## Term Cash on delivery of all work. W. M. KENN& .,

FOR THE PRE

FCURTH & KIRTS, WILMINGTON

OFFER THE FOLLOWI'

SPRING AND R

Blck Silks, \$1 25. Blck Silks, 1 37 1-2. Blck Silks, 1 50. Blck Silks, 1 62. Blck Silks, 1 75. Blck Silks, 2 00. Blck Silks, 2 50.

Jøanese Silks, 75.
Jøanese Silks, 81 00.
Jøanese Silks, 1 12.
Jøanese Silks, 1 25.

Bick Hernana, 50. Bick Hernana, 62 1-2 Bick Hernana, 75. Bick Hernana, \$1 00. Bick Hernana, \$1 25.

Nev Plaids, 25. Nev Plaids, 25.

Shwls, \$3 00. Shwls, 3 50.

And eery style of NEW GOODS for late to be soldit REDUCED PRICES to close is Store.

YOU CAN DO YOUR ING Bridley's Patent hint,





These Paints are composed of PURE WHITEED OIL, with the materials which add greatly to the dural strength of the paint. The whole are chemically combine held in permanent solution, thus forming a new compount account adhers firmly to it, thus forming a smooth, glossyaint. The Oil, which is the real life of the Paint, cannot leav substance to which it is applied, as it does in paints mixed ins leave the pigment dead and brittle, to wash and rub off inix in three or four years. This paint is unaffected by changetly impervious to the action of water, is well adapted to ab every way a beter Paint for either INSIDE or OUTSIDE ING, than any other Paint known to the trade, and will latton as the BESTLEAD AND OIL MIXED IN THE ORDINARY WAY.

BESTLEAD AND OIL MIXED IN THE ORDINARY WAY.

Always Ready for Use and easily ap Gallon. ONE GALLON COVERS 20 SQUARS.

C. P. KNIGt,

No. 93 W. Lemore.

ATSPECIMENS AND PRICE LIST FURNISHED GRATISIN 6, 1872-19 SPECIMENS OF THE DIFFERENT COLORS NICE OF THE CECL WHIG, ELKTON.

HORNE

## MARYI SUPER-PHITE

ment and every way worthy the attention of the Muyland Las.

The "Mary land" is a rejuvenator and permanent in qual to Peruvian Guano, and sustains equal to Hone, being composed almost entry the large per centage of Potash in the residum. There is no adulterator in thicke of the Phosphate being of essential benefit to the land. Neither pains the preparation, and we claim for it the greatest benefit to the farmer from the smaller of the properties of the market.

PRICE, \$50 PER TON, IN NEW BAG BONE BUST, \$45. BONE MEAL, So. DISSOLVED BO new bags; East-ern and Western BONE BUST, \$35. PERUVIAN GUANO dent Warchouse, at lowest rate. No charge for delivery.

MANUFACTURER MERCHANT.
Office and Warehouse, 54 S. Gay St. Gens State Control of the Control of

LIGHT! AIRY! IOUS!

Light enough to mak Airy enough to ke

Comondious enough to give room formine them!

THESE ARE THE CHARAGE

NEW GLASS-MTORE.

LIEV

HAS REMOVED. Within it are keps advantage and sold at Prices that will please stock of

DRY GOODS, WHITE GOOD NOTIONS & GS. BOOTS AS. HATS,

QUEE

TO BE FOUND I

Jan 27. Don't fail to examine for your

## Fresh Bread, Biscuit and Buns, SHOE STORE, 1 take pleasure in announcing to my friends and the public generally, that I am etill baking my excellent DRAPER

Home-Made Bread, Biscuit and Buns, bens of Elkton and vicinity

Make and Ice Fine and Fancy CAKES, tafull line of at shortest possible notice, CHEEF FOR CASH.

Thankful for the large patronage I have received, Itemen's Fine and solicited a continuance of the same.

All Bread mode by my own hands, without using any is Wears.

unwholesome substance to adulterate or puff it up. Mrs. G. W. MAHAN. Get respectfully solicited.

his spotless reputation. Only the other

hosanna!! Now, inflamed and maddened

New York Tribune of the 15th of July, instant, I find a synopsis of his speech,

which is the only version in my posession;

and in order that the whole of his state-

part of his remarks that refer to me by

Their report, made February 7, 1871, gives

spectively, on the 11th of April, 1851, 23d

authoritative statements I shall rely. There were three contracts, dated, re-

me for my action in

on the uniform practice of the Department, and the decision of the Supreme Court in 15 Peters, 401, United States vs. Bank of Metropolis.

Now, fellow-citizens, you observe that in this decision I sustained my predecessors, before whom this case had been brought, and that the ruling of the Department through four successive terms had been uniformly the same, namely, that the decision of Postmaster General Brown having exhausted the powers conferred upon the Postmaster General, the case was res adjudicals, in the language of the promise of the decision of the subject the best adjudicals, and submitted to him my report for his careful revision. He returned it at the close of the day, with but one objection. Its point was that I had erred in allowing for extra services prior to the pack of bloodthirsty hounds, seeking to defile his great name and to rend and tear day they shouted before him, Hosanna! by the sight of his incorruptible purity, been uniformly the same, namely, that the they cry, Curcify him! crucify him! !-Against their puny efforts at detraction his fame is secure. Truth is his champion; on the resolution and whatever they may say or do they can not turn from him the great heart of the people, for therein justice reigns immortal. I shall attempt no defense of U. S. Grant. That duty is yours. For you he drew his sword and staked his life. For you he left the quiet and comfort of home and assumed the dread responsibility of military command. For you he defected all his programs of service, as the Department. Sow, mark you, the plant between us was a simple one—whether the allowance should be made for the command. For you he dedicated all his program are the allowance should be made for the command. The company of the date of the amount of the award.

I shall attempt no defense of U. S. Grant. That duty is yours. For you he defense of U. S. Grant. The form him the great heart of the properties adjudicata' in the language of the properties adjudicata' in the language of the properties and properties and properties prior to the lat of July, 1853, at the rate of \$30,000 per annum. I answered that I had already considered that point, and was obliged to overule his objection. His point was that I had erred in allowing for extra services prior to the late of July, 1853, at the rate of \$30,000 per annum. I answered that I had already confidence that point, and was obliged to overule his objection. His point was that I had erred in allowing for extra services prior to the late of July, 1853, at the rate of \$30,000 per annum. I answered that I had already confidence that point, and was obliged to overule his objection. His point was that I had erred in allowing for extra services prior to the late of July, 1853, at the rate of \$30,000 per annum. I answered that I had already confidence that point, and was obliged to overule his objection. This I felt constrained to do in obedience to the very words of the law. His point was that I had already in all of July, 1853, at the rate of July, 1853, at the ra res adjudicata' in the language of the proand whatever they may say or do they can

party of your State has raised from obscurity to some of the highest positions in scurity to some of the highest positions in its gift, to be repaid by treason and every conceivable act of treachery and meanness. Selecting me for his attack, he has waited until days and nights of weary travel have separated us, and then opened his mouth and belched forth a mass of vituperation and slander, as from a common sower of vileness and corruption. I am here to-day to meet him, as I meet all enemies, face to to meet him, as I meet all enemies, face to

face, and to make answer, full and complete, in the presence and hearing of the claim of George Chorpenning upon the very people before whom he has seen proper to arraign me. Let us, then, proceed year, allowed in the act of 1857. o consider his charge in detail: In the

us; there was precisely what we of the Department ruled should not be done. We held him to the contract price; but Congress directed that we should do otherwise. Now what election was left me? Not only does Congress refer to the act of 1857 and say that we should not be done. We have the law itself back to Congress. Postmaster General Brown, in his report of 1857, and called the attention of Congress to the doubts that beset him in his effort to execute the law of the same year, and numerous efforts have since been made in Congress. ment may be presented I will read all that does Congress refer to the act of 1857 and outs efforts have since been made in Consay that we shall execute that law upon the basis of \$30,000 for the regular service the post Office Department. the basis of \$30,000 for the regular service management of the Post Office Department in its entirety, and particularly attacked me for my action in

THE CHORDENNING CLAIMS.

First, then, as to the claims of Chorpensity, and all the facts and derise contract of 1858, according to the Rostmaster of the Rostmast.

The claims and all the facts and derise of the Company of the Rostmast. First, then, as to the claims of Chorpenning. These claims, and all the facts and
circumstances concerning them, have been
before the Senate Committee on Post Offices
before the Senate Committee on Post Offices

The Post of the Committee and Post Roads, and have been fully re- faith? I had nothing in the world to do viewed and examined by that committee. with its passage. I never spoke to a a full history of the matter, and upon its

with its passage. I never spoke to a member of Congress upon the subject.—
That is not my business. My business is to take care of the affairs of the Post Office Department and to execute the law. I have no power of repeal; I have no power of suspension; but when I rule in good faith, and Congress rules the other way directing me as an officer of the Government to take their construction of the law, spectively, on the 11th of April, 1851, 23d of April, 1854, and 1st of April, 1858, under the first two of which Chorpenning made claim for extra compensation, and under the last of which he made claim of damage for curtailment and annulment.—

The relief asked for under the first two contracts have been refused by the Department, an act of Congress was passed and approved March 3, 1857, entitled "An act approved March 3, 1857, entitled "An act for the relief of George Chorpenning, Jr.," and the first section thereof in the words following, to wit:

\*\*Re it enacted by the Senate and House of Re it enacted by the United States of the United States of the William Part of the William Part of the William Part of the William Part of the United States of the William Part of th

following, to wit:

\*Re it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress ansembled. That the Postmaster General be, and he is heroby, required to adjust and settle the claims of said Chorpenning, as surviving partner of Woodward & Chorpenning, and in his own right for carrying the mails by San Pedro and for supplying the post office in Carson's Valley, and also for carrying part of the Independence mail by California; allowing a pro rata increase of compensation.

\*\*Red any resolution of inquiry, or any resolution to hold the execution of it in check, or any resolution to hold the execution of the present in the land, in the lad any resolution of inquiry, or any resolution to hold the execution of it in check, or any resolution of repeal, but he never did anything of the kind. Mr. Blair had ample time if he objected to this decision of Congress to address me a note or see me in person, and tell me that the decision of Congress was wrong, and that the effect would be to award Chorpenning more feet would be to award Chorpenning.

\*\*From the duty thus peremptorial in the lad any resolution of inquiry, or any resolution to hold the execution of it in check, or any resolution of repeal, but he never did anything of the kind. Mr. Blair had ample time if he objected to this decision of Congress was wrong, and that the effect would be to award Chorpenning more feet would be to award Chorpenning.

\*\*From the duty thus peremptorial in the lad any resolution of inquiry, or any resolution to hold the execution of it in check, or any resolution of inquiry, or any resolution to hold the execution of the kind. Mr. Blair had any thing of the kind. Mr. Blair had any resolution of inquiry, or any resolution to hold the execution of the kind. Mr. Blair had any thing of the kind. Mr. Blair had any thing of the kind. Mr. Blair had any thing of the kind. Mr. Blair had any the lad any resolution of inquiry, or any resolution to hold the execution of the induition to hold the execution and for supplying the post office in Carson's Valley, and also for carrying part of son's Valley, and also for carrying part of the Independence mail by California; allowing a pro-rata increase of compensation for the distance by San Pedro, for the service to Carson's Valley, and for such part vice to Carson's Valley, and for such part vice to Carson's Valley, and for such part of the Eastern mail as was carried by California, during all the time when said services were performed, as shown by the affidavits and proofs on file in the House of Representatives.

Under this act various proceedings were bad before Postmaster General Brown, by the Independence mail by California; allowing a pro rata increase of compensation for the distance by San Pedro, for the service to Carson's Valley, and for such part of the Eastern mail as was carried by California, during all the time when said services were performed, as shown by the affidavits and proofs on file in the House had before Postmaster General Brown, by larly filed in the Department.

whom certain allowances were made. To whom certain allowances were made and made any of Congress I found that I was directed by whom certain allowances were made. To

ELKTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1872.

WHOLE NO. 1622. State of the residence of the state of the stat

command. For you he dedicated all his strength and talents through exhaustive years of trial and danger to the overthrow of the armed enemies of the Republic, and then at your call he laid aside the glorious insignia with which a hundred victories had decorated him, and entered upon a new career of civil administration that he might heal the wounds which the nation had received in its terrible struggle for life. A simple rectial of his great deeds is sufficient defense for him; and as I speak I see by the light that gleams in your eyes that you are resolved to stand by him faithfully and truly to the end.

I have left my desk in the Post Office Department and have traveled nearly 1,000 miles to meet and disprove the groundless charges of a man whom the Republican party of your State has raised from obscurity to some of the highest positions in its glift, to be repaid by treason and every conceivable act of treachery and meanness.

the statistics of 1871 with 1869, the followcute the same laws again to-merrow, upon the same "affidavits and proofs," I
could make no change in the award I have

already made.

It never occurred to me that I could es-As no opportunity was afforded me for defense in the House of Representatives, I

Having carefully read the foregoing let-ter of the Postmaster General, I certify that its statements with regard to the sub-mission of his report in the Chorpenning case to me for revision, and my subsequent interview with him, are strictly accurate.

JAMES N. DAVIS.

Office of the Auditor of the Treasury
For the Post Office Department,
February 4, 1871. I have carefully read the foregoing letter of the Postmaster General, and the state

ment made as to his conversation with me in relation to the claim of George Chorpin relation to the claim of George Chorpenning is strictly correct.

Mr. Creswell objected to its payment out of the regular appropriation for mall transportation; and in reply to my remark that I did not see how it could be paid from former appropriations, in view of recent legislation, he said that the question of finding an appropriation out of which it should be paid was one which must be settled by the Treasury Department.

J. M. McGrew, Chief Clerk.

Office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department. February 4, 1871.

I have carefully read the annexed letter of the Postmaster General, and certify that the statements therein, so far as they re-late to my conversation with him in rela-tion to the claim and award of chorpenn-

these Chorpenning excepted, and made application successively to Postmaster General Holt, Blair and Randall for a rehearing and a greater allowance; but all of them refused to reopen the case, alleging that the decision of Postmaster General Brown precluded such action. On the 22d of September, 1869, the claimant appeared before me and renewed his suit. After hearing coursel in support of his petition, and taking time for consideration, I filed in the case the following decision, to which I call your special attention:

Now, then, is there anything in all this that reflects upon my official integrity? Is there anything here to excite suspicion of any fraudulant collusion on my part? Let us review the facts.

To investigate and adjust the claimant appeared before the first section of the material proof of the petition, and taking time for consideration, I filed in the case the following decision, to which I call your special attention:

Post Office Department.

Washington, D. C., October 12, 1869.

On the 22d September last Wm. J. Jones, attorney for Geo. Chorpenning, claimant, tiled a printed argument in support of his petition, praying for a rehearing and additional allowance, under the near of Constitution, praying for a rehearing and additional allowance, under the near of Constitution, praying for a rehearing and additional allowance, under the near of Constitution, praying for a rehearing and additional allowance, under the near of Constitution, praying for a rehearing and additional allowance, under the near of Constitution, praying for a rehearing and additional allowance, under the near of Constitution, praying for a rehearing and additional allowance, under the near of Constitution of Carson's Valley, and for hearing and action of the law of Representatives and, and the line when the claim and award of compensation for the data near of Carson's Valley, and for the merical by Calfornia dating all the time when the claim and award of compensation for the dating all the time when the claim and proofs on f

Washington, D. C., February 6, 1870.

My Dear Sir: I have the honor to request that you will have summoned before your committee the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, George Earle, George Chorpenning, the Hon. John Hill, and the Hon. John Cessna, to testify as to their knowledge of my conduct throughout in connection with the claims of said Chorpenning against the United States, and especially as to their knowledge of any collusion, or improper

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. A. J. CREAWELL.

The Hon. Alexander Ramsey, Chairman of the Post Office Committee of the three years, thus showing a systematic per-

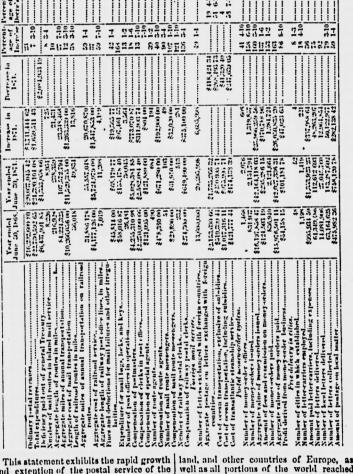
by the mail communications of those coun-

4. MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

847,023 63, or 86 8-10 per cent.
Postal conventions have been concluded with Switzerland, Great Britain, and Ger-

many, respectively, establishing and regu-lating the exchange of international mon-ey-orders with each of these countries, un-

carriers was 14,181,906 in 1868, and 27,-045,700 in 1871; the increase in 1871 being



An increase in the ordinary postal revenues of \$3,744,444 02, or 23 per cent.; an increase of expenditures of only \$1,659,511-43, or 73-10 per cent., and a decrease in the deliciency paid out of the general Treasury of \$2,031,933 19, or 32} per cent.

2. INLAND MAIL SERVICE. The increased annual mail transporta ion amounted to 23,348,469 miles, or 27 7 10 per cent, at an increased annual cost of only \$1,263,339, or 12 3-10 per cent., and only \$1,263,339, or 12 3-10 per cent., and this notwithstanding the very large extension of railroad service for which fixed rates of mail compensation are prescribed by law. The aggregate length of new railroad routes was 13,816 miles, an increase of 33 3-10 per cent.; the increased annual transportation on railroad routes was 20,670,870 miles, or 50½ per cent., and the increased cost of railroad service was \$1,547,853, or 37 per cent., being \$284,514 more than the total increased annual cost of mail transportation in 1871 over 1868; so that, excluding the increased cost of the railroad service during this period, the annual cost of the inland mail transportation in 1871 was \$284,514 less than in 1868. Additional lines of railway post offices.

of mail transportation in 1871 over 1863; so that, excluding the increased cost of the railroad service during this period, the annual cost of the inland mail' transportation in 1871 was \$284,514 less than in 1868.

Additional lines of railway post offices, of the aggregate length of 4,189 miles (an increase of 59 7-10 per cent.) were also established and put into operation, requiring the services of 281 additional postal railway clerks, whose annual salaries amounted to \$375,100. The expenses of the inland mail service were further augmented by increased salaries of postmasters, under the provisions of the law requiring their salaries to be re-adjusted once in two years, their increased salaries amounting to the sum of \$773,070.87, as well as by the employment of 194 additional route messengers required by the great extention of railroad service.

route messengers required by the great extention of railroad service. 3. FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

The correspondence exchanged with foreign countries has been greatly augmented. The number of letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries in 1871 was 20,295,998, being 6,695,998, or 4} per cent.

The number of letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries in 1871 was 20,295,998, being 6,695,998, or 4} per cent.

The expense of this service was 20,50,504 59 in 1869, and \$1,353,523 23 in 1868. The cost of our transatlantic steamship mail service in 1868 was \$421,777 44, and in 1871 it was \$174,133 39; the reduced toost of this service amounting to \$247,639.

13. FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

045,760 in 1871; the increase in 1871 being 12,963,854, or 92 per cent. The number increase in 1871 being 50,122,977, or 79 3-10 per cent. The expense of this service was \$495,504 59 in 1869, and \$1,353,523 23 in 1871; the increase in 1871 being \$357,988 64, or 36 per cent. The amount of postage of the increase in 1871 being \$357,988 64, or 36 per cent. The number increase in 1871 being 50,122,977, or 79 3-10 per cent. The expense of this service was \$475,092 30 in 1869, and \$1,353,523 23 in 1871; the increase in 1871 being \$357,988 64, or 92 per cent. The number increase in 1871 being 50,122,977, or 79 3-10 per cent. The expense of this service was \$495,504 50 in 1869, and \$1,353,523 23 in 1871; the increase in 1871 being 50,122,977, or 79 3-10 per cent. The expense of this service was \$495,504 50 in 1869, and \$1,353,523 23 in 1871; the increase in 1871 being \$405,504 50 in 1869, and \$1,353,523 23 in 1871; the increase in 1871 being 50,122,977, or 79 3-10 per cent. The expense of this service was \$405,504 50 in 1869, and \$1,353,523 23 in 1871; the increase in 1871 being \$405,504 50 in 1869, and \$1,353,524 50 in 1869, and \$1,353,525 23 in 1869, and \$1 3. FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

cost of this service amounting to \$241,000 cost of the service amounting to \$241,000 cost of the service amounting to \$241,000 cost of this service amounting to \$241,000 cost of the service, the deficiencies have been obtained by increasing receipts has been obtained by increasing receipts have been obtained by incre

ing, are entirely accurate.

J. J. Martin, Auditor.

Now, then, is there anything in all this that reflects upon my official integrity? Is there anything here to excite suspicion of any fraudulent collusion on my part? Let Denmark, the Netherlands, Italy, Switzer-

Appropriations for supplying deficiencies in the revenues of the Post Office Department, and balances undrawn on June 30, Am'nt Appro- Am'nt Drawn. Bal. in Treas'y June 30, 1872.

from the Treasury:

U. S. Statutes. \$18,158,915 \$9,831,665 I certify that the foregoing statement is correct, according to the books of this office.

Www. M. Perrayo.

BY E. E. EWING. SUBSCRIPTION.

\$2,00 a Year, in advance. If not paid within the year, \$250. Six Months, \$1.00. Three Months, 50 cents. No subscribion taken at less than the above. Single Copies, FITS CENTS.

The Geeil Whig

ADVERTISING.

Inche for ever insertion.

TRANSIENT RATES.—8 cents a line for one insertion. TRANSIENT RATES.—8 cents a line for one insertion. Transless of the for every additional insertion. Our inch of space counted as twelve lines.

STANDARD RATES.—

2 Months. 3 Months. 6 Months. 1 Year. 1 inch \$3.25 \$3.50 \$5.00 \$5.00 \$5.00 \$1.

sistent, and well-enforced effort at reform and economy. Such an exhibit has never mons and challenge testimony to that end from all men everywhere who love and adhere to the truth.

After a full hearing the committee gave its opinion upon my conduct in these words:

After a full hearing the committee gave that prevented this expenditure! Again, Congress at its last session placed at my disposal, by the General Post Office approdisposal, by the General Post Office appro-Your committee therefore unanimously priation bill, about \$27,000,000, and not a word was said about Chorpenning, nor was any restraint of any kind imposed upon me by that act. The ordinary provisions of law controlling such appropriations were deemed entirely sufficient. Indeed, Congress at its last session gave me more power than ever by the passage of the bill known as the postal code. I am willing to be held to the most rigid accountability for the manner in which that power shall be executed.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST SERVICE. Shortly after being called to preside over the Post Office Department, I gave my views as to the rights of the people and the duties of Government in relation to postal affairs in these words:

The people should be content with no less than the best and cheapest service; and Governments having undertaken the duty of providing for their wants in this respect, and prevented all others from attempting to do so, is bound to see that its agent is provided with every reasonable facility, and that no obstacle susceptible of removal shall continue to stand in the way.

True to the policy thus announced, I ment of the Post Ond \$5,000,000 a year, says it is running behind \$5,000,000 a year. Now, in answer to this I present to you a carefully prepared table, showing the condition of the service, together with the amounts of receipts and expenditures in of this, I cite the fact that your foreign postage, over which I have control with amounts of the years 1868 and 1871, also postage, over which I have control with approval of the President by postal have sought in every way to cheapen the treaty, take the world over, has been reduced under my administration to a little more than one-half of what it was in 1868, and yet the cost of ocean transportation (exclusive of subsidies which are fixed by law,) has been diminished in the same time from \$519,399 44 to \$250,995 71 per annum. The domestic rates are fixed by law and can not be changed, except by Congress; but even in that direction great improvements have been made. Postal cards with one cent postago will soon be issued, and no doubt 100,000,000 of them will attest, in the first year of their uso, that letter postage may in time be universally reduced to the uniform price of the smallest of our coins.

ABOLITION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE. The reform for which I have so long contended, viz: the the abolition of the franking privilege, will soon be effected, notwithstanding the sneer of Blair. The people in their National Convention at Philadelphia declared in its favor in no uncertain tones, and immediately thereafter the House of Representatives banished all doubts and united in the passage of a bill by a vote of 139 to 29. The bill is now in the Senate, and will no doubt pass at the

next session. The truth is, I have fought the battle of the people. If I have not gained a complete victory, I have at least driven the enemy from some of his old strongholds, wherein ancient privileges and chronic abuses have taken refuge for many years.

OTHER REFORMS. We are now advancing toward other reforms, which will effect further reductions of expenditures and secure better and cheaper accommodations for the people .-Nothing but the most efficient and cheapest means of intercommunication will meet the demands of this great and all-achieving nation. Legislative reforms come slowly, Norway, reducing rates of postage to those countries, have also been substantially agreed upon, and will soon be formally executed and carried into operation. but they are sure when the people are in earnest. Like the force of gathering waters, their powers will ultimately prevail .-And so, calling this audience to witness, I Our domestic money-order system has been rapidly extended during the past ing shall reach the age of manhood the three years, affording to the people generpeople of the United States will have their letters carried from New York to San ally throughout the country the advantages of a safe, convenient, and expeditions mode of making small remittances of money.— Francisco for one cent by the post office, This system has steadily grown in importance and in public favor. The number of money-orders issued in 1869 was 831.937, and the number issued in 1871 was 2,151, and their telegrams transmitted between same points for one dime by the postal

and the number issued in 1871 was 2,151,794, an increase of 1,319,857, or 158 6-10
per cent. The aggregate value of moneyorders issued was \$16,197,858 47 in 1808
and \$42,164,118 03 in 1871, the increase in
1871 being \$25,860,259 56, or 160 3-10 per
less nor the falsehoods of traitors can deter
him from the performance of his duty.— The profit derived from the money-order business was \$54,158 15 in 1808, and \$101,181 78 in 1871, the increase in 1871 being When Republicans, growing weary of the

their places have been better filled by patriotic Democrats. So in this political contriotic Democrats. So in this point calcon-test. For every renegade who has gone over to the enemy, a dozen braver, truer, men stand ready to fall into line. Then elevate once more our glorious old stand-ard. Proclaim anew the fire-tried princiard. Proclaim anew the fire-tried principles of Republicanism. Let law, order, peace, and security be our watch-words, and, inspired by the genial spirit of renewed brotherhood, let us pressonward, shoulder to shoulder, until the dream of our fathers shall be fulfilled, and our gladdened eyes shall see the Repu'lic of our love and our prayers take up by incontestable right her proud position in the very front of the great column of nations, under the lead of her own victorious captain.

LETTER FRON INDIAN TERRITORY.

TALEQUAR, CHEROKEE NATION, INDIAN TERRITORY.

DEAR WHIG:-I have been dilatory about writing; not for want of inclination, but you have a way of making my letters public, and I lately entertained the idea that what I might say, would not interest your numerous readers, notwithstanding I will write circumstances that were very esting to me, and would have been to so of them, had they been among Indians.

Here teachers, schools, and going to school, are the most important topic. Education is sought after with a will; how can any nation help but improve when

the deficiencies appropriated for the last but they were once driven from their four years, and the amounts thereof drawn homes in Georgia; this territory is given them by treaty, "as long as grass grows and water runs." Now the white man is pushing and crowding his way, by appealing to Congress in urgent tones for

Can the law makers that rule the States Can the law makers that rule the States burst asunder that promise? A promise that should remain valid "till heaven and earth shall pass away." How can they do it, and publish it as justice? These people are doing well, why should they give up their land, when they are industrious, honest and thriving? I wish some of our friends would pay us a visit. I know they would be surprised to find most of the young ladies intelligent social and refined. The young men sturdy, tall and handsome enough to east a shade upon many of the eastern gentlemen; the older ones kind and hospitable to both friend In four years there were placed at my disposal, in addition to the receipts of the Treasury \$8,325,665, a portion of this sum ones kind and hospitable to department, \$18,156,015, of which I ex- having been saved in each of the last and stranger.