danger of being withheld. Age.

A Shameless Assertion.

A few days before the last municipal lection, Horace Binney, Caleb Cope, lordecal L. Dawson, William Biddle, Mordecal L. Dawson, William Biddle, Wm. D. Lewis, A. E. Borie, and others, ublished a statement that under the Democratic administration of the city of Philadelphia there was no protection for life or property in the city. This assertion was signed and published for party political parposes. It was intend-ed to induce "electors" to vote the ed to induce "electors" to vote the Republican ticket. The libel it con-tained on a Democratic Mayor and Democratic citizens was of no m oment if the statement produced the result in

ended. We respectfully invite the attention of the "signers" to the following extract from the Public Ledger of yesterday : MURDERS FOR MONEY

Our city has been afflicted with another old-blooded murder 4or money. This is the second within a few months—the colored the second within a few months—the colored porter at White's dental depot in Arch st., and now Miss Watt, in Germantown. The heart sickens at the thought of such crimes, and at the consciousness that such monsters in human shape as the perpetrators of these murders can prowl about our dwellings in the dead of night, to do their horrid work at the approach of dawn. We trust the "signers" will make

We trust the "signers" will make another statement of their opinions as to the present security of life and prop-cety in Philadelphia, or retract the shameless assertion which shows so malignant a partisan spirit.—Aae,

The Secretary of War, in compliance

sentatives, has furnished a statement of the number of volunteers called for by the President at various periods. The first call was for 75,000; the second,

States, Aggregate. Aggregate reduced the 3 years standar 71.745

thoad Isla eticut laware. Virginia.. 'olumbia.. 90,21996,11825,03475,860ich:gan.

ssouri. $108,773 \\
78,540 \\
20.097$ ntucky . sas..... Total 2,653,962 This information was called for to facilitate the business of the special committee on the war debt of the loyal States, to whom it has been referred.

Who Told the Truth.

laborers and mechanics, many of them

vious to the last State election, charged on the Republican leaders that they

cutive, elected by a popular majority, is so unfortunate as to place himself in opposition to them, he may use the whole patronage of the government, which of right belongs to them, to co-eree the majority into the views of the minority. In principle we see very litthe difference between the lobbyist who waits in the aute-chamber with presents of railroad stocks, mining shares or greenbacks as compensation for a vote in Congress, and the Pres-ident who withholds or distributes

office to a Congressman's friends for the same consideration. The most in-sidious advances toward such a policy should be spurned by Congress in the most emphatic manuer. The people will sustain them in refusing the execu tive bribe. If the President's policy either as to the time when, or the terms upon which, the States should be ad-mitted, or the portion of their people to whom the suffrage should be extend-ed be resconsible suff are when in fast ed, be reasonable, safe or wise, in fact can be impressed upon the minds of an intelligent and patriotic Congress by more worthy and respectable arguments than the coercive withholding or the corrupt granting of federal patronage based on a log-rolling and essentially

criminal agreement as to the mode in in which the representatives of the peo ple shall vote.

Negro Outrages in North Carolina. The Wilmington Daily Journal, in

speaking of the recent outrages com mitted by the freedmen in that vicinity says :

A Base Attack on the President.

FEDERAL PATRONAGE.

inte

repre

treachery for

"Continual complaints of outrages by refugee negroes reach us from resi lents of this county. A letter is now before us from a number of citizens rebefore us from a number of citizens re-siding on the plank road, near Wil-mington, in which the writers ask : When will outrages cease being per-petrated upon unprotected citizens liv-ing around Wilmington? Lawless bands of negroes continue to prey upon them with impunity. Every house on the plank road, with scarcely an ex-

Statement of Number of Volunteer Called from each State.

ception, has been visited and pillaged by these bands of refugees, who are en-camped around Wilmington, hiding themselves during the day and robwith a resolution of the House of Reprebing all night. They represent them-selves as soldiers. These gangs of out-laws first surround a man's house and

commence furiously firing upon it, to keep him inside, and if he appears or dares to hoist a window they immediin July, 1864, for 500,000, and the third, in December, for 300,000, namely :

ately fire upon him. It is impossible for him to defend himself against such 56,59
30,82
20,05ordds; he is powerless, and has to sub-mit to the lawless robberies perpetrated upon him." 123,8417,87A MORMON, who has arrived in Chicago for the purpose of marrying his fifth wife, writes the following curious note

to the Tribunc of that city : Editors Chicago Tribune : "On my visit to Chicago I noticed an article in the *Tribune* in regard to Utah. That Speaker Colfax expressed a wish that President Young might have a 'revelation prohibiting polygamy' is to me a matter of some doubt. On the

contrary, I have reason to know that Speaker Colfax eloquently expressed his gratitude at the domestic happiness of 70,34318.65 2,129,04 our community. I am a Mormon born and bred, and the husband of four wives,

When the Democratic papers, pre

your 'Union'-nor do we wish at one fell swoop to be divorced from our wives would attempt to place the negro on an equality with the white man, the Reand families. It seems to me it would be wise to let us Mormons alone, and devote your moral lectures to a compublican papers denied it and declared that the charge was untrue. John Cess-na, the Chairman of the Republican munity where a man or woman can marry and be divorced three times within as many years. State Committee, issued an addess to the cople of the State, assuring them there vas no such issue before the people and that the Republican party intended no-thing of the kind. Now, what are they doing? Stevens, Sumner, Wilson and others, have introduced at least for-How to Furnish a Hotel. The correspondent of the Boston ty propositions into Congress to break down the barriers God has established Traveler, at Fortress Monroe, writes that large quantities of the bedding of between the black and white man the Hampton General Hospital have They are attempting to do it in the Dis-trict of Columbia and in all the South-ern States and they will try it in the Northern States as soon as they can... Summer has even introduced a bill into been bought to furnish hotels. Fifty cords of iron bedsteads, 4,000 matresses, 10,000 blankets, and 6,000 linen sheets, almost as good as new, a few still stainthe U.S. Senate to allow negroes to sit on juries with white men. Our white

at least, will not see the danger they and colored, died upon them, go North are in until it is too late.—Easton Argus. to furnish a house of summer resort.

s my hope and in tention to return in good season to welcome trine been accepted that when the Exetention to return in good season to welcome you on your arrival at the seat of govern-ment, but if it should be found indispensa-ble that my visit to Cuba should be pro-longed to the latter part of February, this message will serve to lay before you the cause of my absence at the commence cause of my absence at the commencement of your session. In this case I feel sure that you will adopt such course as shall be consist-ent with your wisdom, and with the affection-ate consideration which I have always re-ceived at your hands. It would, however, not become me to forget that the issues of life are in the hands of One above all, and that many have found death waiting for hat many have found death waiting for bein on the foreign shore to which they ave been sent in search of health.

have been sent in search of health. Should such be my fate, I shall draw my last breath with a sense of the deepest grat-itude to the people of the Commonwealth and their Representatives, for the cheerful, manly, and unfailing support which they have given during the last four years to the general cause of the right, and to me in my efforts topianitain it; and with a prayer of thankfulties to Almighty God, that he strengto ded till the end of the cruel rebel-lion, and thought me worthy to be permit. on, and thought me worthy to be permit d to continue that time as Chief Magistrat ted to continue that time af Chief Magistrate of the people of Pennsylvania, and to have my name connected in that relation with such a people during such a time, ought to be enough to fill the highest measure of any man's ambition. ANDREW G. CURTIN, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, NOVEMber 27, 1865.

HARRISBURG, November 21, 1900. After the reading of the message the Hous adjourned until 10 o'clock, A. M. on Wednes day next.

General Sickles Nonplussed.

On a recent occasion General Sickles of the Federal Army, accompanied Ex-Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, on a visit to his Sea Island plantation, on Jehosse Island, to assist in persuading his former slaves to enter into labor contracts for the ensuing year. They found the negroes totally unwilling, however, to enter into such an arrangement, as, indeed, they are throughout the South generally. The prominent difficulty in their minds was the hope and the expectation that the Government would livide out lands among them. Our inormant reports the following colloquy as taking place between General Sickles and one of the "head men" on the plantation. It speaks very well for African logic :

"General, can't you send to the goberment, and ask 'um to let us buy de lan', an' we will pay for de lan' in two years; and if we no pay for 'um, den let de goberment take de lan' back." The General replied that "such an arangement was impossible; that the land did not belong to the Government, but to Governor Aiken, their former master, who, as everybody knew, was a very kind master and would' pay them The reply was:

good wages." The reply was: "Well, mass General-din we use to belong to Mosser? and din de gober-ment take us from Mosser and gib us free? Den can't de goberment do de same wid de lan'?"

General Sickles was, of course, unable to deny the consistency of the reasoning, which also showed that the negro had a clear idea of the immense spoliation of property which the South had suffered. His mistake was in expecting to find no limit to it, short of our entire destitu tion.—Exchange Paper. and what may seem strange, my mission here is one of love, to transplanta flower

Dry Goods Market.

from this sterile (morally) latitude to bloom and flourish in our happy home. We have no wish to be admitted into

Bry Goods Market. The following quotations and dispatches are from the bulletin of the Dry Goods Ex-change, New York. Jobbers' Prices.—Brown Sheetings—Stan-dard, 34c.; Pepperpell E 33c.; Atlantic D, 31³c.; Nashua A. 31³c.; Oregon D; 31c.; Bedford 3-4, 24c.; Bleached Shirtings—New York Mills, 52³c; James Mills, 40c; Hope, 40c.; Bates B. B, 37⁴c; Newburyport 7-8, 33³c.; Columbia A. 27⁴c.; Prints—Cocheco, 27c.; Sprague, 26³c.; Americans, 26c.; Lan-caster, 25c.; Allen, 24c.; Freeman, 23c.; Delaines—Armures, 31c.; Pacific, 29c.; Brown Drills—Pepperell, 35c.; Winthrop, 30c.; Corset Jeans—Amoskeag, 39c.; New-market, 32³c.; Canton Flannels—Hamil-ton, 50c.; Laconia, 42³c.; Ticks—Amoske Respectfully, ABRAHAM WELLS.ton 50c.: Laconia, 424c.: Ticks-Amoske ton, 50c.; Laconia, 42/c.; 11648-Annoske-ag A, 57/c.; Amoskeag B, 52/c.; Amoske-ag C, 47/c.; Kentucky Jeans-Richmond, 67/c.; Spool Cotton-Coats, \$1.10; Willi-mantic, 93c.; Hoop Skirts-Bradley's Du-plex Elliptic, and Empress Trail, 20 to 50 hoops, prices unchanged; S. T. and A. T. Meyer's L I L., prices unchanged and ac-tive.

ive. Boston.—Market firm. Goods readily

POSITIC – Market in coor really firm. PROVIDENCE.–Goods generally firm. Better feelings in regards to Prints. PHILADELPHIA.–Market for Cotton ed by the blood of wounded Northern soldiers, thousands of whom, both white and colored, died upon them, go North

Goods firm and rather more active.

ens steady

Wool

lady who was fortunate enough to possess He sees often mere cant and haughty Phaher "dear five hundred friends," was gladraseeism, Mammon placed above God, dened with the visits of those who came to deception where he had expected at least wish her the compliments of the season goodness, bitter hearts reviling each other One of the beaux here made a bet that he ven at the communion table, and he turns would make three hundred calls between with a loathing from the church and its the hours of 9 and 4 on New Year's Day, but ministers, and wastes all the divine portion either owing to some accident that happened of his nature in a fruitless attempt to set up to himself or his team, he could only reach his own church within his own heart, but he number of two hundred and sixty nine. finally sinks into infidelity and skepticism Some persons are so ungenerous as to supwith no light but human reason to guide pose that he drank too many healths or egg and no hope for the future to buoy up his loggs, and that his locomotion was somelonging, thirsting and once trusting spirit When men cease to think of self, and miniswhat impeded thereby. It is true that sev eral callers got under the influence of their ters practice what they preach, there will 'ever-present spirits," or rheumatism, and be enough of joy and gladness in this world: went on their winding way rejoicing. Not but until then, there is no solace or "balm being an old inhabitant, the number of my in Gilead" for those who have been expectfriends was small, but "select," and at ing that which is impossible in unregenerevery place, as well as at a private dancing ated, unenlightened human nature party in the evening, I enjoyed myself and The river still remains solid, as the freezthe hospitality of the inmates greatly. Of ing weather can make it. Navigation has course I drank nothing but coffce, and the entirely ceased and business is at a stand effects were not, therefore, injurious. Many still. The ice is full a foot thick and will we know will remember the day from the bear almost any load. Crowds of foot pasunaccountable headaches which followed.

sengers and heavily loaded wagons are It is, however, a subject of rejoicing that crossing it every hour in the day. It is supthe practice of having wine and similar reposed that it will remain closed until the freshments on such occasions has been done irst of February, and when it does open, away with, for it would require the heart that the business carried on will be enoralmost of an anchorite to resist the fascina mous. The consequences of the freezing ions of beauty when she stands before you are very important to the city, as its market and bids you sip the rich juice of the grape, s to a great extent supplied from Illinois. whether you like it or not. Thus you fee At one time, when the ice was rather risky our courage leaving you at your fingers' o try, coal advanced to the price of one dolends, and submit to the allurements of the lar per bushel, its usual price being from our, hoping almost against hope that each 15 to 20c. Even now it is very high, and as it emptation will be your last, when it may is a necessity, the poor suffer no doubt very e only the commencement of that which much. God help them if something don't will eventually lead you to the drunkard's turn up for their benefit, as expenses are much increased by the cold-freezing weather

The New Year opened gloriously, and all that we are now experiencing. earts seemed joyous under the sun's in-The wholesale houses are not doing much. spiring rays. And this is as it should be, out still the town is lively with the expecfor what heart can close up its avenues of tation of the business which will soon crowd approach while all nature and the season of ts streets and stores with a buying and the year bids us to enjoy our being and pending multitude. The retail stores make it pleasant for once in our annual (among which may be noticed Ticknor's pilgrimage through the desert of life. These minense Clothing Emporium)seem to make occasions are the little cases which blosson a large amount of sales and prosper in all and make beautiful our journey, and if the kinds of weather. The ladies still flock to future is but the mirage that often disap the stores to get something to wear for the points us, still we must hold fast to that numerous parties which come off, and the which is good, let the "dead past bury its streets present all the gaiety and business dead" and the future provide its own antilook which is delightful to any one who dote. We have much to be thankful for, feels interested in the prosperity of this great even amid the dark clouds which surround city. Trains of cars are arriving from all parts at all hours. The street cars run crowded with passengers, the pavements are full of youth, beauty and commerce life, the hotels are overstocked with guests, and there is a general look like the "flush times" we read about. Everything seems "gay and happy," and if there is much suffering it seems to be well concealed, as it is not apparent on the general picture of prospertv before us. The theatres are doing very well, but the

stock companies which belong to them are very indifferent, with one or two exceptions. We have had the Italian Opera, but its season was not very successful. Hackett, he Shakespearian comedian, followed and showed us his conception of the valorous Falstaff, which was, of course, as anu-sing as Hackett's inimitable humor could make it. Laura Keene is now playing here and has performed " Our American Cousin" several times. Amusements are plentiful and afford some recreation and comfort for hecold, uncomfortable state of the atmos phere. The friends of President Johnson have

The friends of President Jonnson nave advertised a meeting to be held on the 8th of January, at which expressions of ap-proval of the President's policy of recon-struction nuay be expected, and which policy meets the hearty approval of the great mass of the American people. J.

Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Jan. 6.-An immense meeting was held here last night to hear Gen. Lane's views on re-Resolutious were unaniconstruction. mously adopted endorsing President Johnson's administration of public af-Jonnson's administration of public al-fairs, his reconstruction policy as announced in his message, and pledging him support in his effort to perfect reconciliation and harmoperfect reconciliation and harmo-perfect reconciliation and harmo-ny between both sections of the country. It was also resolved that the theory upon which the war was con-ducted under the late lamented Presi-duct and maintained by President country. It was also resolved that the theory upon which the war was con-ducted under the late lamented Presi-dent, and maintained by President Johnson, that the normal rights and status of the States lately in rebellion were not suspended nor destroyed, is both constitutional and commendable.

was designed for the former, it should States taxes on-be forth with amended or repealed, be-cause of the inability of the Auditor General to ascertain what amount of Net profits..... eposits.... irculation. tax is due the State, and on account of the unequal manner in which it oper Capital Stock tate tax-Tax on capital stock. ates upon the different companies, which it was intended to reach. exam

Tax on banks remaining under the ple: The Pennsylvania railroad company State law. with an income which, in 1864, amount-ed to nearly \$15,000,000, pays for 1865 a tax of \$51,365.13; while the Reading railroad company, with an income o railroad company, with an income of \$9,250,000, during the same period, pays \$89,232.77. The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad company, with an income of \$700,000, pay \$16,383.03. The Variance Vortheory with an income of ands. uction Commis Auction duties Bank dividends

Erie and Northeast, with an income of only \$500,000, pay \$14,754.43; and the Atlantic and Great Western, with its immense capital and traffic, paid the insignificant sum of \$6,031.57.

It cannot be ascertained at present, what the gross receipts of the different railroad and transportation companies will amount to for the past year; but they will most probably reach the sum of \$60,000,000. A tax of three-fourths of one per cent. on these gross receipts would yield as much income, and would be far more equal in its operation than what is now known as tonnage tax. itance This change in the manner of assess-ment would double the the taxes of Theater some of our large corporations but it

some of our large corporations, out is would proportionately reduce the amount now paid by others, who are unfairly dealt with by the present system. By a law approved April 30, 1864, the by a law approved April 50, 1505, the transurers of corporations are required to deduct the three mill tax when paying the interest on their bonds, and pay the same over to the State Treasurer. This Brokers' do... Patent medicine law thus far operates very advantageous by yielding in 1865 an excess of \$150,-000 over the previous year. But it is still imperfect, and ought to be amened. A tax of three mills on the principal of a six per cent, bond is the same as a tax of five per cent, on the interest. I recommend that the law here an

I recommend that the law he so amended as to require a tax of five per cent. to be paid on the interest accruing on all bonds. This will make a five, six or seven per cent, bond bear equal burdens. The corporation should be re-quired to make its return to the Auditor General, instead of the State Treasurer and have its accounts settled in the usual manner, with a severe penalty for non compliance. This tax, if properly regulated, will become one of the most reliable sources of income to the State

Treasury, and should receive the early and careful consideration of the Legis lature. Some method should be adopted by

which the officers of the State can learn the whereabouts of the officers of for-eign corporations liable to taxation unler our laws. As the law is now en forced, but a small proportiou of these nstitutions pay any tax into the Treasury. If all corporations, both foreign and domestic, were required to keep a complete record of the names of their officers, place of business, &c., with the

Auditor General, it would greatly facili tate the collection of taxes due from them

to the State. Our license laws require amendmen Nine-tenths of the theaters pay no li-cense at all, and in the city of Philadelphia, alone, nearly three thousand per-sons, liable under the laws, annually fail to take out licenses as venders of mer-chandize. This is from no fault of the ounty officers, but arises from the fact county officers, but arises from the fact that these people are allowed to appeal from the decision of the mercantile ap-praiser to an alderman, and from the judgment of the alderman to the county court. The result is that the year fo which they are required to pay a license generally expires before the case can be reached. I suggest that licenses

be collected in the same manner as other taxes. The law requiring corporations to pay a bonus for their charters should be so amended as to compel the first payment to be made immediately upon the organization of the company.

Had this been the law during the past year, the State would have received an income of \$150,000 more than she de rived from this source, most of which will now be lost. By the estimate, hereto annexed, of our receipts and expenditures for the coming year, it will be seen that our 8,000-00

1.000 00 license Disti'y and brew-8.000.00 ery licenses.... Millers' licenses 1,000 00 Foreign insur 125,000-00 ance companies Premiums on Premiums on charters..... Bond No. 9, Pn, Railroad Co.... Right of way.... Fees of public of-ficers.... Miscellaneous... 10,000,005,000,00 10,000,00 \$5,426,000 00

EXPENDITURES Expenses of Goy ernment..... Militaryordi \$4900,000 00 nary Military extraor-1,000 00 150.000-00 dinary Pensions'..... Charitable insti-6,000 00 300,000 004 debt..... Pennsylvania in-1,905,000,00. 2,000 00 sane asylum. \$10,000 00

Common schools Public buildings, Extension of 40,000 00 Capitol 55,000,00 $\begin{array}{c} 55,000 & 00 \\ 60,000 & 00 \\ 45,000 & 00 \\ 15,000 & 00 \end{array}$ House of Refuge. Penitentiaries Miscellaneous.... \$3,523,000 00

Extravagance in Gifts.

Tradesmen say there has been no time in the last twenty-five years when their Christmas business, in proportion to the population, has been so large as at the present season. The actual retail sales in this city, for holiday gifts, during the past and budgent works with so the set of th past and present week, will reach, I am informed, \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The informed, so, output to \$10,000,000. The presents vary all the way from a tin trumpet to a brdyn-stone front and lot -from a China doll to a monetary set-tlement-equivalent to a fortune. Comtlement-equivalent to a fortune. Com-modore Vanderbilt, Henry B. Claffin and George Law, I am informed, gave to each of their children, a day or two since, \$50,000 in gold, as a Christmas present, which ought to have been acceptable, if not from its appropriateness at least from its pecuhiary significance. –New York Letter

WE STATED some days ago that the fathers of the Republican party in New York had organized a Free Trade League and we predicted at the same time that this organization would extend itself to the West and occupy the ground that has been occupied for the last five years by the "Union Leagues." From yesterday's Press' we learn that " the Secretary of the New York Free Trade League has recently been making a tour through the West, and as one of its results a Free Trade League has been organized at St. Louis, and it is announced that similar organizations are about to be established further westward."

earth on which we live a place where at least some lives, some loves and some hopes may be created which will not be destined to be aimless, heartless and futile, but bless all with their presence, example and realization. If our sorrows are not to be controlled, at least let a Christian resignation throw an atmosphere of sweetness around them and turn them into benedictions which can throw off their dark disguise, and though the night of trial be dark and dreary, the single star of hope and mercy will only shine the more brightly amid the gloom which darkens all around, and promise the smiling face behind the clouds

large and costly. The Catholic is the prevailing denomination, and the Cathedral and other of their churches are of splendid architecture. I attended the 9th street Church on Christmas morning, and was

forgotten grave.

can look back at our unhappy past and take fresh courage and a full-chastened discipline for the future. Our better natures should have full scope, all our bitter jealousies should be forgotten, and our hearts permitted to expand with the natural love

that is within them, contracting and shrinking from the emotions that make them fiend-like in the intensity of their hates. When the hand meets hand in the token of friendship, let it be real, heartfelt, and the rich blessings of a holy, contented calmness

will steal over our minds and make the

amazed with the gorgeous beauty of the

us now and 'envelop our future. Peace, blessed, glorious peace, once more smiles upon this unhappy land and covers us with her benignant, healing wings. There has been enough of dreariness and sorrow, and the tears of this nation have been countless in their number in the past four years. Sickness, desolation, famine, war and its harvests of "envy, malice, hatred and all uncharitableness" have scourged the land and made it almost the Pandemonium of the modern world. But now we have received a breathing spell, and the New Year has become the halting place on which we

The churches of the city are numerous,