GREAT INDUCEMENTS. 830 FOR 820.

GENCER, worth at the subscription price to single subscribers, \$10, and FIVE

sented for energetic men to make money in getting subscriptions. For lobbled the thing through Congress by every flye copies of each paper they get means well known to those who are subscribers for at the regular price, they initiated in the methods of influencing 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 tem of taxation means something more of publication, in single subscriptions, than a sum of money to be paid to the for less than \$2 and \$4 per annum

respectively.

Tricking the Republican Party. other day for the action of his party in to an unwonted high price by the sys-Ben. Butler gave the true reason the ejecting Georgia from the Union. Her tem of taxation which prevails. Not Senators and Representatives are to be denied admission to Congress, not on account of any personal disqualification, not because they were not duly and legally elected, but, in the words of the hero of Big Bethel and Fort Fisher, because the State has "tricked the Republican party." The conservative whites wealth, and the carnet-baggers who went down there to foist themselves into offices they are unfit to fill are left out in the cold. At the Presidential election the vote of Georgia was cast against Grant and he now revenges himself by recommending that the State be summarily thrust out of the Union, and kept out until the native whites sink their manhood and exhibit the most

marked self-abasement. The outrage contemplated in the case of Georgia is so glaring, when all the circumstances are considered, that we can not see how any decent Republican can for a moment countenance the act Upon the report of General Meade, that the State had "fully complied with the reconstruction acts," Georgia was reguwas greated but a single exception, for Brown and Blodgett. Pending the State election of all the issues which sprang out of the first move, and to complished a constitution of Gorgets and the dictation of the state of consumers have never been after an other present lave never been after an other present lave never been and the laboring negroes from the Legislature, and the members of congress united with them. On the dictaged and the composition of the first and present lave never been and an Blodgett, the Radical Governor, and the subject, the Radical Governor, and the composition of the first and proposited them. But the carried to make the responsibility of subject, the Radical Governor, and the composition of the first and the white carried but made the present lave never been and and blodgett. Treasurer of the State Legislation of the first move, and disconting the subject to the subject of the subject to the subject to the early and statistation of the subject to the early and statistation of the best to the first move, and that the subject to the subject to the early and statistation of the best to the first move, and the community at present late of the issues which sprang out of the best to the first move, and the community at a specific to the subject to the subject to the subject to the early and statistation of the best to the responsibility to the first move, and the community at a specific to the subject to effect that the expulsion of the negro legislators was unconstitutional. Bullock not only asks Congress to authorize | the New York Tribune telegraphs the following to that paper: him to call into being a defunct legislature, to seat the negroes and to unseat the whites, but he goes still farther, and

comes up for discussion in Congress, forsooth, "Georgia has tricked the Reany burthens that may be placed upon managed a little more decorously with them rather than to submit to the pro- us. posed degradation.

demands that he be empowered to call

into the field negro militia to enable

him to carry out, to the fullest extent,

his infamous designs. Grantsides with

him in his message, and the Radical

----The Scheppe Case.

The case of Dr. Scheeppe still continues to excite much attention. Meetings are being held in different cities, reso-The medical men are interesting themon the 2d day of January.

The Reports.

The reports of the Heads of Departments, published in the Intelligen-cer, will be found to be sufficiently full and satisfactory to enable every reader to gain a clear view of the workings of the Government. We always try to keep our readers fully posted on all cur rent events of importance, and we find our reward in the steady increase of our daily and weekly circulation.

---REPORT says that the Census Commit tee has concluded to fix the number of Representatives in the Lower House of Congress at Three Hundred. If it was cartain that, with the increase of members, we should increase the efficiency of that body, or draw out better men, we might rejoice at the change. We fear, however, that the only result will be to increase expense without any compensating benefits.

Democratic Victory in New York. The Democracy have made a clean sweep of New York city again, electing Mayor Hall and all their candidates The vote polled was not as heavy as a the State election.

---WE call attention to an able editorial on Grant's Message, which we clip from that well known Republican journal. the New York Eun. It will be seen that the Sun coincides with us in the belief suspicious. There must be golden dust that Grant's Message proves him to be in the chest where that old cat hides unfitted to act as a political leader. himself.

Rardensome Taxation. Grain is selling at a very low figure, and the farmers of Pennsylvania are every requisition made upon them by grumbling as people will do under such the reconstruction laws at the time they

contend.

legislation which prevails in these degenerate days.

The people of this country are beginning to find out that the Radical sysreceiver once a year. They have distable thinking man as the grossest possible covered that every article of food and raiment, every necessity, every com-

ings; and if such legislation as is need d is not perfected, let them turn out

It is not to be expected that the preslarly admitted to the Union in the early ent Congress will display any marked part of 1868, and members of the House | sagacity in dealing with the tariff quesof Representatives were granted their tion. The Ways and Means Committee seats. The pretext for interference now are already at loggerheads over it. is that the negroes have been expelled | Every member is the advocate of some from the State Legislature. Ex-Gov- pet scheme, or the special advocate of ernor Joseph E. Brown and Foster a certain rate of duties on some Blodgett were the caucus nominees of class of articles. We have had well the Radicals for U. S. Senators, and on to a dozen different tariffs since Joshua Hill and H. M. Miller the nomi- the war began, and every one of them nees of the Conscryatives. Hill and has been a piece of patch-work, placed Miller were elected by decided majori- together without regard to the real

ing that he is certain to be impeached vania a great change is taking place in for sundry violations of the laws of public sentiment. The farmers of this Georgia and especially for alleged con- State will not long be content to pay version of a large sum of the State's the most exorbitant prices for every money to his own use, goes to Grant article they use, while they receive less and urges him to recommend the than its actual value for the products of the war has been steady and very rapid. cent nominations for Circuit Judges,

> A Radical Opinion of the Message. The Washington correspondent of

> Members generally say the Message in jures nobody. The part best liked is the concerning our relations with England concerning our relations with England Resumptionists and Expansionists are both nappy over the view taken on the currenc 'raders also found much to approve. ening is thought to be common-place and eary, and the second sentence a marve

majority in Congress are ready to thrust How to be all things to all men, how Georgia out of the Union, and to hand to carry water on both shoulders was her white people over to the tender what Grant evidently aimed at in his mercies of Bullock and his negro Jani-Message. He is an avowed candidate for re-election, and he will not attempt to control the Republican party. He fecting this last and crowning outrage has shown a willingness to endorse anything which the Radicals may do. All Ben. Butler, the professed leader of the he asks is that he be re-elected and the House, gives no better reason for its Tenure of Office Bill repealed. With passage than is to be found in the that stumbling block out of the way he declaration that it is to be done, because, thinks he will be able to organize a great gift distribution in 1872, which will pay even better than that from the Republicans of the North will fail which he has already profited so largeto countenance such an outrage, and ly. The Imperial Throne was put up we hope the whites of Georgia will bear at public auction in Rome; things are

The Census.

A complete Census, reliable in its facts, and in which the country will have confidence, will be of the greatest importance to the country. It is pro lutions passed and protests against his posed that the Census of 1870 shall comexecution forwarded to Governor Geary. prise the statistics of trade of every store and mercantile establishment in selves, and seem to be almost unani- the country: statistics respecting minmously of the opinion that the evidences ing and fishing, and their capital of poison found in the stomach of Miss giving a full exhibit of the internal Steinecke were not sufficient to warrant transportation of the country and the a belief that her death was caused by capital employed, passengers, rates of such agency. The case has now got transportation, and total cost; a full into our Supreme Court, a writ of error record of all charitable and reformatory having been issued which will be argued institutions. These several branches were not, it is said, included under any former Census. The committee in Washington have revised old schedules, dropping out the slave schedule, and enlarging the general scope of the others, and making them more specific. The subject, we learn, will be pressed upon Congress at an early day.

KENTUCKY, which is the most unflinchingly Democratic State in the Union, having never yielded to Radicalism, or allowed that pestilent party to obtain a foothold in her borders, has no State debt. Under Democratic rule her financial affairs have been honestly Judges: managed, while the Radicals have been piling up national and State debts of the hugest proportions. There is a lesson for the tax paying masses of States which are laboring under Radical rule.

to heart. The Philadelphia Ledger holds a true and proper estimate of the financial policy laid down in the Message of the President and the report of Secretary Boutwell. It savs: All that is said is unobject All that is said is unobjectionable to most readers—but ineffectual of substantial re-sults. Nobody is wiser on reading what those high functionaries say on this subject than they were before, as to any practical fact, looking to the accomplishment or be-ginning of the desirable result.

Let the voters of Pennsylvania lay it

SIMON CAMERON is reported to be the warmest advocate of Cuban Independence in the Senate. That is decidedly

The people of Georgia complied with

ircumstances. Many who have gone adopted their present State Constituin debt for land despair of being able to tution. It was not demanded of them, pay, and see nothing but ruin before as it was of the people of Virginia, them. Ordinarily when grain is cheap Mississippi and Texas, that they should and abundant the community is pros- ratify the Fifteenth Amendment before class, were active canvassers. The mem- zoot and branch. perous, and times are easy. Why is it being readmitted to the Union. But bers of the Legislature felt themselves send FROM THE PRESENT DATE
not so in this country at present? Does
any one need to ask? Every one ought
UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1872, FIVE COPIES of the Weekly Intelli- to be able to see the causes which oper- is to be thrust out of the Union, and ate to produce the difficulties with kept under the control of negro militia the divorce law it was conceded, and the attend it in this country, but it is safe to which the masses are now forced to until such time as Grant and a Radical present infamous statute was enacted. Bay that it was not half as costly in pro-An injudicious system of taxation lies pronounce themselves satisfied. The female suffrage, the female orators who number of officials in England entitled An injuncious system of the evils of pretext for this tyrannical abuse of pow- bawl themselves hoarse at the assem- to the privilege was only about one

Georgia.

up a big purse, formed a big ring and on the status of Georgia, when, in a

If the President and Congress can fort, every luxury, every hour's service thrust Georgia out of the Union, on so rendered by any one else, are all raised filmsy a pretext as that now set up, what is to hinder them from imposing

rease of salaries for the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the different Heads the incompetent Radicals and put bet- of Departments insist that the pay of ter men in their places next fall. If their clerks and other employees is en they do not do so, they will deserve to | tirely too little. We would be glad to suffer on, without hope or prospect of see the Judges paid properly, but, should Congress enter upon a general revision of salaries, with a view to an ncrease, the additional expense would be greater than any one imagines. There is such a vast army of salaried officials now subsisting upon the public bounty, that even a moderate increase would foot up an enormous sum total. The New York Tribune protests vigorously against the movement. It admits that officials may find it difficult to make ends meet, but points to the taxpayers who are so grievously burthened. It thinks the farmers ard mechanics of the country would not sanction such a movement. The Tribunc insists that ties, the negro members of the Legisla- wants of the country. Every large the only way to remedy the evil is to

The Tribune does not agree with Grant in all things.

Baltimore.

the beautiful and hospitable city of Monuments. Attack Upon the Supreme Court.

The Radicals have already commenced their war upon the Supreme Court. Drake, of Missouri, has put in his bill to abolish the jurisdiction of this high Court over the acts of Congress, or to prevent the Supreme Court from decidto day. The President proposes to re- abolished.

Beecher Rebuked.

The action of Henry Ward Beecher, in the Richardson case, has drawn down upon him the execration of decent people everywhere. It is said that quite a number of prominent members of his church have abandoned his fash ionable tabernacle, and taken pews elsewhere. The New York papers still continue their criticisms upon his course, and his apologetical letter is not received as an atonement for his criminal action. Mr. Pugh, conductor of the Star Course of Lectures in Philadelphia, announces that he has dropped Beecher from the list of lecturers. This he does out of respect to the moral sense of the work and the moral sense of the work and our predictions falsified by rate yet and cannot be justified by any pies of necessity.

That these drinking houses are the schools of vice and crime, and lead many thousands of young men to druukenness, crime and death.

These startling facts, we respectfully contend, demand the immediate and earnest attention of the Legislature, and the passage of an act, under the provisions of which the vills referred to may be removed, or at least brought within reach of the people. We, therefore, earnestly pray for the passage of a general law, to enable the qualified voters of any ward, borough or township within the State, to determine, by and cannot be justified by any pies of necessity.

That these drinking houses are the schools of vice and crime, and deanth.

These startling facts, we respectfully contend the immediate and earnest attention of the Legislature, and the passage of an act, under the provisions of which the vills referred to may be removed, or at least brought within reach of the passage of an ext, under the provisions of which the vills referred to may be removed, or at least brought within reach of the passage of an ext, under the provisions of which the vills referred to may be removed, or at least throught within reach of the passage of an ext, under the provisions of which the vills referred to may be removed, or at least throught the vills referre does out of respect to the moral sense control of a son of Mr. Moore, subject to of the public, and because he is con- the supervision of his father. May it vinced that no paying audience could never cease to shine. e got together in the City of Brotherly Love, to hear the Reverend advocate Temperance Party in New Hampshire. of free love, and the abetter of adultery. We are glad to see that there is shire have organized themselves into a sufficiently keen sense of right still political party, and intend to contest existing to rebuke Beecher as he deserves.

Nomination of Indges. The President has nominated and sent to the Senate for confirmation the fol-

Geo. F. Sheply, of Maine, for the First circuit; Lewis B. Woodruif, of New York, for the Second circuit; W. M'Kennan, of Pennsylvania, for the Third circuit: Geo. A. Pierce, of Maryland, for the Fourth circuit; William B. Woods of Alabama, for the Fifth circuit; George H. Yearner, for the Fifth circuit; George H. Yeaman, of Kentucky, for the Sixth circuit; Thomas Drummond, of New York, for the Seventh circuit; Lorence Sawyer, of California, for the Ninth circuit.

Mr. McKennan is a resident of Wash-

lowing list of United States Circuit

ington, this State, and we believe a relative of Grant. Simon Cameron is said to be mad about this appointment, but, we suppose, he will be allowed to

chew the cud of disappointment. WE are informed by a leading Republican newspaper, that the garing inconsistencies in Grant's Message are largely due to the fact that all, except he first paragraph of spreadeagle stuff was furnished by the members of the different departments. Ulveses did not attempt to review what had been written for him, but just tacked the differnt pieces together, and sent the Message out, a thing of shreds and ragged patch-

It seems that the Indiana divorce We fully agree with the Postmaster law, which has made that State the General that it is high time the frankfrom marriage ties, was passed by a country. It has grown to be an evil of Legislature elected on the temperance gigantic proportions. It cannot be curtailed; its abuses cannot be lopped off; issue. In that contest the women of the State, especially the strong minded it must be plucked up and destroyed,

When cheap postage was introduced

better portion of their own sex. A Sinecure.

Free Love and Fen

Patriot, in an able and eloquently written letter, calls attention to the infamous corruption which has prevailis campaign, and correspondence of in current the deep control that per after year, a few reaction product the restance of the control that per after year, a few reaction product the restance of the first point of the first point of the first point of the departments and the first point of the first point of the per than all other causes combined. The more to insure the defeat of the Partial proposes of that the Democratic members united the Democratic members united the Democratic members united the Democratic members united the Democratic members and the Democratic members and the Democratic members are somewhere the design of the product of the per than all other causes combined. The correspondent of the Partial proposes of that the Democratic members united that ed in our State Legislature for some

have things all their own way to the franking privilege. end.

McKennan's Relationship to Grant. It is reported that the President will | mend a reduction of the army, in spite The development of Baltimore since withdraw the names of three of the re- of the adverse report of Gen. Sherman. reseating of the negroes in the Legislath the soil. They will soon join with their lits citizens have displayed marked and the Pennsylvania appointee is said lying jade in this instance. A reductive and the arrest in a few will soon join with their lits citizens have displayed marked and the Pennsylvania appointee is said lying jade in this instance. ture, and the expulsion of every white brethrenofthe West indemanding open marked member who can not take the iron-markets and free trade with the world. spirit. Nothing has been left undone that Simon Cameron is bitterly hostile would save several millions a year, clad outh; and Brown, after declar. The movements of the rings who have to extend its commercial connections to the confirmation of Mr. McKennan, without impairing its efficiency. Let ing everywhere from the stump that made the present odious and oppressive that could possibly be accomplished, but it is not likely that Grant will with it be done effectually when it is done. no negro could hold office under tariff will be closely scanned, and their and the Monumental City is fast passing draw his name. He is a relation, not Let hundreds of the unemployed offithe reconstructed constitution, turns schemes for plundering the public will round, and from his seat on the Supreme Bench issues a decree to the effect that the expulsion of the near of the near of the mercilessly exposed.

A Radical Opinion of the Message.

A Radical Opinion of the Message.

A Radical Opinion of the Message. entry on the Atlantic coast, and the a daughter of the Judge is married to them in which the taxpayers make a Gazette confidently predicts that it will one Major Smith, who is a cousin of living, and there is no reason why they surpass Boston and stand second only Mrs. Grant. That is almost as remote should be supported in idleness at the to New York within a very short space as some of the relationships traced up public expense. of time. We are glad to note these evi- by "Cousin Sally Dillard," but it is near THE Secretary of the Treasury has dences of permanent prosperity, and enough to influence a President who sent in to Congress a long list of items, rejoice in the prospective greatness of does not confine himself to lineal de- in which he asks for large appropriascendants from Grants and Dents, but seeks out the remotest collaterals, and brace almost every branch of the public

....

Pasting and Folding. Father Abraham quotes section 24th ing whether any law of Congress is of the general appropriation bill of last constitutional or not. Radicalism, bred winter, and claims that the wholebusiin the bone, thus repeats itself from day ness of pasting and folding is thereby We have looked at the lav construct reconstructed Georgia, which, as presented by it, and must confess we construct reconstructed Georgia, which, if it can be done in the case of Georgia, can be as well done against any other Democratic State, and if this can lawfully be done now it can also be done in all future time. No wonder, under such an example that some of the worst Radicals propose a fresh manipulation and reconstruction of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Beecher Rebuked.

But a spresented by if, and must contess we cannot see it in that light. Certain it is that the coming Legislature will not so regard it. There will be the usual appointment of twice as many officials about the two houses as are needed. There is a large Radical majority, and the leaders of the ring will take good care to provide for their adherents. We shall be glad to find our predictions falsified by results, but are sure they will cannot be justified by any piea of necessity.

The temperance men in New Hamp- tatives. with the two existing organizations

Grant and his Cabinet are spoken of in plain but truthful terms. The Sun is well known to be one of the most prominent and influential Republican journals in the country, and what it says in regard to the men and the measures of its party may be readily accepted as correct and unpredjudical.

In consideration of our refusal to enter into a reciprocity treaty, the authorities of the New Dominion of Canada have determined to impose a heavy duty upon American coal, grain and other pon American coai, grain and other memorals and other memorals are at which two can play. Free rade with Canada is our true policy.

Grand Canada is our true policy. game at which two can play. Free trade with Canada is our true policy. GOV. CAMPBELL, of Wyoming Territory, has approved the female suffrage bill. Women can now rush to the polls in that section as well as men.

Let the Franking Privilege be Abolished. Letter from Governor Wells, of Virginia. law, which has made that State the General mat it is night since should be a country. It has grown to be an evil of Virginia has sense enough to see

ate restoration of Virginia, and am sur-prised at what occurred before the Reconoutsile such time as Grant and a Radical mojority in Congress shall see fit to pronounce themselves satisfied. The protest for this tyrannical abused powers is the refusal of the legislature of admit negroes to seats in that body—of the themselves hoarse at the assembly the control of the satisfied protest of the same bags which are held to agitate these dates of the privilege was only about one hundred and twenty, while with used to the privilege was only about one hundred and twenty, while with used to the privilege was only about one hundred in number, were limited to seat, and the generally received opinion of Georgia, can not be denied.

In June last General Halleck gave expression to a very sound opinion of the status of Georgia, when, in a report made by him he said:

Alter the recognition for comparity of the merce of the same and struction Committee yesterday. We have arrived, it seems to me, at a stage in the 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

engaged in its advocacy should find the system of having speeches publishthemselves avoided by the purer and ed without being delivered, did not pre. vail in the British Parliament, as it does in our Congress. There were no how the Republican party was deteated, to an unwonted high price by the system of taxation which prevails. Not only are the ordinary profits of lators all awalowed up in the struggle to live, but persons having a moderate capital, find it dwindling away under the present system.

How are the people to be relieved, and from whence is help to come?—
Congress might do something; but will it? We think not. The probability lies are that the whole of the present whence is help to come?—
Congress might do something; but will it? We think not. The probability lies are that the whole of the present whence is help to come?—
Congress might do something; but will it? We think not. The probability lies are that the whole of the present whence is help to come?—
Congress might do something; but will it? We think not. The probability lies are that the whole of the present whence is help to come?—
Congress might do something; but will it? We think not. The probability lies are that the whole of the present easies on will be wasted in frivolous debates, and that what is known as the forty First Congress will pass out of existence, without passing a single act calculated to relieve the people from the weight of the burthers that are now pressing so heavily upon their shoulders. Let the more present give and the weight of the burthers that are now pressing so heavily upon their shoulders. Let the more its work-mers are completed in the weight of the burthers that are now pressing so heavily upon their should and outlarge will be cleared? General Grant recommends an in-gratify the state of the profit of the find whence is help to come?—

The faquities is after actian member of its party who holds the position of the profit is party who holds the position of the profit profit of the first party which has never been brought to such the form and bank and completes of the season of the restored before the week ends, with the congress of the restored before the week en professional writers and compilers of nor shall we be likely to contemplate its had facsimiles of these stamps at their headquarters during the last Presiden. tial campaign, and correspondence I remain, my dear air, yours, very truly, H. H. WELLS. and political documents by the ton were

IT is said that the House Military Committee is determined to recom-We hope rumor may not prove to be a

tions to sover deficiencies. These em when these are exhausted finds other service, and show that the noise made objects of his bounty among those who about economy when Congress adjourned have enjoyed the honor of a matrimo- last spring was all bosh. nial alliance with any member of the of expenditures foretold by the appropriations has proved to be a barefaced

cheat. A Temperance Petition. The following is the form of a petition ow being extensively circulated by the rder of Good Templars throughout this State:

the Ser le aid House of Representatives

gued, citizens of -

aity.

By the passage of such an act, this question will at once be removed from the arena of partizan politics, and placed in the hands of the people themselves.

Each petitioner will sign two—one for the Senate and one for the House of Represen-

Newspapers and Cuba. We clip the following from the Philadelphia Post:

adelphia Post:

The Lancaster Express is insinuating that The Post has been subsidized by the Cubans, and have entered upon the campaign in earnest. The New York Tribune criticises the movement with great bitterness, and predicts that it can only lead to evil results.

Grant and His Cabinet.

We publish elsewhere a remarkable letter to the New York Sun, in which Grant and his Cabinet are sooken of in worth buying.

We may say, however, this, and we request The Express to copy the statement, that not long ago The Pest was offered "a retaining fee," of no inconsiderable amount to advocate the side of Spain. But we have no opinions to sell. TEXAS.

> The Election Returns. NEW ORLEANS, December 13.—A Houston special says returns from eighty-seven counties have been received, and give Hamilton a majority in forty-two counties of 8,970. Davis' majority in forty-two ceunties is 12,322. Davis 3,574 ahead.—Forty counties to hear from. Registered whites, 16,454; colored, 9,233. Davis leads the colored registered vote one-sixth. The the colored registered vote one-sixth. The Legislature now stands: Conservative-senate, 13; House, 41. Radical-Senate 12; House 24. Entire Radical State ticket, except Governor, is elected. Hamilton's friends claim his election by 2,000. Arms strong and Conners, Conservatives, are believed to be elected to Congress.
>
> Still later returns indicate the election of sewers as they may a Conservative majority in the Legislature, be needed.
>
> Chicago has about one hundred and thirty miles of sewers, which cost \$2,665,000. The interest on this debt is \$186,650. As pertinently whether it is \$186,650. As pertinently whether it is not time to stop to destroy all traces of their work, set to the house. The father and son, who is rived at the time, whilst contemplating the burning inn, were seized by the miscrear miles of sewerage, a Chicago has about one hundred and thirty miles of sewers, which cost \$2,665,000. The interest on this debt is \$186,650. As pertinently whether it is not time to stop borrowing and to apply the direct taxation to the construction of sewers as they may a conservative majority in the Legislature, be needed.

It seems that H. H. Wells, the defeated Radical candidate for Governor delay in admitting the State to its proper place in the Union. He was whipped so thoroughly that the malice seems to have been beaten out of him: and he have been beatenout of him; and he swritten the following letter:

left and wise men ought too, left and wise men ought too, in no ungracious spirit, but fully, freely and with the broadest generosity. It is idle to find fault with, or cavil at, the means or way by which we have been brought to this condition. It is utterly immaterial of the Cabinet had the remotest knowledge of the Presid nt's intentions, until the choice was made and announced in the newspapers. reasonable hope of a better result. I hope that you will do all in your power to secure the success and early adoption of this policy,

commends no great measures to attract the public eye or kindle the popular heart; and in a word, proposes no policy in regard to the future to which the Democrats are not he future to which the Democrats are not ust as ready to pledge themselves as the

just as ready to piedge themselves as the Republicans.

The elections of this autumn should convince the Republicans that their hold upon power is gradually relaxing. They swept the country last year because the recopied to see the reconstruction, measures ompleted, and felt certain that General Grant would accomplish this object, partially triumphed in the recent ele When it is done, then, provided the Demo crats will allow it to rest undisturbed, huncrats will allow it to rest undisturbed, nundreds of thousands of independent voters, whose suffrages aided to elevate General Grant to the Presidency, will search in vain for anything to induce them to longer follow his personal fortunes, or bind them to a party to which they have never owed aught but a conditional allegiance.—N. Y. Sun.

Ixecution of Three Murderers in On Day...Execution of John Fields at Williamsport...Hanging of Zach-ary T. Hockinberry at Butter... Execution of a Parrieldo. WILLIAMSPORT, Dec. 7.—The execution of John Fields for the murder of George Mathews, took place in Williamsport, Pa., to day. The murder was committed on the 18th of May last. Mathews, the murdered man, was the brother in law of Fields, and that two wave prograded in cutting ties for the the two were engaged in cutting ties for the N. C. R. R. When the time for settlement with the railroad company arrived, George Mathews drew the money, and John Fielde Mathews drew the money, and John Fields sent his wife the day before the murder to Mathew's house for his share. He was dissatisfied with the amount sent him, and

satisfied with the amount sent niu, and sent her back for more.

Mathews sent word that he would come over and see about it, and came to Fields' house on the next day. He found Fields engaged in cutting potatoes for planting.

Just inside the kitchen door a heavy double

house on the next day. He found Fields engaged in cutting poiatoes for planting.—
Just inside the kitchen door a heavy double bitted axe stood against the wall close by. The two men got into a dispute about the moner, when Fields said, "I'll put an end to this," aroso, serzed then exe and struck Mathews, who was standing in the doorway, a terrible blow on the left side of the head, just over the eye, making a cut about tive inches long and sinking through the skull into the brain.

BUTLER, Pa., Dec. 7.—Zachary Taylor Hockinberry suffered the extreme penalty of the law, by death on the gallows, at 12.30 P. M. to-day.

The circumstances attending the commission of the murder of his sweetheart, Miss Annie McCandless—was perpetrated.

The doomed man, since the failure of all efforts to procure a commutation of his sentence, has occupied his time in religious preparations for the dread moment and in "confessions," which betray a victous disposition, the misanthropic life he led, and the lack of early educational advantages. From these illiterate productions it is learned that he was born March 21, 1848, in this county; that his parents died while he was an infant, and when thirteen vera of New Designs for Festage Stamps. this county; that his parents died while he was an infant, and when thirteen years of was an infant, and when thirteen years of age, he went to reside in the family of the murdered girl, whose mother was a half sister to Hockinberry's mother. He remained with them until he reached the age of eighteen, when he hired out to a neightor as a farm hand. He frequently visited the McCandless family, and seems to have had something of an affection for Annie, the youngest daughter. He never asked her hand in marriage, but there seemed to be an understanding that if ever she married he was to be her husband. He was jealous of every attention shown her she married he was to be her husband. He was jealous of every attention shown her by other young men, while he showed himself incapable of paying her any him self. This caused estrangement between them, and with his revengeful disposition, he soon concoted his scheme of murder. On the evening of the 3d day of October, 1868, Hockinberry, with a loaded gun, crept up to a window at McCandless's house, and saw the family at the teatable. He raised the weapon and fired, and Annie fell back a corpse, her face and head horribly mutilated. Hockinberry went home and went to bed, where he was arrested a short time afterward. His trial commenced in April, 1869, and on September 10 he was sentenced to death. Since his sentence he has confessed to the murder, but claimed that he had no intention of killing her, that he only and no intention of killing her, that he only wished to disfigure her, so she could marr no one else. He has also confessed to firing at Miss McCandless on a former occasion, and to the burning of her father's barn. An effort was made a short time since by

An effort was made a short time since by several reverend gentlemen, residents here, to have his time extended. Revs. Galley and Fritz, his spiritual advisers, went to Harrisburg to have an interview with the Governor. While there two remonstrances were sent from here against any extension of time. The Governor, consequently, refused to interfere.

Godern, Canada, Dec. 7.—Nicholas M. McCady, who murdered his father and stepmother about nine months ago, was hung this morning at half past eight o'clock. It is said he left a written confession of his crime.

Chicago has about one hundred and

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun 1

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The entente cordials between Robeson and Porter has been much disturbed of late, as may be seen in part by the report which the Admiral prematurely published, and which the Secretary failed to adopt. In truth, no Secretary of the Navy who respects himself can sub mit to the direction and assumption of power which the Admirate Secretary of the Navy who respects himself can sub mit to the direction and assumption of power which the Admirate Secretary of the Navy who respects himself can sub mit to the direction and assumption of power which the Admirate Secretary of the Navy who respects himself can sub-

What Sort of an Administration it is.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 10, 1869.—To Col.

R. A. Hughes, of New York—Dran Sir: I self in the admiral takes upon him of Congress no division of sentiment in the secretary became nothing more of Washington on the subject of the immediation of the Department. The Secretary became nothing more of Washington on the subject of the immediation of the Department of Washington on the subject of the immediation of the properties of Victoria and the direction and assumption of the Department of the direction and assumption of the Admiral takes upon him to the direction and assumption of the Department of the Admiral takes upon him to the direction and assumption of power which the Admiral takes upon him the Admiral takes upon him the direction and assumption of power which the Admiral takes upon him the direction and assumption of power which the Admiral takes upon him the direction and assumption of the Department of the Dep poor Burie, whose weakness ought to be extenuated, because he did not pretend to conceal his incompetency. He urged that disqualification upon the President as a

choice was made and announced in the newspapers.

Geo. Grant into feres even in the smallest matters which touch his prejudices, or partialities, or his family interests, and in a manner wholly unknown heretofore. He and Butler have become reconciled fully upon the ground of reciprocal advantage.

After that, anything else is possible.

Mr. Stanton will not be named for the Supreme Court vacancy because, the President says, "he insulted Gen. Sherman."

That is a new reason for rejecting merit; but it is worthy of the White House in these days. Gen. Sherman is a power behind the throne. He nominates Consuls by wholesale, and does pretty much as he pleases in other matters. His brother-in the pleases in other matters. His brother-in she had done so in order to procure a divorce from him, yet with such screecy was ous here, and yet the amiable and artful whatever served upon him; not only were mediocrity at the State Department shuts his eyes, but does not forget to send his own to his own knowledge; not only was no kinsman as Consul to Rome, any more than on the vital question of Cuba he for forgets to control the President in the in-terest of the Spaniards and his own son in-

ress seward would not consent, and rather rebuked the suggestion in his official reply. Now the cable sends over a rumor that the British Mission here is to be put up to a higher rank, with the expectation of course that we are to reciprocate. The milk in that coconnut is Viennese. Let us have magnificent embassies by all means, with the appropriate that the second of the letter of the second of the secon cent embassies by all means, with the appropriate toggery, flunkeys, and swells to book. And by all means let the elegant Mr. Summer, in the pride of his Chairmanship of Foreign Relations, design the uniforms and order the gold lace for Motley, Wash burne, Jones (not John of the War Office), Jay, Rublee, [Shellabarger (Phoebus, what names!), and Company. The modest and names!), and Company. The modest and retiring Sickles is partially provided in this line, but could be persuaded to undergo additional decoration for his country's good.

The Indian Appropriations.

An official statement has been prepared showing the disbursements made from the appropriation of \$2,000,000 placed at the disposition of the President, by act of Congress, to enable him to maintain peace among the various tribes and bands of Indians, namely: Supplies of beef and transportation to various parts of Dukota, New Mexico and Montana Territories and the Central Superintendency, for all expenses incident to the services of the Whetstone, Cheyenne, Grand River, and Crow Creek agencies in Dakota, and for the purchase of all goods and supplies which have been purchased for the Sioux, \$245,404; amount placed at the disposal of Governor Campbell for general incidental expenses and service in Wyoming Territory by direction of the \$2.55,784, appropriation of the \$2.55,784, appropriation of the \$2.55,784, appropriation of the \$2.55,784, appropriation of Campbell for general incidental expenses incurred by him for the benefit of Indians with whom we have treaties, or made by the Indian peace commission, \$39,570; total amount expended, \$35,6374; shallowed the shallowed the summer of the state if feeding the Sioux, Pawnees, Camanches, Apaches, Cheyenes, Arraphoes, and others: \$10,000 will be needed for the service in the Wyoming, and about the same amount in Montana and New Mexico. The residue, as as \$113,000, will be required for the service at the different agencies in Dakota, including the pay of employes, the completion of buildings, breaking land, planting, etc., in the spring, and for the general incidental expenses of agents at these places; also, to meet any emergency that may arise at other agencies.

New Besigns for rossage Stamps.

The Post office Department has completed the selection of designs for a new series of postage stamps to take the place of those of postages stamps to take the place of those of postages stamps to take the place of those of postages stamps to take the place of those of postages stamps to take the place of those of postages stamps to take the place of the selection of designs for a new series of postages stamps to take the place of those of postages stamps to take the place of the selection of designs for a new series of postages stamps to take the place of the selection of the stamps of the constant the present in stamps, or in other words, the same size of the old stamps, and consist entirely of profit busts, taken from standard and original marbles, executed by artists of acknowling the post of the place of the post of the p thirty cent stamp, the head of I thirty cent stamp, the head of Hamilton; and on the ninety cent stamp the head of O. H. Perry, by Walcott. The engravers are actively engaged in their work and it is expected the stamps will be ready for issue in the course of the next six weeks. The present stamps are almost universally objected to as inartistic in their design and wanting in nearly every particular required by popular taste. Horrible Murder of A Jewish tamis

Horrible Murder of A Jewish hamily
The Berlin correspondent of the Jewish Record gives an account of a murder of extraordinary barbarity, perpetrated in Russia,
in the neighborhood of Skud. The victims
were a Jewish family, consisting of eight
persons, living at a solitary inn. The head
of the family: Jessel by name, about a fortnight ago went to go to Skud to fetch his
boy from school. In his absence 5 pensants
entered the inn, ordered food, and after
partaking of it refused any payment. Upon
Mrs. Jessel remonstrating with them, one
of the rufflans knocked her down, and not
content with one victim, murdered each of
the other five occupants of the house, the
children and sister of Mr. Jessel. They
then piled the bodies up, and, and in order
to destroy all traces of their work, set fire
to the house. The father and son, who ar-

HOW THINGS GO AT WASHINGTON. MB. MCFARLAND'S DEFENCE. evelations Which Counsel Will Develop on the Trial, hat Drovethe Husband to the Madn

of intertinism and unlawful marriages, are carefully ignored by those in the free-love interest; but as The Sun shines for all, and are interest; but as The can shines for all, and to not for any portion of mankind, we proceed to lay some of them before the public.

These facts, which will form part and parcel of the evidence to be submitted at the coming trial of Daniel McFarland, are said to be derived from the most trust worthy sources, and will be in due time substantiated under oath. They cover points of much practical importance and general interest, and are as follows:

It is maintained that there is not the alightest shadow of truth in the assertion so attrenuously made by the advocates of one party in this fearful drama, that there existed a wide and irreconcilable mental disparity between Mr. and Mrs. McFarland.

The public have been led to regard the lady in this case as yoked matrimonially to a man mentally far beneath her; but the facts are just the other way. Not only is Mrs. McFarland (on the testimouy of Mr. Stuart, of the Winter Garden, and others Mrs. McFarland (on the testimony of Stuart, of the Winter Garden, and competent to judge) a superficially educated woman, more showily than solidly gifted but Mr. McFarland is, on the testimony o

educated geutlemen who have known him intimately for ten years, a man of solid cul ture, having graduated res mouth, and of varied into mouth, and of varied intellectual acquirements; especially notable as a Shakes pearinn schular and an elocutionist. His knowledge of English literature is varied and accurate; and instead of falling behind his wife he outstripped her, as he acted during the earlier and happy days of their married life as her teacher in rhetoric, and she has at various times expressed her obligations to him in that capacity.

Not only is it alleged to be false, that Mr. Richardson did not appear upon the scene until after the breach between Mr. and Mrs McFariand, but the defense will show, up upon sworn testimony of competent wit-

was never even able to ascertain during at the time she was absent at what place she was residing. Not only were no paper to his own knowledge; not only was no opportunity offered him to be heard; but he was kept in such utter ignorance that, although he mailed over five hundred different letters to various towns, their postmasters, &c., in Illinois, Indiana, and the West generally, he was never able to definitely ascertain the exact whereabouts of his own wife. Our informant characterizes this secrecy of proceeding as "terrible." It is certainly askedning and fearfully suspicious; but he is prepared to substautist it on eath, and will do so on the proporoceasion.

by jealousy; his last and fatal one by despair.

Mr. McFarland regarded Mr. Richardson not only as the robber of his wife, but of his child. Mrs. McFarland, during her absence from her husband, took with her this child as much as the loss of its mether that agitated Mr. McFarland. Nay more, an old and intimate friend of both Mr. and Mrs. McFarland asserts that the former was wont, during his wife's residence in Indiana, to visit him daily and nightly, to relate the story of his wrongs, and that in these wrongs, the loss of his child he ranked as even greater, if possible, than that of his wife; and one night McFarland remarked in the presence of his host, that "That man (Richardson) should never be permitted to debauch both the child and its mother." Our informant also stated that at the mention of his absent child's name, tears would appring into the father's eyes, and that he has known Daniel McFarland, the father, to weep like a child. this child as much as the loss of its mether that agitated Mr. McFarland. Nay more

has known Daniel McFarland, the father, to weep like a child.

The charge of adultery, said by Mr. Beecher to have been brought against Mr. McFarland, is denied in toto by a relative of Mrs. McFarland's herself, who asserts to weep like a child.

The charge of adultery, said by Mr. Beecher to have been brought against Mr. Drake, of Mo., introduced a bill to exsitutionality of the Reconstruction acts.—

McFarland, is denied in toto by a relative of Mrs. McFarland's herself, who asserts that "there has never lived upon the earth a mcre thoroughly 'family' man than Mr. McFarland."

Men who have known Mr. McFarland is a drinking man. They pronounce the notion that has got abroad on this subject as an invention and a stander. That he has been crazed they admit; but that he has been a drunkard, never.

Oas of the developments of the trial will, it is said, be the proof of a conspiracy against Mr. McFarland for the purpose of a construction Committee. Mr. Stovenson, of Ohio, introduced a bill abolishing the securing a divorce in New York. It is averred that one of Mr. Richardson's legal and visers offered \$300 to a lawyer employed in procuring secret and illegal divorces.

securing a divorce in New York. It is advisered that one of Mr. Richardson's legal advisers offered \$300 to a lawyer employed, in procuring secret and illegal divorces, for evidence proving adultery against Mr. N. Y., desired to offer a resolution in procuring secret and illegal divorces, for evidence proving adultery against Mr. Richardson's friends admit that this offer was made, and that \$50 of this money was paid down. The perjured witnesses were not forthcoming, and Mr. Richardson's representative refused to advance any more money. The affair was then dropped, and a divorce was afterward obtained in Indiana.

It has been assumed by the public that, whatever else Mr. McFarland may or may not have been, he has not been able to pecuniarily support his wife. This is another mistake. Though never rich, Mr. McFarland has never made less than \$1,200 a year, on which sum a small family could live with a certain amount of decency but not in the style which Mrs. McFarland was belitting a woman of her talent and aspirations.

It will be maintained on the trial that of

The Richardson-McFarland case turns up in some new shape every day. Recorder Hackett, of the General Sessions, has now taken it in hand, and in a way that is calculated to make the various parties mixed up in it, besides the prisoner, feel very uncomfortable, to say the least of it—as witness the following extract from his charge to the Grand Jury:

I think I should be derelict in the discharge of my functions as an elected conservator of the peace and morals in this court, did I now omit reference to some of the incidents following the act which cutiminated in the homicide just referred to.

In vain shall conductors of influential newspapers, and claiming to be moral leaders, beneficially affect the community, if they convert their homes into free-love asylums. In valu shall ministers of the Gospel be heard when criticising public men, as well as warning private purishioners, if they are allowed, unrebuked, to give benediction to bigamy, or to consecrate lechery by prayers at the bed of death.

If there has been bigamy committed or aided or abetted by any person, no matter how elevated in life they may be, fearlessly investigate the matter, and, arriving at the fact of probable guilt, promptly indet.

As to McFarland himself, the Recorder instructed the Grand Inquest that their duty was a very simple one. If he was of sound memory and discretion (to use the old Saxon phrase on the subject of homicide) when he fired the fatal shott, then the act was murder; but that was not the point for them to consider. All they had to do was to determine whether McFarland friend the fatal shott, then the act was morter in the act was morter in the Committee on Froeign Allarrs to find the Committee on Forcian Carpetier instructed on Grand Jury:

The Senate was not in session. In the House a resolution was adopted instructing to the Committee on Forcian Carpetier of the Company and whether there are any restrictions prejudicial to this Gommittee on Forcian Carpet from the South Carpetier of the Company and whether there or any cide) when he fired the ratal abot, then the act was murder; but that was not the point for them to consider. All they had to do was to determine whether McFarland fired the shot which resulted in Richardson's death.

Suicide—A. Tenant House Eurned and Two Children Perished in the Fiames. Boston, Dec. 10.—Granville D. Merritt, a Photographer, a native of Durham, N. H., street, last evening, by taking poison. Inemperance was the cause.

A tenant house on Chapel Place, was concurring with the President' A tenant house on Cusper Lies, the burned this morning, turning out into the cold a dozen of families. Two children were cold a dozen of families. Two children were offered a resolution instructing

Washington, Dec. 7. Senate—In the U. S. Senate bills were ntroduced as follows: By Mr. Spencer, o Alabama, to amend the Civil Rights act. by naking colored persons competent to testi-y in State Courts, etc.; by Mr. Carpenter, of Wis., to secure freedom of transit in the fy in State Courfs, etc.; by Mr. Carpenter, of Wis., to secure freedom of transit in the United States, by privileging persons passing through any State from arrest, if they do not tarry therein more than twenty-four hours; by Mr. Corbett, of Oregon, exempting canned and preserved fish from Internal tax; by Mr Patterson, of N. H., to promote the International Exhibition at Washington, in 1871; by Mr. Thayer, re quiring the planting of trees on homestead settlements; by Mr. Summer, to amend the banking act and promote a return to specie payments, which provides that so much of the banking act as limits the specie payments, which provides that so much of the banking act as limits the issue of bills to \$300,000,000 is hereby than are now authorized by the banking ac shall hereafter be issued, unless the Scoro-tary of the Treasury, at the time of their issue, can and does cancel and destroy a like amount of legal tenders; and the in crease of bank bills hereby authorized shall not exceed \$50,000,000 per year, which amount shall be so distributed by the Sec-retary of the Treasury, as to equalize, as near as possible, the banking interests of the different States; and by Mr. Trumbull, to relieve ('orgressmen from the importunt

to relieve Congressmen from the importunity of office seekers, by making it a misde

rinia, and the Chair presented a memorial from the Radical Convention of that State,

Synopsis of Congressional Proce

neld recently at Richmond, against admis the Precident's message relating to the finances, our foreign relations, &c., were referred to the various committees. Bills were introduced by Mr. Dawes, of Mass., reorganizing the Trons rry Department; Mr. Butler, of Mass., repealing the Tenure of Office act; Mr. Hill, of N. J., abolishing the Penalter, which have the Mr. Williams of of-Office act; Mr. Hill, of N. J., abolishing the Franking privilege; Mr. Williams, or Ind., repeating the duty on coffee, tea, sait, and writing and printing paper; Mr. Fin kelnburg. f Mo., relating to naturalization; Mr. Wood, of N. Y., to prevent Congressmen from holding office under the resident; and by Mr. Ingersoll of Ill., to redemption of greenbacks in par. The credentials of Messrs. Hays, Sherrer, Helin and Dix, of Alabama, were reported back from the Election Committee, and those gentlemen were sworn in. The credentials of the Virginia members were presented and referred. A bill to extend the patent for Hoe's printing press was reported and tabled. On motion of Mr Butler, the Postmaster General was direct ed to report upon the practicability of paying pensions through the postal money order system. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. S. SENATE.-In the U. S. Senate m ions for eight Circuit Judges were sent in The standing committees were a The standing committees were announced the chief changes being, that Mr. Morrell, of Maine, is chairman of the Appropriation Committe, and Mr. Cragin, of New Hamp shire, chairman of the Naval. Carl Schor, clist the vacancy in the Foreign Cemmittee, caused by Mr. Fessenden's decease. Mr. Ed.

In the House, bills were introduced by lower rate of interest, and make the bank Mungen of Ohio, to exempt to inquire into the expediency of authori ing soldiers and sailors to secure 150 acres

In the U. S. Senate, the resolutions of the South Carolina Legislature, asking the recognition of Cuba, were presented. Mr. Carpenter introduced a bill giving the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court a salary of \$12 0000 and the Associate Justices \$10,000 each. Mr. Trumbull, from the Judicary Committee, reported a substitute for Mr. Summer's bill, abolishing the appellate jurisdiction of the Courts of In the U. S. Sen the appellate jurisdiction of the Courts of United States, in cases affecting the conred to the Ways and Means. Mr. Fox, of N. Y., desired to offer a resolution to appoint a special committee to investigate the gold speculations in New York, and particularly to inquire if any Government offices was concerned in them, but of Jection was made. Mr. Ingersoil, of iti., introduced a bit for an additional psaue of legal tenders to the amount of \$44,066,060, but discussion arising as to the references of the bill he withdrew it. The Census bit was considered in committee. Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, introduced bills to prevent election frauds and to fix the time for holding Congressional elections. Mr. Davis, of N. Y., Introduced a bill to tax fictitious and gambling sales of gold. Adjourned.

gambling sales of gold. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

In the U. S. House of Representative

on the table by his request, he saying that he would call it up on Wednesday. Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to relieve Congressmen from the importunity of office seekers. The bill to define the jurisdiction of Courts of the United States was taken up, advocated by Mr. Drake, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill restriction the account of the United States was taken up, advocated by Mr. Drake, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. executive session the Senate adjourned. In the House a number of bills were introduced and referred, among them two to amend the National Currency act, and one to amend the naturalization la-tion of Mr. Peters a resolution