mounted clubs. Let every meeting, Democratic or Radical, be fully attended by them.

THE THIRD—TISSUE BALLOTS.

From The Charleston News and Courier (Dem.)

The Democrats can meet the Republicans and overcome them as they did in 1876, and in no other way. If we allow them to consolidate the colored vote we shall be beaten. They will not have more votes than the Democrats, if the white people, as they did four years ago, exert themselves individually *to secure or neutralize colored votes*. The election does not depend on the majority, as some persons suppose. It depends on votes. There is no manner of doubt that, if the Democracy abstain from political work, they will be defeated. To win, they must labor even harder than in 1876.

THE FIRST SUCCESS SCORED.

Special Dispatch to The Columbus (S. C.) Register (Dem.).

ABBEVILLE, S. C., Aug. 28.—The Radicals are in session nominating delegates to the State Convention. There was a slim turnout. The stores are closed, and the Democrats well attend.

Later.—The meeting was captured by the Democrats. Colonel Coltiran, and Wellingford, an elector on the Greenback ticket of Indiana, made speeches and the Reds stampeded.

WADE HAMPTON THE AUTHOR OF THE PLAN.

From his speech at Charleston, July 25, 1878.

"I conjure our people to dedicate all their energies to the work before us. Organize clubs in every locality. Try to convince the negro that we are his real friends; but if he will not be convinced, and is still joined to his idols, convince him, at least, that he must look to those idols whom he serves as his gods to feed and clothe him. Agree among yourselves and act firmly on this agreement, that you will not employ any one who voices the Radical ticket."

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FACTS IN REGARD TO THE GREAT NEWSPAPERS.

CIRCULATION OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

From Hubbard's New Haven Printer Advertiser.

The law requiring prepayment of postage by publishers gives a cue, which is nearly accurate in every case, as to the number issued of weeklies of general circulation.

As shown a year ago in these columns, the amount paid if divided by 2 (the postage per pound) multiplied by the number of papers it takes to weigh a pound, and that product, divided by 52 (the issues in a year) will give a fair idea of the circulation.

I am enabled to give the amounts paid by leading weekly newspapers to the Post Office Department and the figures opposite are their average circulations through the mail, for 1879, as figured out in accordance with the rule given. The amount paid on dailies is no criterion, and is, therefore, omitted except in the four cases where D. & W. are quoted together; those amounts were not returned separate, and the publishers, although asked to, did not furnish the information as to proper division, hence no accurate estimate can be given.

Name.	Amt. Postage paid 1879.	No. to the pound.	Average circulation 1879.
NEW-YORK TRIBUNE	$10,901 62	8	83,858
New-York Herald	7,682 52	8	59,096
New-York Sun	8,474 42	7	57,039
New-York Times	5,913 82	8	45,494
New-York World	7,100 60	9	61,447
St. Louis Globe-Democrat	3,236 66	7	24,890
St. Louis Republican	2,841 56	8	21,858
Cincinnati Gazette (D&W)	6,714 46	9	.....
Toledo Blade	10,283 60	7	79,966
Cincinnati Enquirer (D&W)	8,087 72	10	.....
Cincin. Commercial (D&W)	2,988 90	8	.....
Chicago Inter-Ocean	9,749 48	9	84,570
Chicago Times	3,022 42	6	17,437
Chicago Tribune	1,335 42	8	12,003
St. Louis Dispatch	1,199 95	10	11,557
St. Louis Pioneer-Press	.....	.....	.....
Detroit Free Press (D&W)	4,715 44	10	.....

It will not do in every instance to lay this down as an accurate rule, for instance THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE have been making for the last year, or since July '79, extra efforts to obtain subscribers by offering their celebrated Worcester's Dictionary (price $10) premium for one five-year subscription or five single ones; the result is to say that running on the basis of the amount paid for the last half of the year which would indicate present circulation and would place the figures by the mail at 95,814, or a gain of 11,956, and making a very solid subscription list. In another case *The New-York Herald*, as a result of making tempting offers, low prices for "trial trips" succeeded in paying nearly three times as much postage the last six months as the first six. The average taken at this latter rate would be a trifle over 100,000, but the subscribers obtained in this manner rarely "stick" as well as those who pay by the year, and if nothing is done to hold them, it probably would be doing extremely well if they held up to the average of 60,000. Mr. William A. Paton, the enterprising publisher, will see to it to keep and let them all get away.

The following statement shows the figures for each quarter of the papers spoken of:

	1st Quar'r.	2d Quar'r.	3d Quar'r.	4th Quar'r.
Tribune	$1,884 58	$2,565 12	$3,095 58	$3,382 34
Herald	1,961 76	966 74	2,085 72	3,108 26

All leading papers are sold by newsdealers to a limited extent, which might possibly add 10 per cent to the whole amount, and extras for specimen copies and political purposes possibly an average of as much more.

These are "facts and figures" which cannot be contradicted, and they show how easy it is to be mistaken, as Messrs. Rowell evidently are in their dispute with THE TRIBUNE about circulation, the facts of which are given below. This matter is one of great interest to the general publishing public and consequently some space is given to the particulars which are not colored in favor of either party.

In making a newspaper directory, it is hard work to get at "bottom facts" in regard to circulation, and work as hard as one may there will be errors. But when there are such evidence as proofs as given by the package it would seem almost useless for the publishers of *The American Newspaper Directory* or any one to wage a war against it. THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, as they have done. Their continued attacks made THE TRIBUNE relax its accustomed dignity and speak thus in its issue March 26, 1880:

"It is necessary to inform intelligent readers of THE TRIBUNE that we do not consider *Rowell's Newspaper Directory*, advertised in other columns, as an authority in publication circulations and for it, or the good words used in its behalf. Of the various newspaper directories issued by advertising agents, it is, so far as we know, the worst—being often indirectly, if not also, as regards statements, probable, maliciously false—in its statements, and being open to the suspicion at least of being most untruthful about the papers which refuse to advertise in *The Directory* or to give special favors to its proprietors."

This was of course combatted vigorously by Messrs. Rowell & Co., who, after detailing their various efforts to get at the actual circulation, say in a circular dated May 10th:

"So confident have we become that THE TRIBUNE'S attack upon the Directory is an attempt to force that publication to report the circulation of Weekly at a figure higher than would be true, that we make and will stand by the following propositions:

If Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Editor of THE TRIBUNE, will prepare a statement of the actual issues of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for the last year, and it shows that the issues amount to as much as an average of 100,000 copies weekly, we will pay over to any charity he may designate the sum of $1,000.

If it shows the weekly issue to be as much as 90,000 copies, we will pay over $500 as above.

If the weekly issue is as much as 80,000 we will pay over $100 as above.

If the weekly issue is as much as 70,000, we will confess that the Directory does the paper an injustice, and will remedy the fault in future editions.

Notwithstanding Mr. Ford's opinion of publishers' statements, we will take Mr. Whitelaw Reid's word for the above, verified by Mr. Fitzpatrick, the pressman, from whom, we presume, he would have to obtain the details."

This proposition was not accepted by THE TRIBUNE as is evidenced by the following editorial in their issue of the succeeding day, May 11:

"With a liar or a blackmailer plain talk is the best. George P. Rowell was once thought a reputable advertising agent. He has lost standing, however, for years; and at last has been exposed or denounced successively by *The Herald*, *The Evening Post*, and hundreds of other leading papers. When the decline of his business alarmed him, he knew enough to abopt the best means for reviving it; and, in spite of his hostility to THE TRIBUNE, he began advertising with us extensively, gladly paying our regular rates in cash. Finally, we felt it our duty to warn our readers against some of his claims in these advertisements. Hence a "circular," in which he now splutters out a confused medley of foolish and absurd misrepresentations as to THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. As this circular begins with an impudent lie about Mr. George P. Rowell's conduct when he was once given a sworn statement of circulation, and as he certainly knew this to be a lie when his firm name was signed to it, we do not think it needful to follow him further. It may be well enough, however, to add that we think Mr. Rowell also lies when he states his "belief" as to the circulation of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. If he is not impudently lying again, then he is merely fool enough to give a figure far less than half—but little over a third—of the lowest number THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has printed on any week, in any year for a quarter of a century! [The quotation of circulation of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE in Rowell's Directory was 61, which is explained as "exceeding 25,000, and not exceeding 50,000."—[Ed. Printer-Advertiser.

The last clause of this, while strictly true, would be apt to mislead a reader, and make him think it was for weekly alone, whereas it was for their daily, semi-weekly and weekly. To this "fusilade" Messrs. Rowell & Co's only answer was a circular giving letters from the successive editors of *The American Newspaper Directory* from 1868 to the present time, each reiterating the points made by the publishers, that they in no way allowed any patronage or favor through the agency to influence their statements of circulation. To this were added testimonials from a score of large advertisers expressing confidence in the work.

Apropos to all this it will be interesting reading to hear from the publishers of THE TRIBUNE direct, as Mr. H. P. Hubbard did in December last, when he was preparing the "facts and figures for "The Newspaper Directory of the World" so liberally compiled (see page 13). He wrote to them, as well as to all other leading papers, giving his estimate of their circulation and asking for their statement, either as a claim or sworn, and the following is the letter received:

"OFFICE OF NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1879.

Mr. H. P. Hubbard, New-Haven, Conn.

DEAR SIR: Your favor was duly received. In reply would say that you understate our circulation on every edition. . . . But your greatest error is on the Weekly, which you put at 40,000!! The actual circulation of the Weekly is considerable more than double that, and at the present rate of increase it will be over 100,000 before your book is printed. I do not believe that you would intentionally do us an injustice, but you cannot blame us for feeling somewhat tired of these continued misrepresentations—commenced by Rowell out of personal spite, and kept up by others, I believe, more through carelessness than anything else."

"The question of weekly circulations is now easily settled. Practically the whole editions of the leading weeklies, issued from the offices of dailies, go through the mails, and the Post Office has complete records of the postage. We are well satisfied with our business, and have no disposition to make comparisons with others; but, as this question has been raised, we may merely say that the books at the Post Office Department at Washington show the circulation of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE through the mails to be the largest of any weekly paper in the United States. An abstract has been recently prepared by the Hon. A. D. Hazen, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, showing the postage paid respectively by the sixteen papers of largest circulation, for the year 1879. THE TRIBUNE paid *eight thousand dollars* more than the largest among the other fifteen."

His answer to this elicited the following reply:

"OFFICE OF NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, NEW-YORK, January 2, 1880.

Mr. H. P. HUBBARD, New-Haven, Conn.:

Dear Sir—Yours of the 31st ult. just at hand. If you put our weekly circulation at 90,000 we will no complain, although we will without doubt be a good deal above that before the winter is over. If you could invent some process of making every publisher tell the truth about his circulation, we would be glad. THE TRIBUNE, you know, like the late G. Washington, "can't tell a lie," which places us at a disadvantage with so many others."

Comment is unnecessary except to say that a close investigation proved their figures to be true as to what they were printing. The average circulation for 1879, as given above, shows that Rowell will have to back down and pay over his $500 for it is very evident that THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE'S "issues" must have averaged at least 90,000 during 1879. Mr. Whitelaw Reid can take this as a fund to send poor children to Western homes.

[There are some not unnatural misapprehensions in the above, and some inaccuracies; but it shows an honest effort by an Advertising Agency to get at the exact truth, and as such we welcome it. An Advertising Agency is not bound to state circulations at all. Where he does undertake to state them (whether he has had facilities for knowing or not) then he is bound not to state them slanderously. This is just what George P. Rowell has habitually done. We are more than ever convinced that he meant to blackmail, and, failing in this, resolved to lie recklessly. It is his interest to depreciate the great papers, which he cannot bully; and to lead his advertisers to patronize instead the "patent outsides" and other worthless sheets. On these he can name rates that seem preposterously low, and are yet so extravagantly high in proportion to real extent and character of circulation that he can readily extort half the receipts for his own fees. Yet a single advertisement in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, or in *Harper's Weekly*, would be worth more to any reputable be se than the same advertisement in all the papers in Mr. Rowell's whole brood of "Coöperative Lists" throughout the United States!

The real circulation of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for 1880 is greatly in excess of the figures stated above. The actual issue, paid for and sent out, for this week is **165,500** copies. This is of course somewhat swollen by the campaign orders, which are now beginning to come in briskly. Exclusive, however, of all orders from campaign committees, the number mailed to the separate addresses of actual subscribers was **148,500**.

Any reputable advertiser in THE WEEKLY this year to the extent of a hundred dollars is at liberty to verify these figures. With a line from our Cashier, or from the Advertising Desk, he can visit the Press-Room, inspect the automatic register of the presses and the work in the mail room, question the employés, watch the entire publication, note the paper used and the bags mailed, and finally procure from the Post Office the weight of the edition.—*Ed.*]

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the year 24 hrs.

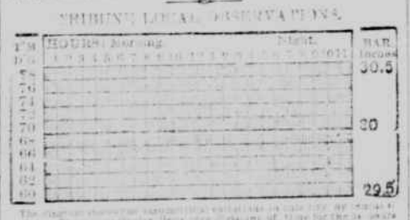
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1 a. m.—The cyclone, which at midnight of Tuesday was central near Memphis, has moved northward, rapidly diminishing in energy, and is now central in West Tennessee as a slight depression. The barometer is highest on the New-England and Middle Atlantic coasts. The temperature has risen in the Lake region, New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. Easterly winds continue in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and southerly winds in the Gulf States and Lake region. Rain has fallen since the last report in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the South Atlantic and West Gulf States.

Indications.

For the Middle Atlantic States, stationary or lower barometer, slightly warmer southerly winds, partly cloudy weather.

For New-England, stationary or lower barometer, slightly warmer southerly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



The diagram shows the variations in temperature and barometer during the past 24 hours. The perpendicular lines give the hours of the day, beginning at the left with midnight. The upper curve shows the temperature, the lower the barometer. The figures at the right give the range of the mercury during these hours. The arrows show the prevailing direction of the wind during the hours. The dotted line represents the variations in temperature, as indicated by the thermometer at Hoadley's Pharmacy, 1277 Broadway.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Sept. 2, 1 a. m.—The changes in the barometer yesterday were slight. Partly cloudy and fair weather prevailed. The temperature ranged between 63° and 78°, the average (69½) being 8½° lower than on the corresponding day last year and 3° higher than on Tuesday.

Warmer and partly cloudy weather, with slight chances of light rain late in the day, may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

SUITS AGAINST STEAMBOATS.

Judge Choate yesterday handed down a decision which is important as fixing the right of any person to bring suit against steamboats for infraction of the admiralty laws. The steamboat Sea Bird was libelled at the instance of Norman H. Pollock in a suit to recover $3,000 penalties for carrying an excess of passengers on July 11, last. The owners of the steamer took exception to the proceeding on the ground, first, that the action should have been instituted by the United States; second, that the statute provides for a personal action against the owner or master, and not against the vessel; third, that the libellant was not a passenger; fourth, that he does not sue as an informer; fifth, that he claims more than one penalty, and sixth, that the court has no jurisdiction because some of the passengers were taken on board at Sandy Hook, N. J. Judge Choate overrules all the objections.

MCCLELLAN AT A REUNION.

NEVIS, N. H., Sept. 1.—General McClellan was welcomed at the reunion of New-Hampshire veterans here to-day. He made a brief speech charging the children of the soldiers to guard the country's honor as valiantly as their fathers had done.

THE WINTER HOG CROP.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The firm of Howard, White & Crowell, of *The Commercial Bulletin*, have received advices respecting the supply of hogs for winter packing from 251 counties in the Northwest. The indications are favorable for about an average winter crop of hogs.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1.—Henry Casey, age nineteen, son of Colonel S. F. Casey, of Washington, and grandson of General Silas Casey, was drowned while bathing at Narragansett Pier to-day. He was not missed until the other bathers had returned to the bathing-house, where his mother was waiting for him.

THE JEANNETTE MISSING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—A despatch from Victoria says the bark Malay, eight days from Ounalaska, brings no tidings of the Jeannette, and reports that at Ounnlaska the Jeannette is given up for lost on account of the severity of last winter.

REUNION OF VETERANS.

AN ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT HAYES.

A GREAT GATHERING AT CANTON—GENERAL GARFIELD PRESENT—THOUSANDS OF WAR VETERANS IN LINE ONCE MORE.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 1.—From 40,000 to 50,000 people are here, and every arriving train is crowded. President Hayes, General Sherman, Secretary Ramsey, General Garfield, Governor Foster, ex-Governor Bishop, and hundreds of distinguished guests are in town.

The 23d Regiment held a reunion in the Opera House this morning, at which President Hayes presided and made an address. The affair is a National reunion of ex-soldiers and sailors, started by the citizens of Canton, under the care of the 23d Regiment. The procession started at noon, about 10,000 veterans in line. Twenty-one Ohio volunteer regiments were present, besides the 14th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, the 70th Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, the 11th Vermont and 61st Pennsylvania Regiments. The war eagle, "Old Abe," was carried by Sergeant Gillette in the procession, and greeted with cheers and great enthusiasm.

THE ADDRESS.

COMRADES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: At the soldiers' State reunion in Columbus, last month, I made some remarks on the duty of the General Government to complete the work of reconstruction by affording aid, wherever it is needed, for the education of the illiterate white and colored people in the late slaveholding States. I am firmly convinced that the subject of popular education deserves the earnest attention of the people of the whole country, with a view to wise and comprehensive action by the Government of the United States. The means at the command of the local and State authorities are in many cases wholly inadequate to deal with the question. The magnitude of the evil to be eradicated is not, I apprehend, generally and fully understood. Consider these facts:

THE UNEDUCATED CLASSES.

First—In the late slave-holding States, under the system of slavery, education was denied to the colored people, and the education of the non-slaveholding white people was greatly neglected. By reason of this state of things in 1870 more than four millions of people in the South, of school age and over that age, were unable to read and write, and more than three quarters of a million of voters are too illiterate to prepare or even to read their own ballots. This evil is not rapidly diminishing. By the latest available statistics it appears that in 1878 the total school population, white and colored, in the late slaveholding States was 5,187,584, and that only 2,710,096 were during that year enrolled in any school. This leaves 2,477,488—almost two and a half millions—of the young who are growing up without the means of education. Citizenship and the right to vote were conferred upon the colored people by the Government and people of the United States. It is therefore, the sacred duty, as it is the highest interest, of the United States to see that these new citizens and voters are fitted by education for the grave responsibility which has been cast upon them. Dr. Ruffner, School Superintendent of Virginia, in an argument that the General Government should aid the public schools of the South, says:

"I know not what is true of Northern and Western States; but I can say for my State, and for most of the Southern States, we are unable to educate our people in any tolerable school. We are too poor to do it. A few years ago I showed this conclusively by statistics. . . . There has not been when increase in financial ability in these states since that time; no increase on an average in my own state, so far as I can judge; and every well-informed man knows that, whatever in the wants of a State, her power of taxation has a limit."

Second—In the Territories of the United States it is estimated that there are over 200,000 Indians, almost all of whom are uncivilized. They have heretofore been hunters and warriors. But now no one who observes the rapid progress of railroads and settlements in the West can fail to see that the game and fish, on which the Indians have hitherto subsisted, are about to disappear. The solution of the Indian question will speedily be either the extinction of the Indians or their absorption into American citizenship by means of the civilizing influences of education. With the disappearance of game there can no longer remain Indian hunters or warriors. The days of Indian wars are drawing to a close. There will soon be no room for question as to the department to which the Indian will belong. In a few years all must agree that he should belong, like every other citizen, only to himself. The time is not distant when he should be cared for by the civilizing department of the Government, the Bureau of Education.

Third—The people of the Territory of New-Mexico have never been provided with the means of education. The number of people in that Territory in 1870, ten years old and upward, who could not read and write, was 52,220. This is largely more than half of the population. The school population is now over 30,000, of whom only about one-sixth are enrolled in schools. It will not be questioned that the power of the General Government to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory belonging to the United states" is sufficient to authorize it to provide for the education of the increasing mass of illiterate citizens growing up in New-Mexico and in the other Territories of the United States.

Fourth—The number of immigrants arriving in the United States is greater than ever before. It is not impossible, from present indications, that, from this source alone, there will be added, during the current decade, to the population of our country 5,000,000 of people. On one day last spring there arrived in New-York 4,907 immigrants—almost 5,000 in a single day at that one port. During the quarter ending the 30th of June last, the number of immigrants into the United States averaged 50,000 a month, and during the four months ending the 31st of July that there were nearly 300,000.

Happily for the United States, several of the large elements of this immigration contain very few people who are wholly uneducated. The Germans and Scandinavians have for the most part been educated at public schools in their native country. But it is probable that from one-fourth to one-third of the present total immigration into our country is from foreign nations in which popular education is greatly neglected. It may reasonably be estimated that at least from 20 to 25 per cent of the immigrants are illiterate. In the current decade we shall probably receive from abroad more than a million of people of school age and upward who are unable to read and write any language; and of these, about a quarter of a million, in a few years, will share with us equally, man for man, the duties and responsibilities of the citizen and the voter.

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION NEEDFUL.

Jefferson, with his almost marvellous sagacity and foresight, declared nearly a hundred years ago that free schools were an essential part—one of the columns, as he expressed it—of the republican edifice, and that, "without instruction free to all, the sacred flame of liberty could not be kept burning in the hearts of American cause." Madison said, almost sixty years ago, "A popular government, without popular information or the means of acquiring it, is but a prologue to a farce or tragedy, or perhaps to both." Already, in too many instances, elections have become the farce which Madison predicted; and the tremendous tragedy which we saw when we were soldiers of the Union, and in which we bore a part, could never have occurred if in all sections of our country there had been universal suffrage based upon universal education. In our country, as everywhere else, it will be found that, in the long run, ignorant voters are powder and ball for the demagogues. The failure to support free schools in any part of our country tends to cheapen and degrade the right of suffrage, and will ultimately destroy its value in every other part of the Republic.

The unvarying testimony of history is that the nations which win the most renowned victories in peace and war are those which provide ample means for popular education. Without free schools there is no such thing as affording to "every man an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life." In the present condition of our country, universal education requires the aid of the General Government. The authority to grant such aid is established by a line of precedents, beginning with the origin of the Republic and running down through almost every Administration to the present time. Let this aid be granted wherever it is essential to the enjoyment of free popular instruction. In the language of Mr. Webster:

"The census of these States shows how great a proportion of the whole population occupies the classes between infancy and manhood. These are the wide fields, and here is the deep and quick soil for the seeds of knowledge and virtue; and this is the favored season, the very springtime for sowing them. Let them be disseminated without stint. Let them be scattered with a boundless hand broadcast. Whatever the Government can fairly do toward these objects, in my opinion, ought to be done."

A PROSPEROUS UNION.

The distinguishing feature of soldiers' reunions this year, is, that they are so largely meetings for mutual congratulation and for rejoicing over the improved condition and prospects of the people of the United States. No man of well-balanced character can fail to be grateful for the blessings of this period of restored prosperity, who will consider even in the most casual and hasty way the familiar facts of our history during the last nineteen years. Let me spread before you a very few of the facts touching our financial affairs. The great event of the period I have named is the war for the Union.

In reply to a resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury reported, in June last, a statement of the expenses of the Government on account of the war of the rebellion, from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1879, inclusive. In that official report it is stated that the expenditures growing out of the war, after deducting all the expenses of the Government other than those for the war, have amounted to the sum of $6,189,929,908 58. This great sum has all been paid in the last nineteen years, except the present amount of the National debt. Deducting the debt which still remains, from this statement of the cost of the war, and it appears that during the four years of the war, and in the fifteen years which have since elapsed, the United States has paid, in excess of all the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the Government in time of peace, more than $4,275,000,000 on account of the war. This is an average of about $225,000,000 per year of war expenditures for the last nineteen years. These enormous payments were made chiefly during the war and in the years immediately following the war. That such vast expenditures by the Government should lead to an inflated currency, to extravagant living and to reckless enterprises, and that these in turn should be followed by that tremendous event, a financial panic, and its attendant ruin and distress, were inevitable, and were a part of the price we paid for a restored Union, for a stable Government and for human freedom.

PAYMENT OF DEBT.

On the 31st of August, 1865, the total debt resulting from the war was $2,756,431,571 43; the interest-bearing debt was $2,381,520,294 96; and the annual interest-charge was $150,977,697 87. Now, after exactly fifteen years have passed, the total debt, less cash in the Treasury, is $1,900,000,000; the interest-bearing debt is $1,723,993,100; and the annual interest-charge is $79,635,981. Fifteen years ago the share of the National debt of each inhabitant of the United States was $78 25 and each person's share of the interest-charge was $4 29. Thousands were induced to believe that such a debt could never be paid, and that our National debt, like that of England, would be a perpetual burden upon ourselves and our posterity. Now, however, the debt has diminished to less than one-half for each inhabitant of what it was in 1865, and the interest-charge per capita is scarcely more than one-third of what it was fifteen years ago.

RESOURCES OF THE NATION.

Such being the favorable state of our debt, let us for a moment examine the condition of our resources. The imports and exports for the last thirty years have been as follows:

In the twenty-five years next prior to five years ago, the excess of imports over exports—the balance of trade against us—was $1,500,000,000, and the average annual excess of imports was more than $60,000,000. In that period of a quarter of a century there were only three years in which the exports exceeded the imports, and in those three years the average annual excess of exports was only about $9,000,000. Compare this condition of trade with the last five years, during which the excess of exports over imports—the balance of trade in our favor—has been as follows:

1876	$79,643,481	1879	$264,661,666
1877	151,192,094	1880	167,998,359
1878	257,814,234		

Total in five years, $921,179,828, or a yearly average balance of trade in our favor of $185,000,000.

GOLD AND SILVER GAINS.

In a period of thirty years prior to 1880, there has been only one year in which we received into the country from abroad more of the precious metals than we sent out of the country. That year was an exceptional year—at the beginning of the war. In 1861 our imports of gold and silver exceeded the exports $16,548,531. In all other years, except the last, our exports of the precious metals have exceeded our imports, per year, from $4,000,000 to $60,000,000, and have averaged at least $40,000,000 a year. In 1880, the last fiscal year, the imports of gold and silver exceeded the exports $75,891,301—a gain from abroad of the precious metals over the previous year of $80,592,832, and a gain over the average yearly balance of thirty years past of $115,000,000. This gain, in the previous year, was about of over $75,000,000, in the first year after the resumption of specie payments, in the face of confident predictions that resumption would result in a ruinous contraction of the currency, may well encourage those who wish to take the remaining steps necessary to reach a perfectly sound and healthy condition of the currency.

Whatever introduces into our financial system the elements of steadiness, certainty and unquestioned good faith have always been found to increase the facility with which legitimate business can procure the capital it needs. Plausible predictions of contraction and distress are always in such cases established by the events. Without further allusion to the mooted questions of finance, to be hereafter settled, let me pass to other evidences of the increasing prosperity of our country.

INCREASE OF COMMERCE.

Our foreign commerce has increased in the last thirty years as follows:

1851	$369,646,000	1876	$1,001,125,861
1861	353,616,577	1879	1,150,317,216
1871	993,041,862	1880	1,345,059,189

The value of imports and exports in the year ending June 30, 1880, was greater than the preceding year by the sum of about $347,000,000—an increase of 30 per cent—and larger than in any previous year in our history. The increase in the tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered at seaports of the United States is shown by the following:

Tonnage, 1869	5,099,194 tons.
Tonnage, 1879	6,270,189 tons.
Tonnage, 1880	15,261,045 tons.

This remarkable increase has been caused by the shipment to foreign countries of an unprecedented amount of the bulky products of American farms.

It will be gratifying to the friends of American agriculture to notice the vast increase in the exports of farm products during the last few years:

	1876.	1878.	1880.
Bread and breadstuffs	$96,741,131	$210,355,529	$268,000,825
Provisions	76,187,241	116,000,000	127,745,242
Animals, living	2,065,441	11,487,734	13,882,720
Total	174,973,813	337,843,263	409,628,787

In these articles the increase of exports is about 240 per cent in seven years, and 27 per cent since the last year. The amount of these large classes of farm products exported this year, viz: $410,000,787, exceeds the total exports of all services from the United States in any year prior to 1871.

CONFIDENCE OF BUSINESS MEN.

The failures since the panic of 1873 have ranged from over 5,000 to more than 10,000 per year. The average number has been about 8,000 a year. The amount of liabilities has averaged about $200,000,000 per year.

In the first six months of this year there were only 2,497 failures, and the liabilities were only $32,888,761. The failures are rather more than one-half in number, and the liabilities are less than one-third in amount, as compared with the five years next after the panic. It is the opinion of competent judges that if the failures which now occur, and the amount of liabilities for fifteen years, be a fair measure of business come, and the number of enterprises which are undertaken, is less than ever before in this country. Never could the man engaged in legitimate industry or business reason more confidently upon reasonable remuneration for his labor and capital than at the present time.

The people of foreign nations understand this almost as well as we understand it ourselves. From all parts of Europe, people are coming to America—people not less worthy nor less intelligent than those they leave behind—to share with us the abundant prosperity which we now enjoy. They come here to better their condition, because we are prosperous, because we offer a home and peace at home and abroad, and because they hope here to find civil and religious liberty guaranteed by the stable government of a united people. These advantages, which so strongly attract immigration, are the results for which we fought in the war for the Union. Let us resolve to do all we can in our respective places in life, sacredly to guard them, not only for ourselves and our posterity, but for all mankind.

OBITUARY.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH DAGGETT, D. D.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 1.—The Rev. Dr. Oliver Ellsworth Daggett was found dead in his house at an early hour this morning.

Dr. Daggett was the son of Daniel Daggett, who became Chief Justice of Connecticut in 1832. He was born at New-Haven on January 14, 1810, and was graduated at Yale College in 1828. He was ordained April 12, 1837, as pastor of the South Church, Hartford, and for nearly twenty-three years was the pastor of the Second Congregational Church at Canandaigua, N. Y. He then held the position of Professor of Divinity in Yale College for three years, leaving this position to become the pastor of the Second Congregational Church at New-London, Conn. Dr. Daggett was the author of several printed sermons and of many articles in *The New-Englander*. He was also one of the compilers of the "Connecticut Hymn Book," issued in 1845.

STEPHEN A. HOLBROOK.

Stephen A. Holbrook, publisher of "Holbrooks Newark Directory," died suddenly yesterday on board of the steamboat City of Troy, of diabetes, while returning to this city from a trip up the Hudson. Mr. Holbrook was born in Newark, where he resided at the time of his death, in 1817. He learned the trade of a printer and published the Newark directory for twenty-five years. He was an enthusiastic amateur of music and organized the Harmonic Society of Newark, and was its conductor for fifteen years. He was a Presbyterian, a consistant Republican in politics, and was respected everywhere for his probity of character.

DR. J. S. THORNE.

Dr. John Sullivan Thorne, one of the best known of the older physicians of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, No. 51 Sands-st., in that city. He was born in this city in 1806, and was graduated at Union College. Soon after he began the study of medicine, and in 1829 began to practice in Brooklyn, after graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Thorne was identified with the City and Long Island College Hospitals in Brooklyn, and had a large and lucrative private practice. For twenty-five years he was a member of the Board of Education. His surviving family includes a wife and daughter.

CAPTAIN HUGH WHITE.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 1.—Captain Hugh White, an old New-York sea captain and pilot, died suddenly of heart disease at Freehold yesterday. Captain White was a brother of Pilot William White, who last winter fell dead in a Fulton Ferry boat pilot house. The funeral will take place here to-morrow at 1 p. m., and the body will be taken to Brooklyn, where funeral services will be held at the Fleet Street M. E. Church, of which Mr. White was a member for many years.

CAPTAIN JAMES OGILVY.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Sept 1.—Captain James Ogilvy, of Troy, N. Y., visiting here with his family, was conversing with his wife at the breakfast table this morning, fell to the floor in an apoplectic fit and expired in a few moments. He was fifty-eight years old.

GOVERNMENT NEWS.

INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

A REPORT ON THE PROBABLE COMMERCE OF THE CANAL BY MR. NIMMO—DISCOURAGING OUT LOOK.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The report on the commercial aspects of the proposed American Interoceanic Canal, by Joseph Nimmo, jr., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has just been issued. The following is a summary of the conclusions reached by Mr. Nimmo:

First—That the shipping which would annually pass through the proposed canal would amount to about 1,500 vessels, or 1,625,000 tons annually.

Second—That upon the basis of the shortest voyage, the possible amount of tonnage which during the latest year for which the statistics can be collected might have passed through the Suez Canal was about twice as great as that which might have passed through the proposed American Canal, and that upon the same basis the possibilities of the Suez Canal with respect to the value of commerce were three and one-half times as great as those of the proposed American Canal.

Third—That the traffic of the proposed American Canal would probably be confined, as is the traffic of the Suez Canal, almost exclusively to steam vessels; that sailing vessels would continue to take the passage by way of Cape Horn when engaging in trade west of that point, and that sailing vessels would continue to take the passage by way of the Cape of Good Hope when engaging in trade east of that point.

Fourth—That during the latest year for which commercial statistics can be collected the proposed American Canal might have afforded a passage for 7 9/10 per cent of the foreign commerce of the United States, 2¾ per cent of the foreign commerce of Great Britain, 1½ per cent of the foreign commerce of France, and less than 3 per cent of the international commerce of the globe upon the ocean.

Fifth—That there has been a very large diversion of traffic from the route between San Francisco and New-York by way of the Isthmus of Panama to the trans-continental railroad already constructed in the United States, the value of commodities transported between New-York and San Francisco by way of Panama having fallen from $70,202,028 in 1869 to $4,917,755 in 1879, and the number of passengers having fallen from 26,853 in 1869 to 4,496 in 1879.

Sixth—That the trade between the Atlantic and the Pacific ports of the United States by way of Cape Horn has also been to a considerable extent diverted to the trans-continental railway line.

Seventh—That there is now a large and growing commerce between the Pacific ports of the United States and interior points east of the Rocky Mountains—chiefly St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati. The proposed canal would not present any direct competition to this trade between interior points in the United States and ports on the Pacific coast.

Eighth—That in the event of the construction of an American Interoceanic Canal, the commerce between the Pacific ports of the United States and Europe would probably seek the passage through the proposed canal in steam vessels.

Ninth—That the magnitude of the commerce of the countries on the western coast of South America is limited by that most marked geological feature of the continent, the Andean range, excluding from the Isthmus of Panama to the Straits of Magellan, and also by conditions of climate and soil hereinbefore described.

Tenth—That the shipment of guano and nitrate of soda from the western coast of Peru and Bolivia to Atlantic ports of the United States and to Europe, giving employment to about 810,000 tons of shipping annually, would probably continue to follow the route by Cape Horn.

Eleventh—That the part of the trade of Chili with the Atlantic ports of the United State, and with Europe by way of Cape Horn, giving employment to about 385,000 tons of shipping annually, would probably continue to pursue that route.

Twelfth—That 25 per cent of the tea imported into the United States during the year ending June 30, 1879, was imported at Pacific ports and 72 per cent at Atlantic ports of the United States, and that probably the entire tea supply of the Atlantic seaboard States will eventually be brought from the countries of its production to San Francisco and thence overland by rail.

Thirteenth—That on account of the peculiar conditions involved in the passage through the proposed canal, sailing vessels engaged in trade between the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and Australia and New Zealand will probably continue to pursue either the passage around Cape Horn or the passage around the Cape of Good Hope.

DECREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—J. K. Upton, Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, has just written a letter to James E. Mondenhall, of North Manchester, Ind., in reply to a letter of the latter stating that it was charged that the public debt was larger in 1879 than in 1870. Mr. Upton says:

The principal of the debt July 1, 1873, was $2,211,845,903 03. On July 1, 1879, it was $2,241,126,227 04. As an explanation of the increase, it will be remembered that during