

# Carolina Watchman.

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MONUMENTS,  
TOMBS,  
HEAD & FOOT STONES, &c.

JOHN H. BUIS  
TENDER his compliments to his friends and the public, and in this method would bring to their attention his extended facilities for meeting demands in his line of business. He is now prepared to furnish all kinds of Grave Stones, from the cheapest Head Stones, to the most costly monuments. Those preferring styles and very costly work not on hand, can be accommodated on short time, strictly in accordance with specifications, drafts, and terms of the contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. He will not be undersold, North or South. Orders solicited. Address: JOHN H. BUIS, Salisbury, 1727.

MURPHY'S STORE.

R. & A. MURPHY

Having again organized for BUSINESS, have just opened a

SUPERB

STOCK of GOODS,

entirely new and fresh, in the room formerly occupied as the Hardware Store, and next door to Bingham & Co., to the inspection of which they most cordially invite the public. Their

Entire Stock

was carefully selected by the senior member of the firm in person, and bought at rates which will enable them to sell as low for CASH as

ANY HOUSE

in the City, for Goods of same quality. Their Stock is general, embracing all the various branches of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery Ware, Boots and

Shoes Sole Leather, Calf and

Binding Skins, Grain and

Grass, Sedges, Cap, Letter

and Note Paper,

ENVELOPES, PENS, INK, &c.,

and a beautiful assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES.

They feel assured of their ability to give entire satisfaction, and especially invite old friends and customers to call and bring with them their acquaintances. They expect and intend to maintain the reputation of the Old Murphy House, which is well known throughout Western North Carolina. All they ask is an examination of their stock and the prices. No trouble to show goods, so come right along. Their motto,

Small profits, ready pay and

QUICK SALES.

With a good stock, low prices, fair dealing and prompt attention, they will endeavor to merit their share of the public patronage. They are in the market for all kinds of produce and solicit calls from both sellers and buyers.

R. & A. MURPHY.

ROBT. MURPHY,  
ANDREW MURPHY,  
Salisbury, March 23, 1872. [27-1]

A. M. SULLIVAN, J. P. GOWAN.

NEW OPENING.

THE undersigned having associated themselves in business under the firm name of

A. M. SULLIVAN, CO.,

HAVE opened in R. J. Holmes' new building, next door to the Hardware Store, where they will be pleased to meet old and new friends. They have a magnificent room—the largest and best in town—and

A Large & Splendid

STOCK OF GOODS,

COMPRISING a general assortment, Hardware excepted, and will guarantee as good bargains as can be sold by any House in the South. They will deal heavily in Groceries and country Produce, buying and selling, and invite all who wish either to buy or sell to call on them.

A. M. SULLIVAN & Co.  
Jan 24th, 1872.

FOR

SALE.

A desirable Brick House with 7 rooms and all necessary out houses, situated in the most desirable part of Town. Persons wishing to purchase, can apply at this office.

## THE DEFUNCT STAMP LAW.

### NO MORE STAMPS.

The End of a Public Nuisance—When Stamps are Required and When Not—How to Redeem Them

#### IMPORTANT FACTS FOR MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN.

The repeal of the Stamp Act, which went into operation on the 1st of October is an event that will bring rejoicing over the entire country. Everybody knows and rejoices that the onerous and oppressive and troublesome *defunct* law has been repealed from the statute books of the land. Stamp duties have always been obnoxious to the American people, and the fact of their having submitted to it for such a length of time is an evidence of their patriotism and good nature that does credit to them. It is not our purpose to enquire into the reasons that induced the last Congress to repeal this obnoxious law; it is sufficient that it has been repealed—at least in many of its most obnoxious features—and for the information of the readers of the *Courier*, we propose to-day to give a brief explanation of the changed law, as well as the *modus operandi* of redeeming such stamps as may be on hand after to-day, and for which there is no further use.

#### THE REPEALING ACT.

Section 39 of the late Act of Congress which repeals the Stamp Act, is as follows:

"That on and after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, all the taxes imposed by and under and by virtue of Schedule B of Section one hundred and seventy of the Act approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, be, and the same are hereby repealed, excepting only the tax of two cents on bank checks, drafts, or orders: Provided, That where any mortgage has been executed and recorded, or may be executed and recorded, before the first day of October, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to secure the payment of bonds or obligations that may be made and issued from time to time, and such mortgage not being stamped, all such bonds or obligations so made and issued on or after the said first day of October, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall not be subject to any stamp duty, but only such of their bonds or obligations as many have been made and issued before the day last aforesaid; And provided further, That in the meantime the holder of any instrument of writing of whatever kind and description which has been made or issued without being duly stamped, or with a deficient stamp, may make application to any Collector of Internal Revenue, and that upon such application such Collector shall thereupon affix the stamp provided by such holder upon such instrument of writing as required by law to be put upon the same, and subject to the provisions of Section one hundred and fifty-eight of the Internal Revenue laws."

The stamp duties imposed in Schedule B, and which under the new law are repealed, are as follows: Stamps on mortgages, appraisements, assignments, bill of exchange, bill of lading, bill of sale, bonds, brokers' notes, certificates of all kinds, charter, party contract, conveyance, letter of credit, custom house entry, deed, endorsement, entry insurance policies lease, legal documents, letters of administration, letters testamentary, manifests, memoranda of sale, mortgages, orders, passage tickets, pawnbrokers' checks powers of attorney, probate of will, promissory notes, protest, jail claim, deed, receipts, &c.

Upon these instruments, therefore, there will be required no stamps on and after to-day, and any one of them may be signed, sealed and delivered without the usual stamp.

#### ARTICLES UPON WHICH STAMPS MUST BE PLACED.

The stamp law, however, is not repealed upon bank checks, drafts or orders, and upon all these the usual two cent stamp must be placed.

The law does not repeal the stamp duties upon the articles classed in Schedule "C." So far as regards these the law continues in force, and the usual stamp must be attached.

The following list gives the articles to which stamps must be attached as usual: Proprietary medicines and preparations. For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial or other enclosure, containing any pills, powders, tinctures, troches, lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, spirits, oils, or other medicinal preparations whatever, sold, offered or exposed for sale, or removed for consumption and sale, by any person or persons whatever, where such packet, box, &c., with its contents, does not exceed, at retail price or value, the sum of twenty-five cents, one cent; exceeding twenty-five and not exceeding fifty cents, two cents; exceeding fifty and not exceeding seventy-five cents, three cents; exceeding seventy-five cents and not exceeding one dollar, four cents; exceeding one dollar, for every additional fifty cents, or fractional part thereof in excess of one dollar, two cents.

Official preparations and medicines mixed or compounded specially for any person according to the written recipe or prescription of any physician or surgeon, except.

Perfumery and cosmetics. For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure containing any essence, extract, toilet water, cosmetic, hair oil, pomade, hair dressing, hair restorative, hair dye, tooth wash, dentifrice, tooth paste, aromatic cachous, or any similar articles, by whatsoever name the same heretofore have been, now are, or may here-

after be called, known or distinguished, used or applied, or to be used or applied, as perfume or applications to the hair, mouth or skin, sold offered for sale, or removed for consumption and sale, the same rates per package, &c., as for medicines and preparations.

Friction matches. For and upon every parcel or package of 100 or less, 1 cent; more than 100 and not more than 200, 2 cents; for every additional 100 or fractional part thereof 1 cent. Wax tapers double the rates for friction matches.

Segar lights, made in part of wood, wax, glass, paper or other materials, in parcels or packages, containing twenty-five lights or less in each parcel or package 1 cent; when in parcels or packages containing more than twenty-five and not more than fifty lights, 2 cents; for every additional twenty-five lights or fractional.

Playing cards. For and upon every pack not exceeding fifty-two cards in number, irrespective of price or value, 5 cents.

#### HOW TO REDEEM STAMPS.

Of course there will still remain in circulation a large quantity of stamps which will after to-day be useless.

The Treasury Department of the United States has made arrangements for the redemption of all such stamps, and has issued circulars with the necessary instructions to the assessors and collectors of Internal Revenue.

The following circular will be found to contain the directions for redeeming useless stamps. It is from the Treasury Department:

CIRCULAR  
The first Comptroller of the Treasury has recently given it as his opinion that no special appropriation is necessary for the redemption in currency of such adhesive Internal Revenue stamps as may have been spoiled, destroyed or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, or for which the owner may have no use, or which through mistake may have been improperly or unnecessarily used, or when the rates or duties represented thereby have been paid in error remitted.

Persons who have stamps on hand and after the 1st of October, 1872, which have not been used, may send them to this office for redemption.

The stamps will be sent at the risk and expense of the person sending them. They should be accompanied by an affidavit, showing that they have never been used, to whom they belonged, and where it is practicable, when and of whom they were procured. Parties having blank stamps on hand, and who may have stamps on hand and after the 1st of October, 1872, which have not been used, may send them to this office for redemption.

When stamps have been cancelled or bear other prima facie evidence of having been used, the affidavit should set forth all the facts, and the stamps should be attached to the instruments on which they were used. If the papers cannot be sent that fact and the reasons for its inapplicability to the instrument, and there must appear by the affidavit, and there must be certificates from both the Assessor and Collector that they have each made personal examination of the case, and find the facts to be as stated.

The redemption will be made by repaying the amount or value after deducting therefrom the sum of five per centum.

Stamps may be exchanged at this office at par for check or proprietary stamps upon application therefor, accompanied by the stamps.

MR. GREELEY AND THE BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Radicals have been trying to alarm business men by predicting a commercial crash, if Mr. GREELEY is elected. Nobody can understand how such a result would flow from such a cause. There might and probably would be, a very serious among those bankers who are making millions by dealing with Mr. BOURWELL. Their profitable relations with the Treasury would doubt, come a sudden close, but the legitimate business of the country would prosper all the more.

The *Herald*, which has manifested some sensibility on this subject, has had Mr. A. T. STEWART "interviewed" in respect to it, and the following is the satisfactory result:

Reporter—Mr. Stewart, you are probably aware of the existence of an impression in the public mind, and which is sought to be strengthened in the coming election, that the elevation of Mr. Greeley to the Presidency would lead to results adverse to the financial interests of the mercantile community of the country generally. I have been directed by the *Herald* to call upon you, sir, to learn whether you are agreeable to you to make public your views upon the subject.

Mr. Stewart—What is it your want to know?

Reporter—Then you have no fear that the election of Mr. Greeley will produce any financial difficulty?

Mr. Stewart—None whatever.

Reporter—What do you think of his present views on the tariff question? Would they not, if carried out by a change of tariff, lead to some confusion with the merchants?

Mr. Stewart—Not at all. On the contrary, I think Mr. Greeley leaves that question where it always should be left—with the people, through their members of Congress, uncontrolled by party dictation. I have always contended that the tariff laws, to which our country looks, for its revenue, should be dictated wholly by rules of equity and justice, and so as to bear equally in their application upon all interests and all classes. Take off the party whip, allow the members of Congress to consult the general interests of their respective constituents in framing the tariff laws, and I believe we would find every interest much better served and protected than it now is.

#### STATES' RIGHTS.

There is something reassuring in the significant remark of Governor Curtin in his late speech. After ascribing the war to the doctrine of States' Rights, he adds: "Now, I fear, my fellow-citizens, that the pendulum has swung too far in the other direction. [Applause.] And, while we 'had just reason to complain of the insidious doctrine of States' Rights, we have it also just right to complain that there is too much centralization of government just now, overlooking the just rights of the States."

This is the conviction and confession of the most eager and conspicuous of the war-Governors of the North. "The pendulum has swung too far in the other direction." The central power is absorbing all power, and has become a despotism, destructive of civil liberty. To arrest this despotism, and restore the balance of the Constitution, as originally organized, is now the duty of the hour. This the great war-Governors of Pennsylvania in substance proclaim. He and his may have wrought more mischief than they can ever repair—for they have substituted force for consent in the basis of the Government—but he sees the evil, and will strive to mitigate its effects.

With this alteration in the fundamentals, our politics and statesmanship can in the future be little more than temporary expedients for temporary relief, or to avert or mitigate temporary evil. As all our rights of person and property rest mainly on the vigor and efficacy of State institutions, it is gratifying to know that in the future we shall have such powerful coadjutors as Gov. Curtin in maintaining, as far as practicable, the vigor of these institutions. Grant, solid, and grasping, is the direct antagonist of States' Rights, which represents civil and individual freedom.—*Rich'd Whig.*

#### THE WORM THAT DIETH NOT.

A New Horror—A Ferocious Parasite Taken from a Man's Leg.

[From the Charleston News.]

A short time ago a sailor was sent to the City Hospital from the British bark *Georgiana*, who was supposed to be suffering from a sore leg. The man had been ailing for nearly three months, but none of his shipmates supposed that there was any thing serious the matter with him. Accordingly, when, a few days before his removal to the hospital, he declared himself unable to walk about, the captain of the ship supposed that he was endeavoring to make an excuse for getting away from the vessel, that he might be left in port, the ship being prepared to sail in a few days. When removed to the hospital, the man's right leg was very much swollen, and manifested all the symptoms of erysipelas, for which malady his affection was at first mistaken. At the end of a few days, however, an abscess formed upon the inner side of the ankle, from which, after it had burst, protruded about three inches of a white, membranous-looking substance, about an eighth of an inch in diameter. This singular manifestation induced a careful examination of the leg, which developed the fact that the man was afflicted with the *dracunculus*, or Guinea worm. This is a horrible parasite, found only along the shores of the Indian Ocean, Red Sea and certain portions of the Mediterranean. It infests damp and muddy soils and impure water, and generally attacks the feet and legs, but sometimes other portions of the body. At the time that it first makes its native element for the more luxurious habitation of flesh and blood, it is scarcely larger than a common flea; but, having once buried itself beneath the skin, it grows with alarming rapidity, and will attain a size varying from six inches to six feet in length, by one-twelfth to one-eighth of an inch in diameter. It lies dormant until it reaches the age of maturity, after which it commences a series of wanderings and meanderings about the muscles and bones, which causes intense pain to the unsuspecting victim. It always travels downwardly, and with such rapidity that it will sometimes travel the whole length of the human frame in twenty-four hours. It will sometimes come to the surface and lie under the skin like a long white cord, but should the sur-

geon attempt to extract it with the knife without first securing it with a nipper, it will elude his grasp and scamper away with the agility of an eel. If a portion of the worm is removed, the remaining portion will not die, but continues as gay and lively as ever. The first symptoms of the Guinea worm are a disagreeable itching and irritation of the infected parts. After it begins to move about its paths are followed by external abscesses, and when the paths lie along the stomach, internal abscesses also. It always ultimately endeavors to leave the system by working its way through the skin, generally near the ankle, but this is only after it has left from ten to fifteen young behind. The usual number of worms that are found in one person varies from one to fifty. There is one case on record, however, of a man dying from the effects of the Guinea worm, whose body and skin were nothing but a net work of these horrible creatures. Death rarely results from the ravages of this worm, and when it does it is generally the result of some disease produced by the inflammation of the worm's wanderings. The Guinea worm does not confine its ravages to man, but will also attack dogs and horses. The sailor in question made a voyage to the eastern coast of Africa about six months ago, and while there received the parasites into his system. One of these worms has already been extracted from his right leg, but another has made its appearance in the left. He is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances. This is probably the first case of the kind ever known in Charleston.

#### CONDUCTING THE FARM.

BY CHARLEY C. HARPER.

Many people think farming the surest and safest business in the world, and so it is if conducted in the proper manner. A number of persons who call themselves farmers are a long way from managing the farm in the proper way. You go to the dwelling of one of these slipshod farmers in the morning, and instead of finding the man out in the field at work you will find him in bed, and he sticks to it until the sun's rays shining through the cracks of his cabin, will not let him be any longer. He will have a few pigs that are more like rats than anything else, running round the yard, and if the door is left open a minute they will be in the house upsetting everything they can get their noses under. Go to his stable, and you will find two or three old horses, so poor that it would take two to cast a shadow. Go to his fields and you will not find two of the same shape. He could not find his traces if he tried, for they are overgrown by weeds and briars. His corn will look as yellow as it there had been no rain since the flood, and everything is in a similar state.

Now, boys, you will agree with me that this is no proper way of doing business. To make farming profitable the farmer should have a good frame house, large enough to accommodate his family, with a nicely paved yard, a good barn, enough good horses to do the farm work with. His fields should be divided up in proportion to the size of his farm. His fences should be kept clean of briars and weeds. He must not think he is a gentleman and wear costly clothes while at work, nor must he think he can "boss" and do nothing else. It is very foolish for one to think it takes one man's time to boss. He should give orders and do as much as any of the hired help, beside. By so doing, in due time he can gather in an abundant harvest, and when winter comes he can have the pleasure of being amidst his family, and enjoying a blazing fire which has been heated by the sweat of his brow.

Now, friends if you intend to farm take the two *Heralds* and farm in earnest!—*Young Folks Rural.*

#### THE DEEPEST WELL IN THE WORLD.

At about twenty miles from Berlin is situated the village of Spreuberg, noted for the deepest well that has ever been sunk. Owing to the presence of gypsum in the locality, which is a moderate distance from the capital, it occurred to the Government authorities in charge of the well to obtain a supply of rock salt.

With this end in view, the sinking of a shaft or well sixteen feet in diameter was commenced five years ago, and at a depth of 280 feet the salt was reached. The boring was continued to a further depth of 960 feet, the diameter of this bore being reduced to about thirteen inches. These operations were subsequently prosecuted by the aid of steam until a depth of 4,194 feet was attained. At this point the boring was discontinued, the borer or bit being still in the salt deposit, which thus exhibits the enormous thickness of 3,907 feet. The boring would have been continued in order to discover what description of deposit lay under the salt, but the mechanical difficulties connected with the further prosecution of operations. During the progress of this interesting work, repeated and careful observations were made of the temperature at various depths. The results confirm very closely those which have been already arrived at under similar circumstances.

One of Emily Faithful's best lectures is on our best society, and another is entitled "Poets who write in Prose." This ought to be a capital lecture, as the field is fresh and full of illustrations. But then just think of the proser who writes in verse! The bare thought is enough to add to the torment of a concert by a quartette of hand organs or a visitation of the goat.

#### TO MAKE BOYS FARMERS.

I wish all the fathers would heed what the *American Agriculturist* says:—In farm, in the implements, in the stock; tell them all your plans, your success and your failures; give them a history of your life when a boy; and how you lived on the degenerate character of young men of the present age; praise them when you can, and encourage them to do still better. Let them dress up in the evening instead of sitting down in their dirty clothes in a dirty room. Provide plenty of play homes can be as brilliantly lighted as the gas-lit residences in the city. Encourage the neighbors to drop in, evenings. Talk agriculture rather than politics; speak of the importance of large crops, of good stock, of liberal feeding, and of the advantage of making animals comfortable, rather than of the hard tussle, low prices and high wages. Above all encourage the boy to read good agricultural papers. Get him some good agricultural book to study. Read it with him, and give him the benefit of your experience and criticism. When he has mastered this, give him another. In our own case, we owe our love for farming principally to the fact that our father told us of everything that he was doing on the farm; answering all the questions and encouraging, rather than refusing, our childlike desire of helping him to plow, to chop, to drain, as well as firing the brush heap.

The Touching Story of a Little Pen-wiper Peddler.—Yesterday a sprightly little girl, aged 10 years, who had been noticed sitting modestly on a back bench in the Jefferson Market Police Court during the discharge of watch, stepped up to the bench with the mark of business was over, and humbly told Justice Cox that her mother had been arrested the previous evening for being intoxicated on Seventh avenue. The family, consisting of herself and little brother, aged 8, and her father and mother reside in a tenement house in West Thirty-five street. She and her little brother support the father and mother, who are both drunkards. The little boy makes pen-wipers, which she sells in the evenings.

She wanted to get her mother out and had no money. All she had was a pen-wiper, which she presented to the urbane Justice, who listened attentively to her articles and sorrowful story. He took the wiper and directed the clerk to make out a discharge for the woman, whose name is Frances Doyle. He then gave the little girl a bank note, telling her to buy something for herself and brother, but not to give it to her father or mother lest they should procure liquor with it. With great thank and joy beaming from her eyes she thanked the kind-hearted magistrate, and promised to bring him some pen-wipers. Then taking the hand of her parent she led her out of the court room.

#### HEADACHE REMEDIES.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* writes:—"O, how my head aches," said Mr. A. "it seems as if I never had such a headache before."

"Take three hot-set blossoms and chew them," I said (handing him what would fill his mouth), "swallowing the bitter juice; then lie down, and if they do not help you in half an hour or you do not drop to sleep in that time, I will try another remedy."

The half hour elapsed, sleep did not come, and the pain was not eased; so I took about as much saltpeter as would make a lump as large as two peas, dissolved it in a little warm water, then added a little cold, so as to nearly fill a teacup; gave him a teaspoonful of this once in ten minutes, till he had taken four teaspoonfuls; wet a clean white cloth with some of the water and laid it on his head under a dry one.

After taking this he slept a few hours, and toward night was able to do his chores. Previous to retire, to bed that night he bathed his feet in warm water, to which had been added wood ashes sufficient to make it feel soft, soaking them well, loosening all the accumulations on them, rubbing and wiping them dry.—With these simple remedies and attentions he was well as usual next day.

#### THE ORIGIN OF LADIES' STAYS.

Stays were first invented by a brutal butcher of the thirteenth century as a punishment for his wife. She was very irascible; and finding nothing that would cure her, he put a pair of stays on her in order to take away her breath, and so prevent, as he thought, her talking. This cruel punishment was inflicted by other husbands, till at last there was scarcely a wife in all London who was not condemned to wear stays. The punishment became so universal, that at last the ladies in their own defence made a fashion of it, and so it has continued to the present day.

Muffs.—We know very little of muffs previous to Johnson's time. They are supposed to have been invented by a Scotch physician, who was attached to the suite of a German count who came over with George I. He gave the receipt for nothing to a baker, on condition of his providing him with the address of all his customers. The bargain was faithfully carried out. The baker died extremely rich, and the physician also.

A Weldon (N. C.) merchant was in our office yesterday, and gave us the somewhat surprising information that every merchant in that town advertised in the village paper.—*Baltimorean.*

That beats Kingston and some other places we wot of.—*Sentinel.*

#### THE OREGON SENATORSHIP.

After all it turns out that Grant's influence did not avail to secure the election to the United States Senate from Oregon of his Attorney General, Williams. A telegram of the 29th says:

After a delay of nearly a fortnight, the election of Senator in the Oregon Legislature for the term beginning next March was held yesterday, and Mitchell was chosen by a vote of 41 to 13, the latter number being Democrats, who supported the incumbent, Corbett. Attorney General Williams, after spending three months on the stump in the Spring, doing more than any body else to carry the State for the administration, was put off with a simple vote of thanks, in which all the Republican members joined. Mitchell, the Senator elect, will be one of the youngest men in the Senate, being only about 35 years of age. He was formerly of California, and one of the early settlers in Oregon. He is a lawyer by profession, and for several years has been the attorney of Ben. Halliday and the railroad interest, and he may be said to occupy a large space in the railroad and 'land grab' rings.

#### EXPENSES OF THE GRANT GOVERNMENT.

The following statistics are taken from official sources, and show what the total expenses of the Grant administration are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872:

Legislative,	\$4,747,702.75
Executive,	6,509,646.50
Judicial,	4,373,350.00
Foreign intercourse,	1,347,804.00
Independent treasury,	468,222.00
Mints and assay office,	913,872.00
Territorial governments,	225,250.00
Military establishments,	29,686,716.64
Naval establishments,	18,231,082.95
Indian affairs,	6,196,362.91
Pensions,	30,000,000.00
Public Works,	17,777,989.00
Public Lands,	1,812,325.00
Postal service,	6,425,970.00
Miscellaneous,	13,766,378.94
Total,	\$141,482,703.58

Under Buchanan's administration, the expenses were about \$70,000,000, including interest on debt. The interest on the debt is not included in the above.

The Height of Impudence.—When the whole country is full of excitement over the unblinking and reckless schemes of the Radical managers to carry the elections in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio by fraud, colonization and intimidation, the Republican managers in New York have the cool impudence to make the following announcement:

"The committee say their preparations to prevent fraud are complete, and they hope for an honest victory unless the Democrats devise some new plan."

At a ladies' temperance meeting, not long since, one of the members remarked that the temperance cause had been a blessing to her; "for," added she, "I slept with a barrel of rum for ten years; but now," she continued, "her eyes brighten, I have a man to sleep with!" Then all the spinners present laid their hands on their hearts, and sang—Amen.

An Irish advertisement reads: "If the gentleman who keeps a shoe store with a red head will return the umbrella of the young lady with the ivory handle, he will hear something to her advantage."

What is the difference between half a glass of water and a broken engagement? One is not filled full, and the other is not fulfilled.

An immense egg has just been broken in Naples. It was an extensive commercial firm of the name of P. G. G., whose liabilities amount to \$3,000,000.

Since the publication of his letter accepting Liberal nomination for deputy at large to the constitutional convention, the Grant papers declare that Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, has "gone over to the rebels."

The Know-Nothingism of Hon. Henry Wilson in 1856 having been proven beyond the power of contradiction, the German Republicans have taken the subject into serious consideration. The effect will, no doubt, be damaging.

The Philadelphia Invariables, a Grant organization, accepted an invitation and went to South Bethlehem to attend a grand Grant meeting on Saturday night, but found the managers had been usual to get up the meeting.

The *Washington Register* says West Virginia will give ten thousand majority to the Greeley electoral ticket.

The *Indiana Sentinel* thinks the State will give Greeley 20,000 majority. In 1868 it gave Grant 11,500 majority.

No one who is posted estimates the Conservative majority in Virginia at less than 20,000. It is more likely to be more than under that number.

Horace Greeley's term of President will not be suggested by Block Friday evening, gift enterprises, sale of offices, or the shame of nepotism.

It is estimated that full 75,000 people participated, as spectators and in the procession, in the Baltimore celebration to Greeley on Monday night.

The Republican National Committee hasten to disown any share in the Pennsylvania Pennsylvania job, and one of them was heard bitterly complaining that such obloquy should be thrown upon the national cause by a local proceeding of such doubtful expediency.