The Easton Gazette.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EASTON, MD.
Office opposite the M. P. Church.

ALPHEUS A. TOWNSEND,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
EASTON, MD.

MEDICAL CARD.
Dr. Julius A. Johnson
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Easton and vicinity. Office at the residence of Jas. Johnson, Esq., in Easton, when not professionally engaged.
Messages left at the office of the Easton Journal will be attended to promptly responded to. (may 6-m

SAMUEL T. HOPKINS,
Attorney-at-Law,
OFFICE in the New Town Hall Building,
(Up Stairs, Third door.)
Very truly S. J. C.

WM. G. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EASTON, MD.
Office opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church—the one formerly occupied by Judge Goldsborough.
Special attention paid to the collection of Claims. (jan 8-y

E. D. BATES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
EASTON, MD.
CLAIMS promptly collected, and REAL ESTATE sold,
Office on Dover street, two doors from the Journal Office.

Auctioneering.
JAMES A. ROE,
EASTON, MD.,
OFFERS his services as Auctioneer, and will promptly attend sales when ever called on. (mar 9-ly

CHAS. E. SHANAHAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Easton, Talbot Co., Md.
SPECIAL attention to Collection of Claims, and Sale of Real Estate. Conveyancing, &c. All Business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
Office on Washington St., two doors South of the M. E. Church. jan 8

S. R. THEAHMAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
EASTON, MD.
Office with C. H. Gibson, Esq., opposite the M. P. Church. Special attention given to the collection of Claims and prompt returns made. aug 12-ly

BENJAMIN H. HARRINGTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE ON DOVER ST.
EASTON, MD.
Will practice in the Courts of Talbot and the adjoining counties.

JOSEPH B. SETH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EASTON, MD.

R. J. TRIPPE,
(SUCCESSOR TO BATEMAN & TRIPPE)
HAS received his Fall and Winter supply of FRESH and PURE DRUGS, TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, STATIONERY, CONFECTIONERY, &c. Making his establishment one of the most complete in his line, on the Shore.
All the late and new preparations will be found at his Drug Store, and any article in his branch of business will be ordered at the shortest notice.
FRENCH EXTRACTS.
Ladies Extracts of Rose Rose, Tube and Violet, for sale at the lowest price, at
jan 28 TRIPPE'S Drug Store.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
IN CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.
We are selling our entire stock at greatly reduced prices, to make room for our spring stock, and offer our customers and others some very low figures for Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Robes, Blankets, Horse Clothing, &c. Those in want of any thing in our line will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing.
S. B. HOPKINS, General Agent.
Cor. Washington and Commerce Sts., Easton, Md.
Jan. 28 Dover st.

Builder's Notice.
THE undersigned offers his services to the public and solicits their patronage in the Builder's or House Carpentering and Joiner Work. He has followed the business in Baltimore for the last 10 years, and has been with one of the most prominent architects in Baltimore, and will warrant satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He has been working at his trade in Talbot for many years himself, and since returning to this, his native county, has built within the last 16 years, many houses.
He will Design, Draw Plans, make specifications, estimates and contracts, superintend the construction of buildings, and do all manner of work pertaining to a House Builder, and is prepared to do and does work as low as any other workman.
He assures the public that all orders will be executed in the most skillful manner, and at the most reasonable prices.
WM. H. ROBERTS.
Under Mr. Thos. Bullitt's Drug Store.
may 27-6m

LINEN HATS.
A [illegible] and upwards on hand. Our assortment of [illegible] is very large.

FRESH ORANGES.
Just received and for sale by
apr 29 R. J. Trippe.

Office of the Gazette.
Job Printing of every description executed with neatness and at the shortest notice.

MARRIED.
Dawson—Chaplain.—On Tuesday, Sept. 26, by the Rev. Alfred Holmes, Charles Dawson, Esq., of Baltimore, to Miss Alice H. Chaplain, of Talbot county.

DIED.
Dawson.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 26, at the residence of his father, near Bethel, Talbot county, Md., Alfred Dawson, in the 21st year of his age.

STRAYED.
Came to the premises of the subscriber, near Bethel, Talbot county, Md., on the morning of the 12th inst., a small red and white Heifer, about 2 years old. The owner is requested to take her away.
sept 23-3t* JAMES H. DAWSON.

STOVE POLISH and Stove Brushes.—Dixon's Graphite for the best stove polish in the world. Also, stove polishers in great variety, at
Dawson & Bro.

Dutches, Levels, Lines Hardware store of
Nicols & Taylor.

PES—Of superior quality, received at the Grocery of M. T. Goldsborough.

Sparkling & Cold, at M. T. Goldsborough's.

Office Hours.
R. B. Dixon's office, the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 and 6 P. M., from this date. All payments to the Association not paid before 8 P. M.
JEREMIAH HOLLYDAY, Sec'y.

—Fall 1871 [illegible] public is respectfully [illegible] fitting scarf which [illegible] Appearance and [illegible] scarf yet in [illegible]
For sale by
H. A. Bateman.

! BARGAINS!
[illegible] our stock of [illegible] Goods, Cassimeres, White Linen [illegible] & Drills, [illegible] and Drills, Cottonades [illegible] out remaining stock of [illegible] marked them much [illegible]
H. A. BATEMAN,
Opposite Brick Hotel.

[illegible] PERIAL FRENCH Wine [illegible], Preserving, &c., for [illegible]
H. A. Bateman.

[illegible] nulated, Clarified and [illegible], Laguayra and Java [illegible] Coffee, Green, Black and [illegible] Soda, Arrowroot [illegible] for sale by
H. A. Bateman.

[illegible] BEST TUMBLERS [illegible] for sale by JUMP & CO. [illegible] in top, to be corroded [illegible] have a nice cap fitting [illegible] material. [illegible] them—they are cheap, at Jump & Co's

[illegible] T FLOUR.
[illegible] load of Prime Flour [illegible] at a reduced price. J. J. Jump & Co.

Organdies, French [illegible] Lawns, Nainsooks [illegible] J. J. Jump & Co's.

[illegible] Carpets
[illegible] crease of our sales in [illegible] has enabled us to place [illegible] buyers this season a stock [illegible] superior to anything ever be[illegible] market. [illegible] complete with new styles [illegible] designs, Among them, [illegible] Brussels, Cotton, Chain [illegible] Three-ply Ingrain, Fancy [illegible] new thing) Tapestry [illegible] Linoleum Rag, high colors, [illegible] Super Ingrain, [illegible] Venetians, 3-3, 5-8, 7-8 [illegible] Floor Oil Cloths, all [illegible], Table Oil Cloths in [illegible] Oil Cloths, assorted. [illegible] TAPESTRY RUGS. [illegible] challenge comparison in [illegible] IPSON & KERSEY.

[illegible] ade Clothes.
[illegible] AN THE CHEAPEST
[illegible] C STOCK!
[illegible] RZ has the pleasure to [illegible] public that he has just [illegible] city with a splendid new [illegible] MADE CLOTHES, [illegible] sisting of [illegible] OATS, [illegible] PANTS [illegible] R-GARMENTS, [illegible] tment of [illegible] S, AND TRUNKS [illegible] been purchased at the [illegible], and will be sold at a [illegible] He returns thanks for [illegible] age heretofore received, [illegible] to examine his stock [illegible] can furnish suits cheaper [illegible] bought on the Eastern

[illegible] rage Home.
[illegible] & SUMMER [illegible] S & SHOES,
[illegible] E HUGHES
HAS just returned from the city with a large and full supply of BOOTS & SHOES for the Spring and Summer trade, of superior stock and [illegible] to give satisfaction [illegible] at a small advance.—[illegible] small profit is the motto [illegible] name in part: [illegible], Button Balmorals, [illegible] Antoinette Slippers. [illegible], Balmorals, Morocco [illegible] Antoinette Slippers. [illegible] Boots, Gaiters, Low [illegible] and Slippers, &c. [illegible] ouths' Gaiters, Shoes, [illegible] supply of Children's [illegible] description. [illegible] ufacturing. [illegible] very superior stock of [illegible] prepared to make to order [illegible] work that may be needed, [illegible] done with neatness and [illegible] kful for past favors he [illegible] and the public will con[illegible] encouragement.
J. H.

OF THE AGE.—
[illegible] old Water soap—a blessing [illegible] housekeepers—for sale by
J. J. Jump & Co.

TEN YEARS AGO.

Ten years ago! ten years ago!
What changes have since then
Swept over all things here below,
O'er women and o'er men,

The little girls that lisped so sweet
Are now to maidens grown;
In charms of womanhood complete,
[illegible]
And have here grown to manhood's size,
And feel the piercing darts.
That sting they [illegible] from maiden's eyes
And [illegible] in their hearts.

[illegible] evening, too,
[illegible] manly bow;
And gathering wrinkles and the [illegible]
Make their appearance now.

And O, full many a gap is made
In every circle here;
For low within their graves are laid
The friends we love so dear!

Ten years ago! what smiles and tears
Within that time have been;
With dawning hopes, with dark, sad fears
Swept o'er the checkered scene.

Ten years ago! it seems in age
As we the pass survey;
A toilsome, weary pilgrimage
A long-lengthened way.

The storm of war has ruthless swept
And marked its path with woe;
Brave men have died and women wept
Since twas ten years ago.

May Heaven in its mercy grant
We ne'er again may know
Such scenes of death, of woe, of want,
As since ten years ago.

ONLY A CLERK.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

[illegible]

argue like the rest of the world that put
'Social humbug!' ejaculated Talbot
impatiently jerking the rein. 'Jump up
Grant—hur hurry yah! stand!'
'It is quite impossible, Talbot, my dear
[illegible]
'You're as pale as a sheet—blanched
just like a stick of celery. Where's your
[illegible]
Wyman felt his [illegible] trembling again
as he named the place where sweet
cheap goods' were sold at cheap rates.
'We'll drive there.'
Grant Wyman found himself, he scarce
knew how, established among velvet
cushions by his friend's side while St
John called out to the coachman [illegible]
[illegible] Johnson drawl
superciliously.
'Well, I don't know, heavily. It seems
a shopping' [illegible] bonnet-pushers
teething. But [illegible] a man [illegible]
bodder than Dick's shadow.'
'What are you going to do, with me
Talbot' [illegible] as his team
rew in front of the [illegible]
windows of the second-rate trimming
store.
'I am going to [illegible] Park
for a drive—you look as if you were in
the first stages of a spitting consumption.'
Wyman sighed sadly.
'You are very kind, but it is quite im
possible, Talbot.'
Yet St. John knew in the very tones
of his voice how the poor young man
[illegible] after that fortnight drought of
sunshine and [illegible]
[illegible] swer, but threw the reins to Johnson and
walked boldly into the store.
'Quite [illegible] quite,'
said the hook-nosed proprietor of poor
Grant Wyman's hate. 'I couldn't spare
one of our young men, not even if Queen
Victoria was coming here after him—it
entirely against the rules.'
Talbot St. John spoke to him in a low
voice [illegible]
way—and intended to make no [illegible]
in this instance [illegible] the 'proprietor'
[illegible] to the claim of golden
[illegible]
'Certainly, sir—by all means!' [illegible]
Wyman's wishes to be absent all the
[illegible]
'Hold your tongue!' interrupted St
John, stormily. 'Wyman must know
nothing of our little business transaction
I shall take his place behind your coun
ter, if you please.'
The [illegible] bowed
and rubbed his hands lamentingly. Grant
Wyman could scarcely believe his ey
[illegible] when he saw a young fellow of six
feet and [illegible] behind the counter,
carefully [illegible] the whole day
had been spent among tape, ribbons and
books and eyes.
The next proposal of Johnson was driving
him away from the door, with a flutter
of fur robes and chiming of bells and
springing of horses that made him almost
dance himself among the delicate shadow
bags of delightful dreams.
And how fared Talbot St. John? Pret
ty well, considering, as the ladies say
Fortunately, it was early in the day, so
beyond a few bargains in black pins,
stay laces, gold-mounted soaps, he had
very little to do.
Presently, however, the shop began to
fill apace—trade grew brisker, and Mr.
St. John found plenty of use for all the
quantum of business talent that he pos
sessed.
'Have you any crocket cotton?'
Down came half a dozen boxes of tap
about Mr. St. John's ears—the natural
consequence of the sure to follow hear
ing the sweet, familiar sound of Cecile
Horner's voice.
'I don't know—have to—I'll see—Miss
Horner.'
Cecile opened wide her beautiful
brown eyes. 'Mr. St. John!'
And Mary—looking very daisy-like in
a pink bonnet, with white flowers—echo
ed the surprised exclamation.
'Why, Mr. John, I didn't know—'
She stopped short, coloring a pink as
her bonnet.
'[illegible] know that you [illegible]
this station in life,' said Cecile, with
[illegible] finishing her sentence, 'Thank you—I don't care about
coming.'
And Miss Horner swept out the
[illegible]
called little store, dragging Mary with
her.
'I'm very sorry, Cecile, I [illegible]
when they were once more in the street
'How dare Mrs. Emmons deceive us so?
To allow me to dance with a common
clerk!'
'He is very gentlemanly, Cecile,' meek
ly interposed Mary.
'Gentlemanly! An—an individual
who sells pins and needles—a clerk!'
'But, Cecile, you don't think he is
a gentleman—'
'Mary,' exclaimed Cecile, indignant
ly, 'you haven't the spirit of a fly. I'd
believe you [illegible] just
as well as when you believed him the
scion of an old Virginia family!'
'Why, should I?' merkly asked
Mary. 'I think a clerk who sells pins
and needles quite as good as a Virgin
ian.'
'Well,' said Cecile, throwing volumes
of scorn into one brief moment's [illegible]
'I forgive shall not [illegible] in fu
ture. You see does you [illegible]
And Mary [illegible] Cecile's lively cou
sin's side, marvelled at the strange rules
and regulations of the arbitrary thing
called society, and rejoiced that she was
not bound to swear allegiance to its de
mands.
'I dare say my ladies are very com
mon,' thought meek Mary, 'but—I can't
help it.'
'Cecile,' whispered Mary, that same
evening in her cousin's ear, 'nobody
[illegible] Mr. St. John.'
Cecile looked in the direction of her
cousin's eyes, [illegible] the mere o'
[illegible] outline to the tall figure advancing
[illegible] them.
The assurance of the man, she ex
claimed contemptuously. He never
will dare to speak to me.'
But he did dare, holding out a tank
[illegible] Cecile Horner looked him full in the
eyes with a glance that might have freez
en him, and turned away without reply
ing by word or syllable, Talbot St. John
[illegible]

[illegible] ched his eyebrows a little and smiled
[illegible] to speak to Cecile, and it is no
[illegible] upon the impulse of the moment
[illegible] could feel myself to be
[illegible]
'Mr. St. John, please don't think I feel
as Cecile does. Please shake hands with
me.'
He held the cold little hand in his one
moment, with a singular thrill in his
heart.
'Are you unsentimental enough to
[illegible] this?' [illegible]
'I like you, Mr. St. John, and Mary
[illegible] I don't care whether you
are clerk or not.'
[illegible] through the [illegible]
[illegible] Mary, darling—I
don't [illegible]
Through the din of harp and violins and
[illegible] words [illegible]
[illegible] answer came
[illegible] him.
'Oh! Talbot! I thought I had hidden
it—my [illegible] heart!'
And their eyes met—and they knew
that henceforth they should be all the world
to each other.
'To think that our Mary should en
[illegible] in common clerk,' said
Cecile, ready to cry with indignation; a
[illegible] so [illegible]
'My dear, I haven't the [illegible]
what you mean,' said honest Mrs. Ed
[illegible]
'Isn't she engaged to Talbot St. John?'
'Yes, but he is—'
'He is the eldest son of the St. John's
of Co—, Virginia. You have heard
of the great coal mines on the St. John's
estate, an income of ten thousand a year
at the very least.'
'Mrs. Emmons, you are mistaken.'
'No, I am not, my dear. His mother
was my schoolmate. I should have known
Talbot from a child. Your cousin is a
rare luck, for Talbot is such a [illegible]
Then Cecile Horner, in a maze of
doubt and perplexity, told of the adven
tures in the Cheap Trimmings Store.
Mrs. Emmons burst into laughing.
'I can tell you all about that,' she cri
ed [illegible] Talbot's confidence.
And the [illegible] story of poor
Grant Wyman had an uproarious drive
in Central Park, on the January day, and
[illegible] the name of the St. Johns was dis
[illegible] this time.
'I'll [illegible] gone,' said Cecile
[illegible] straight up-stairs and gave Mary
a kiss.
'You're a dear little sensible thing,
she said, 'and I'm glad you are [illegible]
such a sensible [illegible]
Nevertheless there was a pang, un
[illegible] Cecile's heart to
think that [illegible] a prize and [illegible]
[illegible] And Cecile [illegible]
[illegible] millionaire.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

HIS SPEECH AT CINCINNATI.

Strong Defence of the Administration's Financial Policy.

CINCINNATI, September 28.—Secretary Boutwell made a speech, of which the following are extracts:

I have come to Ohio because I made a promise a few weeks since that I would come. The promise was made at a time when your fortunes were less clear than they now are. Happily the Administration seems to be in Ohio, and in Ohio the Republican party needs aid from abroad. As I understand your condition, you are united in your political organization; you have given to your candidates a faithful and zealous support, and, in the main, you accept the policy of the Republican party as outlined in its history and set forth in the proceedings of your State Convention.

SUCCESS IS PRETTY CERTAIN.

In this view your chances seem strong and your success certain. But in this state and in other parts of the country there is a vigorous opposition to what has been done, as well as to what is doing by the Republican party. While opposition continues the work of the Republican party is not finished. Hence they who hope for the dissolution are to be disappointed; they who strive for it are to be defeated.

It is not a reasonable expectation that those who hesitated to sustain the Government in a war against secession, which had its origin in slavery, and its purpose of emancipation, the first fruit of the war, or of those measures which were needed to secure to the emancipated their rights as men and citizens.

The Republican party is the only party that has shown the disposition or the capacity for this work.

Nor is it a reasonable expectation that those who oppose the war should be actively zealous for the credit of the country or the payment of the debt incurred in the suppression of the rebellion.

This, too, is the work of the Republican party.

The Republican party is strictly responsible for the great events of the last six years. Those events have changed the character and opened a brighter future for the country.

DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

Now in time of peace we are brought face to face with a policy which may be stated in three propositions:

1. The Democratic party does not accept the constitutional Amendments as right in themselves, although, as we affirm, they are the only adequate guarantee for the principles on which the war was prosecuted, and the only security for the rights of four millions of human beings emancipated on the 1st of January, 1863.

2. The Democratic party proposes to amend the revenue laws so as to shift the burden from the farm system the quality of protection wherever it can be found, and this without [illegible] the business and prosperity of the country.

3. It challenges the financial policy of the Government and seeks to substitute its own will for [illegible] shall attempt to furnish. These propositions are, I think, fairly [illegible] by the Democratic Convention of Ohio.

To-night I shall deal with the third proposition only. To-morrow night I shall [illegible] the first two.

[illegible] maintained by our opponents that the bonds themselves are to be paid in greenbacks, and no provision made for the redemption of the greenbacks. If the greenbacks are to be paid in coin, as one would suppose they ought to be paid, then nothing would be gained by compelling the public creditors to take the greenbacks in exchange for their bonds, unless it be the saving of interest, and this seems a poor compensation for the destruction of the public credit and the disgrace of the country.

The appreciation in the value of the currency, due to the improvement of the public credit, is for the benefit of all those who held any part of it at the time the appreciation took place.

PAYING THE NEW LOAN.

The improvement of the public credit in the manner and to the extent specified has not been advantageous alone in the particulars referred to, but it has enabled the Government to carry out, although to only a limited extent, as yet, the suggestion of the President that new bonds could be issued at a lower rate of interest, and the proceeds applied to the debt then outstanding and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. This suggestion of the President was followed, in December, 1869, by a specific recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury that authority should be given for the issue of four hundred millions of bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent., four hundred millions at the rate of 4 per cent., payable respectively in ten, twenty and thirty years. A bill in accordance with this recommendation was passed by the Senate early in the session, but was delayed in the House, so that it did not receive the approval of the President until the 14th of July, 1870. This was at the moment of the declaration of war by the France against Prussia, and as a consequence no efforts were then made to place the loan. In March last, however, proposals were opened for subscriptions to the five per cent. bonds to the amount of $200,000,000. Within a comparatively short time subscriptions were made for about $300,000,000, chiefly by the National banks, and by the first of August last the subscriptions had reached $70,000,000. At that time however, it became evident that renewed efforts must be made for placing the new loan. A proposition was received by Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, then in London, from prominent bankers in Europe, which, after some modifications, was accepted by the Treasury Department. The act of July 14, 1870, authorizing the funding of the debt, provided that the proceeds of subscriptions should be used to other purposes than the redemption of outstanding five-twenty bonds, and also that three months notice should be given to the holders of such bonds, and that after the expiration of interest thereon should cease. This time was thought to be necessary and proper to enable the holders of the bonds to present them at the Treasury Department, and it would have been manifestly unjust to stop the interest upon less notice than that given. These two provisions of law involve necessarily a loss of interest to the Government upon such subscriptions as might be made, as the Government would be obliged to issue the bonds upon payment of the par value of the same in coin, and hold the money until the bonds called should mature. To this undoubtedly there would have been slight exceptions, as some parties might be disposed to present their bonds at an earlier date and accept payment and accrued interest, but the amount so presented would depend upon the state of the money market, and in ordinary times it could not be large, as the holders of the bonds, being sure of their coin and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. at the expiration of three months, would not be willing to accept it earlier unless higher rates of interest, with perfect security, could be obtained in the market.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN.

In accordance with this circular subscriptions have been made either by the National Banks or through them to the amount of $180,000,000, covering, with previous subscriptions, the $200,000,000 offered in March last. In all cases the bonds of the United States are held as security for the subscriptions. This, of course, is to be accepted as a fact that there is a loss of interest to the Government, but it is also true that the loss is due to the provisions of the act referred to, and is properly incident to the duty of the Government to give assurance to the holders of the bonds of a time in future when the principal will be paid, and when the interest cease. Congress thought that three months was reasonable notice, and I have no doubt that the judgment of the country will concur in the propriety of according that time to the public creditors.

THE FINANCIAL RESULT.

The financial result to the Government may be thus stated:

The new five per cent. bonds have ten years to run, although the probability is that they will not be paid in less than twenty years, as it will be for the interest of the country first to pay all bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than five per cent. But, assuming that they are to be paid in ten years, the saving on the issue of $200,000,000 in interest is $20,000,000. The interest upon the annual saving accumulating until the expiration of the ten years would be $6,000,000 more, giving an aggregate saving of $26,000,000. Against this is the loss of interest for three months, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on $180,000,000, or $1,625,000. Showing a net gain to the country of $24,375,000.

This estimate assumes that the new bonds are to be paid in ten years. Should they remain unpaid for twenty years, the saving will be twice as great. When all the details of these negotiations are completed, the new bonds issued, and the old ones redeemed, the way will be opened for presenting to capitalists in this country and in Europe better portraits of the security and the prospect of complete [illegible]

[illegible] SECURITY.

While the credit of the country has improved, and while we were struggling to secure a financial position which would enable us to negotiate bonds at a lower rate of interest, heavy taxation and large payments on account of the public debt were not only desirable, but even necessary. It was important to demonstrate conclusively, not only the disposition [illegible] the people of the country to pay the debt, having reached that position [illegible] longer necessary to make large payments upon the principal of the public debt merely for the purpose of demonstrating our ability or our disposition; but it is my opinion that very considerable payments ought to be made for the purpose of reducing the debt, relieving the labor of the country from tax burdens through many generations, or even, through centuries, and, above all, for the purpose of placing the nation in such a position that in an emergency large loans might be obtained at home or abroad.

REDUCTION OF DEBT.

In my annual report for 1870 I stated that the public debt ought to be reduced at least $50,000,000 a year, and to that opinion I adhere. And this can be accomplished with such reduction of taxes as will meet the demands of business and remove most of the objectionable features of the tariff system. The amendments made to the Internal Revenue system have relieved the people of most if not all of the taxes really burdensome. Under that system there are now but seven subjects of taxation: First, the income tax of 2½ per cent. on the excess of [illegible] over $2,000 a year which expires [illegible] there is further legislation, in the year 1872. The other subjects of taxation are stamps, banks, gas, distilled spirits, tobacco and malt liquors. From all these sources it is expected that about one hundred and twenty-five millions a year will be received, and it cannot with truth be said that these taxes bear heavily upon the people, or that they are an embarrassment to business.

GENERAL GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

Financially, the result of General Grant's administration is this: That the public credit has been so improved that six per cent. bonds, which sold for eighty cents in coin, are worth to-day 100; and that five per cent. bonds, which in July, 1868, sold for less than seventy-five per cent. are worth about par in the markets of the world. More than $250,000,000 of the public debt has been paid. The taxes have been reduced at the rate of $80,000,000 a year, and our financial condition at this moment is such as to justify the expectation that at the next session of Congress they may be reduced at least $30,000,000 more. Further, $200,000,000 of bonds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. are being called in, and in their place an equal amount of bonds, bearing interest of five per cent. are to be issued, making a saving in the ten years of more than $24,000,000. The interest account has been reduced to about $15,000,000 a year.—The net expenses, including the interest on the public debt, pensions, bounties, the cost of the internal Revenue Bureau and all expenses pertaining to the war, have been reduced from $173,520,371.75 for the year ending June 30, 1869, to $95,648,592.20 for the year ending June 30, 1871, thus showing the actual cost of the peace establishment to be less than one hundred millions a year.

Relative Rank of Cities.

The cities of New York, Philadelphia and Brooklyn maintain the same relative rank as to population that they did in 1860. There has been considerable shifting of places, however, among those that now constitute the remainder of the twenty foremost cities of the Union.

During the last decade St. Louis has ascended the scale from the eighth to the fourth.

Chicago, in a similar proportion, changes from the ninth to the sixth.

Baltimore, which in 1860 was the fourth retrogrades to the sixth.

Boston pursues the same direction, from the fifth to the seventh.

Cincinnati makes a step from the seventh to the eighth.

New Orleans falls back from the sixth to the ninth.

San Francisco, taking a noble forward leap, vaults from the fifteenth to the tenth.

Buffalo lags behind from the tenth to the eleventh.

Washington makes a stride from the fourteenth to the twelfth.

Newark, New Jersey's thriving metropolis, drops, nevertheless, from the eleventh to the thirteenth.

Louisville, twelfth in rank in 1860, is now assigned to the fourteenth.

Cleveland, four steps forward, mounts from the nineteenth to the fifteenth.

Pittsburg alone retains the same relative rank now as then, the sixteenth.

Jersey City rises from the twentieth to the importance of the seventeenth.

Detroit recedes from the seventeenth to the eighteenth.

Milwaukee, from the eighteenth to the nineteenth.

Albany, which was, ten years ago, the thirteenth, now takes the old place of Jersey City, the twentieth.

WHY HE DON'T DRINK.—"Oh, poh! what a spooney you are Jack! Beer won't hurt anybody! Who ever got drunk on beer?"

"O, yes I know," said John, "but I don't want to be pickled and soaked in beer. Besides I have signed the pledge."

"O, Jack, what a fool," interrupted his companion.

Now John did not like to be called a fool but he kept quiet and said, 'Shall I tell you why?'

"I suppose some of these temperance folks have got after you."

"No, not exactly that; but my father died a drunkard, and I signed the pledge over his coffin with my poor, broken hearted mother. Do you wonder I never drink?"

GREELEY AS A BRIDEGROOM.—It is said Horace Greeley once attempted to do up a fashionable party after the fashion style and manner as follows—"Mrs. John Buchanan was undeniably charming, with orange blossoms in her hair, dangling ringlets and long train." Horace was asked to assist and failed to read the proof, when it was Mrs. B's inspiration to read the next morning—"Mrs. John Buchanan was enormously charming, with an orang-outang fastened to her hair, a discolored eye, and in her shirt tail."