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THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

PUBLISHED EACH THURSDAY.

S. D. HARRIS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

SAMUEL D. HARRIS EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

RAVENNA, O. SEPTEMBER 3, 1868.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
THOMAS HUBBARD, of Logan

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
WILLIAM E. FINK, of Perry.

FOR MEM. OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
ARTHUR HUGHES, of Cuyahoga.

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
SAM'L J. KIRKWOOD, of Seneca.

FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT,
JOHN M. WEBB, of Nahoning.

Democratic State Platform

Unanimously Adopted at Columbus, January 8, 1868.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio congratulate the country upon the improved aspect of political affairs as evidenced by the State elections of 1867, and that they look forward with hope and confidence to the result of that momentous struggle, upon which they are about to enter, and upon which depends, in so great a degree, the future peace and prosperity of the Union.

Resolved, That, unalterably opposed to the doctrines which lead to consolidation, we renew with unflagging zeal and increased energy, our attachment to that political creed which has ever been so staunchly adhered to by our organization through days of trouble and disaster, as well as good fortune and prosperity, which was expressed by Thomas Jefferson: "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion—religious or political—peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; the support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration of our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the rights of elections by the people; and the supremacy of the civil over the military authority."

Resolved, That we condemn the legislative usurpations of Congress, and particularly the several acts of reconstruction, so-called, as violative of the constitutional compact between the States, and utterly subversive of every principle of self-government that distinguishes a free people.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any measures which recognize that the integrity of the Union was ever broken—that any of its members were ever out—and that we determinedly insist that the Southern States no longer being in insurrection, or at war, with the Federal Government are entitled to the full State recognition and constitutional representation in Congress, and the electoral college given to all the States, and the denial of it to them by Congress, and its efforts to dictate by military force a government for them, are unconstitutional, revolutionary and despotic.

Resolved, That we are opposed, both in principle and policy, to negro suffrage; that in the State of Ohio—having by the emphatic majority of 50,000 rejected for herself—is sternly opposed to its forced imposition upon other States, and that we stigmatize such an imposition by the Federal Government as a most base usurpation.

Resolved, That the practical effect of the so-called Reconstruction acts of Congress is to deliver over ten States to the political and social control of negroes, and to place the lives, liberties and fortunes of the whites residing therein, in the hands of a barbarous people, and that it would inevitably lead either to a war of races or to the Africanization of the South.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the enormous and conceded frauds in the creation of the public debt, the faith of the country is pledged to its payment, principal and interest, according to the terms of the several acts of Congress under which the bonds representing the debt were issued, but not otherwise, and we are opposed to any plan for extending the times of payment, thus increasing the amount of gold interest to more than the principal, or to any declaration by Congress that the principal is payable in gold, which would virtually add more than a thousand millions to the burthen of the debt, and to the whole insane financial policy of which these measures are a part.

Resolved, That, neither forgetting nor denying our ancient faith, that gold and silver coin form the currency of the Constitution, we declare that the five-twenty bonds should be paid in the same currency received by the Government for their issue, and that by the withdrawal of the monopoly granted to the National Banks, this result can be accomplished without an undue or dangerous increase of paper money, now the only circulating medium, thus relieving our people from the burthen of a debt, the tendency of which is always to corrupt and enslave, and our Government from the reproach of paying a favored class in gold, while discharging its debts to all others, including pensions to widows and soldiers, in an inferior currency.

Resolved, That this plan violates no law, impairs no contract, breaks no faith, and instead of retarding a return to specie payment, is the shortest because the only safe way of reaching that end.

Resolved, That all the property of the country, including the Government bonds, which receives the equal protection of the Government, should bear an equal share in its burthens.

Resolved, That we indignantly reject the principle derived from the feudal system—that the masses of the people belong to the Government under which they live, which in another form is contended for by the monarchies of Europe, including Great Britain—once a subject always a subject—that we, on the contrary, maintain that an individual can, by emigration and residence in another country, forswear his previous allegiance, and be admitted into all the civil and political rights of his new home—that naturalized citizens are entitled to all the rights, as between us and foreign powers, which can be claimed by our native born citizens, and it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect and maintain them by every means within its power.

Resolved, That the people will sustain Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in his struggle with Congressional usurpation, and that we pledge the Democracy of Ohio to support him in all Constitutional measures to relieve the white people of the South from the negro government now being imposed upon them.

Resolved, That the fortitude and gallantry of our soldiers in the recent civil war in defense of the Union, entitle them to the gratitude of the country, and they should ever be remembered by it in its bounties.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the country have neither the the purpose nor desire to re-establish slavery, nor to assume any portion of the debts of the States lately in rebellion.

A MOTHER.

There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood; that softens the heart and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has suffered even in advanced life in sickness and despondency, who that has lain on a weary bed in the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land, but has thought of the mother "that looked on his childhood," that smoothed his pillow and administered to his helplessness? Oh, there is an endearing tenderness in the love of a mother for her son, that transcends all other affections of the heart. It is neither to be chilled by danger, nor weakened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude. She will sacrifice every comfort to his convenience, she will surrender every pleasure to his enjoyment, she will glory in his fame and exult in his prosperity, and, if adversity overtake him he will be the dearer to her by misfortune; and if disgrace settle upon his name, she will still love and cherish him, and, if all the world cast him off she will be all the world to him.—*Irving.*

THE NEWSPAPER.

A newspaper taken in a family seems to shed a gleam of intelligence around. It gives the children a taste for reading—it communicates all the important events that are passing in the busy world—it is a never failing source of amusement—and furnishes a fund of instruction that will never be exhausted. Every family, however poor, if they wish to hold a place in the ranks of intelligent beings, should take at least one newspaper. And the man, who, possessed of property sufficient to make himself easy for life, and surrounded by children eager for knowledge, instigated by the vile spirit of cupidity, and neglects to subscribe for a newspaper, is deficient in the duties of a praent or a good citizen, and is deserving of censure from his intelligent neighbors.

SPEECH OF HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON,

Delivered at Bangor, Maine, August 30.

On the 20th ult., Hon. George H. Pendleton received a magnificent ovation in the city of Bangor, Maine.—The entire population turned out *en masse* and the surrounding country for a radius of fifty miles was represented by thousands. A procession of the stalwart lumbermen of the Penobscot Valley, tastefully uniformed and bearing suitable banners inscribed with the mottoes and watchwords of the workingmen of the Union, escorted Mr. Pendleton to the place of meeting. This was a capacious square on Union street, and was densely packed with a surging mass of humanity. After an address of welcome by Marcellus Emery, Mr. Pendleton addressed the multitude as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MY FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF MAINE: It is obviously impossible for me to make myself heard throughout this vast assemblage unless there is the most profound silence. I thought last night that you had exhausted your enthusiasm and your hospitality. I see to-day that I was mistaken. I see to-day that it is not only the Democratic party of Maine, but the people of Maine who are moved in the right direction. [Applause.] I am rejoiced at this magnificent meeting, for it shows to me that the public calamity sits heavily upon the public mind, and that there is the beginning of hope. I am rejoiced at this demonstration, and when I go back to my people in Ohio I will tell them that they must be upon their guard, or that the people of Maine will snatch from their hands the laurels which we hoped in the hour of victory to place upon the majestic brow of our peerless State.—[Applause.] When I received the invitation of your committee to attend this meeting I accepted it without hesitation. I desired to see this part of my country, and then, my countrymen. I desired to breathe the pure air of your ocean, and to see that scenery of whose beauty I have read so much. I desired to see your immense forests and your capacious harbors and your unrivalled ship-yards. I desired to see the very home of our merchant marine. Twenty-three years ago, on this very day, I stood upon the pier of a most magnificent harbor almost upon the other side of the world. A stiff breeze brought in a gallant ship; her flowing sails were all set; her lofty masts towered to the sky. She was a thing of beauty and of grace. She contrasted wonderfully with the tub-like crafts that were all around her.—The stars and stripes flew at her mast-head, and they told me she was built in Bangor. I desired to see her builders. I knew that there were points of sympathy between the people of the Northwest and you of Maine; that both, in our lines, were necessary to each other. You build the ships; we raise the corn and wheat and pork.—You are the carriers, we are the producers. You carry our products abroad, and bring back to us in return the fruits of the topics, the coffee of South America, the teas of China, the oils of Spain, the wines and silk of France, and the manufactures of Great Britain. Identity of material interests has produced a sympathy in political opinions between us of Maine and Ohio. Admitted, as your State was into the Union in 1820, in the midst of the excitement that grew out of the Missouri Compromise, you have not given birth upon your soil to any of those prominent agitators in politics who, under the guise of philanthropy and the pretence of being the apostles of a purer civilization, have disturbed the harmony of our people and perverted the system of our Government. When I received your invitation, my mind was full of recollections of the trip I had made to Wisconsin and Minnesota; and my heart exulted at the thought that as I had travelled one thousand miles towards the northwest before I crossed the Mississippi, before I touched the outward edge of the great central basin, so I might travel fifteen hundred miles to the northeast and yet be among my own countrymen, in my own country. Leaving my home upon the banks of the beautiful river, I stood to-day underneath the arching elms and admired the broad streets of your attractive city. Make with me the journey up the valley of the Miami, over the broad fields of Ohio, along the shores of the great Northern lakes, over the fertile fields and exhaustless mines and towering mountains of Pennsylvania, the England of America, across the imperial domain of the more imperial New York, through the length of Massachusetts, radiant with the returns of her industry, with Connecticut and Rhode Island dipping to the sea on the one hand, and the Green Mountains of Vermont and the White Mountains of New Hampshire rising with snow-white majesty to the heavens on the other, through opulent and hospitable Boston, along the shores of the ocean, along the noble indentures of your own coast, through your own thriving villages to the very centre of your noble and magnificent State. Who can be astonished that the heart of an American citizen exults that his pulse beats high, and that his tongue uses the language of pride, and often of exaggeration, as his love of country travels in vastness of territory and variety of scenery, climate, and soil, opulence of wealth and power such as that! For myself, gentlemen, I bow myself in reverence before the form of government which has bound these mighty States together, and which has reconciled their different and discordant interests into the harmony of one people and one government. [Applause.] The men of 1787 were self-denying men. They feared consolidation of power. They put behind them the allurements of imperial pomp. They denied themselves the fascinations of a strong Government. They contented themselves with the simplicity of confederation. They committed to the Federal Government interstate and international affairs. All the rest they reserved to the States themselves. Within this narrow sphere they made the Federal Government supreme. All beyond remained to the unimpaired sovereignty of the several States. If you would seek to know our Federal Government, go to the plain provisions of the Constitution. If you would desire to know what are the powers of the States, go to that vast reserve of power which, by the laws of enlightened civilization, is lodged in every sovereign community. Massachusetts understood this system of Government well in the beginning.—She knew that the rights of her people were safest in her hands; that their lives, liberty, and property were best preserved under her guardianship, and therefore, first of all the States, at the very instant of her adoption of the Federal Constitution, she proposed that amendment which decided that all the power not given by the Constitution to the United States nor prohibited to the States, remained to the States and the people respectively. Unfortunately, in these latter days, Massachusetts has wandered from the faith, but she will return to it with renewed zeal when power shall have passed into another section, and she feels the doom of isolation.—Wise men of 1781, purified in the trials of the Revolution, experienced in the lessons of the confederation, virtuous themselves and upheld in the practice of virtue by the public sentiment of an extraordinary people—they laid so strong the foundations of the Government, which can alone accomplish this result, that neither force, nor time, nor the progress of the ages can shake them. They will endure until the degeneracy of our race shall call from indignant Heaven a denial of such blessings as punishment for our manifold sins. Gentlemen, the philosophy of our Government will dictate to me the subject upon which I shall speak to you. I do not understand your local politics; I do not propose to take part in them. I shall confine myself to those matters which concern us all alike. I shall speak with nopartisan bitterness. Not accustomed myself to yield anything to harsh words, I seek not to apply them to others. Confident in the purity of my motives and the sincerity of my convictions. I am ready to admit the same integrity of purpose in all my fellow-citizens. I shall not disparage the ability or character of our opponents. I would not, if I could, pluck one leaf from the laurels of General Grant; whatever may be his ability as a soldier, he has stood the test of success, and so far as I have known he has borne himself with moderation and magnanimity in his high office. I have known Mr. Colfax well for many years, I have seen him in possession of great power. He is an amiable and estimable gentleman, and would perform with dignity the duties of the high office to which he aspires. I have had pleasant associations with the members of Congress from your State, and I remember with satisfaction that we passed through many years of service in that body, interchanging those courtesies which soften the asperities of political excitement. Indeed, gentlemen, my observation of such has led me to expect the most erroneous opinion, coupled with the purest motives, and the most destructive policy associated with the loftiest aspirations for the public good. I do not, therefore, deal here or at any other time with the personal character, with the motives, or with the intelligence of men. I deal with their opinions and their actions, and their party as an organization. I have described to you in the briefest possible terms the philosophy of our system of government. It is a union and not a unity. It is a union of States, not of municipal corporations—of States, sovereign, except in so far as they have delegated the exercise of some power and have contracted to abate the exercise of others—independent, except in so far as they have bound themselves together—disunited, except in so far as they have united themselves by the terms of the Constitution. This system of government has solved the great problem. It has reconciled vastness of territory and strength of government with liberty. It has made it possible that we should be one people, and this is the crowning glory of our matchless Constitution—[great applause]—a free people. It has assured strength to the Federal head, and health and vigor to the constituent parts. The States have grown in numbers, in population, in power. They have developed every local interest, they have secured to their citizens such intentions and such measures of liberty as they desired for themselves. The general features of the State governments have, of course, a striking similarity, but the diversity of their policy is wonderful. The policy of each is adapted to the interests, the tastes, the habits of its people.—The manufacturing States, the commercial States, the agricultural States, have their respective systems and adapt their laws to their material interests. Laws which are popular in New England could not be passed, and if passed, could not be enforced, in the West.—Many of the customs transplanted by the people who have built up our thriving towns and cultivated our fertile prairies would shock the feelings of your people. Has not this system of goverdment proven beneficial to us all? Has it not proven beneficial to you in Maine? Have you not enjoyed liberty and prosperity at home, protection from all your enemies abroad? Have you not directed your local affairs in your own way? Have not your relations with your sister States been agreeable and useful? Have you not been represented with dignity and power and splendor in the great family of nations? And yet, my fellow-citizens, the Republican party desire to change this government and substitute one of their own creation. They hate this system. They hate this diversity. They hate the doctrine of State's rights. They hate the Constitution as the fathers made it. They have deliberately conspired for its overthrow. They prefer a consolidated government. They prefer a stronger government. They prefer to break down the barriers which the States with their reserved rights can interpose, to create a government so sensitive that it will feel the least impulse of popular will and so strong that it will execute that will. They believe this will be a better, freer government. They believe that rather than have the limitation imposed by the Constitution, they ought to have the limitations imposed only by the unbridled will of an irresponsible majority. Twice since the close of the war they have used all the power which the possession of the governments, both State and Fedesal, has given them to amend the Constitution; and in each case the amendment has been in derogation of the substantial, important, recognized rights of the States. By the fisst of these amendments the power of the States over slavery within its limits was abolished. By the second, citizenship in the States is to depend upon the will, not of the States, but of Congress; and, the exclusion of negroes from the rule of suffrage is punished by the loss of representation.—Not satisfied with this attack upon the States themselves, with the true spirit of revolutionary leaders they have turned upon the Government itself.—The Constitution has vested in the President the powers of a department, and made him responsible for the management of the army and for the execution of the laws. The Republican party has stripped him of his patronage, taken away from him the selection of his Cabinet and the appointment of officers. It was chiefly owing to the indomitable firmness of one of your own Senators that it did not depose him from office and put its own leader in his place.

[At this point General Roberts proposed three cheers for the Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, the Senator alluded to, and these were given with the greatest enthusiasm, the audience rising.]

The State governments were in full vigor and operation before and during and after the war. During the war the State government of Virginia was called upon to give its assent to the creation of West Virginia, and members of Congress were admitted from Louisiana so soon as Federal troops obtained foothold in that State. After the war the States of the South were invited to ratify, and did ratify, the fourteenth constitutional amendment, and it derives its validity from their assent. The Republican party by the reconstruction acts abolished these governments, and created in their stead military governments, which no man will pretend was within the constitutional powers of Congress. By the aid of the army they have built up other governments, not according to the will of the people, but according to the will of Congress, and they have founded them upon the exclusion of the intelligence and wealth and virtue of the white race from the right of suffrage, and upon the admission of every negro to that right; and they have made these negroes buy their exemption from the interference of the army and their recognition as States by ratification of the Fourteenth Constitutional amendment, and a pledge that they will never change the rule of suffrage. Do not their own acts convict them of the charge I have made? Are they not surely and rapidly, even though silently, sapping the foundations of the Government and changing its form and nature? Are they not accumulating power in the Federal Government and taking it away from the States? Do they not declare openly, and make it the basis of their creed, that Congress has a power over the right of suffrage in ten States which it has not over the same subject in the other States. Why is it they build up these governments upon the basis of the negro vote alone? My friends, divest yourselves of passion; look at this work steadily. Is not the stolid ignorance of enfranchised slaves too narrow a basis for a prosperous State possessing equal powers with the State of Maine? Why is it insisted on? The reason, the sole reason is, that they believe they can control the negro vote; that by this vote they can secure the election of a President and Senators and Members of the House and Governors and Legislatures and Judges, and so wield longer the powers of the Government. I know many of these men well. They are men of intellect and daring. They are men of firm resolve and lofty purpose. They are not actuated by low greed of gain, nor love of the emoluments and honors of office. They have the true spirit of fanatical reformers, and they seek power that they may overturn this system of govment and build up another system in its stead. My friends, we are engaged in no scramble for office. We are stimulated by no lust for power. This struggle touches the life of our confederated system. It touches the question of union or unity. It will decide in the far off future the destiny of our country. If our opponents succeed, we will have first Unity, and then Despotism, and then Revolution, and then Separation, and then whatever God in his wrath may inflict. If they fail, we will have the Constitution obeyed, the Union mained, liberty enjoyed, prosperity abounding, peace everywhere, and all the glories of our past will be but as the early bud compared with the blooming beauties of the full-blown flowers.—In this supreme hour of our fate I beg you to pause and weigh well your duty to the country, as in the hour of death you would weigh your duty to God. To experiment is too costly; we cannot afford it. We might lose our liberty, for there is a limit to human endurance. We cannot buy what we do not pay for, and we cannot pay more than what exaction can squeeze from our people. Freedmen's Bureau, military commissions, military governments, the support of ten State governments, constitutional amendments, negro suffrage, carpet-baggers, are in themselves expensive luxuries. When they bring with them stagnation of business, small crops, idle hands, no cotton, no rice, no sugar, no home market for Western breadstuffs and pork, and no exports for Eastern ships to carry, they are more expensive still; and when they superadd high taxes, high tariffs, exemption of capital from burdens, an increase in the hours of labor, an increase of the prices of necessaries, and a decrease of the wages of labor, the expense gets to be intolerable. The amount of money collected by taxation in three years of peace, from July, 1865, to July, 1868, reached $1,594,174,000. I have it from official sources. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports for 1866 $561,572,000, for 1868 $471,300,000, and Appleton's Encyclopedia reports for 1867, $561,302,000; total $1,594,174,000. In each case the gold collected at the Custom-house is estimated at 1.40. Of this amount the revenue from the tariff reached $724,584,000. The expenditure of the Government has been scarcely less than this enormous sum; for if you will look at the public debt on the 31st August, 1865, you will find that it amounted to $2,757,690,571, and if you look at the last monthly report, made August 1, 1868, you will find it is stated to be $2,633,588, showing a decrease of $124,107,215. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue tells us that the value of all the real and personal property in the United States in 1860—the lands, farms, houses, town lots, money, stocks, bonds, railroads, steamboats, ships—all amounted to only $14,282, 726,088. If the products of three years of peace have made up for the ravages of four years of war, then the taxation for three years has amounted to very much more than one-tenth of all the property in the country, while the taxation of Great Britain has amounted to one-thirtieth part. If the taxation for these years were assessed upon each individual equally, it would amount in the United States to $34,25, while in France the taxation for the same time would amount to $22, and in Austria to less than $16.

The public debt of the United States, if assessed upon each individual, would amount to $74 35, the public debt of France to $53, and of Prussia to $12. I said to you that I never made a statement that I could not certify, and I hold in my hand this report from the Republican Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Wells. It is open to the inspection of any gentleman. On the 27th page of that book, which your member of Congress can furnish you, for it is a public document, you will find verified every word I have said. Our Republican friends are very much astonished at this exhibition. [Laughter.] Did you ever know a spendthrift when he was brought face to face with the condition of his affairs, that was not very much astonished indeed. They will turn upon us with some statement made by this same commissioner. In his letter to Mr. Allison, he says that during the three years of which I have been speaking, the amount paid on account of the public debt is $250,000,000, and that ought to save $15,000,000 annually in gold, by way of interest. Now, if you look into that report carefully, you will find that the actual reduction of the public debt is but $134,000,000, and that the balance is made up of an estimated surplus in the Treasury which is not there, if at all, for the purpose of paying the public debt, but for the purpose of being used for the ordinary expenses of the Government; and if you look at this $134,000,000, you will find that of this amount $70,000,000 have been reduced by virtue of the contraction of the currency and calling in greenbacks, which pay no interest at all; and if you will put side by side with these facts that in three years the increase of the debt which pays interest in gold has amounted to $602,000,000, you will see how much your burdens have been lightened. Then this same Commissioner tells us that the estimated surplus in the Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1868, is $34,000,000. Where are they? They have not been paid on the public debt; that I have shown you. They are not in the Treasury; that I have shown you. I have, unfortunately for our Republican brethren, a list of the deficiency bills that were passed during the last two or three weeks of the last Congress, and the list that I have, imperfect as it is, shows that they have appropriated out of this $34,000,000 the sum of $27,000,000 in that way. I hold in my hand this list. I hate to trouble you so much with the details of figures, but as this is a fair specimen of the way in which our Republican fellow-citizens, when they get invested with power in Washington, seek to cover up their doings, you will excuse me if I call your attention to it for one moment. The way in which these gentlemen manage is this. They appropriate very much less each year, than they know will be expended, and, toward the end of the session of the year for which the appropriations have been made, they get up what they call "deficiency bills" to cover the excess. Then they go on in the same session and appropriate for the next year a very much less amount, and when that year comes round, they pass "deficiency bills" again; but when they come to tell you what the expenses year by year are, they say, "That is all we have appropriated." "These are our appropriations." See how we have curtailed upon last year!" They forget to tell you about these "deficiency bills." [Laughter.] Listen to me one moment. I will not detain you long. Deficiency in expenses of reconstruction, $657,000; second appropriation for the same object, $287,000; a further deficiency in Third District, and $87,000 for destitute people (chiefly negroes) in the District of Columbia. Then we come to the War Department, and we have a deficiency in the War Department of $1,900,000. Then comes the Postmaster-General's Office, and the Quartermaster-General's Office, and the postoffice Department, and we have deficiency bills in each; and the Treasury Department, and we have a deficiency bill there; and coming to the Collectors of customs, we have a deficiency there; and coming to the Construction branch of the Treasury, and we have two deficiencies there. Then comes the Interior Department, and we have a deficiency there; and then the government of Territories, and we have a deficiency there. Then comes the Legislative Deparment, and we have a deficiency of $600,000 in the Senate, and $115,000 in the House. Then we come to the second legislative deficiency, then the Pension Office, then two deficiencies in Public Buildings and Grounds, and, lastly, a deficiency on the miscellaneous bill. [Great Laughter.] When next your members of Congress tell you how much money they have appropriated for the next year, ask them to read how much they *appropriated* in deficiency bills. I will not weary you with this detail of figures any further. I might speak to you an hour on this subject. They would afford you a very instructive lesson. You would see a great many things that you don't see now. I don't know whether it is worth your while to see them. It certainly is not unless you can correct them. The conclusion of this whole matter is that we are more than $2,600,000 in debt, and that year by year the Federal Government collects from your pockets more than $500,000,000. If you add to that $500,000,000, the amount collected by the various State Governments, it will run up to $800,000,000, and that is more than six per cent. of the value of all the property in the United States, and more than thirty, almost fifty, per cent. of all the earnings of labor and capital in the country. Let me state to you in sharp contrast with this Republican extravagance, that the whole expense of the four years of James Buchanan's administration amounted to only $256,000,000. Let me state that the expenses of the whole four years for the War Department during the Mexican war, under James K. Polk, amounted only to $256,000,000. Now while we have been pulling up this gigantic line till it rises like a monument on the happiness and liberties of our people, even unto heaven; while we were piling it up, we were recklessly spending the currency. When pay-day now begins to make its approach, we are just as industriously occupied in contracting the currency. Suppose a neighbor of yours should act upon the same principle. Suppose he should go into the market in the spring and buy whatever he wanted, and should voluntarily have the price of whatever he wanted enhanced, and should promise to pay in the fall out of the proceeds of his summer's labor, whether agricultural or otherwise; and, suppose when fall came, and his notes are coming due, he should voluntarily run down the prices of everything he had to sell, so that it consumed his whole crop to pay his debts and have half his crops for a surplus. Would you not say he was a fool? Well, that is exactly what the Republican party has been doing for the people of the United States. What was the result? You see it in Maine, and from what you see in Maine you may judge of what the results are in the rest of the country. Are you prosperous? Are you growing rich day by day, or are you living off the proceeds of your past labors? If you are not prosperous, why not? Your skies are bright, your ground is fertile, your air is pure, your men are industrious, your women are thrifty—why is it that the wail of distress goes up from all over this State of Maine, and that poverty and wretchedness find their way into houses where before there was nothing but luxury and comfort? Why is it that your agricultural interests are so depressed? Why is it that your taxes consume such an enormous amount of your yearly supply? Why is it that your harbors are deserted, and your ship-yards a desert waste? Why, the answer lies before you, so that the wayfaring man or the fool may not !err therein. You cannot build your ships because every article that enters into their construction is taxed so high that the British colonies undersell you always. You cannot employ labor, because labor is compelled to pay these taxes, and the bones and sinew and blood of men cannot work and pay taxes and be neither fed nor clothed. You cannot carry our western produce to other countries, because when we have paid our labor and taxes and transportation there is nothing left to send abroad. You cannot carry the southern produce because under Radical reconstruction farmers have been converted into politicians, and cotton, rice, sugar, have ceased to be the staples. A garden has been turned into a desert. A liberal system is the life of your commerce, as it is the hope of your industry: yet the taxes must be kept high to pay the interest on our public debt, and the daily expenses incurred by Republican policy, and while it skims the rich alluvium of our fertile valleys to make the sterile rocks and barren coasts of Massachusetts to smile, it destroys your shipping and palsies your industry that her manufacturers may be protected. I have stated to you that the last official report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the debt to be $2,633,588,756; of this amount $1,583,110,000 are in five-twenty bonds. I maintain that these bonds are payable in legal-tender notes. The law under which they are issued expressly declares that the legal-tenders are payable for every debt due from the Government except interest on the public debt. The bonds say they are payable in legal-tender notes. Senator Sherman says so. Senator Morton says so. Thaddeus Stevens says so. The funding bill says so. The Democratic Conventions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Michigan say so. The Democratic Convention of Maine says so. The great council of the Democratic party at New York says so. A year ago, when I asserted this theory, I had opposition enough to justify an argument. Now I have not. I do not know how it is with your Republicans in Maine, but in Ohio and Indiana there the people are so anxious to get on that they threaten to jostle me off of my own platform. [Great laughter and applause.] A year ago the leading men called us copperheads and traitors. Now they say the theory is true, but altogether impracticable. Not at all, my friends. Pay the bonds as they become due. Save the interest. Save the premium on gold. How? The national banks have out a circulation of $300,000,000, secured by bonds. You understand this operation very well. Three men buy one hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds. They depost them in the Treasury. They get their six per cent. interest in gold. They get 90 per cent. in bank notes, and this they come home here to loan at 10 or 15 or 20 per cent., as they may be able to exact from the purse of the borrowers. The Government pays 6 per cent. in gold to these gentlemen for the burden of lending money at 20. Break up this saystem. Call in that circulation. Issue greenbacks in its stead. Take up $300,000,000 of bonds and save $18,000,000 in gold annually, by way of interest. This will reduce your debt, reduce your interest, and enable you to reduce your taxes, or to increase your payment the next year. Your income is at least $500,000,000 a year. Be honest. Be economical. Let the thefts be stopped. Let robbery be punished. Expend $150,000,000 a year, twice as much as President Buchanan expended, far more than General Jakson expended in any four years of his administration. Add $150,000,000 for interest, and yet you have more than $200,000,000 a year, and that sum constantly increasing by a large amount with which to pay off the public debt. In this way it can be paid—every dollar in principal and interest—by the time it becomes due, without adding one cent to the tax or one cent to the circulation. If it is thought advisable, the taxes can be reduced and the payment prolonged for ten years. I hear it stated that this is unjust to the public creditor. Not at all. You pay him back all he gave, you pay him high interest, you pay him all you promised. Show me a single bondholder who, if you pay him to-day in legal tenders, with gold at 40 per cent., will not replace his outlay, I will show you fifty, who, in addition to 12 per cent. interest, have added, in five years, forty per cent. to the principal. The question is not whether you will pay the bondholders what you owe them, but whether you will rob the people to pay the bondholder what you do not owe. [Applause.] I hear it stated that this is unjust to the people. When this Legal Tender law was passed it confiscated two-thirds of the indebtedness of the country. The man who had a note for $1,000 in gold, was compelled to take $1,000 in paper. The man who had leased a house for $500 in gold could pay his rent with $500 in paper. I knew an instance in New York City. A man sold his neighbor a lot for $20,000. The purchaser was a thrifty trader, who could make more than six per cent. from his money. The seller was a thriftless trader, who could not make so much. They agreed that the purchaser should pay when he pleased, but in the meantime should pay 6 per cent. interest. He waited till gold was 250. He took his $20,000 in gold and bought $50,000 in legal-tender, paid $20,000 to the seller, invested $30,000 in five-twenty bonds, has drawn $1,800 in gold a year interest, and now is the most loyal patriot and the loudest clamorer for payment of bonds in gold, of all my acquaintances. [Applause.] He is a reasonably good man, they say. He is a Christian man, and they say that every night as he goes to bed he prays God that he may do to other men as he would have other me do to him, and when he raises his hand in prayer, that God may deliver him from all his enemies, he prays especially that he may be saved from that public enemy who wants to pay the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks—[loud laughter and applause]—and I hear it said this system will depreciate the currency and cheat labor of its just rewards. Not at all. Every dollar of the public debt, which is in this way paid will relieve the property of the country from the mortgage which is upon it, and by making the greenbacks more certain of redemption will increase their value. No, gentlemen, pay these five-twenties in legal-tender notes the moment they become redeemable, and you will reduce the debt, you will save the interest, you will relieve labor from its burdens. [Applause.] Couple with this the taxation of capital to the same extent as you tax labor, stop the excessive contraction of currency, expend it if necessary to recover the business of the countryt he prostration it now feels, and you will make capital profitable; you will make industry contented. Your shipyards will be alive again. Our fertile fields will yield a bountiful harvest. Labor will perform its accustomed work, and bowing its cheerful head to a burthen which is always heavy, will push forward with higher courage and loftier step. [Cheers.] Do not misunderstand me. I did not vote for the legal-tender law. I opposed it. I thought it very wrong. I was then, I am now, a hard-money man. I foresaw the evils of an expanded and depreciated currency; but the law was passed. The evils were contracted; they have been endured by the people; and I am now in favor of extracting from the system all the good which can be gotten out of it. [Applause.] I have no hostility to the bondholders. They are, doubtless, worthy and estimable gentlemen. I would do them exact justice. Where promised gold I would pay gold; where I promised paper I would pay paper. I beg of them now to be just and wise. I would not threaten, but they may go farther and fare worse. Labor is suffering; it may become restive. The Republican party upsets this whole policy. It insists on paying the debt in gold and exempting bonds from taxation. The funding bill expresses the whole idea. It passed both houses; it would have become a law except for the adjournment. It provided that the present bonds should be exchanged for other bonds bearing 4½ per cent. interest, payable in forty years principal and interest, both to be paid in gold, and to be exempt from all State and Federal taxation. Gold stands to-day at upwards of 140. This bill adds at once six hundred millions and more to the debt. It abandons the right of taxation, and thus gives up more than twelve millions of gold. It postpones indefinitely the payment. If payment is postponed forty years the debt will never be paid at all. It will become one of the permanent institutions of the country. If the debt should be $2,500,000,000, and should be funded, at even 4 per cent., the annual interest would reach $100,000,000 in gold, and this must be raised year by year, from the labor of the country forty years. How many of you will live that long? How many of your children will live that long? And yet, year by year, as long as they live, out of their sweat and blood, of their bones, of their breaking hearts and dying bodies, these one hundred millions must be raised. [Applause.] Do you know what a national debt means? It means hard labor, scant clothing, brown bread and no meat. It means that the rich shall be richer and the poor shall be poorer. It means that untaxed capital shall pamper the idle with luxuries, while squalor shall preside in the cabin of the poor, and suffering shall make his life like a constant death. [Renewed applause.] I see before me many young men. Are you willing to perpetuate a policy which will forever prevent you from rising above your present condition? You look forward to a few years of labor, and then hope to devote yourself to trading with the capital which your industry and frugality shall have saved. In your dreams you see a snug cottage, lighted with the smile of love, and sounding with the babble of innocent tongues, over which plenty and contentment cast their cheering rays. [Great applause.] Are you willing to give up this bright prospect and be content forever to pay the tax-gatherer all your earnings beyond food and clothing? [Chries of "No!" "No!"] Extend the debt and reduce the interest! No, gentlemen, pay the debt and save the interest. Reduce the taxes, equalize the burthens, and industry will be stimulated, business will be restored, enterprise will be active, and labor will reap its just and adequate reward. An essential step in this movement is the restoration of the prosperity of the Southern States. They constitute an agricultural community. They are producers. Their interests are identical with yours. Their staples will furnish business for your mercantile navies. They will furnish wealth for us all. They ought to pay their share of the tax, and of the public debt. They can do it well. They will do it easily if order is established in their homes and security is felt. "He who soweth shall also reap." Every instinct of selfishness, as well as of patriotism, demands that the policy of hatred and oppression shall cease, and that those States be restored to their rights and the people to their liberties. [Applause.] Fellow-Democrats! are you up and active and well organized for the struggle before you? The eyes of the whole country are upon you! The hearts of the Democracy, of the conservative men everywhere are with you. You will fight the first battle of this campaign. If you win it, even if you improve on the last year, pou will give it the prestige of victory. We will carry the country. For twenty years the elections of Maine have foreshadowed the result in the West. We look always to you with intense interest. Our hearts and hopes are with you. Send us in September news of your victory. [Cries of "We will!"] Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, will follow; Seymour will be elected—[Tremendous applause]—and the shouts of our rejoicing will be answered to us from Heaven, as when of old, the angel choir announced, "Peace on earth, good will to men!" [Tremendous applause.]

At the conclusion of the speech, General Roberts called for nine cheers for the chieftain who had so gallantly entertained them, which were given with a will, the enthusiasm of the audience continuing for some moments after Mr. Pendleton resumed his seat.

☞ A New England paper tells the following story:

"There is a man in Vermont who cannot speak to his father. Previous to his birth some difficulty arose between his mother and father, and for a considerable time she refused to speak with him. The difficulty was subsequently healed, the child was born, and in due time began to talk, but when sitting with his father was invariably silent. It continued so until the child was five years old, when the father, having exhausted his powers of persuasion, threatened it with punishment for its stubbornness. When the punishment was inflicted it elicited nothing but sighs and groans, which told but too plainly that the little sufferer could not speak, though he vainly endeavored to do so. All who were present united in the opinion that it was impossible for the child to speak to its father. Time proved this opinion to be correct. At a mature age his efforts to converse with his parent could only produce the most bitter sighs and groans."

☞ A suit was recently brought in Iowa against a man who executed a mortgage on certain property, and a few days afterwards sold it to another man and gave a warranty deed. The court decided that, as the mortgage was duly recorded, the purchaser had no cause of action against the swindling seller.

ONE of the sins of an enlightened age is—Medicine.

RECORD OF THE RECKLESS.

In a speech made during last fall's campaign, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton gave a very good *resume* of the career of the Radical party, and brought up some things which, in the whirl of the time, we are apt to forget. He said:

When I ventured lately to condemn the whole policy of the Republican party, an influential party newspaper exclaimed—"but what remedy does Mr. Pendleton propose? He exhorts us to return to and stand by the Constitution—we do not exactly understand what he means by that."

Gentlemen, that is true; that is the whole difficulty. The Republican party does not now, and never did, know what it is "to stand by the Conititution." They have never made it the rule of their conduct—the guide of their action. They have never appreciated its wisdom; they have never cultivated respect for its binding obligation, and so they have never studied its spirit or its letter. Whatever they desire to do, whether from a sincere belief that the good of the country demanded it, or that their party interest required it, that they always have done. Their own will, not the Constitution, has been their rule. And to this standard, and none other, they have always been perfectly true.

In 1820 they opposed the establishment of the Missouri Compromise Line. In 1854 they opposed its abrogation. In 1860 they opposed its reenactment.

In 1846 they refused the use of State jails and State magistrates to execute the Fugitive Slave Law, on the ground that the return of fugitives was the duty of the Federal Government. In 1850 they refused to vote a more stringent Federal law, on the ground that the return of fugitives was the duty of the State Governments. In 1856 they passed personal liberty bills, on the ground that the State should not assist the Federal Government; and in 1861 they repealed all laws on the subject on the ground that neither State nor Federal Government should execute the Constitution.

In 1858 they had possession of the State gouernments; they magnified State rights, adopted the resolutions of '98–'99 at their conventions, exalted the idea of confederation against unity, and prepared to array the States in armed conflict with Federal authority. In 1862 they had possession of the Federal Government; they denounced States' rights, called the Kentucky resolutions treason, and have, as far as in their power, by mere brute force, as well as by legislation, reduced and degraded the State governments.

In 1856 they declared that "no war could be right, and no peace could be wrong;" that if the South desired to change their political relations and form of government, their right could not be denied. In 1862 they declared that the trinity of our salvation was "taxation, emancipation and war."

In 1854 they declared that the interests of the country required the restriction of suffrage, and that the Germans and Irish, and English and French ought to be disfranchised.—In 1867 they declared that the interest of the country required its extension, and that it must be given even to the negroes.

In 1859, Mr. Chase, then Governor of Ohio, asserted: "We have rights which the Fededral government must not invade; rights superior to its power, on which our sovereignty depends; and we mean to assert these rights against all tyrannical assumptions of authority." In 1867, General Hayes who was their candidate for Governor of Ohio, asserted that the States have no sovereignty whatever.

In 1864 they asserted that the President had the power, by proclamation, to emancipate four millions of slaves. In 1867 they deny that he has power to remove a member of his own cabinet.

In 1862 party purposes required them to consider the Union unbroken. In Louisiana the Federal Government had possession of New Orleans alone. They admitted Haun and Flanders to their seats as Representatives from that State. In 1865 it had possession of every foot of the State; these same men present themselves as Senators, and they are rejected because the State of Louisiana has ceased to exist.

In 1862 they desired to create West Virginia—they must have the consent of the old State—they elect Governor Pierpont and a Legislature, and take their law as the solemn act of the State of Virginia assenting to its own dismemberment. In 1866 they set up a military government over Pierpont and his Legislature on the ground that prior to his election secession had destroyed the State.

In 1861 and 1862 and 1863 and 1864 and 1865 and 1866 during the war and after the war, they admitted Representatives from Kentucky, and now they reject them until a committee can inquire whether Kentucky has a Republican government.

In 1863 they established military commissions in Ohio for the trial of citizens, and by their judgment sent them to death or exile. In 1867 the Supreme Court, by a unanimous decision, declared these tribunals illegal, and their sentences void. In 1863 they vexed us with many oaths, and in 1867 the Supreme Court refused to administer them.

For this they have threatened to impeach the Judge, and they have actually reduced their numbers.

In 1861 they appealed to the patriotism of the people, and raised immense armies to maintain the Constitution and the Union. In 1865 they preferred to continue the war rather than make peace on the basis of maintaining the Constitution and Union.

And to-day, calling themselves, with ostentations hypocricy, the Union party, they would prefer to recognize the independence of the Confederate States rather than restore the Union on the basis of the Constitution.

They have held and abandoned every theory of government and every political opinion.

CHINESE FARMING.

A correspondent calls attention to a fact which illustrates the industry and integrity of the Chinese. All along the coast the steep shores, and even mountain sides, are made tillable by a system of terraces. The front or slope of these terraces is about six feet in height, and protected by sod. The level space thus obtained is devoted to raising vegetables and general proproducts of the soil. Only one kind of seed or grain, however, is planted on the same space, and no two spaces produce the same vegetable or cereal. Thus the traveller has presented a mountain side ringed with diversified vegetation. Rows of peas, beans, turnips, carrots, vines, etc., rise in regular series until the summit is attained. The flat or bottom land immediately on the coast is invariably devoted to rice. Their system of irrigation is complete, and all the lands devoted to this crop can be easily overflowed.