Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1869.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

$30 FOR $20.

To any one sending us $20 we will send FROM THE PRESENT DATE UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1872, FIVE COPIES of the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, *worth at the subscription price to single subscribers*, $10, and FIVE COPIES of the "HEARTH AND HOME," a literary and farm journal of great excellence, published in New York, and edited by "Ike Marvel" worth at the regular *subscription price to single subscribers* $20, *or $4 a copy.*

Each paper will be sent to a separate address, and a fine opportunity is presented for energetic men to make money in getting subscriptions. For every five copies of each paper they get subscribers for at the regular price, they will make $10—an average of one dollar on each paper.

It will be remembered that neither of these journals can be had at the Offices of publication, in single subscriptions, for less than $2 and $4 per annum respectively.

Cheap Government.

The English are just now crying out for a cheap government, and public meetings are being held at which this most important question is agitated. The extravagance of the different departmen ts of their government is freely discussed and openly criticised. It is to be hoped the popular agitation now going on in England may produce proper results.

Cheap government is just what the American people now need even more than do their cousins over the water. The administration of our government is more costly than that of England, the extravagance of our public officials far greater, and the taxes under which all classes among us labor more oppressive than those endured by any other people in the world.

The masses in our country feel the weight of the burthens which are imposed upon them, and they know that much of the money which is wrung from them is recklessly wasted, but there seems to be a remarkable apathy prevailing. The fierce excitement of the war wearied the people, and left behind an indisposition on the part of many to contend for their rights. The assumptions of arbitrary powers so frequently unnecessarily indulged in by the Federal Government confused the popular ideas upon the subject of official responsibility, and, as a consequence, irregularities of office are not so promptly resented by the voters as they should be. The immense expenditures of money made during the war were submitted to as a matter of necessity, and the continuance of undue extravagance has as yet failed to arouse the taxpayers to a proper appreciation of the manner in which they are being robbed. That great reforms are imperatively demanded no one can deny. The vast army of salaried officials must be greatly reduced, and "economy, retrenchment and reform," once the watchwords of the Republican party, must again be made the rallying cry of the masses. A cheap government is what we now need, It can not be had by continuing in power those to whom extravagance and waste has become so necessary as it seems to be to the Radicals. The people will soon see this, and then we may expect to witness a complete revolution.

A Bad Argument.

Senator Sumner argues that the negro is our equal because our ancestors in Europe a thousand years ago were as degraded as he is now. Admitting this to be true, which it is not, it only demonstrates the more forcibly the inferiority of the negro. The white race has had the ability to elevate itself out of its degradation, but the negro race has not been able, notwithstanding the persevering assistance it has received from the white man, to advance its condition above that of its remote ancestry. The negro races of Africa are as barbarous and uncivilized to day as they were a thousand years ago. The white man has civilized himself. The Chinaman by an independent effort, unaided by us, has attained civilization. But the negro is as ignorant and degraded as ever. The negro is not the white man's equal, and the latter is not called to admit him to a political equality with himself in the hope that in the future, if the black man is fostered and cherished, he may become the white man's equal. We are under no obligation to submit to any such debasing alliance. Let the negro work out his own salvation, and when he has done it and has raised himself to our level, it will be time enough to talk of granting him political and social equality with us. But this feat he will never accomplish, for he is constitutionally our inferior. Senator Sumner argues that because the white and black races had both their origin in God, that therefore they are equal. But that argument would prove too much, as it would demonstrate that a vegetable, which is also God's creation, is equal to man, or that the slender vine was equal to the giant oak.

THE scarcity of money, excess of importations, and the difficulty of disposing of the crops in the West, at a profit to the farmers, are among the reasons given by mercantile men for the depressed condition of business. Rumors of failures, and of difficulties in meeting monetary engagements, are common, and there are an unprecedented number of stores in our large cities tenantless.

Such are the results of Radical folly. The Grant administration instead of wisely conducting our National affairs has managed to involve the nation in great financial difficulties. Poor laboring men are thrown out of employment, while rich over-paid Radical office-holders exact high taxes and live sumptuously. In the meantime one of the most prominent Radical Senators, instead of devising the means whereby the impending financial difficulty can be solved is now perambulating our State delivering a course of lectures in which he endeavors to prove that the negro is not only the equal but even the superior of the white man.

OUR THANKS are due and hereby tendered to Messrs. P. Brehm, Sr., and A. Holzworth of Petersburg, East Hempfield township, this county, for furnishing us with the three missing copies of the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, which we advertised for last week to complete our files.

Also, to Mr. E. S. Killian, of Hinkletown, this county, for copies of the same.

Sheriff Fry.

Sheriff Fry retired on Saturday last from the official position of High Sheriff of the county, which he has filled for the past three years with native and unpretending dignity, fairness, liberality and integrity. He has made a good officer, and retires from office with the kindliest feelings of the entire Bar and community towards him.

A REPUBLICAN State Convention assembled in Richmond last week. Chas. H. Porter was elected President, and on taking the chair he said, that if Congress did not apply some remedy the Republican party would soon be dead in Virginia. In our opinion it is already dead and buried.

Forebodings of Financial Troubles.

The meeting of Congress is looked forward to with dread by the business men of the country. They expect to see a renewal of that injudicious tampering with the currency which has already been the cause of so much serious difficulty. Nearly every Radical politician of any note seems to think it necessary for him to broach an individual theory for managing the financial affairs of the nation. What should be most free from legislation is the subject of the greatest amount of injudicious tinkering. The insignificant intellects, which make up the Babel that annually vexes the public ear in the halls of the National Capitol, have never yet comprehended the most simple rules of political economy, The petty politicians, who have taken the places of our great statesmen, seem to suppose that their crude enactments will control and counteract the great laws of supply and demand which rule the trade of the whole world, and which are as imperatively binding on this nation as if we had no Congress to set up futile edicts.

It is safe to say that nearly as many financial theories will be proposed in the coming Congress as there will be speeches made on the subject, and these will be numbered by the score. There will be no concord of sentiment, no agreement of a party or of a section. The East will not think with the West, and the North will not act with the South. The diversity of sentiment will be wide and irreconcilable. The advocates of a speedy resumption of specie payments will meet fierce opposition from those who will demand an increase of the paper currency, and between these extremes a hundred shades of illy defined opinion will meet and mingle with an uncertainty and changeableness as varied as the shifting hues of a kaleidescope.

Is it any wonder trade is stagnant and business of every description depressed, when the finances of the nation are committed to the keeping of men so utterly unreliable, and so generally ignorant of the great principles of political economy. There is no security for the future. Business men know not what a day may bring forth. This uncertainty paralyzes enterprise, destroys public confidence, prostrates business of every kind, saps the vigor of trade, and puts a check upon all commercial activity. The crude and unwise financial legislation of the past forbodes future disaster, and there is no telling how soon a crash may be precipitated. It is no wonder the faces of merchants are long, not strange that the whole community feels the pressure of the present and dreads what the future may speedily bring forth.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Rail Road.

Arrangements have been made with prominent New York capitalists, such as W. H. Aspinwall, Fisk & Hatch, C. P. Huntington and others, which insure the raising of the necessary funds to complete this great Railroad through to the Ohio river. The heaviest work on it has already been done and trains are running through the Blue Ridge and Allegheny Mountains, to the White Sulphur Springs, the present terminus of the road. When completed it will connect Richmond and Norfolk by a direct line of road with the great network of Western railways, and will probably effect for the latter city that commercial supremacy which, it has long been predicted, its great harbor near the sea would some time or other obtain for it. The harbor alone has not been enough; but harbor and railway together may reasonably be expected to have a magical influence towards erecting Norfolk into a first class seaport.

This Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad as far as it is at present completed, has been constructed in the most substantial and elegant manner. Tunnels have been lavishly built for the purpose of obtaining a low grade, and consequently the gradient of the road when the tunnels and bridges are all made, will nowhere exceed 29 feet to the mile, which will be far less than that of any one of the great railroads to the north of it connecting the Atlantic seaboard with the Western plains.

Stagnation in Business.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

City trade of all descriptions continues very dull, and from present appearances, the prospect of improvement is not very flattering. The steady decline in the gold premium has the effect to persuade buyers to defer purchases. In the expectation, still lower rates will be attained, while the corresponding shrinkage of every description of merchandize that has been imported on a gold basis, without any business with the shrinkage, causes a feeling of almost universal depression among the merchants. But few of them are making any money, and it is not putting the case too strongly to say, that a majority of them will be satisfied if they can but hold their own at the close of the year.

It is more than probable that, if gold continues to run down much farther, some of the large dry goods houses on Broadway will "let go" at gold prices, rather than hold on any longer in expectation of a reaction that may never come. In that event the smaller houses will have to follow suit. This contingency was earnestly discussed in the counting rooms to day.

The same state of affairs exists in Philadelphia. The *Ledger* in its financial article says:

"The business in the city in every walk and of every character is exceedingly dull. A languor and distrust of the future seems to pervade every department of traffic. The tendency of all prices being downward it is next to impossible to realize profits, consequently, in the absence of opportunity to make money, resort must be had to the next best thing—to save money."

So it is throughout the country.—Everywhere there is a stagnation of trade and a gloomy apprehension of what the future may bring forth.

What the Government Costs.

The following is an official statement of receipts and expenditures of the United States Government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869:

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$119,048,466 63
Lands	4,027,414 51
Direct tax	761,686 61
Internal revenue	15,336,000 50
Miscellaneous	27,752,829 77
Total receipts, exclusive of loans, &c	$167,917,437 51
Loans	258,478,681 09
Total receipts	609,621,838 27
EXPENDITURES.	
Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	$56,474,061 53
Interior, Pensions and Indian	43,579,518 81
War	78,541,960 61
Interest on the public debt	140,996,242 81
Premium on 7-30 Treasury notes	390,000 00
Premium on bonds purchased in account of sinking fund	1,374,680 05
Total expenditures exclusive of principal of public debt	322,805,463 80
Principal of public debt	261,912,718 31
Total expenditures	584,777,992 11

No Democratic administration ever cost so much as the eighty-four odd millions which follow the figure five in the above vast total. The difference is perceptible at a glance, and the five hundred millions of increase tells how the Radicals keep their promises of retrenchment, economy and reform. Let the taxpayers look at the figures.

Virginia Radicals.

The Radical party of Virginia has split into two miserable little factions. The majority voted an address to Congress declaring the recent election "a Confederate triumph, achieved by intimidation and fraud, the secret of the Republican defeat being the submission to a separate vote of test oath and disfranchisement clauses." The minority were not willing thus to condemn Grant, and they seceded. The majority ask Congress to order a new election under strong military restrictions, the minority, among whom are a couple of carpet-bag Congressmen are opposed to this. The result is a complete separation of the leaders of the now powerless and dying Radical party in old Virginia. We have no tears to shed over such a result.

WHAT'S in a name? George Washington was yesterday sentenced to imprisonment in the Washington jail for stealing a barrel of cider.

Will Grant be Renominated?

It is perfectly well understood that Grant is an aspirant for re-election.—During the late Gubernatorial canvass in this State, Simon Cameron formally renominated him in a speech which he made at Harrisburg, and Boutwell and Delano gave the people of Pennsylvania distinctly to understand that their chief would again be a candidate in 1872. That there will be serious opposition to Grant in the ranks of the Republican party is as certain as that he will be an aspirant for the renomination.—The best and wisest men of the party which elected him are disgusted with his conduct and ashamed of his actions. The apparent and notorious want of capacity in civil life which he has exhibited; his greedy acceptance of presents of every description; his undisguised nepotism, so constantly and so improperly displayed in the appointment of his poor relations to responsible positions which they are unfitted to fill; his avoidance of the duties of his high office and his constant junketings about at the fashionable watering places of the country; his failure to announce or to follow any judicious policy in regard to foreign or domestic affairs—all these, and many other bars, will be set up against his renomination by certain leading men of the Republican party. He was originally accepted by them, not as their choice, but as a political necessity, and they are sick and tired of him. Some of the leading Republican journals are already speaking out boldly against his renomination. The New York *Sun* says:

The experience of the Republicans with Grant has been such as to give them a distrust of shoulder-straps in civil office; and even if he should now forsake his follies and make a sensible and successful administration, he can hardly recover, either for himself or for other statesmen of military education, the confidence he has forfeited.

It must not be supposed, however, that Grant will abandon his aspirations without a desperate struggle. He has allowed himself to be openly and formally put forward as a candidate for re-election, and vanity, pride and self-interest will all urge him to the most desperate efforts to secure that upon which he has set his heart. He has found the Presidency to be a profitable as well as an exalted position. The many rich presents he has received have gratified his cupidity, and he will not give way to another without making a vigorous fight. He has an almost numberless army of officeholders under him, every one of whom will be busy in the selection of delegates to the next Republican National Convention. Their name is legion, and their combined power is enormous. That Grant can, through the agency of this ubiquitous force, every man of whom is dependent upon him, so pack the next Radical Convention as to insure his renomination, we regard as almost absolutely certain.—That this will be done against the earnest protest of many of the best, the ablest and the most honest and patriotic men of the Republican party, we have no doubt, and that there will be great dissatisfaction with the result, is just as certain.

These considerations should all be early taken into account by the Democracy. If they should display a proper degree of sagacity in the adoption of a platform and the selection of a candidate, they can defeat Grant as easily in 1872 as any other man who may be named by the Radical office holders. We must not throw away our chances of success as we did at Chicago in 1864 and in New York last year.

The Credit Mobilier Case.

For some days past the Court of Dauphin county has been busy with a case of more than ordinary importance. The defendant in the trial is a corporation created under an act of our Legislature. As such it was entitled to certain privileges and liable to certain burthens. The corporation was established in 1859, under the name and title of the Pennsylvania Fiscal Association, and by a later act the name was changed to that of the Credit Mobilier of America, the present name of the company. The company paid the taxes assessed against it by the authorities of Pennsylvania up to November, 1867, when it ceased, and refused to pay. About the first of last June a statement of the liabilities of the company to the State for taxes and penalties was prepared, which showed an apparent liability to the amount of $2,820,000. This claim was exhibited to the officers of the corporation, and their attention called to it. The officers came to Harrisburg, and at their request a re-settlement was made, and a credit given to the company of $2,290,453.13, leaving still due to the State $529,546.87, $481,461.26 of which is for tax on capital stock for the year ending November 1868, and the balance for penalties attached to failure to make the returns required by law. For this sum of over $529,000 suit was instituted by the Commonwealth in the courts of Dauphin county. The case was stubbornly contested. E. M. Stanton and R. C. McMurtrie, Esqs., being retained for defendants, and the Attorney General, assisted by HON. W. Hall Esq., appeared for the Commonwealth. Ex-Secretary Stanton was prevented from attending by ill-health. The defendant claimed and tried to show that the profits set down to the Credit Mobilier of America were not the profits of the Company, but of individual members thereof, and therefore not liable to taxation. Another point raised by the defense was that one of the declared dividends was worth less than it was represented to be when declared. The plaintiff held, and the court so ruled that the Credit Mobilier was directly or indirectly liable to the tax and penalties, inasmuch as it was proven that the profits were realized. In case of the value of dividends it it was held that this matter might be taken into consideration by the jury, which was done, and a verdict rendered in favor of the commonwealth for the sum of $407,583.39. Such are the facts of this important case, as we glean them from the Harrisburg papers. The defendant asks for a new trial, and that motion will be argued next week.

"AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER?"—Schuyler Colfax has made a temperance speech in Baltimore, in which he unequivocally answers Cain's inquiry in the affirmative and plainly intimates that he is going to take Grant in hand, and keep him from his cups, even if he has to lock him up in the Baltimore Inebriate Asylum, and thus relieve him from a living death worse than the death of the tomb. He says that no man is fit to be in public life who uses intoxicating drink, and for one he has turned his back on it forever. Whether Grant will consent to be "kept" by this baby-kissing advocate of cold water, and give up his hold on the public teat and the exhilerating bottle, remains to be seen.

Judge Black.

The company owning the railroad at the South, on which Judge Black was injured last summer, has been called upon to pay a doctor bill of $5,000 for medical attendance. This the company refuses to do, but is ready to pay the amount to the Judge. We learn that the Judge has no use of his right arm yet, and that it is likely to remain permanently crippled. He has already acquired the art of writing well with his left hand.

THE latest reliable information from Cuba represents the revolution to be rapidly declining. The insurgents hold not a single town on the island, and seem to be doing nothing except wantonly burning up the sugar cane in the fields.

Family Jars.

The Radical editors of this city are now engaged in showing up the characters of each other. The *Father Abraham* hinted very strongly that the *Inquirer* was engaged in printing obscene pamphlets for certain parties in the larger cities. To that charge the *Inquirer* replies with the emphatic declaration that the only obscene sheet ever issued from its establishment was the *Father Abraham*, which it printed for a while. Other personalities are bandied back and forward between the parties, and so far the *Inquirer* man seems to have the best of the battle.

The *Examiner* and the *Express* are at it, hammer and tongs, and if what they say of each other is to be believed the Republicans of Lancaster county are dependent for their political reading upon a set of graceless scamps. The *Examiner* goes for the *Express* in the following fashion:

The *Express*, judging from its remarks on our State Treasurer article, has evidently been "seen" and fixed for General Irwin for State Treasurer, and the 'seeing' editor of that paper evidently thinks that the editor of the *Examiner* should be "seen" with the view of fixing him also, or he might say something which might make the support of the *Express* on its favorite ground of *honesty* appear a little weak. It was scarcely necessary for the *Express* man thus to advertise himself as on the "make." The *Inquirer* and certain "dealers" have long since satisfied the public mind on that question, and his effort to libel the *Examiner* in order to make his own infamy the more respectable will deceive no one.

This is about as convenient an occasion as we are likely to have, to "make a few remarks" in reply, on this subject of "seeing" and "fixing," or in other words buying us for our support of candidates for office. We decided many years ago that no man should ever secure our individual or editorial support for any office for money, and we have that one proud satisfaction now, that neither the quantity nor quality of that we ever supported or aided to get an office, ever paid us one dollar. We know we are many thousands of dollars the poorer for it. Whatever else we may have done, we never changed a friend, or supported an enemy for money. We have helped to office—Sheriffs, members of the Legislature and Keepers of the County Prison, and no "loan" not returned, or stained with "purchase money" ever swelled our wallet. Can the editor of the *Express* say as much? If he can, he is as much lied about, as he is trying to belie us.

The charges against the *Express*, which are thus plainly made by the *Examiner*, are commonly current, and can be heard on the street among any knot of Republican politicians. The allegations are of a serious character, and they ought to be met by our neighbor. The position in which the *Express* is thus put is a most unenviable one.—Nothing more discreditable could be said of it. The newspaper editor who makes his paper the means of levying blackmail upon his political friends is a disgrace to an honorable profession. If the editor of the *Express* is guiltless of the charge he should call his accusers to account.

We do not know what estimate the Republicans of Lancaster county may put upon their local newspapers, but certain it is that they do tell hard stories of each other. If they are half as corrupt as they charge each other with being, we do not see how any one of them is to be trusted or believed. The best thing the people of this county can do is to quit taking any one of them, and to subscribe for the INTELLIGENCER, the only live newspaper, and the only honest political journal published in Lancaster.

The Spanish Gunboats.

The libeling of the thirty gunboats at New York created a fierce but temporary excitement in Wall street, and gold went up, only to fall again when the matter was understood. It appears that the movement was made at the instance, and on the affidavit of a representative of the Peruvian government. There seems to be no likelihood that any complication with Spain will spring out of the transaction. The President was bound to listen to the complaint of the representative of the Peruvian government, and, if it can be shown that the gunboats are designed for use against Peru, or any government with which we are at peace, they would be liable to condemnation under act of Congress. But they can not lawfully be detained if Spain should give satisfactory assurances that they will not be so employed. So long as Cuba continues to be a province of Spain, and until we recognize the revolutionary government now attempted to be set up, we could not object to the building within our limits of boats to be used by the Spanish Government against its rebellious subjects. Such being the case our Government will feel compelled to release the libeled boats so soon as Spain gives satisfactory assurances in regard to Peru.

The Spanish government will not appear as a defendant in our Courts, but the contractors who built the boats will assume that character. The contractors are anxious to get them out for the purpose of delivering them and receiving their pay. The warlike rumors that prevailed for a moment are represented to be the merest sensational stories, and it is predicted that the gunboats will speedily be released and handed over to those who contracted for their construction. We notice that certain newspapers are calling loudly for the instant recognition of Cuban independence. We fancy Grant will not be in so great a hurry as these hot heads would have him to be. The status of the Revolutionists is certainly not such as to demand recognition at present.

The Methodist Book Concern.

The committee to investigate the charges of alleged losses and frauds in the New York Methodist Book Concern have reported that in their judgment the general management has been such as to merit approval and command the confidence of the denomination. They admit that there are evidences of loss and mismanagement in the bindery. The report is denounced by some of the newspapers as a piece of artistic whitewashing.

A BILL authorizing the construction of a railroad from Cincinnati through Eastern Tennessee has just passed the Legislature of that State. It will open up a new and shorter route from the great West to the South, and will not only build up the section of the country through which it passes, but will become one of the most important lines of travel in the country. Nearly all the stock necessary to complete it has already been subscribed.

THE opening of the Suez Canal will be apt to revolutionize the carrying trade between Europe and India and China. England has long had the monopoly of it with its clipper ships, but as the trade will now be conducted by way of the Mediterranean and the Red Seas in steam vessels it seems likely that French vessels will supercede the English. Freights from England via the Cape of Good Hope have already fallen much below the old rates.

THE so-called speck of war, which sensational journals professed to see in the Spanish gunboat affair, has blown over. No protest has been made by the Spanish Minister, as at first reported, and the contest is admitted to be confined to the contractors and the U. S. authorities. It is not supposed that the boats will be long detained, as it is generally conceded that there is no authority for doing so.

IT is refreshing to read the Republican papers and note the affection existing between the respective editors. The *Examiner* charges the *Express* with levying black mail. The *Express* denounces the *Examiner* as the champion of a ring of thieves. *Father Abraham* charges the *Inquirer* with printing and binding obscene publications. The *Inquirer* retorts by calling *Father Abraham* an unprincipled liar and slanderer. Verily these champions of "great moral ideas" have a strange way of showing up each others excellencies.

The Express on the New York Sun.

The *Express* very foolishly argues that the New York *Sun* is not a Republican newspaper, because forsooth, it exposes the weakness and the follies of General Grant. Does the *Express* intend to read every newspaper and every individual out of the party who may, in the exercise of a manly spirit of independence, criticise the conduct of the President? If it should do so the party would be more than decimated. By the same rule which it applies to the *Sun*, the *Express* can be proven to be no Republican newspaper. Our neighbor has repeatedly assailed members of its own party who held positions of trust and profit. Is it, therefore, to be ranked as what it is fond of styling the *Sun*, a 'Copperhead newspaper?" If not, why not? Its offence is identical in spirit with that which it charges upon one of the most influential Republican newspapers in the country. The *Sun* is universally so recognized, notwithstanding it refuses to belie its claim to honesty, and to sacrifice all pretensions to truthfulness by indulging in indiscriminate and fulsome adulation of Grant. It treats him as it finds him, and exposes his blunders and follies with that freedom which should characterize an independent journal; but it is none the less a leading, Radical Republican newspaper—and very well the *Express* knows that.

Tax on Market Men.

The many farmers, and others who are in the habit of attending market in our city, and thus disposing of their produce, are interested in a recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It appears from the following letter, addressed to the Assessor of Wilmington, Delaware, that all who make a business of selling produce on market are liable to be regarded as produce brokers and taxed accordingly. The letter to which we refer reads as follows:

"Your letter of the 4th inst., inquiring 'if farmers who go to market regularly twice a week and sell their product from the curb-stone along the market or any place they can find not already occupied, *should* be regarded as produce brokers, and required to pay special tax as such. Farmers are exempt from special tax when selling their produce at the place of production, and in the manner of peddlers, but selling at the *market place*, even though a different stand or station is taken every day, is *not* selling in the manner of a peddler. The farmer who is in the habit of going to the market place regularly twice a week and selling in the manner above indicated, thus makes it his *business* so to sell, and should be required to pay special tax accordingly."

Those who are interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IT IS said that an attempt will be made at the approaching session of Congress to reduce the ratio of federal representation with a view to the increase of the number of Representatives. The argument in favor of such a course is, that the constituencies are now so large as to prevent members from attending to all their demands without employing clerks. That they can attend to all requests, which can be complied with in person, is an undeniable fact; the truth is the time of members of Congress is taken up in boring for offices for political friends and hangers on. If they dispense with this work, the rest can readily be attended to during the session.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention.

The advocates of female suffrage have finally constituted a national organization, and elected Henry Ward Beecher President of the Association. A resolution was adopted declaring that no distinction should be made in the selection of officers of the Association between men and women. The convention which has been in session at Cleveland for some days then adjourned. The old set of agitators were present.

Excitement in the Treasury Department at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1869.—There was quite an excitement in the Currency and Printing Bureau of the Treasury last night. Late in the evening it was discovered that $750 in fractional currency was missing.—The alarm was sounded, a search commenced, high and low,—but no trace of the sum could be found. The discovery was made in what is called the separating room, to which the packages of currency are brought from the drying room after counting and comparing. After they reach the separating room they are again counted and compared before being separated, and it was during this examination of the packets that the fact of $750 being missing became known. Superintendent McCartee, finding that an ordinary search was not successful, was obliged to order that each person in the separating room, male and female, should be examined. A highly respectable lady was employed to search all the females, and the men were taken to another department, where they were compelled to undergo the same rigid overhauling. The young girls were literally obliged to take themselves apart. Dresses, petticoats, waterfalls and every article of their attire were stripped off, but without success. Notwithstanding all the searching and hunting no trace of the missing money was found. In the meantime, while all this was going on inside, a crowd of the friends and relatives were waiting outside wondering what could be the matter that kept the employees locked up in the treasury so far beyond the usual hour. It was fully eleven o'clock last night before the girls were released and allowed to go home, and I am informed that this morning the missing currency was found in the drying room, where it had remained through a mistake in counting. The packages are put up in one thousand sheets, separated by slips of paper into ten one hundred divisions, and the counter last night instead of counting the ten divisions only counted nine, which were sent to the separating room in that condition.

The Decline in Price of Coal.

The anthracite coal trade for the past week was quite active, although parties interested in it are a little astonished by the unexampled decline in the price of coal at the last public sale by the Scranton Company. The average falling off was about one dollar per ton. There are various causes assigned for this. Coal producers, interested in keeping up prices, ascribe the decline to the want of good faith toward buyers on the part of sellers at the public sales, failing, as I charged, to make satisfactory delivery of the coal, in consequence of which buyers became disgusted, and refused to bid at the last sale. Consumers, who naturally favor low prices, ascribe the decline to the fact that the coal production is equal to the demand, and that prices, which have been arbitrarily advanced during the summer and fall, can now, near the end of the season, be so maintained no longer. The truth as to the cause of the decline probably lies between the two reasons here assigned. As yet there has been no material change in the price of bituminous coal since the sale of Scranton coal. The production for the past week was quite large, and in excess of that of the previous week. The Reading Railroad reports a tonnage for the week ending on the 25th inst, of 126,213 tons, against 122,086 tons the previous week, and for the year 4,147,381 tons against 3,523,699 tons to the same time in 1868, an increase of 624,282 tons. The Schuylkill Navigation Company shipped for the past week 26,206 tons against 23,340 tons the previous week, and for the season 646 346 tons against 916,615 tons to the corresponding time in 1868, a decrease of 300,279 tons. The entire tonnage of the week reported by all the several carrying companies was 398,571 tons against 394,744 tons the previous week, and for the year 12,968,771 tons against 13,356,978 tons to the same time last year, showing a decrease this year of 358,207 tons. The increase in the production of bituminous coal over last year is estimated at about 600,000 tons, making the year's production of the two kinds of coal, anthracite and bituminous, nearly a quarter of a million of tons in excess of their production last year. These figures show an active production, and it will probably continue to the end of the season although there were differences last week between miners and operators, in adjusting a basis for wages, that for a time threatened a strike.

The Oldest Inhabitant.

There is a man living in the town of Ossipee, in New Hampshire, named Joshua Kanuock, who is, according to the best information, 160 years of age. He is extremely imbecile, and takes the simplest kind of food. He moved to Ossipee from the State of Maine some thirty years ago. He is a native of Scotland, where he lived until he was about forty years of age. He married and lost his wife in his native country. He had one daughter, who came to this country, and with whom and her descendants he has resided ever since. The family who have the care of him now are middle aged people, and are his descendants in the fifth generation. He served in the old French war; was with Rogers in his campaign up about Lakes George and Champlain, and on his return recollects seeing Governor Shirley and his secretary, William Alexander, near Albany. He was also out in the Revolutionary war, and his recollections are quite distinct as far back as that. He speaks of Colonel Aaron Burr as being a young, smart officer about New York; also of seeing Washington and Lafayette, and especially recollects Colonel Alexander Hamilton as one of Washington's aids, and that he used occasionally to bring orders to the officer in command. He has used tobacco from his youth, and has probably chewed and smoked more than a ton in his lifetime. He says he thinks it has hurt him, and that its use will shorten his life many years.

Dr. David Livingstone.

At a meeting in London on November 8th, of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Roderick I. Murchison produced, and caused to be read, a letter dated July, 1868, written by Livingstone, the African Explorer, to Lord Clarendon. This letter gives an account of Livingstone's travels since February, 1867, the last previous date on which he had written to his friends in England. In July, 1868, Livingstone being near Lake Bangweolo, South Central Africa, expressed in the letter his belief that the chief sources of the Nile are situated between 10 and 12 degrees south latitude, or nearly in the position assigned by Ptolemy, the famous ancient geographer. The source of the Nile, Livingstone asserts, is not from one lake, but from over twenty. Another letter dated July 8th, 1868, addressed to Dr. Kirk, Consul at Zanzibar, contains a condensed statement of the geography of the country, and intimates that Livingstone intended to proceed down the Lualaba to ascertain its exact locality. Livingstone, in his letter to Lord Clarendon, states that only one of his motherly, was the owner of the fine, large house in which General Twiggs had lived. Before he left, the General made dispositions of articles of personal property as presents to friends, and deposited others in places of security, apprehending that sort of spoliation which did come. Gen. Butler, after his arrival, and when Gen. Twiggs was dead, took possession of the house of Gen. Twiggs as his headquarters. Everything in the house was appropriated to the uses of the General, his staff and the coterie of males and females he gathered about him, in those nightly feasts, for which the place became noted. This appropriation included the clothes and jewelry of the married daughter of Gen. Twiggs, wife of an absent Confederate officer.

Desiring to state the case moderately, we forbear reporting the scenes in which, and sort of persons to whom these trophies were exhibited, or the distribution which is said to have been made of the spoils. Not satisfied with the contents of the house, as he found them, Gen. Butler instituted inquisitorial searches after supposed articles of furniture and pieces of property which he was informed Gen. Twiggs had caused to be removed before he left the city. Gen. Butler had taken into his own service a negro servant of Gen. Twiggs; and, under his direction, sent his military subordinates all over the city hunting for stray articles in every corner, which his negro confidant pointed out, as a likely place of deposit for anything that had belonged to Gen. Twiggs. In this way he got a good many housekeeping articles, such as carpets, which have never re-appeared in any list of restored property; and, like the $50,000 gold of Smith & Co., will not be found mentioned in any return to the Government of the proceeds of any property captured from the valuables of the house, as the proceeds of this foraging, may have been found in Lowell. The city gossip abounds with anecdotes of the eagerness with which Butler proved to the government, grounds for the fear with which he assailed and browbeat everybody suspected of having anything which had ever belonged to the dead old Confederate officer.

Butler had a great passion for taking the swords of dead men, as military trophies: witness the breaking open of Sidney Johnston's tomb, and exploring the coffin, hoping for a sword; and his sending a file of men, up a negro's house, to rip up the floor on Martin Gordon's premises, to capture the sword of ex-President Zachary Taylor, dead and in his grave twelve years before the war. He wanted the sword of the dead Twiggs to grace his victories here; and hunting it up with the tenacity of a blood hound, lighted upon it in the possession of the family named in the despatch from New York. It was the property of a moribund father to his infant child; a sword of honor bestowed upon him by the Legislature of his native State, many years before the war. It was now given in charge over the unconscious child, with a lock which is sealed so that the door cannot be unopened with without breaking the seal.

"At present there are about $75,000,000, in gold coin and about $40,000 in silver contained in about 150 of the 250 chests. The "loose cash" is in boxes, placed by the respective tellers in the vaults each night after the close of the day's business.

"Many people are under the impression that each piece of coin is counted separately in these examinations, but a little reflection will convince them that this is an error. One man could scarcely count $100,000 on an average in a day, and to examine at this rate would consume too much time, and would be necessary. Each denomination of gold is packed separately, and the bag labeled with a tag, showing the character of the coin and the amount. In the process of counting one of the sealed chests will be opened, the contents carried on trucks into the gold-room, and then one bag will be counted, and the remainder of the same denomination weighed against it in accurately adjusted scales. Should any perceptible difference in weight be noted the contents of the deficient bag will be counted, and thus any error will be guarded against. Should nothing occur to prevent, the examination will progress at the rate of $10,000,000 per day."

Custom House Frauds.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"The frauds in the Customs Revenue Department of the country are steadily growing into frightful proportions, before which even the frauds of our "whisky ring" begin to pale. The drawback and other frauds in the New York Custom House, known to cover a million or more, are not probed to the bottom before the announcement is made of a similar discovery at California, and the truth comes out that Supervisor Fulton's mission to that region is not exclusively to look after distillers but into the affairs of the Custom House there. It is discovered, among other things, that fine liquors were shipped from San Francisco in bond, and when the vessels arrived at their destinations, instead of containing liquors, the barrels were filled with water. Also, that the compromise fees paid revenue officials amounted as far as discovered to many thousands of dollars. These and kindred frauds of more recent date are the causes of Mr. Supervisor Fulton's visit to the Pacific coast, and alarming developments in that connection may be expected. Our revenue laws are shamefully neglected through the scarcely covered corruption of men in official place. The contraband traffic in opium has been worked into a well-established system, and is carried on uninterruptedly by way of the Isthmus, as well as across the Canada borders. The practice by way of the Isthmus point is, first, to ship the opium from China to Callao, Peru, or some other point in South America where counterfeit customs officers is cheaply obtained, and thence to Panama, where the shipper's bond is cancelled upon production of a landing certificate. At Panama it is put in trunks or packages labelled "through baggage for San Francisco," or New York, and sent forward by the next steamer to its destination. This illicit trade was formally carried on from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, from which point the opium was shipped in bond and transferred in lumber vessels plying between Puget Sound and San Francisco, but that has been broken up.

An Advertising Dodge.

Dealers in hair oil have sometimes exhibited a young bear in front of their tonsorial temples with an inscription stating that he would be "killed to-morrow." A furrier in Cincinnati recently conceived the brilliant idea of sewing a man up in the skin of "a grizzly" and sending his bearman out to distribute shop-bills. As the kindly animal proceeded down the street, with a club in one paw and a bundle of circulars in the other, children fled, women screamed, dogs barked, horses reared, a milk-cart was demolished, the police rushed to the rescue, the bear was marched to the Mayor's office, and the enterprising dealer in skins found himself most nobly and gratuitously advertised in all the newspapers next morning.

Butler's "Silverware" Exploits.

The reported arrest of Gen. Butler in New York, for one of his transactions in this city, in the way of appropriating private property, may result in placing on record proofs of one of the many charges which have been made against him. The account is confused, the persons are improperly described, and the sum is greatly exaggerated. But there was a case in which the family mentioned are said to have been despoiled of silverware and other property by violent acts of Gen. Butler; and it is inferred, from the institution of the charge in New York, that it has been ascertained that a portion of the articles did not reach the public treasury, but has been traced to the possession of Gen. Butler.

The outlines of the Twiggs case, as popularly believed, are these: Before the fall of the city Gen. Twiggs, who had been in command of the city for the Confederates, had resigned, from age, aggravated by acute disease, and he had been carried away from the city in a failing condition. He died shortly afterwards, leaving an infant son who, in right of his mother, was the owner

Attempted Assassination of Albert D. Richardson.

Full Particulars of the Affair.

At about 5½ o'clock Thursday afternoon, Mr. Albert D. Richardson, an old and valued *attache* of *The Tribune*, well known to the country as one of the war correspondents of the paper during the Rebellion, and as the author of "Beyond the Mississippi," and other works, was fired upon and shot in the publication office of *The Tribune* by Daniel McFarland. Mr. McFarland, it appears, had been in the office about an hour before Mr. Richardson's arrival, and seemed to have known that the latter would call at or about 5 o'clock. At the time of Mr. Richardson's entrance into the room, McFarland was standing behind the desk opposite the right hand door opening on Nassau street, and was therefore concealed from view. Mr. Richardson, entirely unconscious of the danger impending over him, and ignorant of the presence of McFarland, advanced to the lower end of the counter, and asked for his letters. Between him and McFarland, and outside the counter, a gentleman was reading the paper, or searching the pages of the Directory.—As Mr. Richardson leaned over toward the desk of the advertising clerk, McFarland rushed from his hiding place, raised his pistol, and aiming directly over the head of of the stranger at Mr. Richardson, fired.—The ball entered the body of the victim at a point midway between the breast and the abdomen, and lodged in the stomach. The wounded man turned, and for the first time saw his assailant. Without speaking a word he walked to the Spruce street door, thence into the street, and up four flights of stairs to the editorial rooms, where he quietly lay down upon a sofa, called a gentleman to him, remarked that he