The States & Union.

Ashland, : : : Oct. 27, 1868.

GEO. W. HILL, EDITOR.

For President of the United States.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

For Vice President.

FRANK P. BLAIR.

I Schuyler Colfax Candidate for Vice President of the United States, and a resident of the State of Indiana a native-born citisen of the United States, and of protestant faith, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, do solemnly promise and swear that I will not vote nor give my influence for any man, for any office in the gift of the people, unless he be an American-born citizen in favor of Americans ruling America, nor if he be a Roman Catholic.

In the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses I do solemnly and sincerely swear that I will, when elected or appointed to any oue official station conferring on me the power to do so, remove all foreigners, aliens or Roman Catholics from office or place, and that I will in no case appoint such to any office or place in my gift.

Are You Ready?

This will be our last appeal before the election for President and Vice President comes off. Are you ready for the issue that is before you? Have you calmly, as patriots, desirous for the welfare of your country, weighed in your minds the importance of the approaching struggle? Recollect, the question involves the perpetuity of the form of government bequeathed us by our fathers. If the Republican party succeeds, it will be the end of that form of government; for that party has boldly planted itself upon the doctrine of central consolidation, and the overthrow of the reserved rights of the States! The success of that party, insures, for all time, a standing army in all the States of the Union to override and trample down their constitutional rights, and keep them in subjection to the bond-holders and the military despots who intend, at the point of the bayonet, to keep that class eternally in office, while the laboring millions are to toil to pay the gold interest on the National debt, and feed their corrupt oppressors. We charge the Republican party:

1. With a deliberate intention of overthrowing the constitution; and with disregarding all its provisions.

2. With attempting to break down and override the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of rendering its decisions null.

3. We charge that party with attempting to deprive the President of his constitutional prerogatives; and of trying to displace him from office, because he protested against their usurpations, and corrupt legislation.

4. We charge the Republican party with creating a national debt of four thousand millions of dollars, by the thefts, robberies, defalcations, and perfidy of its rotten leaders.

6. We charge that party with creating a financial system that is intended to make the rich, richer and the poor, poorer.

7. We charge that party with forcing ten States out of the Union for political revenge; and to enable that party to successfully overthrow our goverument.

8. We charge that party with enslaving ten millions of white men in the South that five millions of brutal, uncultivated, black barbarians may have the elective franchise conferred on them.

9. We charge that party with attempting to force negro equality upon Ohio, and the balance of the Northern States, though large majorities of their people may protest against the outrage.

10. We charge that party with keeping large standing armies among the people in times of peace without the consent of the people or their legislatures.

11. We charge that party with rendering the military independent of and superior to the civil power; and with depriving the people of the benefit of trial by jury, and with setting aside that priceless boon of freemen, the writ of Habeas Corpus.

12. We charge that party with nominating a drunken candidate for the Presidency, who refuses to resign his military command, that he may concentrate all power in his own hands and be autocrat of these States!

In view of all these things, can you vote the Republican ticket?—Will you vote to further harass and trample down the South, and thereby still further impoverish yourselves by increasing the national debt? Are you willing to keep large standing armies in time of peace, to eat out the substance of the people, and force negro equality upon the States? Are you willing to endure the foul corruptions of the Republican leaders to gratify political revenge? If so-you should vote the Republican ticket. If not, you should lay aside your prejudices and vote for Seymour and Blair, and thus save the country from ruin.

The Party of Broken Promises.

If there is anything to be found in the teachings of history—those guide posts along the pathway of nations—by which the people of this country, warned of their danger, could avoid the rocks whereon so many goodly vessels of State have been wrecked in the past, it is this: "Not to trust with power the men who, having no permanent policy, trim their sails to every passing breeze and as a sequence falsify every promise made to the people." It is true that in the history of any administration unforseen exigencies may occur requiring peculiar legislation; but no events can transpire which may not—which should not—be met by legislation based upon the well established fundamental principles of government. There are no evils growing out of our constitutional laws which cannot be remedied within the province of the constitution.

It is one of the most dangerous indications of the times that the dominant party of the country not only claim it to be necessary, but actually travel out of all constitutional limits in order to legislate for the present condition of the country. This is an admission that, in their estimation, not only was the war for the preservation of the Union a failure, but that the fundamental principles of government under which our fathers confederated, and whose wise administrations, for more than four decades, had made us a great and prosperous people, was wanting in the force and vigor necessary to keep the Union intact and the machinery of government in motion.

Will the people of the country—we do not mean the vampires of office, multiplied almost beyond calculation—but those who in the sweat of their face eat bread, not only by reason of the great primeval order, but doubly ordained by the powers that be, of this civil or uncivil government, to be hewers of wood and drawers of water to shoddy contractors and money changers, stop for a moment and reason on the questions which in a few days will perhaps forever fix and determine the destinies of this great country.

We say that the party now controlling the affairs of government never had a policy, unless it is one that we will speak of anon. Their only commission, like the pirates of the Spanish Main in olden times, has been a roving one, preying alike upon the rights and property of all that happened to come within their piratical course.

When the war was inaugurated by the teachings of the Phillipes, Chandlers, Wades, Greeleys, and others of like ilk, it was solemnly asseverated that the only purpose of the war was to maintain unbroken the Union of the States. For that purpose, and for that alone, the men of the north responded with an enthusiasm never equalled in the history of the world. For three years, in all the wide domain of what was once the United States, no armed force has been seen antagonistical to the government. Now, that the conflict of arms is over, what have we a right to expect from the party who inaugurated, conducted and ended the war.—Certainly the fulfilment of their promises that the war was for the preservation of the Union. Let the unrepresented states in our national councils be witnesses whether this pledge has been broken or not.

The grave and reverend Seigneurs (God save the clan unless it would be too large an economy) who sit in—not fill—the seats once occupied by the men who fashioned our institutions and made our history, tell us by their puerile legislation, that the great fundamental charter of our government is but a thimble-rig concern—now you see it—now you don't see the little joker. In other words, their promises to the people that, under our fundamental laws, there could be no such thing as a state getting without the Federal Compact, and yet three years of legislation, in a time of profound peace, has resulted in the anomalous discovery that ten States, despite the efforts of our gallant soldiers, are out of the Union! Was the war a failure, or was the summer too short to fight it out on that line?

At the time of the surrender of Lee, which was the end of all martial conflict between the beligerent sections of the Union, the late lamented—then President—had a policy, (We beg pardon of any who "*have no policy.*") This policy was to restore the fraternal relations of the states. It was but indeed a resume of the terms by Grant and Sherman with Lee and Johnston. This policy drafted by Lincoln, was ennunciated to the word by his successor, President Johnson, in his North Carolina Proclamation. Thereupon peans were sung and jubilant demonstrations were had all over the country. Yet, while all were rejoicing over the prospect of permanent peace, fraternal unity and future prosperity, there were certain Hamans who saw Mordicas sitting in the public places. Jeff, of the Ashland *Times*, with an obesity which would lead one almost to think that the calf had swallowed the grindstone, knew that the Democratic party would pitch right into the "policy" and try to deprive the country of all the blessings which would inevitably flow from President Johnson carrying out the wishes of the martyr. Hear how wisely the editor of the *Times*, in an editorial stolen from the State *Journal*, discusses the waywardness of the incorrigible Democracy. We quote from the *Times* of August 17th, 1865:

"It is among the "great expectations' of Democracy, that on his plan of reconstructions, as embodied in his North Carolina Proclamation, there will be wide differences betwen President Johnson and the incoming Congress This is in accordance with a habibit modern Democracy indulges of putting its faith in the substances of things hoped for, without any evidence, seen or unseen, and furnishes conlusive testimony that its interest in rebels is deeper than its regard for loyal men. It holds out to the defeated insurgents of the South promises of aid and comfort in their efforts to gain control of local governments, as it did when they threatened secession and instituted rebellion, but it will be countermarched in the latter, as it was in its former antagonism to national unity and national peace under free institutions. President Johnson comprehends the "situation," and he will bring to sore defeat the machinations of the Southern haters of freedom and national justice; and to bitter shame the intrigues of their Northern allies."

Now, would the readers of the *Times* believe that this very "plan of reconstruction, as embodied in the North Carolina Proclamation, was the identical matter of difference between President Johnson and the "incoming Congress," that culminated in the revolutionary attempt of that same Congress to impeach the President. If the Democracy had 'great expectations" that the "incoming Congress' would do some d——esperate mean thing, the "logic of events" justified the prediction, and history has attested its correctness.

In every promise made by the party in power, there has been an utter failure of redemption. Over the graves wherein buried lie the promises that the war was not waged for other purposes than the preservation of the Union—that the institutions of the States in rebellion would not be impinged upon, (vide Lincoln's famous Pope's Bull against the comet in reply to the Chicago clergymen,) that no state could go out of the Union—that the rights of every section of the country under the constitution would be espected—no political Gabriel's trump will ever sound a resurrection.

Upon all the great questions of the principles which underlie the very foundations of our government the Republican party has been tried, weighed in the balances and found wanting. In view of this history of broken promises—imbecile legislation upon all questions of reconstruction, combined with a determined persistence in establishing a monetary despotism upon the country, we appeal to the laboring, thin ing masses, whether their interests do not demand that this government should have some "policy" and that this policy should be such as would inure to the the benefit of themselves and families, rather than to swell the overgrown coffers of the Shermans, Jay Cookes and army thieves who have fatened and grown rich upon the sufferings and industry of the country. "We speak as to wise men. Judge ye what we say;" and on Tuesday next, knowing your rights, dare maintain them, and rebuke the vampires who have prostituted the name of patriotism in order to advance their own nefarious and mercenary designs and are sucking the very life-blood of the nation.

Sprengle on Dean.

The most ludicrous criticism we have read in a long time appeared in the Ashland *Times* of last week. The adipose gentleman that presides over the editorial department of that paper, greatly dislikes H. Clay Dean! The most pointed objection urged against Dean is, that he is too fat—too large, and don't wash his face as often as the editor of the *Times!*—There is an old scripture warning against those "who make clean the outside of the platter, but within, are filled with dead men's bones, and all uncleanness." The only reason why the editor of the *Times* dislikes Dean is, that while Dean is unclean without, the editor of the *Times* is unclean within. So far as external appearance is concerned, we have always thought there was a striking resemblance between Dean and Sprengle—with this exception: Dean is much the handsomest man; and as touching brains and ability, ye Gods! what becomes of Jeff? Here ends the comparison. We are sorry that two such good looking fellows as Dean and Sprengle cannot meet in the same town without being jealous of each other. The stuff attributed to Dean by the *Times*, is like much of the matter that passes through that paper, a pure invention, and never occurred; for the reason that Dean never made a speech in the location where it is claimed he uttered the nonsense attributed to him. The whole thing, is a lie of the baldest kind.

TICKETS TICKETS.

The Presidential tickets for Nov, 3, will be ready on Saturday next. The Members of the Democratic Central Committee for each town ship should call and get them.

Thanksgiving Proclamation

By the President of the United States of America:

In the year which is now drawing to its end, the art, the skill, and the labor of the people of the United States have been employed with greater diligence and vigor, and on broader fields than ever before, and the fruits of the earth have been gathered into the granary and the store-house in marvelous abundance. Our highways have lengthened, and new and prolific regions have been occupied. We are permitted to hope that long protracted political and sectional dissentions are, at no distant day, to give place to returning harmony and fraternal affection throughout the Republic. Many foreign States have entered into liberal agreements with us, while nations which are far off, and which, heretofore have been unsocial and exclusive, have become friends. The annual period of rest which we have reached in health and tranquility, and which is crowned with so many blessings, is by universal consent, a convenient and suitable one for cultivating personal piety and practicing public devotion. I, therefore, recommend that Thursday, the 26th day of November next, be set apart and observed by all the people of the United States as a day for public praise, thanksgiving and prayer to the Almighty Creator and Divine Ruler of the Universe, by whose ever watchful, merciful and gracious providence alone, States and Nations, no less than families and individual men, do live and move and have their being.

In witness whereoi I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City, of Washington, this Twelfth day of October, in [SEAL] the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM H SEWARD, Sec. of State.

Radical Bill of Fare

The following is the bill of fare of the banquet to which the radicals invite the people:

No Meat.
Old Clothes.
The Almshouse.
No taxes for the rich.
Gold for the Bondholders.
High taxes for the poor.
Rags for the people.
Eternal War.
Low Wages.
Death
and
Torment.

Letter from the President to Gov. Seymour.

BUFFALO, Oct. 23—The following dispatch from President Johnson was received by Governor Seymour here this morning;

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22, 1868.

To Hon. Horatio Seymour:

I see it announed in the papers of this morning that you will enter the Presidential canvass in person I trust this may be so, as the present position of public affairs justifies and demands it. It is hoped and believed by your friends that all the enemies of Constitutional Government, whether secret or avowed, will not be spared, and that their arbitrary and unjust usurpations, together with their wasteful, profligate and corrupt uses of the people's treasury will be signally exposed and rebuked. The mass of the people should be aroused and warned against the encroachments of the despotic power now ready to enter the very gates of the citadel of liberty. I trust you may speak with an inspired tongue, and that your voice may penetrate every just and patriotic heart throughout the land. Let the living principles of a violated Constitution be proclaimed and restored, that peace, prosperity and fraternal feeling may return to a divided and oppressed nation

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

It is predicted that Mrs. Lincoln, who, rumor hath it, intends to take up her residence at Frankfort on the Main, will be received in a very flattering manner in Germany, where Abraham Lincoln's memory is revered. Perhaps she might make a very handsome thing out of her old clothes there.

A gentleman riding came to the edge of a morass which he considered not safe. Seeing a peasant lad he asked whether the bog was hard at the bottom. "Oh, yes, quite hard," replied the youth. The gentleman rode on, but his horse began to sink. "You rascal," shouted he, "did you not say it was hard at bottom?" "So it is," replied the rogue, "but you're not half way to it yet."

The Rochester *Union* says, of the illustrations in Hurd & Houghton's Riverside Edition of Dickens: "The Boffins, the Lamles, Venus, Wegg, the Wilfers, Sloppy, Rocksmith, and all the other peculiar characters of the story are here wrought up by the artists and to look upon paper as the reader has them in his mind's eye.—Such an edition of Dickens is a treasure."

A friend, after reading an account of the San Francisco earthquake, says: "There's no use talking—the world is quickly coming to an end."

The Peabody gold medal, recently completed by Messrs. Starr & Marcus, No. 22 John street, under the direction of the State Department, with a copy of the resolutions passed by Congress, is on public exhibition in New York, previous to its shipment to its destination.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The State Democratic by 3,000 Majority.

WHEELING W VA, October 22, 1868

West Virginia is Democratic The returns show large Democratic gains—The Democratic majority is estimated at 3,000 Tell your people to "Go and do likewise." Rejoice with us over our deliverance.

GOV. SEYMOUR ON THE STUMP.

His Speech at Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y. October 22. 1868.

Governor Seymour arrived here at one P. M to-day, in a special car, from Rochester. At every town and station along the route he was greeted by crowds of people eager to show their respect and confidence in the chosen leader of the conservative masses of the country, and at each point they were importunate for a speech from him

The personal appearance of Mr Seymour in the canvass is arousing a degree of enthusiasm among the Democracy never before witnessed in this State. It would be impossible in a short dispatch to convey any thing like an adequate conception of the magnitude of the meeting held here in the Rink to night, and the spirit and enthusiasm which prevailed The building is capable of holding fifteen thousand people, and it was densely packed from end to end. The speaker could not be heard by one half those present, and there was such a constant and terrible pressure toward the speaker's stand that the crowd kept surging continually from one side to the other, so that it was impossible to preserve quiet and order.

Mr Seymour was presented to the meeting by Hon. James Humphreys as the next President of the United States, and as he stepped forward he was received with the wildest enthusiasm.—He spoke about three fourths of an hour in a vigorous style His bold expressions in favor of taxing the bondholders of the Government elicited the strongest demonstrations of approval

Hon Francis Kernan followed Governor Seymour in a strong speech

Democrats here to day express themselves confident of the best results from Mr Seymour's personal participation in the canvass They believe that the ebb of October will be changed to a tide of Democratic victory in November, and that it will inspire the conservative masses of the people with fresh hope and courage.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR COMING WEST—HIS APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Seymour leaves to morrow for Chicago, where he speaks on Saturday night. He will speak at Indianapolis on Monday night, at Cincinnati on Tuesday night, at Pittsburg on Wednesday night, at Philadelphia on Thursday night, at New York City on Friday night, and at Albany on Saturday, October 31, closing the canvass

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR

FELLOW CITIZENS: The first words uttered by the Republican Convention, in their resolutions congratulating the country upon the success of their scheme of reconstruction—the last words uttered by their speakers and their presses—declare that reconstruction is a failure, that the South is still in a condition of rebellion, that its social disorders demand the presence of great armies, and that the first duty of Congress, when it meets, will be to turn reconstructed Georgia out of the Union. [Applause.]

At the outset of this canvass the Republican party asked to be continued in power, upon the ground that it had governed the country for the past four years wisely and well, and thus demanded a popular approval of their policy.

After a full discussion of three months touching the wisdom and the integrity of the policy of the Government with regard to reconstruction and finances, it is found that order has not been restored at the South; that the burdens of debt have not been lightened and that the evils of oppressive taxation have not been lifted off from the labor and industry of the country as they should have been

Driven from their first ground, and feeling that the people of this country were unwilling to approve their acts, they now try to hold power by making the people believe, not that *they* have done well, but that the Democratic party would do worse if they should succeed at this time. To prove this they aver that the success of the Democratic ticket will involve the country again in civil war—they feel that nothing short of civil war would be worse [Cheers] They have declared that the Democratic nominees are ready to overturn their legislation by force. To make the charge more dramatic, I am to be sent to my final account by the hands of my political supporters, and General Blair then is to trample beneath his feet the reconstruction laws as ruthlessly as General Meade stamps them out by his military orders with the concurrence of the same Republican party. If I am to go to my last account, I trust I shall be judged by a kinder and more charitable tribunal than my Republican friends have proved to be [Laughter]

If the Democratic ticket is elected and General Blair should reach the Presidential chair, how would the case stand? He would be confronted by a Republican Senate, by a House of Representatives full of Generals, by the army of the United States, flanked by the Loyal Leagues and by the Grand Armies of the Republic under the command of their own candidate for the Presidency, whom they declare to be the First Captain of the age. And yet we are gravely told that standing alone, shackled by Congressional restraints, he can crush out all this power, and plunge the country into civil war

If this be true, then General Blair is either the most vigorous man who has lived in the history of the world, or Republican Senators, Members of Congress, and commanders of armies are the most imbecile men who ever disgraced public positions. [Cheers]

Now, I admit there is a fear in the minds of the Republican leaders, but it is not this absurd fear. It is the dread that the public mind, having been turned to its financial and political policy, is reaching conclusions that will sweep them from political power. Therefore they seek to change the issues; therefore they have changed their front in this contest

We are admonished it is a dangerous thing to change front on the eve of battle

I propose, in the course of the canvass, on occasions like this, to discuss the policy and conduct of the men in power. To-night I must confine myself to a few points: elsewhere I shall speak of other wrongs and errors.—When this war ended, nearly four years ago, it left the Southern States disorganized and impoverished. The duty of restoring peace and prosperity to that section, and putting it into a condition where it could add to the National prosperity and aid to bear its burdens, fell upon the Republican party

The difficulties of the task were increased by the fact that its population was made up of two distinct races, one of which had been held in slavery, and was now suddenly called on, untutored as they were, to act a new part in our social and political system. I do not wish to underrate the difficulties with which they had to contend but the magnitude of the two difficulties demanded they should enter upon the task in a wise and thoughtful way.—Armies alone can not bring back a due sense of the value of order to a community. They can only restrain violence The healing measures of the statesman must make the law

The two great objects to be kept in view were to give all classes that prosperity which tends to make men desire peace, which gives them hopes, and secures the good order of society. Despair ever makes disorder. Another great object and end was to lift up the African, as far and as fast as could be wisely done. Humanity dictated this, the interests of the white population of the South demanded it. As the two races were to live upon the same soil, their common interests called for harmony of purpose and of feelings. Under this state of facts, wise men would seek the aid of the most intelligent and influential men of that section of the country, taking care to guard against any influences springing from their prejudices.

Have these obvious truths been regarded by the men in power? Has not reconstruction failed because they disregarded them? The first step toward restoring order and producing harmony between the races was in all ways to minister to the prosperity of that section—which prosperity would be shared alike by the white man and the negro. The industry of the South should be made profitable. Unless the employer made a profit on his cotton he could not pay the laborer Failing to do this, disaster brought not only poverty, but confusion and discontent.

True statesmanship would have stretched out a helping hand; but what was the first act of the men in power? It was to put a monstrous export tax of six cents on a pound upon the cotton raised by the labor of the negro upon the plantation of the white, struggling with the evils of poverty, with the difficulties of their new positions and relationships. The first feeble efforts of their people to gain the means of livelihood were blasted by an unwise, selfish and vindictive act I say unwise, because it has had much to do with the failure of the Republicans to restore order at the South. The negro, exasperated by the failure of his ruined employer, became hostile to him; the employer losing the little credit that he had before in the North, renewed his efforts under still greater difficulties than before I say it was a selfish act because it was done in the interest of the Eastern manufacturer, already wealthy from the fruits of the war

Protected by the enormous tariff this tax of six cents a pound upon all cotton exported, was simply imposed so that he might buy it for a price six cents less than it was worth in the markets of the world I say it was a vindictive act, for if you will read the debates in Congress when this tax was levied, to cover the selfish interests that prompted it, you will find that it was urged upon members from the West to States who voted against the interests of their constituents, upon the ground that it was to be imposed upon the South as a penalty, and thus we find the black and the white man of the South were alike stripped of the market value of their staple product under circumstances of such great difficulty that they were hindered and not helped on the road to prosperity by men in power [Applause.]

I might go on and show how, in addition to this wrong, they were trampled upon by military despotism; how they were placed under the uncontrolled power of vagrant men, who gained wealth and official positions by ministering to the passions of the public, and keeping alive disorder. These men, who now, in the senate of the United States without constituents, vote down the Senators of New York Pennsylvania Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, gained their power over the South and over us because they ministered to passion in the North and stirred up disorder in the South No fair minded thoughtful Republican will calmly sit down and look over this action, and not feel that the policy of his party has been unwise and hurtful

During the progress of the war another national difficulty grew up, which excited alarm in the minds of the thoughtful men. It was found as our rolled up its great volume, that the Government bonds were taken in the Northern Atlantic States and our Union was thus dissolved into debtor and creditor States This is a perilous relationship It could not well be avoided, but the evil might have been mitigated if there had been a wise and economical administration, which should have kept down the volume of indebtedness

But the men in power saw fit to do another thing They drove out of existence by heavy taxation, the currency of all State banks. They then grasped the exclusive power of issuing paper money; they gave to the holders of Government bonds the privilege of issuing bank bills under what is known as a National banking system This was a privilege of enormous value. I will not stop now to discuss the wisdom of that system As Governor of this State I vetoed a law authorizing our banks to organize under that system, because I saw as far back as 1863 that it imperiled the future harmony of our Union The point to which I wish to call your attention is the unwise manner in which this great privilege was distributed Wise men would look to see how it could be given out so as to minister to the general prosperity of our country, but, regardless of all this, a great monopoly was given to the first comers They were mainly from the old and rich States, which had been enabled to take up the Government bonds

Thus, not only our debt, but our currency was sectionalized While the State of Massachusetts, with about 1,100,000 inhabitants, has about $57,000,000 of this currency, the State of Illinois, with about twice that population, has less than $10,000,000 In the State of Rhode Island they have about forty dollars to each inhabitant, while in Illinois, Michigan Wisconsin and other Northern States, they have only about eight dollars If so much currency is good for Massachusetts, why is it not a good thing out West [Cheers]

But the injustice of this distribution was the least of the evils which grew out of this lack of foresight and statesmanship. It is no answer to say in justification of this inequality that the West had as good chance to get this privilege first as the other States. It was not a matter to be left to chance The Western States were not then in a condition to secure this currency for the very reason that they most needed it. If the rule of proportion was to be disregarded, it should have been done in favor of the very States that now have the smallest share. It was the duty of wise statesmanship to see that the currency was given where it would be of the greatest service to the public. It may be asked if the West was not able to take the bonds, how would they avail themselves of this privilege? If this action had been reversed and fifty millions had been given to the State of Illinois, and nine millions had been given to the State of Massachusetts, which would be much more fair than the present distribution, the people of Illinois could not have established these banks, but the capitalists of New England and New York would gladly have established banks in these States for the sake of the advantages gained Now, this would not only have been more fair, as any one sees but it would have avoided a great evil to which I will call your attention And in considering this I will not go so far as to say that any State should have less than its due share The people of the Northern Atlantic States who hold about two thirds of all the currency do not need this amount for their business purposes Their modes of conducting business do require the form of credit Form a city the banks of the city of New York did not deem it worth while to issue notes for circulation. We now see that at certain seasons of the year they send currency to the West to bring forward the crops When it is not needed for these purposes, it is accumulated in vast sums in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, where, as it is not wanted for regular business purposes it is used to promote speculation and demoralizing speculations If we turn our attention to the great agricultural States of the West, we find that they need currency in their business transactions, and that they suffer great evils and losses from want of it. What is now going on over all of these great regions? It is necessary for the welfare of our country and for the health and comfort of our people that wheat, corn, beef and pork of the West should be sent to market, not only to feed our own people, but by its sale in foreign lands to pay the interest on our debt and for the articles we purchase abroad

This is the first great financial necessity of our country. To do this the best commercial paper is that which is made for this object. It is payable at the commercial centers at short date It has not only an acceptance at the East, but is fortified by a bill of sale of the very property which is bought by its proceeds Why is it that this commercial paper made for purposes so essential and meritorious—amply secured and having about it every feature which should command credit—can command the monstrous interest of ten or twelve per cent? This is a grave question affecting the welfare of every citizen of our land There is a great wrong here at the very basis of the business prosperity and personal comfort of the citizens of these United States When the Western dealer in produce goes to the bankers of Chicago, Milwaukee Toledo, or other commercial centers of the West, and offers a draft, payable in an Eastern city of undoubted credit to get the currency to buy the wheat beef, pork or produce of the Western farmer, he is charged this monstrous interest, and when he objects that it is ruinous and unjust, he is told that the banker can do better; that he has no currency of his own; that he can not get it for himself; that the whole volume authorized by Congress has been taken up mainly in the Eastern States; that, in order to get this currency, the bankers may go to the East and borrow it and must pay an interest for its use, and then he must charge all the interest, and another interest as a compensation for himself. Then says the borrower, I must pay interest to two bankers. Is it right that Rhode Island, or Massachusetts or New York, should have the share of currency which belongs to our Western States? Are not we the citizens of the West, forced to pay to these Eastern States interest upon the currency which rightfully belongs to us? If I must pay you, the banker of the West, and the banker of the East, ten or twelve per cent. interest, when I ought to pay but one half that amount, I must take it out of the price which I pay the farmer for his produce. Now, all this is true and here is the great wrong which lends encouraging between the States a jealousy of the creditor States and a sense of injury which harms the National credit

This unwise distribution of the currency has at the foundation of much of the feeling in certain sections of this country against the bond-holders. It is no unusual thing to see it stated in the papers of Chicago and other Western cities, that the grain market is checked for the want of that currency which rightfully belongs to that section Not only is the farmer thus paid a lower price for his produce, but the carriers upon our lakes and canals, and the whole commerce of the country, interna and foreign, are injured by his lack of foresight on the part of our rulers. [Applause]

But the evil does not stop here. When the currency which has been used to place the agricultural products on the markets of the East is no longer needed for these purposes, it piles up in vast volumes in the cities of New York and Boston during the winter months Those who hold it are impatient to have it profitably employed. They invite borrowers to use it for purposes that end in those wild and demoralizing speculations that have done so much to corrupt the morals and destroy the habits of industry which alone can make people truly prosperous Not unfrequently it is used, to buy up again all the beef, pork flour and grain in the hands Eastern buyers and in the warehouses of our commercial cities, and to put up their prices against the laboring poor, the toiling mechanic and the consumer of the East; in this way, too, stocking the exportation abroad, and destroying the commerce of our land. [Cheers]

Now, if with wise statesmanship, under this same National banking system, care had been used to place this capital where it was needed, the share which would have been given to the Western States would never have remained idle, or have been employed for hurtful purposes There would always have been under that capital there, where it would have promoted prosperity and advanced the healthy enterprises of great and growing communities

This error of our rulers is attended with another great evil There was no other provision made for the South; no care taken to revive their prosperity so that its people might aid in advancing the prosperity of our land It is for our interest as well as their pursuits should again be made prosperous. We find that this error in the distribution of our currency is crushing our business with enormous rates of interest; lessens the prices which the farmer gets for his produce injures our carrier and harms both our domestic and foreign trade, and is a National evil which should have been corrected but it has not even received the attention of the party in power [Cheers]

There are other great wrongs to which I will briefly allude, and which I will discuss more at length on other occasions We say that taxation should be equal upon every species of property, according to its real value. The Republicans say so too They declare so in their fourth resolution: "That it is due to the labor of the nation that taxation shall be equalized"

With this declaration upon their lips will they tell us why they made it unequal? Will they tell us why, for four years they have allowed this conceded injustice to remain upon the statute books? How can we believe that they mean what they say? They charge upon us that we are in favor of repudiation Have those who make this charge frankly said how they meant to deal with the public creditor? We have said when the agreement was that he should have been paid in gold, he should have it, and when the contract did not define in what he should have be paid, he should have given money as good as that which we use for the sacred purposes of paying our pensions, and for rewarding the toil of the laborer

We have a right to place the claims of the public creditor among the sacred things of a Nations faith. [Cheers] We have tried to maintain a policy of security which should make his debt secure and the wisdom which should put the Nation's credit so high in the markets of the world that the public creditor, the public pensioner, and he who toils for the public good in the workshops or in the field should all be paid in a currency made good by a wise and honorable conduct of public officers [Applause]

In Golconda, Pope county, Illinois, a few days ago, a young girl, daughter of Mr. Smith, poisoned herself with strychnine. She had previously confessed that she had been seduced under promise of marriage, by Alexander Wasson, and her suicide was caused by his refusal to fulfill his promise.

The Chicago *Times* says "General Prim disclaims all pretensions to the wearing of a crown. So did Cæsar. So does Grant. So did the elder Napolean, And likewise the younger. Somehow, these disclaimers against the royal purple almost always yield a consent, at the proper moment. If Grant and Prim do not, they will prove the only exceptions known, thus far to history."

In the Netherlands, many people place mirrors at certain angles in the windows of the houses, so that persons passing along can be seen from within. A disagreeable caller can thus be forestalled, his opposite be sure of a cordial reception. A New York exchange says "Are American ladies so actively inquisitive as to render it an appliance unnecessary? Or, would its introduction here be an embarrassing confession? We marvel that there are no spies in Fifth avenue."

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