Gazette & Democrat.

SCOTT & SON,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE
Tallmadge Block--Third Story--to the Left at the Head of the stairs.

CITY OF LANCASTER:

THURSDAY, : : : APRIL 5, 1860

SALUTATORY.

It is an old aphorism, than which none are more true, that all power is dangerous in the hands of bad men. So the press, though among the world's greatest blessings, may yet be so perverted, as to become a witheringg curse: and when wielded by unscrupulous men, who use it for selfish and mercenary purposes, it may become a great scourge. But an enlightened, pure and untameled press is, the legitimate channel for the diffusion of thought; and civilization, and national greatness, have advanced hand in hand with a free press. Previous to the introduction of the art of printing, letters were confined to the few learned men the world could boast of, and were conducted by the slow process of penmanship, upon scrolls of parchment and bark, and mostly too, in the dead languages.

A free press has ever been a terror to kings and tyrants; yet it has steadily elevated itself, and become its own victor and liberator. The English press, though for full a century and a half repressed by the vigilent eye of the famous star chamber, did, finally, rise above the authority of the restrictive laws and ordinances, enacted through fear and jealousy, to keep it under: and England has widened and rose into greatness, as her press widened and extended into greatness. The same can be said of all civilized nations. But we cannot here follow the press through its conflicts and victories. Suffice it, that we say, that should tyrants triumph over the freedom of the press, the world will retrograde into the dark ages. Put out this light, and civilization, christianity, the arts and sciences, all advancement, are eclipsed.

In times of high political excitement, the press sometimes, unworthily, descend into the lowest arena of falsehood, misrepresentation and unfairness; and loosing sight of all principles, resorts only to expedients, with victory and not truth, nailed upon the banner head; all of which, renders any such journal as unworthy the confidence and patronage of the people, as its editor is unworthy an honorable name, or position in society.

We are not insensible of the onerous responribilities devolving upon an editor; and more especially at the present time, when approaching an important political campaign, no less, than the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and in view of the discordant elements of which our elective body consists. In taking charge of a public journal, it is expected, that an editor will indicate the course he intends to take, upon the leading questions before the country. It is not only his duty to define his position, but it is due to those who are to co-operate with him, that an intelligent understanding should be established. It is also due to the body politic, that every issue before the country should be fully, fairly and truthfully presented, which we pledge ourselves faithfully to do, and we take this occasion, to express our utmost confidence in the intelligence and honesty of intention of our readers, knowing that they have no ends to serve but the best good of the country; and that they will thus act, irrespective of party prejudice, or dictation.

We remember to have heard a worthy citizen of ours, once, when addressing his audience, make the following rather pertinent remark. Said he, *"there has always been two parties in this country; there is the Democratic party, and the party opposing the Democratic party."* Custom compells us, to use terms as they are understood at present, and not at all as they were originally understood, or with any special reference to their peculiar fitness to parties. It is our glory, therefore, that we are of the party opposing the Democratic party: so that we shall always be understood, when we use the term Democratic, to mean the party now in power, and when we use the terms Republican party, we shall be understood to mean the opposition.

The question of slavery, in the abstract, is not now before the country, in any respect; and we ignore its discussion upon its merits. There are issues, however, of vital importance, growing out of this question, which are now before the American people, and to which it becomes us to allude. African slavery having been recognized and legalized in the Southern States, at the formation of the confederacy, became their peculiar institution; whether for good or for evil, time will reveal It would be a breach of the federal compact, and foster the seeds of dissolution, for free States to press the subject of the unconditional abolition of slavery, or in any way to interfere with the rights of the South, in regard to that peculiar system. Like all other great questions, it will work its own destiny.

The true position of the great Republican party, upon this, and all its legitimate points and issues, is fully set forth in its National and State Platforms.—The extension of slavery beyond its present limits, either over territories now acquired, or that may hereafter be acquired; and the conflict between free and slave labor, are demanding more serious consideration at this time, than all are fully awake to. The studied perseverance with which the present administration has pandered to the interests of the pro-slavery power, constitutes just grounds for the resistance with which the Republican party will oppose their continuance in charge of national affairs. It becomes all electors, whatever may have been their political preferences hitherto, to weigh honestly and conscientiously these grave matters, before casting their ballots at the coming Presidential election.

The basis of the organization of the Republican party, is as broad and as high as the constitution which binds us to each other as sovereign States. Its members are honest, reflecting, union-loveing men, from all former parties. Its watch word is, reform in governmental affairs, and destruction and death to fraud and demagogueism. It knows no North, no South, no East, no West. Strictly national in its fundamental principles, it can adopt no sectional feeling, unless, driven to the extreme measure by the ultraism of pro-slavery propagandists of the South. None but demagogues or mad men, will try to keep alive the idea of sectionalism, or abolitionism, as characteristic of the Republican party. It shall be our pleasure hereafter, to fasten this charge of sectionalism where it belongs.

There are other points of interest, to which we shall hold the administration to a strict account: Such are, the fugitive slave law; the Dred Scott decision; which in effect, carries slavery into free territories and States; and other points, all of which we shall show, were done to conciliate the pro slavery feeling.

The charges of sectionalism, black Republican, negro equality, negro suffrage, woolly head, abolitionism, we repeat: are as false and rediculous, as they are unworthy the great Democratic party. They are even unmanly and undignified. Republicans have a right to expect from their adversaries, a more pertinent and rational course of argumentation. And the masses have a right to demand from the press of all parties, a more rational and respectful presentation of the issues before them. There is no safety except in the action of an enlightened, honest pursuit of truth, by an intelligent people.

We have ever been opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise act, as at least an unwise act of legislation, if not of a less innocent nature; and it needs no argument from us to show, that all the unpleasant consequences growing out of it, are reflected back upon the movers of that repeal act.

We are charged with having abolition fanatics in our ranks. We have some of the best men in the nation, with us, who were formerly considered abolitionists.—They are firm and staunch workers with us, upon our platform, of opposition to the extension of slavery over free territory, and if they hold abolition sentiments they are private property, and have no more to do with Republican principles, than the ultra views of certain old line Whigs who have gone over to the Democratic party, (to whom they used to be so odious,) have to do in the control of the party to which they now belong.—But if we have fanatics among us, of the John Brown stamp, we are as little responsible for their acts, as is the South for acts of their fire eaters.

It is one of the brightest glories of our republican form of government, that every citizen is guaranteed an equal right to worship God, according to the leadings of his own conicience, whether he be Catholic, Protestant, Mormon, Jew, or Liberal; and this government will protect all its citizens, in all those rights, with the same vigilance and care, that it will promptly meet, and effectually suppress, every attempt, at any time, or from any direction, to blend temporal with ecclesiastical power. In religion, no special prerogatives are granted, no protection withheld.

We need not say we are opposed to the dissolution of the Union. The very mention of the possibilities, or probabilities of such consumation, is looking in the direction of treason; and any move in that direction, would be overt treason. We leave treasonists to talk about dissolution of the Union. An impartial, economical, and constitutional administration of federal and State governments, shall be our motto. The precepts and examples of the immortal patriot fathers of revolutionary memory, we hail as our beacon lights. Thus we launch our bark upon the ruffled bosom of our political sea. We tender the hand of fraternal communion, to South, North, East and West, upon the terms upon which (ours) the best government the world has ever had, was established. We take this occasion, to express our entire confidence in the discretion of the National Convention which will meet in the city of Chicago, in the month of May next, and will stand by the nomination of that Convention, for the Presidency of 1860.

We will labor faithfully, and constantly, to make the literary department of our weekly, superior to county papers generally. We solicit well written articles for our columns, upon popular and useful subjects, such as, agricultural, mechanical, the arts, teaching, moral and physical sciences, and all proper and miscellaneous subjects; reserving only to ourselves, a reasonable censorship, and should any article be declined, we invite the writer to *"try again."*

Highly Important.

Readers, we ask you to examine, carefully, the following report of the committee appointed by the present Congress, to inquire into the manner of conducting the public printing at Washington City, in order that you may see what becomes of your treasury. Bear in mind, that the witnesses were the instruments of James Buchanan's administration; placed there by the party now in power, and controled, in part, by the President.

The report, we cut from the columns of the *O. S. Jonrnal:*

REPORT ON THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Who Got the Money, and who Spent it.

CURIOUS REVELATIONS.

The committee on Public Expenditures in the House of Representatives, of which Mr. Haskin, of New York, is Chairman, have nearly completed their investigation into the manner in which the public printing has hitherto been conducted, and from the testimony before them we gather the following facts:

Cornelius Wendell testifies that he was printer *de facto* of the last Congress; that James B. Steadman was elected Printer of the House, but never performed the duties of the office, Wendell doing the work, and getting sixty-four cents out of each dollar received by Steadman, who consequently pocketed 36 cents on a dollar of the money paid by Congress, without troubling himself to do more than to receive the pay. This was the arrangement at first, but afterward it was set aside, and Steadman "being very anxious for money," Wendell bought him out entirely, five months after his election, and paid him the round sum of $34,000 as a bonus. About a year later, testifies Mr. Wendell, "rather than have a row in the House about the matter, I paid him $1,800. It was a black mail operation with him; he threatened to resign and make a muss generally."

Mr. A. D. Banks of Virginia, Mr. Washington McLean, Judge Walker, and two or three others, held minor interests in the profits of the office to which Mr. Steadman had been elected, Mr. Banks to the amount of one-half, Mr. McLean one-third, and Judge Walker a quarter interist. Mr. Steadman at the time of his election to the House had no facilities—"none whatever"—for doing the work which the public printer would be compelled to do,

The amount paid for printing post-office blanks averages about $40,000 a year.—The profit on this is $20,000. This fat job Mr. Wendell says is since 1852 in the disposal of the Superintendent of public printing, and he has given it "to the printer most generally connected with the organ of the President"—that is to the printer of the *Union* newspaper, or as it is now called the *Constitution*. Major Harris of Missouri was printer of this "organ," and Mr. Wendell bought *him* out, as he did also Steadman, for $20,000.

The Chairman of the committee having asked Mr. Wendell as to his motives in becoming owner of the "organ," the following testimony was elicited:

Answer. The editor of the organ is generally supposed to command the patronage of the President. There is a good deal of this work at the disposal of the President—say an aggregate of $100,000 per year, more or less.

Question. At the disposal af the President? A. Yes, sir. That patronage the organ has commanded for years, it being impossible to keep a paper up here without government support.

Q. Is the $100,000 worth of patronage you speak of at the disposal of the President personally? A. The law provides that it shall be under the control of the heads of the departments; but if the President signifies to his Cabinet that he would be pleased to see A, B, or C get it, as a matter of course they will obey his wishes. It has been a matter of custom for the President to dispose of it.—Mr. Buchanan has done it, and his predecessor, Mr. Pierce, did it. I never had any intercourse with the Cabinet in the matter; my intercourse has been direct with Mr. Buchanan, and was so with Mr. Pierce.

Q. You say the aggregate amount paid for the executive printing per year is $100,000? A. From $85,000 to $110,000.

Q. Do the profits on that printing average fifty cents on the dollar? A. A portion of it averages much more; but the average on the whole of it is about thirty-five cents on the dollar.

Q. Was there ever any understanding with you while you had that printing that a portion of the profits should be used towards sustaining the organ? A. Yes, sir; it was given for the purpose of sustaining the organ.

Q. Was there ever any understanding between you and the President as to what portion of the profits should go towards sustaining the Government organ? A. No, Sir; I cannot say there was a direct understanding; I understood it, and I suppose he did

Q. Was there no distinct fund fixed upon out of the profits? A. No, sir; the understanding was that the paper was to go on

Q And that that patronage should support it? A. Yes, sir; I never had anything to say about editing it.

From a written statement submitted to the Committee by Mr. Wendell, it appears that the aggregate amount paid for printing, binding, &c., by Congress, in the last six years, was $3 462 655 12, or a yearly average of nearly $700,000! In addition to this, the printing done for the Executive Departments of the Government, during the same years, amounted to $374,772 280. The profit on this work ranges from 33 to 70 per cent., averaging 50 per cent. at least; that is to say, the work done for those six years has cost the Government just $1,918,712 70 more than it should have done.

Mr. James English, Mr. Wendell's foreman for six years past, states, under oath: With such an establishment as Mr. Wendell's I could take the printing and do it for fifty cents of the dollar, and make money; as an evidence of that fact, Mr. Larcombe and myself have offered to do it for Mr. Wendell, in case he got the whole of it, for forty cents on the dollar, and at that rate would have been able to make a few dollars.

Mr. Larcombe, also a practical printer states: "I should be very glad to have the opportunity to do the Government work at 50 per cent."

"On the prices now paid?"

"Yes, sir."

"Could you not do it at 40 per cent., on the price now paid?"

"Mr. English and myself offered to do it for Wendell for that."

Mr. George W. Bowman, late Superintendent of the Public Printing, thus explains to the Committee one source of these immense profits:

When I was appointed Superintedent of the Public Printing I discovered that about $30,000 a year was paid for what is called "double composition;" that is to say, a Printer was elected for the Senate and a Printer for the House, and by a power of attorney their rights were transferred to Mr. Wendell, and he became the printer, in fact, for both Houses of Congress; for instance, the message and documents would be ordered by the Senate, and a certificate would be given by the Superintendent of Public Printing to Mr. Steadman, as Printer of the House, for the composition and printing of the message and documents; thus pay would be drawn for the work on account of the House Printer, and then a bill would be presented by Wendell, in the name of Mr. Harris, the Senate Printer, for the composition and printing of the message and documents for the Senate; and thus the same work would be twice charged and paid for. This was done on every occasion where the same documents were ordered by both Houses, and the composition executed but once; we traced $25,000 which we found was drawn every year for double composition without going into the smaller items of printing, which would have run the amount up to at least $30,000 a year; that was reformed by an act at the close of the last session of Congress; I discovered further, on looking into what are called the regular documents of Congress, of which the number regularly supplied to the House is I think, 1,520, and the Senate, 1,420, and which documents are bound in calf—the most extensive binding—and furnished to every member of the Government entitled to receive a copy, that $37,500 were expended every year for duplicating these documents. I think, if you would take into consideration the paper used about the packing room, and the twine and other materials used in putting them up, that the cost for duplicating them would run up to $50,000; but I showed by an estimate that $37,500 were expended alone for the paper and printing; I discovered that the paper accounts were kept in a very loose manner—indeed, extraordinarily so for instance, paper amounting to some hundreds of thousands of dollars had been received by a man employed in the printing office as a watchman, who was in the habit of receiving from vessels and from the cars large invoices of paper sent by the contractors to the Government, and who would simply tear off a small piece of the outside sheet of the printing paper and write upon it, "received by such a vessel or such a train of cars so many reams of 56, 48, or 45 pound paper," as the case might be, and address that note to the Superintendent's office; I found I do not know how many of those notes or pieces of paper lying around loose in the office, but enough to make a scrap-book; I collected them all in a scrap-book which I kept in the office, and which was there when I left.

Q. Do you know the name of this man? A. I think his name was Wallice; this immense amount of paper, I found, was in the sole charge of this irresponsible man, who had no connection with the Government, but was in the employ of a private individual, and I found that he was in the habit of sending the paper from the Government ware room to the wetting-room; this ware room was within a few feet of the printing office, and was owned by Wendell, and by him rented to the Government; on discovering this fact, I dismissed Wallace, and took the key of the ware room into my possession.

John Heartt, the present Superintendent of Public Printing, testifies: I believe this work could be done by the public at its own expense for fifty cents on the dollar; I would be willing—and this will show my impression on the subject—I would be willing, as a printer, to give bond and security to execute the entire public printing and binding at a saving to the Government of $100,000 a year on present prices, and I would then, if receiving all the profits over and above that amount, consider myself making a good bargain; I believe from $120,000 to $140,000 might be saved by the Government executing its own printing and binding.

By the Chairman—Have you given this subject a good deal of consideration? A. A good deal, so much that I would be perfectly willing to give bond and security that I would enter into such a contract.

It appears that a Mr. Jewett, the publisher of a Know Nothing or Fillmore paper at Buffalo, whose support was deemed essential to the interests of the Democracy, received a portion of the Post-office blanks printing at 50 per cent. off the price allowed by law.

And now let us see where the money went to. From the testimony before the Committee, it plainly appears that there was some foundation for our honorable President's righteous indigration at the use of money for influencing elections, as expressed in his notorious Fort du Quesne letter.

Mr. John Larcombe, the money clerk and book-keeper of Mr. Wendell, the late public printer, testifies as follows:

Q. I want to ask you whether you know of any part of the profits derived from the public printing being appropriated toward carrying any of the Congressional elections in the Fall of 1856; and if so, in what district? A. I have made a memorandum of $11,198 50, spent chiefly during the Fall elections of 1856.

Q. For political purposes? A. Yes, sir.

Q. State the amount and the one or two districts to which you have referred. A. Without being able to state particular amounts, I shall only be able to tell you that some of the money, I think, went into Mr. Landy's District.

Q. About how much? A. I do not mean to say that Mr. Landy ever saw any of this money, or heard of it, or that any other gentleman, who was a candidate, had any thing to do with it.

Q. Was Mr Landy a candidate at that time, in the district which was called Landy's District? A. I am not sure, but I know the district was called Landy's District at that time.

Q. To whose election was this money appropriated? A. That I could not tell.

Q. Was it appropriated for the election of the Democratic candidate or the People's candidate? A. Always for the Democratic cause.

Q How much was spent in that District? A. I think there were two drafts inside of $1,000; one perhaps for $500, the other for $300

Q. What other Districts was money spent in? A. I think in Mr. Jones' District.

Q. Into which of the Jones's District—J. Glancey Jones or Owen Jones? A.—There was none went into the District of Owen Jones that I know of.

Q. In regard to the District represented by J. Glancy Jones in the last Congress—was any money spent in that District to secure his re-election? A. I think some money went into his district.

Q. How much? A. I cannot state how much. I merely made a memorandum of the amount of money that went into Pennsylvania during that time. I have the amounts that were paid toward sustaining *The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian* and *Evening Argus*.

Q You do not know the amount of money that went into J. Glancy Jones's district? A. I do not remember.

Q. Can you approximate to it? A.—If my memory serves me, there was $500 sent there on one occasion. Instead of speaking of the $11,298 57 having been spent in the fall election of 1856 in Pennsylvania, I should have said that that amount was contributed to the support of the Pennsylvanina newspapers. The amount spent in Pennsylvania in the fall election of 1856 was about $4,000 only.

Q Do you know of money having been spent in any other districts than those you have mentioned? A. There was money sent into Philadelphia, but I cannot tell into whose district.

Q. Was any sent to Mr. Florence's district? A. None that I know of; I only know that there were drafts made from Philadelphia; Mr. Wendell drew two or three checks himself.

Q by the Chairman. You kept Wendell's check-books? A. I did.

Q. Did it appear upon those check-books that the amounts you have already designated as having been sent into Pennsylvania in the fall of 1856 had been paid for political purposes. A. It did.

Q. You have no doubt of those moneys having been used for political purposes? A. None in the world.

Q. by Mr. Killinger—At the time the money you spoke of was sent into A. Glancy Jones' district, had Mr. Wendell any business relations in that district?—None to my knowledge.

Q. Had he any business relations in Mr. Landy's district when he sent money up there in the fall of 1856? A. No, sir.

Q. By Mr. Clopton—Does it appear upon the margin of Mr. Wendell's check-book that these amounts were drawn for political purposes, or is there simply a memorandum of the amount drawn? A. The word "political," as well as the amount in some cases.

Q Did you, in November of 1856, accept a draft from J. Glancey Jones' District, in favor of anybody? and if so, for whom and for what amount? A. I could not now tell; the truth is, there were so many checks, drafts, &c., drawn by or on Mr. Wendell, chiefly for Pennsylvania, about that time, that I could not, unless I had the books before me, tell whether there was a check drawn here, taken to the bank, and a draft obtained there which was forwarded, or whether the draft was drawn on Mr. Wendell.

Q. by the Chairman—Were not the entries in the check-book, of these sums, headed "political," to distinguish them from others? A. Many of them were.

Q And do you not know, from your own knowledge, that the checks drawn, of which these entries are the memorandums, went to support newspapers, or to influence the elections in different districts? A. There is no doubt in my mind as to that fact.

Mr. Wendell being recalled, and asked if the President had been in the habit of dispensing the Post Office printing, replied that, prior to 1856, it was done by contract, but under Mr. Buchanan it was done by the President and Postmaster General. The President gave it to a Mr Rice, for whom Mr. Wendell did the work, and received forty three cents on a dollar. Here is what followed:

Q Was there any understanding when this work was given to Rice that any newspaper was to be supported out of it? A. It was understood that it was for the support of *The Pennsylvania*—such was the understanding.

Q. The understanding between whom? A. The understanding between the President and the Postmaster General.

Q. By Mr. Hindman. How did you know that?

A. From conversations I held with them; I insisted upon having more of the profits of the printing to support the *Union*, as it was one of those rather unprofitable pecuniar organs, and Mr. Rice way very clemorous to have a share for the *Pennsylvanian*, and we finally settled on forty-three cents on the dollar; I then made a contract with Mr. Crowell, who did the work for me for forty-five cents or fifty cents on the dollar; he did it a portion of the time for fifty-five cents and a portion of the time for fifty cents; I had also the Executive binding, which, Rice thought ought to satisfy me, but the profits on that were not so great, and the expenses of the *Union* being very large, I insisted that I should have all the profits of the Post-Office blank printing; I could not keep it, however.

Q. by the Chairman. You stated that $20,000 were to be allowed out of the profits of the executive printing toward supporting the organ under Gen. Bowman? A. When I parted with it in March last, I found that, paying Rice and Severns, I could not sustain the *Union* from the profits of the executive work, and I therefore proposed to give it to any party that might be designated by the President.

Q. who did you make this proposition to?—A To the President, and to pay $10,000 per annum was my first proposition: pending that proposition, Mr. Baker the Collector of Philadelphia, came down to procure aid for the *Pennsylvanian*, and finally I had to accede to giving $20,000 per annum, $10,000 per annum of which Mr. Baker obtained for the *Pennsylvanian*; I have been informed that $10,000 of the $20,000 was for the *Pennsylvanian*, but my obligation is with Mr. Bowman for $20,000; that obligation existed, still exists, and there has been no action in relation to it, owing to Mr. Bowman's refusal to carry out his part of the engagement, which was, that I should do the Senate printing, in case he was elected Printer to the Senate; I paid Mr. Bowman $5,000 in advance when he took the *Union*, and the balance I secured to him by giving him orders on the Postoffice work, which he could not draw, having no orders on it.

Q. Was it understood when you transferred the *Union* to Mr. Bowman, that $20,000 should be diverted out of the Postoffice printing by you to its support? A. Yes, Sir; that was the understanding

Q. Between whom A. The paper was drawn up by Judge Black; it was between Mr. Bowman and myself, we being put forward as the active men.

Q. Was the President consulted in relation to it at any time? A. I first addressed a note to the President—to Judge Nicholson, who was my friend in the case for the President, and he took it up to him; in that note I stated that it was rather onerous to me to be obliged to support the *Union*, and what I desired to do; I suggested that Mr. Macdonald, formerly a member of Congress from Maine, should take the paper and become its editor; he was a competent man, I supposed; but in the course of two or three weeks Bowman's name was mentioned, and I assented to it; we met at Attorney-Generals office, and Judge Black drew up the papers between us, which consisted in my conveying the *Union* to him.

Q. To Bowman? A. Yes, sir, to Bowman, with a stipulation to pay the money also.

A. The editors of the *Union* were designated by the President while you had the management of the paper? A. Yes, sir, while I was the owner of it.

Q. Was any one of these editors in the employ of the Government? A. Not when they were appointed editors; Mr. Appleton was afterward appointed Assistant Secretary of State, and Mr. Harris elected Senate Printer.

Q. You have spoken of your liberality; be kind enough to state whether, out of the profits of the public printing, you contributed, in 1858, certain amounts to secure the election of members of Congress in different Districts in Pennsylvania; if so what Districts? A. I spent a good deal of money in politics, but, with all deference to the Committee, I must decline to answer in what Distict.

Q. Was there or was there not propounded to you before the Senate Investigating Committee inquiring into this subject, a question of this purport: "Whether the President of the United States and yourself had any correspondence in regard to the use of money in the elections in any State?" and if so, what was his response upon the subject? A. There was a question of that kind.

Q. State what your answer was? A. The answer I intended to convey was this, that pending the Congressional Election of 1858, I suggested to him the suspension of the payment of this monthly stipend to the *Pennsylvanian* and *Argus*, and the appropriation of that money to party purposes, to be used in different localities. It was my own suggestion to him that in my judgment, the money was uselessly expended in keeping up effect paper, and that it could be used to better advantage in getting out voters, circulating documents, &c. I told him that I thought it would be better for the party to apply it in that way, and that I would take the responsibility of doing it.

I assumed the responsibility and did it, he not dissenting from that course; but there was no specific direction from the President to me to do it. It is justice to him to state that he had authorized the payment of certain moneys at certain rates per annum, out of the profits of the printing to the *Pennsylvanian* and to the *Argus*, and that when this election occurred, I, acting upon the belief I have already stated, took the responsibility of making this suggestion and carrying it out, so that the sin or blame of stopping what I always deemed an unjust tax upon me, as the mechanic performing the work, and of diverting the money to other purposes, if it was a sin, rests upon me alone.

Q. By the Chairman. Did the President agree to your suggestion? A. He did not dissent from it.

Q You made the statement you have just given us to him? A. I did.

Q. Were your relations with him of a a very intimate character during you connection with the Government organ as its owner? A Yes, Sir.

Q. Were you in the habit of seeing him frequently? A. Very frequently.

Q. How frequently? A. really I cannot say.

Q. How may times a week? A. I averaged two or three times a week; some weeks more and some weeks less.

Mr. Wendell said, in conclusion, in reply to the question whether he had contributed any money in 1858 in any of the Congressional Districts of New York city, that he had contributed, he believed, in nearly every District.

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GOING WEST.

No. 2, Passenger at 11 25 A. M., arriving at Cincinnati 6 35 P. M.

Freight and Accommodation Train at 8 20 P. M. departure at 4 10 A. M. arriving at Cincinnati at 2 45 P. M.

GOING EAST.

No. 1, Passenger at 3 23 P. M., arriving at Zanesville at 8 25 P. M., making direct connections for the East.

Freight and Accommodation Train at 3 23 P. M. arriving at Zanesville at 10 20 A. M. Making direct connections for the East and West via. the Central Ohio Railroad. Passengers for Columbus will take this Train. The above Trains stop at all stations.

WM. KEY BOND, Receiver.
B. D. ABBOT, Assistant Superintendent.
Decembers, 1859—32tf

PERSONS WANTING CHANGE OF CLIMATE FOR HEALTH, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands in another column.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

Dr. A. C. Bartow has removed his Office, to rooms in the Giesey Building, on South side of Main Street, up stairs.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE, 25 MILES from Philadelphia by Railroad, in the State of New Jersey. Soil among the best for agricultural purposes, being a good loam soil, with a clay bottom. The land is a large tract divided into small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling and building. The crops produced are large and can be seen growing. The climate is delightful and secure from frosts. Terms from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years by instalments. To visit the place leave Vine Street Wharf at Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., by Railroad for Hammonton, or address R. J. BYRNES by letter, Harmonton Post Office, Atlantic county, New Jersey. See full advertisement in another column.

Man was made to Mourn.

So said the inimitable Robert Burns, and to a great extent there is no doubt he was right. There is no season of the year which persons are more liable to contract disease and death than in the Spring, the many sudden changes of temperament, the damp and slush of dissolving snow, added to the follies of many fashions send thousands to a premature grave. Can nothing prevent it? We have but to mention "Dr. Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher," and the question is answered. Read the certificates of its efficacy. Try a bottle, if satisfaction is not given, money refunded. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the Union.

☞See advertisement in another column.—4t

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe *Lung Affection*, and that dread disease, Consumption,—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (*free of charge*) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.* The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Feb. 16, 1860—3m43 Williamsburgh, Longisland.

☞Mrs. C. P. Brewer, editress of Newark (Ohio) *Times*, writes in her paper of January 29, 1859, as follow:

We know that Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies are all they claim to be. The Dr. presented us with a few bottles of his Scandinavian Blood Purifier and boxes of his Blood Pills last summer, which put new life into us. They invigorate, strengthen, and leave the system in a better condition than stimulants usually do, and have no depressing effect. We feel safe in recommending the Blood Purifier to all suffering from debility, be the cause what it may, the Pills have this peculiarity, they are *powerfully* active, and at the same time leave the patient stronger and in an improved condition, different from most drastic remedies. Try them with the Blood Purifier and you will feel like many who have been relieved, and willing to add your testimony to their efficacy.
See advertisement. March 1, 1860—1m44

Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial.

Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial is remarkable for its wonderful beneficial effects in the treatment of children. For croup, dysentery, and teething, it has never been surpassed, and mothers should at all times be provided with a supply, as they value the lives and the comfort of their little ones.

The preparations of Blood Foon are among the most important discoveries of the age. They are not medicines, but food for the blood; already prepared for absorption, pleasant to the taste, and nat ral in action; and what one gains, he retains. The Blood Foon is a Scientific discovery, differing from all patent medicines; and for consumption, throat diseases, liver complaints, dyspepsia and other diseases incident to the human frame, is unequaled for its healing and strengthening qualities.—(Columbus, Ohio, Gazette.

☞See advertisement. 1m—44

The Bowels and their Functions.

As perfect health is the greatest blessing that we can enjoy, without which all other blessings are of little consequence, we deem it of great importance to point out the way for you to enjoy it. The bowels must be kept in a state by which they are enabled to carry off the useless matter; they are the main channel which nature has appointed to carry everything that is necessary. And it is impossible to tell what a large amount of sickness has been caused by costipation, or costiveness; in other words, by not keeping the bowels regular; it is the main road to all diseases; it is the cause of unnatural irritation to the mucous, or lining membranes of the bowels. Having lost their natural strength, they cannot object to what is required of them. Hence, the bowels become inflamed, and unless you find a speedy relief, a thousand other complaints are ever ready to draw you through a miserable and wretched life. Such medicines must be given as will cleanse the stomach and bowels, and restore their natural strength. To accomplish this there is no compound so valuable as these Pills; all other medicines sink to utter insignificance when compared to them; it seems as though the Author of Nature had designed them for this as well as other complaints. From two to five Pills a day will increase strength and appetite, and cleanse the stomach and intestines from whatever is injurious.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines. March 1, 1860—1m44

Chills and Fever! Chills and Fever!!

One of the greatest remedies that has ever been laid before the public, for Fever and Ague, and which have received the highest encomiums from the press and the people, is DR J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS. Who would endure the tortures arising from this terrible disease, when it can be so easily cured? Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers and icy chills, alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a mere trifle? And yet how many families linger out a painful existence under this deadly blight, and do nothing but gulp down quinine, until it becomes as common as their daily meals, and yet they are not relieved None but the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure these valuable Bitters, and save themselves intense agony. Sold by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere. 1m44

Croup or Rattles.

For this dangerous disease, the Magnetic Ointment may be relied on as an unfailing remedy, if applied in season. Apply profusely to the throat and chest, and heat in.

BURNS are eased of all pain in a very few minutes, and heal without scar. It is a sovereign remedy for burns.

FROZEN LIMBS.—Keep away from the fire; take the frost out in snow or ice water, then wrap them in Ointment Renew the Ointment once in 12 hours; they will cause no pain after the frost is out, and will be entirely well in a few days.

BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA are cured by Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and even Consumption has in a number of cases been cured.

Read advertisement in this paper.
January 4, 1860—3m36

☞**5000 Agents Wanted**—To sell four new inventions. Agents have made over $25,000 at one,—better than all other similar agencies. Sen four stamps and get 36 pages particulars, gratis.
EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.
September 8, 1859—6m19

☞**Agents Wanted in this State** to canvass with the GOLDEN SALVE. Sells rapidly. Can make good pay. For terms &c. send stamp.
C. P. WHITTEN, Lowell, Mass.
September 8, 1859—6m19

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The **Balsamic Cordial** *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure,* WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe **Diarrhœa** *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. Jackson will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called Everybody's Almanac, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*

Sold by KAUFFMAN & CO., Lancaster, Ohio.
August 18, 1859—1y16

ALL WANTING FARMS IN A DELIGHTFUL Climate, rich soil, and secure from frosts, see advertisements of Hammonton Lands in another column.