Buncaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, 1868. Advertising-now to Make It Pay. Comparatively few men understan

the money thus expended. In some of the larger cities there are talented writers who live by preparing advertise- blest citizen can fully understand ments, and they are frequently paid at rates that would astonish most persons. icals Several hundred dollars have been of public opinion, and clearly conknown to be cheerfully given for the preparation of a single advertisement. That the writer received. Of course, the newspapers were paid thousands of dollars for spreading it before the public. Yet those who have expended their money most liberally in this way have been the most successful in busi-Colossal fortunes have been built up by this most effective agency for securing the patronage of the public.

The proprietors of patent medicines are most liberal in their use of printers' ink. They spread notices of their wares broadcast over the land. Numbers of them have spent the great bulk of their profitsin advertising, for years at the start. They began with an object in view, and with a proper apprecition of the best means of amassing a fortune. Drs. Jaynes, and Ayers, Helmbold, the New York druggist, and others ere instances in point.

Every man who starts in business adopts some method of advertising. The lawyer "hangs out his shingle," and, if he is enterprising, puts his eard in the column marked "professional" of the local papers in his district; the shoemaker parades a sign with pictures of his wares upon it; the hatter hangs out a huge hat; the gunsmith displays a gun, such as only a giant could handle the merchant blocks up the sidewalk with his boxes, fills his handsome and costly show windows with fine goods displayed to the best possible advantage and marked cheap; the manufactures stamps his name indellibly upon hi wares; the tailor wears the latest style of goods, cut and made up in the height of the fashion; the doctor employs a boy . to call him out of church during service and the undertaker tries to beat his rival in the tastefulness of the hearse on which he rides with solemn visage, composed suit the "last sad occasion. And, what is all that but advertisin

True it is only advertising in a small way. It attracts the eye of a compara tively meagre portion of the public Compared with the results to be obtained from "a judicious use of printers ink all the devices we have mentioned ar insignificant. He who inserts a judiclously arranged advertisement in a newspaper sends a special messenger to ay a notice of his business before every one of its readers. His agents are thu working night and day for him. They go into the family circle, into the place of business, into the hotels, into every place of public and private resort. They ire ubiquitous and untiring, working with an untold power to build up a fortune for him who understands this great modern secret of business success. But advertising costs money. the "old fogy" dealer. So it does, but

it is returned twenty, or one hundred fold in every instance. No man ever failed to make money by adverti log who tried it; while those who have paid the most for advertising have invariably reaped the largest reward. The man who advertises liberally always has the advantage of him who does not. The human mind is easily influenced. and it is not difficult to turn the tide of business in a certain direction. People will go where they are offered the greatest inducements to purchase, and there is no known method of influencing them that can compare with advertising. iiberality and equal skill, no one would have the advantage over another. But, all do not, and never will do so. The consequence is that those who do advertise properly reap an extraordinary

The method of advertising has much to do with the success of it. We could mention several figms in this city which have reaped very large rewards from their skill in the preparation of advertisements, and the liberal manner is which they have employed this great lever to move public opinion.

The judicious advertiser naturally wishes to reach all classes of the community. He allows no political, or other narrow-minded prejudices to interfere with his business. To advermuch as to say to a certain large class of customers, that their patronage is not desired. Süch tradesmen are never as successful as those who are more sagacious and liberal-minded. We have repeatedly advised our reallers to buy of those dealers who advertise most liberally, and in giving such advise we have been perfectly honest. It is just what we would do ourselves, if we had no interesf in a newspaper. There is no rule more invariable than that those who advertise most largely are the most liberal dealers. Every man who makes the experiment will be fully convinced of the entire truth of what we say. As an advertising medium the IN-PELLIGINCER possesses peculiar merits, It is the only Democratic paper which

best advertising mediums in this large and possibleus city and county. rounds of the newspapers to the effect that Thaddens Sievens expressed a wish | morracy last October, and it knows that | principal can be paid annually.

It is announced that Ben. Butler will take an early opportunity to deliver a speech on the finances in which he will take the same ground he formerly he, Thaddeus Stevens, and other leading Radicals, agreed that the law creating the Five Twen Bonds rendered

them payable in currency. other friends of Gover or Curtin are of the chief executive: in Washington looking out for places under Grant. McClure is pushing Curtin for a Cabinet appointment. The consideration such measures as he shall Ex Governor is said to have abandoned judge necessary and expedient." the contest for Senator. He has not money enough to go into the fight with a show of success.

President in the preparation of his aunual message. He is not only left free

a show of success. THE Washington Sub Committee on public questions, but it is made his duty Retrenchment, which has been holding to communicate to Congress his opinfew days, which will, it is alleged, ex- is entitled to a respectful and patient pose some astounding facts with reference to frauds on the revenue.

An effort will soon be made, under in the two houses. the inspiration of E. B. Washburne, to legislate the Court of Claims out of existence. This would open the vast The clear exposure of the unconstitufields of private claims to hungry Con-tional and injurious action of Congress gressmen and their hungrier friends, made by the President, was calculated and give them a chance for pickings to excite theire of those who are reand stealings, that one seldom gets in a sponsible for it. We do not wonder the

TURKEY, through its Grand Sultan, sends a peremptory ultimatum to Greece and demands an answer before five days fled. Within that dramatically and in that way their want of decency

Attempt to Conceal the Increase in the The President's Message. We publish to day the last Annual Message of President Johnson. Like something like a fair abstract of the last papers, it is distinguished something like a fair abstract of the Legislature, has come to be a crying possessed of more than the average for the clear and forcible manner in contented itself with laying before which it sets forth his views. Every one who reads this message must confees that it is an able document. The graphic synopsis, which appeared in the least of the leaves at the leaves the those who do reap immense profits from follies of the reconstruction measures of certain papers of the larger cities days that description than there were mem-Congress are shown up in language so before the document was made public. The most marked misstatement in the strong, and yet so plain, that the humabstract to which we allude reads as follows: every sentence. It arraigns the Rad-

duct. It shows how a restoration of the

which was substituted for free govern.

that the reconstruction acts are substan-

with sound and convincing arguments

nost important branch of our national

affairs is made clear to the dullest com-

ittention to their recommendations.

First, for the election of President and

cears of office of Federal Judges.

and prosperity of the nation.

restored."

sagacity of the Examiner.

Bad Manners in Congress.

state of the Union, and recommend to their

the home truths contained in Mr. John-

does snails. Their conduct will lead to a universal perusal of the document,

will be productive of good.

The Examiner on Negro Suffrage.

omission.

tates:

e-election.

hat they be repealed.

ful source of gigantic frauds.

should be at once removed.

The Secretary's report will show that the public debt has been reduced during the year from Nov. 1, 1867, to Nov. 1, 1868—the dates at which the comparison is made—\$35,624,of Congress before the bar victs them of the most criminal con-102.82.

The true statement is to be found in Union has been delayed and prevented the official report as published in all the for partisan purposes; it exposes the larger newspapers of the country, and costly machinery of the despotism reads as follows: "The public debt on the first day of No-ember, 1867, amounted to \$2,491,504,450, nd consisted of the following items: ment in ten States; it demonstrates Debt bearing coin interest........
Debt bearing currency interest
Matured dept not presented for lially a failure; it points out the pernicious results which have followed the 18,237,538 8 402,885,677 2

attempt to enforce them, and urges, payment...... Debt bearing no interest \$2,625,102,848 U The Tenure of Office Bill is success- Amount of debt less cash in the 2 401 504 450 0 ully attacked, and is shown to be pro-On the first day of November, 1888, is amounted to \$2,527,129,552 \$2, and consisted of the following items: luctive of great disorders, and the fruit-Debt bearing coin interest....... Best hawing currency interest Matured debt not presented for The most convincing reasons are given why the restrictions put upon the 9,753,723 64 409,151,898 42 President as Commander-in-Chief

The disorders in our finances are dealt with at large, and the folly which has prevailed in the management of this prehension. The workingmen, the taxpayers of both parties will read this

CREASED \$35,625,101.82."

Had the Express published the statement to which it now gives currency at the time it was transmitted to the press by the telegraph, and corrected its mistake afterwards, it would not have rendered itself liable to the suspicion of intentionally misrepresenting a most important matter of public interest. The false report which it now puts forth appears three days after the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury was laid before the country in full. Does the editor of the Express suppose he can conceal from the readers of his paper and we do not presume they are asking consultations. The property which is paper and we do not presume they are asking the false facts that they are transmitted to the property of the Decision for the proposed of the Secretary of the Treasury was laid before the country in full. Does the editors and proprictors of a small secretary of the Express suppose he can conceal from the readers of his paper where the facts that they are astronyment and we do not presume they are asking the facts that they are astronyments and dollars, and give bond and approved security, in the sum of Twenty thousand dollar, that the work will be well done and according to contract and specification, and according to contract and specification, and security to contract and specification, and according to contract and specification, and according to contract and specification, and security the well done and according to contract and specification, and security the fact of the secretary of the security the well done on exciting political event diverts the and according to contract and specification, and according to contract portion of the President's Message with especial interest, and will find in it much food for thought. It is the clearest and strongest arraignment of Congress for its extravagance and its imbecility in the management of the monetary affairs of the nation which we have en. Whatever may be thought of the plan suggested by the President for the payment of the National Debt, the taxpayers will all agree with him that it should be paid as speedily as possible, in order that the reat burthen which presses the life out of industry may be conceal from the readers of his paper the facts that, through the extravagance this job as a gift of charity. The President gives a brief and clear esume of the annual reports, and calls of money wrung from the people by the make money by the operation. They surprised at the liberality of that recommost oncrous taxation have been ex-The foreign affairs of the nation are eviewed and shown to be in a satisfacschemes, and that nearly fifty million of ory condition. But slight mention is dollars have been added to the national rade of the Alabama claims and of the debtsince the first day of November, 1867. We do not wonder that he should desire egotiations pending in England with and to the rights of naturalized citito do so. The fact that the Radicals zens. The present condition of these have squandered all the vast sums questions, they being the subject of wrung from the people, and run the ending consideration between our country into debt to the extent of near-Minister and the British authorities, ly fifty millions in addition, in so short a time, is not calculated to commend furnishes good reason for this seeming the Republican party to the favor of the In concluding his message the Presi ma-ses. ent recommends the following amend-

nents to the Constitution of the United whether the Express will correct the gross mis statement which it has made. tention of the whole country was called lice President by the direct vote of the eople, and making them incligible for to the error in the statement it published almost a week ago. The correc-Second, for a distinct designation of tion was not generally made in the Rewho shall be President, in case of the publican papers, but we did not suppose death of the President and Vice Presiany one of them would have the impudence to persist in claiming that the Third, for election of Senators by the debt has been diminished, after the publication of the official report which Fourth, for limitation of the term of shows so large an increase. Such conduct is utterly inexcusable, and no This message will be universally read, paper making any pretensions to truthand it can not help but deepen in the fulness would so act.

minds of the American people, the conviction that a change in the policy pur-sued by the Radical majority in Con-Nearly Twelve Millions More. The debt statement for December has of the prevention of stealing. gress is absolutely essential to the safety at last been given to the public. It shows an increase during November of \$11,902,292. The statement also shows

to be \$2.645,711,154 A few days since the Examiner, the These floures are of decided interest leading Republican newspaper of this to every person in the country. to the Constitution, enforcing Negro erty and the labor of the people. The poorest man in the land must pay his Suffrage upon all the States. Since then it seems to have thought better of the share of the interest and principal. The matter, and it is now doubtful about the propriety of such a movement. It argues, with considerable force, that such an amendment would clash with what he buys. The burthen thus crethe one lately declared to be adopted, of the poor. Still, there seems to be no by which the question is left to the deision of the States, with the provision has added nearly fifty millions to the that any State which declines to confer the right of suffrage upon the negroes within its limits shall be restricted in that any State which declines to confer within its limits, shall be restricted in | expended during any year of Mr. Buch-Congressional representation to that anan's administration.

extent. It shows a disposition to per-If this kind of thing goes on a while mit the people to express their views on longer repudiation will be the inevitable this question of negro suffrage, and result. That disgraceful disaster can tise habitually in the papers of one intimates that it will be time enough to only be prevented by the most rigid party, and not in those of another, is 18 attempt further constitutional amendation attempt further constitutional amendation. ments when "the Union is fully re- about the national power, if the financial affairs of the country are to be misman-We are glad to notice this appearance of rationality in our neighbor. We accd as they have been. We claim that every dollar of the public debt ought to imagine it sees clearly that any attempt | be paid according to the contract, but it to force negro suffrage upon the people can never be done, unless there is a in the way proposed, would result in the speedy and complete change in the destruction of the Republican party in management of the monetary affairs of Pennsylvania. It has sufficient sagacity the nation.

to perceive that a storm of indignation would be raised should the present Leg must be reduced; the horde of public islature attempt to ratify an amendment officials must be diminished; there must enforcing negro suffrage. It knows be an end to that loose system by which that the people of this State are opposed I many millions have been annually voted to any such movement, and that they away to railroads and other corporate would insist upon the right to be con- monopolies; the Southern States must sulted about the matter. We do not be left to sustain their own local gov- Secretary of the Treasury. It is a docubelieve a majority of the present Legisla- ernments without the costly machinery ture could be induced to do such a thing. which has been kept up by Congress to nas a general circulation in Daneaster control of the control of t fall by an overwhelming majority, all officials held to a strict accountabila purenaser. This merces the DALLY and by an Governor, and securing both lity by the executive, and he held re branches of the Legislature. We imagine sponsible in turn by the people; the the Examiner sees these things, as expenses of every department of the national debt, and the other matters clearly as we do, and that accounts for government must be lessened; the inits change of position. It is not blind terest upon the public debt must be The report which has been going the to the fact that a very slight change reduced; and means must be devised would have given this State to the De- by which a considerable portion of the that Ben, Butler should occupy his seat our party is as strong to-day as it was If that is not done, and done speedily is not true. Mr. Stevens never gave then. It is not strange that sagacious national bankruptcy and repudiation utterance to any such wish; Mr. Dickey, Radical politiciana in Pennsylvania are as inevitable as fate. We do hope by a very decided vote, adopted the sugthe successor of Mr. Stevens, was seri-should be ready to cry "balt." They such a disaster may be prevented from gestion of General Grant to transfer the ously out of humor about the impudent know how very slender is the thread coming upon us. It can be averted, action of Butler in appropriating the by which they hold their ascendency in but not by the pursuit of such a policy Department of the Interior to the War "The Beast" has shown himself this State, and are not disposed to com- as the Radicals have inaugurated. Unto be a bad mannered heast in this mat- mit political suicide. We commend the less there be a change, the direct mis

fortunes are sure to follow. A bill has been summarily rushed The present Congress has made itself remarkable for a want of decency. On transferring the Indian Bureau from the occupied. It will be remembered that more than one occasion the country has occupied. It will be remembered that more than one occasion the country has be partment of the Interior to the War their annuities, to cheating a lone Indi-Department. The act was not even been called upon to witness the most indecent exhibitions by its members. debated. It was understood that some The gross insult offered to the President of the Generals of the army favored when his Annual Message was being such a change, and that seemed to be read cannot admit of excuse. The Constitution thus defines one of the duties Col. A. K McClure and several stitution thus defines one of the duties of the House. Military government is They have robbed them, and cheated popular with the Radicals. No good c"The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the Twenty years ago, after careful discus-War Department was de-That gives a large latitude to the For a long time thereafter we had little there is plenty of evidence now exist- are less cruel. to express his views in regard to all ing to show that the disorders which prevail are the result of the rascality of the agents. All parts of our govern- the New York Herald says the Secrethe operations of the Whisky Ring; judge necessary and expedient." In mental machinery seem to be put out of tary of the Treasury has concluded to leaders of the revolution which banished will make a report to the House in a discharging his duty in this respect he joint by similar agencies. The corruption of officials which has become so universal under Radical rule lies at the root of almost every evil, which this country suffers. No mere shifting of hearing, and no good citizen can help condemning the action of the Radicals the management from one department to another will bring relief. The cause lies deeper, and until that is removed

we shall continue to go on from bad to Murders in Philadelphia.

Forney's Press says: Forney's Press says: Thirteen prisoners were in the dock yes-terday in this city charged with the orime of homicide, seven of whom were boys un-der the age of nineteen years. Is it not time that insurance companies should make residence in Philadelphia an extra risk? son's message. It affected them as salt has ever shown such an array of mur-

Folding and Pasting by Contract. report of the Secretary of the Treasury, evil. From year to year the Radicals have been adding to the numbers of the such bodies. The report which it made long train of attaches and dependants, to the Court was not a mere routine afbers. A number of those whose names tant suggestions. Here is one recom were on the rolls were never in Harrisburg for a day during the session. Yet they drew nearly one thousand dollars a piece from the State Treasury. The

case of Illyus, the appointee of "Honest" Andy Armstrong, is familiar to the people of Lancaster county, and of the State. For the pasting and folding of documents alone, about fifty men were assigned, and to that gang of insignificant Radical parasites was paid forty thousand dollars! This seems to have excited the atten-

tion of some of the Radicals themselves. We accordingly find two of them in this city offering to do the pasting and olding for the next Legislature by con-Messrs, Rauch and Cochran tract. have made the following bid:

we, Rauce the following out:
We, Rauch & Cochran, of the city of Lancaster, hereby propose to do all the work of "folding and pasting" for the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, at the State Capitol, Harrisburg, which work was heretofore done by men ampleced as beretofore done by men employed as "Pasters and Folders," that is to say: We will fold and pack all the Legislative

and we do not presume they are asking We take it of a Radical Congress, all the vast sums for granted that they believe they can of Erie county, we confess we are a little

tiou:

we should have notice, and a chinder to come and the idepublican party to the favor of the masses.

We shall wait a day or two to see whether the Express will correct the gross mis statement which it has made. It can not plead ignorance, for the attention of the whole country was called tention of the whole country was called.

cient security "that no fispers and public documents shall be stolen by unation. We are glad to see such a senderlings and hangers on about the captiol." This is an important part of their offer. It will be remembered that tons of new documents were stolen and sold by the Radical employees a year or so ago. We favor the employment of the country on whelps to lighten our burnow helps to light to see such a sent treasury, the Republican party will nave to answer for it all. If heavier taxes to laid upon an oppressed people, to further taxes to la of Messrs. Rauch & Cochran on the now helps to lighten our burdollars are worth saving, to say nothing in due time to discharge the great a scape goat for the sins of its party

Removal of the State Capitol. The Philadelphia Post favors the rethe total funded debt on December 1st burg to Philadelphia. We do not think legislating against well disposed foreignuch a proposition. Every It has always seemed to us that Harris-ship. So shall they aid us in the severe county, had a short editorial article fadollar added to the public debt is a
voring the adoption of an amendment
mortgage to that extent upon the propseat of our State Government. It is
seat of our State Government. It is laborer pays it in the shape of taxes on Laucaster. There would be some ob-

central and more easy of access than Philadelphia. If there is to be a change, city would be likely to suffer seriously, cripples business and grinds the faces but we could offer many inducements, which we need not specify at present, but which we think would have great influence with the members. If the question is seriously agitated, Lancaster will put in strong claims.

warmest terms of the Southern people.

pack of knaves as have ever disgraced through the lower House of Congress, a government. They have hesitated at reasons for the change has been given. complete success, they have drugged prived of control of our Indian affairs. the agents of the Indian Bureau, it is difficulty with the aborigines, and General Custer, whose tender mercies

An Intelligent Grand Jury. From the report of a late Grand Jury Public Bebt. The increase of employees about the The Express, instead of publishing State Capitol, during the sessions of our in Eric county we conclude that it was Express to misrepresent the report of the Treesure of the Treesure of the Treesure of the Secretary of the Treesure of the Secretary of the Treesure of t amount of intelligence displayed by

> "Neither we nor the Republican part are under any obligation to defend the ad ministration of the Treasury or any other mendation made by it:

mendation made by it:

The publication of the different county statements, and other matter which interests all the citizens of the county, should be distributed, without political distinction, among those papers which most nearly enable the object of the law to be accomplished. In order to do this, one or more journals of each party should be selected, and it is no more than reasonable that the request of that portion of our citizens who ask that they may be permitted to see these important documents through their favorite political medium should be gratified. In a country where the people govern themselves, each man has a right to inquire into the acts of those who have been delegated to perform official trusts, and every avenue of knowledge should be opened to public investigation. A liberal spirit, consistent with a just degree of public economy is advised in all matters connected with the better information of the masses.

No reasonable man will deny the en-

of the different parties are taxed alike, and they have a right to demand that all such publications as are paid for out of he common tax fund shall be published alike in the papers of each party. But here is another wise suggestion from this enlightened Grand Jury:

Considering the Radical complexion

claim that they can, and their proposi- mendation. Yet it is eminently wise pended in conducting their foolish tion is so fair a one that the Legislature and proper. To attempt to impede well ought to comply with it at once. Here disposed foreigners from becoming citiis what they say in effect paper to members of the Legislature by way of enforcing the adoption of their suggesmade this country what it is; and to tion:

Now, gentlemen, here is a bid, and we respectfully submit, long our consideration, that it is your duty to give us the contract unless somebody else should "go better" by offering to do it for less, in which case we should have notice, and a chance to come them, real lower if uncessary, to secure the encourage the full flow of bone, and draw hitherward the real wealth of the world. When the foreigner comes to us the best thing we can possibly do with him is to make him an Americal with him is to make him an Americal with him is to make him and with him is to make him au American citizen as soon as he is prepared to discharge the duties of citizenship. The sooner he is completely identified with us in feeling and in fact the better for us and for him. Any party which attempts a different method of dealing with that valuable class of people find their way into the must strike a direct blow at the material and political interests of the It will be noticed that Messrs. Rauch dealing with that valuable class of peo-& Cochran offer to give good and sufficient security "that no papers and material and political interests of the been doing, instead of into the public public documents shall be stolen by un- nation. We are glad to see such a sen- treasury, the Republican party wil have

> mountain of debt which is weighing us down. We need their strong arms to vate life? waste by war. Thep, let us not place moval of the State Capitol from Harris- barriers in the path of emigration by the Eric District, has been drawn into the country members will be foolish ers. Let us rather welcome them with

The Legal Tender Act. It is said to be certain that the Supreme Court of the United States will

jections, to be sure. The morals of our constitutional. How they could reach any other conclusion it is impossible for us to see. The law made creditors take depreciated paper for debts already contracted, thus causing a loss in many nstances of more than half of what was justly due from the debtors. If that justly due from the debtors. If that was not in plain violation of the clause of the Constitution which declares that "Congress shall make no law impairing contracts," then we confess ourselves unable to comprehend the meaning of very plain Euglisn. The wonder is that any Congress should have had the brazen impudence to enact such a law. It was, however, only one of a series of the foolish and unconstitutional acts of the Radicals. Their Chief Justice Chase, who has just pairing contracts," then we confess returned from Richmond, speaks in the ourselves unable to comprehend the patriotic men than rebellion itself. He declares that the whites are loyal and anxious for peace, and that, if permitted to do so they would very soon recover from the result of the rebellion. He regards mapy of the acts of the Radicals as unwise, and calculated to

the fathers, or else they live longer. Probably a good many of these survivors were second or third wives.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing is on his way to Spain, on a special mission from the Department of State. It has only recently become known that the object of his mission is to arrange for the purchase of the Island of Cuba from the Spanish Government. It is understood that he is vested with full power to close

residence in Philadelphia an extra risk?

Query? Have they a Ku Klux Klan in Philadelphia? What Southern city has eyer shown such an array of mur
wens will be formally announced in the logs about the concern which theydo not want to give up, and it is almost certain that the people of the North must conhas eyer shown such an array of mur
who are to pronounce eulogies upon the tinue to be taxed to run the concern

The Scape Goat of the Radicals. Our exposure of the attempt of the the Secretary of the Treasury has "touched it on the raw." In his efforts to escape from an unpleasant dilemma its editor writhes and wriggles until his

department of the govern control of two such democratic partis as McCulloch and Andrew Johnson." Under a proper and constitutional administration of the government there would be some force in the above extract; but, now, there is none. The most ignorant man in the country must know, that neither the President nor any member of his Cabinet has the slightest control over officials. Congress has deprived the Executive branch of the Government even of the power of appointing and removing subordinate officers. The rogues sit in their snug officers.

since Andrew Johnson has been in power, and it is solely and entirely responsible for the present condition of the finances, as well as for all the misfortunes under which the country suffers. By the silly and blundering legislation of the gaug of ignorant and corrupt men who make up the Radical, Rump Congress, the resources of the self-sure have been any wested that in marks. nation have been so wasted that, in spite of the almost intolerably oppressive

the destructive thunderbolts of national bankruptcy and repudiation. The coming tempest can only be averted by the wisest legislation and the most rigid economy two things which we see no good reason to expect from the party now in power.

On the foreth of next March Andrew Johnson will be tire from office. He will leave his administration to be judged by impartial history, and need have hose fear of the verdict which will be rendered when passion has died out, and the clamor of prejudiced tongues is no longer heard. He will scon cease to be a scape goat for the sins of a Radical Congress. From the day of his retirestance in the table of the servation of the exposure of the strength of the sins of a Radical Congress. From the day of his retirestance in the same three to the strength of the strength of the same to the exposure of the servation of prejudiced tongues is no longer heard. He will scon cease to be a scape goat for the sins of a Radical Congress. From the day of his retirestance in the same three to the same the restoration of peace; they have caused instability in prices, unstantial and the desired was alone on ganized as money at the time was alone or reed, and thus the validity of contracts wa virtually impaired.

If the destructive thunderbolts of nations alone or reed, and thus the validity of contracts wa virtually impaired.

If the destructive thunderbolts of nations alone or reed, and thus the validity of contracts wa virtually impaired.

If the destructive thunder of predicts was alone or gonized as money at the time was alone or genized as money at the time was alone or genized as money at the time was alone or genized as money at the time was alone or genized as money at the time was alone or genized.

If the destructive in the sall thus the validity of contracts wa virtually impaired.

If the destructive is the visual property of one class of citzens was alone of contracts wa virtually in prediction of the property of one class of citzens was alone.

If the destructive in the sall thus the terms they offer. Thirty-five thousand then of taxation, and will help after next March? Where will it find enable us to build up the places made Morrow B. Lowry on Arbitrary Arrests.

mental in securing the release of some parties during the war who were imprisoned in this State merely for the expression of their opinions. Mr. Lowry tinued

and study and law. It was, nowever, only recover from the result of the rebellion. The regards many of the acts of the foolish and unconstitutional acts of the Radicals. Their Radicals as an unke, and calculated to form the result of the regards many of the acts of the Radicals as an unke, and calculated to form the report of the same profound. They hunted up all whose and sagardous men which Radical newspapers are filled in which Radical newspapers are filled which Radical newspapers are filled interest of carpet-baggers and scalywags, to whome the capture of the regards with the capture of the result of the report of the same and the profound of the regards which result of the report of the same and the profound of the regards which result of the report of the regards which result of the regards which result of the regards which result of the report of the same and the capture of the regards which result of the regards which result in the regards which result in the regards which result in the regards which had been only the result of the regards which result in the regards which results and the capture of the regards which result in the regards which had been only the result in the regards which result in the re

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Report of the Secretary of the Treasnureau reports and statistical tables, a locunent of Sixty-six pages. In opening als present report Mr. McCulloch reviews and states the opinions and views in his orevious reports, and proceeds to argue at ength against the wisdom of the legal tender acts. He says, to use his own language.

If there is any question in finance or colitical economy which can be pronounced pointical economy which can be pronounced settled by argument and trial, it is, that inconvertible and depreciated paper money, is injurious to public and private interests a positive political and financial evil, for which there can be but one justification or

which there can be not only distinction of excuse, to wit: a temporary necessity arising from an unexpected and pressing emergency; and it follows, consequently, that such a circulation should only be tolerated until, without a financial shock, it can be withdrawn or made convertible into specie. If an irredeemable bank-note circulation is an evidence of bankrupt a badk-meanaged banking institutions. or badly-managed banking institutions, which should be deprived of their fran-chises, or compelled to husband and make available their resources in order that they may be prepared at the earliest day practica-ble to take up their dishonored obligations who should not an irredeemable Gov appointing and removing subordinate investigation. A liberal spirit, consistent with a just degree of public economy is advised in all matters connected with the better information of the masses.

No reasonable man will deny the entire reasonableness of the views thus set forth. Such should be the universal practice. The system of favoritism which prevails in some counties, where, from narrow-minded political bigotry, statements which should be most publicly made known are confined to journals of a single party, ought to be done away with at once and forever. People of the different parties are taxed alike,

those who do not hesitate to defraud the public revenues long continue to be scrupu-lous in their private business. Justifiable of the almost intolerably oppressive taxation to which the people are subjected, the national debt is rapidly and continually increasing.

This increase of the public debt is the "danned spot!" which can not be washed out. It hangs in the political sky, like a black cloud, charged with the destructive thunderbolts of national bankruptcy and repudlation. The combankruptcy and repudlation. The combankruptcy and repudlation. The combankruptcy and repudlation to the combankruptcy and repudlation. The combankruptcy and repudlation to the combankruptcy and repudlation. The combankruptcy and repudlation to the combankruptcy and repudlation. The combankruptcy and repudlation to the combankruptcy and repudlation to the combankruptcy and repudlation. The combankruptcy and repudlation to the combankruptcy and repudlation to the combankruptcy and repudlation. The combankruptcy and repudlation to the combankruptcy and repudlation. The combankruptcy and repudlation to the

buted, they are preventing ship-building, and thereby the restoration of the commerce come.

He thinks the legal-tender notes should be directed of the character which was conferred upon them in a condition of country so different from the present. He favors the legalization of "coin contracts," and

Morrow B. Lowry on Arbitrary Argests.

Morrow B. Lowry, State Senator from the Eric District, has been drawn into a controversy with one of the Radical papers in Eric. It charges him, among other things, with having been instruction of the things, with having been instruction. California by the payment of the amounts called for in depreciated notes. This shackle upon commerce, this check upon our national progress, this restriction upon individual rights, should no longer be continued.

expression of their opinions. Mr. Lowry admits the charge, and administers a very sharp rebuke to the Radical editor who thus assalls him. He declares that "in those exciting days of the war" in those exciting days of the war" in any good men and more weak ones seemed to lose their balance"—that what he did he "believed duty both to God and humanity" required him to do—that the arrests referred to were "illegal and unjustifiable,"—and that his "chief anxiety" was to "ward off this" individual rights, should no longer be continued. He makes the following highly important recommendation and emphasises it in capital letters. He says:

The Secretary believes that the legal-tender notes should be additive to enactments by which contracts for the payment of coin can be enforced, that it be declared that after the 1st of January, 1871, they shall cease to be a legal tender on any contracted and that after the 1st of January, 1871, they shall cease to be a legal tender on any contracted and that after the 1st of January, 1871, they shall cease to be a legal tender on any contracter, and be therefore recommends in addition to enactments by which contracts for the payment of coin can be enforced, that it be declared that after the 1st of January, 1871, they shall cease to be a legal tender on any contracter, and be therefore recommends in addition to enactments by which contracts for the payment of coin can be enforced, that it be declared that after the 1st of January, 1871, they shall cease to be a legal tender on any contracter, and be therefore recommends in addition to enactments by which contracts for the payment of coin can be enforced.

as they are not a debt, but the evidence merely of the ownership of property in the United States. We are even now increasing our debt to Europe at the rate of sixty, or seventy mitlions of dollars per annum in the form of gold bearing-bonds.

The Secretary estimates the gold product of the United States since 1838 at \$1,300,000, 000. Allowing that \$100,000,000 have been used in manufactures, and that the coin in the country has been increased to an equal amount, the balance of this immense sum—eleven hundred millions—has gone to other countries in exchange for other productions.

are paid, should be brought down to thirty-five millions of dollars, and those of the Navy to twenty millions. The outlays for pensions and Indians cannot for some years be considerably reduced, but they doubtless be brought within thirty i lions. The interest on the public owhen the whole debt shall be funded, a average rate of interest of 5 per cent, amount to one hundred and twenty-millions, which will be reduced with annual reduction of the principal. When the internal revenue and tariff laws shall be revised so as to be made to harmonize with each other, it is supposed that three hundred millions can annually be realized

from these sources without burdensome taxation. The Secretary makes the following estimates:
Receipts from customs and internal
Receipts from customs and internal

Expenditures for the civil service... \$40,000,000
Expenditures by the War Department... \$5,000,000
Expenditures by the Navy Depart. 20,000,000 ment..... Expenditures for pensions and In-125,000,000 Total..... \$251,000 000 Leaving as an excess of receipt \$50,000,000 to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. What is required then at the present time is a positive limitation of the annual outlays to three hundred millions of dollars, including fifty millions to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt, and such modifications of the revenue laws as will severe this emount, which is the principal of the debt, and such modifications of the revenue laws as will severe the emount, which is the principal of the debt. as will secure this amount, without unwise

least possible oppression and inconvenience to the taxpayors,
INCREASED TAXATION.
Assuming that the receipts from customs will be reduced by a reduction of duties, or by the effects of a return to specie payments upon importations under the present turliff, and that, consequently, there must be an increase of internal taxes, there are three sources of revenue which are likely to be considered: least possible oppression and inconvenience First. An increase of taxes upon distilled pirits, which the Secretary opposes, con-idering that the restoration of the late ex-

internal revenue system into such utter disgrace.

Second. A restoration of the tax on manufactures abolished in March last. The objections to the restoration of this tax are, that it would indicate vaciliation on the part of Congress, and that this tax, principally on account of numerous exemptions was partial and unjust. It is also apparent that, if restored, it would fall to be permanent by reason of the persistent and united hostility of a class of citizens influential and powerful, and whose influence and power are rapidly increasing. power are rapidly increasing.

Third. An increased and uniform tax on sales; and this the Secretary respectfully

tion of the frauds which have brought the

internal revenuesystem into such utter dis-

sales; and this the Secretary respectfully recommends, saying:

"Under the present law wholesale and retail dealers in goods, wares, merchandize of foreign or domestic production, whole sale and retail dealers in liquors, and dealers in tobacco, are subject to a similar but unequal tax upon sales. This inequality a should be removed, and a tax levied upon all sales, sufficient, with the revenues from other sources, to meat the wants of the government. The reasons in favor of a tax upon sales are, that it could be levied gen upon sales are, that it could be levied generally throughout the country, and would not be liable to the imputation of class legislation; that it would be so equally distributed as not to bear so opprother taxes upon individuals o and that no depression of one branch of in-dustry, which did not injuriously affect the

\$2,625 502,848 0: 133,998 398 0:

\$2,641 002,572 06 1 3,873,049 24 Total..... Cash in the Treasury....

Am't of debt less cash in Treas. \$2,527, 29,552 82 By a comparison of these statements it By a comparison of these statements it appears that the debt between the first day of November, 1867, and the first day of appears that the debt between the first day of November, 1865, and the first day of November, 1865, increased \$35,625,102,82. Of this increase \$24,152,000 is chargeable to the Patific railroads, and \$7,200,000 to the purchase of Russian America. Within the purchase of Russian America. Within the same period there was paid for bountles same period there was paid for bountles and at least \$4,000,000 for interpretation of the same result. She was then the same result. She was then the same result. Of this increase \$24,152,000 is chargeable to the Patific rallroads, and \$7,200,000 to the purchase of Russian America, Within the same period there was paid for bountles \$44,000,515, and at least \$4,000,000 for interest on compound and seven-three-teath notes which had accrued prior to the first of November, 1867. If these extraordinary advances and payments had not been mude, the receipts would have exceeded the expenditures \$43,787,412,18.

The ability of the United States to maintain their integrity agrinst in surrection as well as against a foreign enemy can no

collection of taxes necessary to pay the interest upon it may require the exercise interest upon it may require the exercise of power by the central government inconsistent with republicanism, and dangerous to the liberties of the people. The debt must be paid. Direct repudiation is an impossibility; indirect repudiation, by further issues of legal tender notes, would be madness. To insure its payment without a change in the essential character of the government, every year should witness a reduction of its amount and a diminution of its burdens.

Am I Not a Man and a Brother?

It was in the shape of such an interrong-tion that Menard, the negro Congressman from Louisiana, presented himself last Monday in the House of Representatives from Louisiana, presented himself last Monday in the House of Representatives at Washington. He had not yet received his credentials from the Governor of Louisiana. He was expecting, however, to receive them soon, when he will offer them to the House and test the sincerity of the Radical majority which has clamored so loudly about the rights of the hegro. Meanwhile this majority has betrayed the most chilling indifference to hisindividual claims. At first for a long, uncomfortable time he was left severely alone upon one of the sofas, in the rear of the hall. No member accested him except Blackburn, of Louisiana. The poor fellow, annoyed at the social ostracism to which his Radical colleagues from the Northern States most illogically condemned him, arose and sought in vain for an opportunity to secure a desk. Everywhere the Radicals turned up their noses as he approached, and at leigth he felt compelled to leave the floor of the House in disgust and to seek refuge in the gallery behind the great clock, where a hun-red or more of his own race were congregated and kept him in countenance. Here he was manifestly more at home than below. But so soon as he shall have received his credentials as a claimant for a seat in Congress he will give his Radical colleagues a chance to extend to him the hand of fel-Congress he will give his Radical colleague a chance to extend to him the hand of fe lowship or to contradict their own lying professions of regard for his claims as man, brother and citizen.—N. Y. Herald.

Another Gatrage by Loyal Militia.

Mempilis, December 7.—A private dispatch from Augusta, Arkansas, this afternoon, says that last evening a regiment of State militia, under General Upham, entered the town and took possession of the telegraph office, directing the operators to send no message without their being revised by an officer. They then placed guards on the street, and proclaimed martial law. No reason has been assigned for the occupation of the town.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 9.—The Avalanche's Little Rock special to-day reports that serious outrages were perpetrated near Lewisburg on Saturday. On the night of the 3d a disguised party went to the house of Alvin and Washington Lewis (colored), living near that towit, with two white prostitutes, near that towil, with two white prostitutes, who had been repeatedly ordered to leave the county on account of their bad character. The party broke into the house, killed Washington, and run Alvin off.
Captain Matthews' company of colored militia went to the neighborhood, and meeting Joseph Jackson and Robert Perry in a cotton wagon, arrested them. Four negroes took Perry into the canes stood him against a tree, and shot his ear off. He then broke from them and escaped. They then shot Jackson, mortally wounding him. He was found, and told before expiring who shot him.

The negroes then went to the house of Thomas Hooper, aged 50, who they took near that town, with two white prostitute

The negroes then went to the house of Thomas Hooper, aged 60, who they took out of the house and shot down on the road, afterwards saying that he had tried to escape. The Sheriff, who is a Republican, says Hooper was murdered, and told the citizens to organize, place themselves under him, and he would arrest Matthews and his band. He also sent a petition to Governor Clayton to disband the militia. The greatest excitement exists, and arrests continue. Large Estate—Eccentric Will.

Treasury Building financiers. The maintenance of large standing armies on a war footing in time of peace; the general pent sent ill be sent ill be nore less the systematic plunder of governments ill be nore less the systematic plunder of governments is; the systematic plunder of governments is the present fiscal year will be \$146, 200,040. Which is conducted with property at \$2,000,000. The executors the exception of a few bone is to introduce seconomy into all the national debts and a general wip of all the national debts and a general wip of all the national debts and a general wip of eace; the governments is attributable to inefficient collections and of all the national debts and a general wip of the bondholders, and officebolders and all other pensioners upon the people.—N. Y. Heraid.

The celebrated McArdle case has been up before the Supreme Court again, and, on motion of Judge Black, the first Friday of February has been set and and on a part for an argument, as to whether the court has been deprived of jurisdiction in the case by the act of Congress, the war are still strong, and will only pleid to the first for the device appropriations to be made good by deficiency bills," but by putting a stop to deficiency bills, but by putting a stop to deficiency

LARGE INCREASE. Result of Radical Extravagance WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 The following statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of November, 1868, has just been issued: November. December

5 per cent. bends. \$221,558,400 00 \$221,588,400 00 6 per cent. bends. 283,677,300 00 281,677,800 00 1.602.312.250 00 1.602 510.400 cu \$2,107,577,950 00 \$2,167,838,100 00 8 per cont. certifi-58 325 000 00 58 140 000 00 14,000,000 00 14,000,000 00 35.000.000 Total. \$72,325,000 00 \$v2,110,000 00 2,956,900 00 2,478,450 00 5.128 310 00 4.221 935 00 256,000 00 rce, and with the 151,611 64 149,341 64 s, April 15 487,500 00 435,500,00 445 492 00 314,860 00 18,000 00 13,000 co

\$9,733,723 61 \$8,245,883 6 United States Fractional cur-33,413,085,42 33,875,268 (19,716,840 00 23,255,840 03 Total... \$409,151,898 42 \$113,152,581 (\$2,601,374,163 42,194 COO OO 44,337,000 O Total debt. . \$2.611.002.572 06 | 2.645.711 154 8t 103,407,985 77 88,425,374 54 10.465 033 47 18.253,946 13

Total.. \$113,873,019 21 \$106,579,320 67 less cailin in Trensury........ \$2,5 7,129,552 82 \$2,559,031,841 14 HUGH McCULI OCH

HUGH MCCULI OCH,
Secretary of the Treasury,
THE AFOVE BITATEMENT, COMEAGE
WITH THAT OF THE PRE EDIN
MONTH, SHOWS AN INCREASE IN TH
PUBLIC PERT, LESS CASH IN TH
TREAGURY, OF 811,902,202. nather Prisoner Released in Virginia by Judge Underwood.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 12-In the United states Circuit Court this morning, Judge Underwood presiding, the case of Salty Anderson, colored, rentenced to death by the county court for arson, was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that one of the magistrates composing the court which tried her had held the office of constable before the war, and being thereby disquasified under the 14th amendment, the whole court was illegal and its proceedings vitinted. Judgo Underwood sustained the prisoner's plen, and discharged her from custody. In delivering his opinion he said if even the cierk of the court was disqualified it vitiated the proceedings. There are a hundred and fitty-nine convicts in the itate prison, sentenced since the adoption I the 14th amendment, who may now be eleased by habeas corpus, and turned loos The particulars of Sally Anderson's crime

are as follows: In March last she set fire to and burned to the ground the suburban residence of Mr. Richard Magruder, at Fulton Hill, because Mrs. Magruder had given her a reprimand for her bad conduct towards a negro woman who had caught be stealing. The house was occupied at the time. She made a deliberate attempt to burn Mrs. Magruder's intant by first pholing it on a teather bed and kinding a fireheneath it. By the merest accident the lames were discovered, and the helpless babe rescued ere it become a charren victua of the enraged negro's maller. Of the se had with the same result. She was then sentenced to be hung, but the day of execution was long delayed on account of her delicate condition.

The Loss of the Steamship Hibernia. tain their integrity against insurrection as well as against a foreign enemy can no longer be doubted. The question of their ability, under democratic institutions, to sustain a large national debt, is still to be decided. That this question should be affirmatively settled, it is, in the opinion of the secretary, of the highest importance that the tax-paying voters should be encouraged by the fact that the debt is in the progress of rapid extinguishment, and is not to be a permunent burden upon them and their posterity. If it is understood that this debt is to be a perpetual encoundrance upon the property and industry of the nation, it is certainly to be feared that the collection of taxes necessary to pay the behaved admirably and were embarked in an orderly manner, in five boats fully provisioned. The captain and boatswaln's boats, containing lifty-persons, including all the cabin passengers except Nelson A. Olds and G. Mason, have arrived safety. Three boats, under the first, second and third officers, and containing the remainder of the passengers and crew, eighty-one persons in all, are still missing, but their safety is hoped for."

The steamer was a first-class boat, very popular, and both swift and safe. She was

The steamer was a first-class boat, very popular, and both swift and safe. She was built in June, 1835, by the Finiston Steamship Company of Glasgow. She was registered at 1,015 tons, was ship-rigged, and very handsomely appointed in all her departments with a view to the confort and conyenience of the passengers as well as the officers and crew. Her length from stem to sterm was 279 feet, her width was 24 feet, and her depth 22 feet. She was worked by two engines of an aggregate power equal to that of 400 horses.

The news of her loss was all the more accounting on account of the implicit faith The news of her loss was all the more astounding on account of the implicit faith which everybody who knew her had in her seaworthiness. She was returning on her twenty-ninth voyage, having left New York, Nov. 14th, and was only about 700 miles from port when she met with her calamity, on the 25th uit. The company owns 26 steamers, and this is the first disaster of a fatal character which may of these vessels have met with in running direct from Glasgow to New York.

Another Rost of the Hibernia heard from.

London, December 10.—A telegram has just been received here announcing the arrival off Donegal, Ireland, of one of the missing boats from the lost steamer Hibernia. The boat containing the second officer of the ship and two other persons. Twenty-eight, all told, embarked in her, but twenty-fix were drowned by the causating. 7-five were drowned by the capsizing o he boat. The Ohio River Tragedy.

The Ohio Biver Tragedy.

CINCINNATTI, Dec. 8.—The excitement rreative to the terribic disaster to the steamer United States is still intense. Partievarilying from all quarters are making inquirles for lost friends and relatives who are known to have taken passage on those boats. A portion of the remains will arrive here to-day on the steamer General Lytle, for recognition and interment.

Adespatch to the Commercial from Florance, Ind., says thirty-three bodies have been recovered from the wreek of the United States and America. The following have been identified; James John, of Louisville; John Fennel, of Newport, Ky.; Emil Moreau, William Johnson, and Wallace Farris, of Lexington, Ind.; Mr. Farbes, Hanover, Ind.; Mrs. George W. Griffin, New Orleans, Mrs. Mary T. Thompson, Philadelphia. Sixteen colored men composed the crew of the United States, and, with the exception of a few ladies, the remains are suppossed to be those of the colored crew. The scene at Warshaw, Ky, beggars description. Everything has been done to render the rejured comfortable. End of the Mende I unacy Case

End of the Mende I unacy Case.

New York, Dec. 8.—Commodore Meade was produced in court to-day, under a writ of habeas corpus, and Dr. Halstead, who was appointed by Judge Sutherland to examine his condition, testified that he was perfectly sane. Dr. Brown, of the Bicomingdale Asylum, testified that Meade had acted strangely, but he was not prepared to say it was the result of mental delusion, or that it was not the legitimate result of the great domestic trouble he had passed through.

Judge Sutherland said that Commodore Meade is not insane, and directed him to be discharged from custody. Attempted Murder

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9—About 4 o'clock this morning, Mrs. Fanny Craig, aged 65 years, residing on Oliver street, between 10th and 11th atreets, south of Christian, in the Second Ward, was found with her throat cut. The woman was lyinc upon her bed in the second story. The gash in her throat is about three inches long, under the left ear. She was speechless from the loss of blood—the bed clothing being completely saturated. She could give no account of the unfortunate affair. In bed in the third story, her son, Hugh Craig, 23 years of age, was found with bloody hands and clothing. He feigned sleep, and when questioned, he declined to say anything about the blood on his hands or garments. The wounds are not considered of a fatal The wounds are not considered of a fata The wounds are not considered of a lating character. A new case knife, with a keen edge, was found in Mrs. Craig's room, the blade all smeared with blood. Another son of the unfortunate lady, who was asleep in an adjoining room, was not aware of the bloody deed until he was aroused by the roller. police.

The young man Hugh Craig, who this morning cut his mother's throat, is ascertained to be insane.

Late advices from Central and South Late advices from Central and South
America state that an agreement has been
made by which Spanish vessels trading with
Ecuador will not be molested by the Chilian
navy, and will be allowed to touch at Chillan ports. Affairs in Peru are reported improving, and the Government, growing
stronger. A great food on the Isthmus had
checked operations on the Panama railway.