

UNION AND AMERICAN.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1872.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN C. BROWN.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

GEORGE A. GUNDEL, of Montgomery.

GOVERNOR JOHN M. FLEMING, of Knox.

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

I. JOHN A. McKENNEY, of Hawkins.

II. CALDWELL, of Knox.

III. A. L. SPEARS, of Blount.

IV. N. N. COX, of Williamson.

V. W. W. McDOWELL, of Shelby.

Election, Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1872.

DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOHN C. BROWN, of Davidson.

F. C. DUNN, of Montgomery.

THOMAS F. HENRY, of Montgomery.

JAMES W. NEWMAN, of Hamilton.

THOMAS B. MITCHELL, of Warren.

J. M. BROOKS, of Knox.

JOHN HILLYARD, of Hawkins.

W. D. YANDYKE, of Hamilton.

H. MAGYERY, of Shelby.

H. W. WALL, of Henry.

J. M. COULTER, of Gibson.

The Raleigh (N. C.) News

learned that Major Wm. A. Smith,

the nominee of the Radical party

for Congress, got entirely of

the Radical platform in Chatham

county. He denounced the civil rights bill

and the enforcement act of President Grant.

The rats are leaving the sinking ship.

The Jackson (Miss.) Clarion learns

on good authority that Mr. J. L. Murphy,

at present a Republican Representative in

Congress from the second district of Missis-

sippi, has declared in favor of Horace Gre-

eley for the Presidency.

The Indianapolis Sentinel says that

Governor of Indiana, Senator Morton was

in the habit of drawing on the public

treasury to pay for the feed for his horses

and cow. He made the State liberally sup-

port him and pay a salary besides. Does the

reader wonder now that he is a strong

Grant man?

The New York Standard, an uncomprom-

ising Grant paper, has a realizing sense

of the desperate condition of its party,

which it only half acknowledges, as follows:

"There are people who talk about Grant

having a walk over this Presidential

course. We say to them, if we win we

must work hard."

The Columbus Press (Radical) charges

that a Radical aspirant for Congress in the

third district of Mississippi boasts that he

will "buy the nomination with two thou-

sand dollars." The Press is late complain-

ing of this practice, which is a test of

Radical faith.

It has been telegraphed from Wash-

ington that "the Civil Service rules prohibit

an assessment of office-holders, but allow

contributions to be solicited." Solicited is

good; explains the Philadelphia Age. When

a government money-gatherer fixes his gaze

upon an office-holder, with "demissal" in

one eye and "solicitation" in the other, the

stamps will come as certainly as Grant will

accept a present from Tom Murphy or

"any other man." Solicited is certainly a

good phrase in relation to fishing the pay

of office-holders for political purposes.

TIME was when a Puritan is said to have

"let his hat on Monday

for a killing of a mouse on Sunday."

The old legend still works as is clearly

indicated by an incident that occurred in

one of the towns of that State. One George

Walther, a resident of Brookline, has been

arrested for a violation of the more modern

Massachusetts Blue Laws. It appears ac-

cording to the charge lodged against him

by the policeman who made the arrest, that

he "screwed a hook for training vines into

a certain wall on Chestnut street, on the

Sabbath day, the same wall being a work

of necessity or charity."

WHAT was known as the "Freedmen's

Bureau" is now only a name of record. It

has been "glorified" by the "wonder of an

hour." But, as a contemporary says, like the

"king press" under Fulstuf, this depart-

ment has been most shamefully abused.

Men have plundered the negroes under the

pretense of aiding them, while in all parts

of the South, idle white boys have lived

upon money drawn from the Treasury

under this Freedman's swindle. If the

real records of this department could be

inspected, the people would learn how for-

tunate have been acquired by blatant pil-

lagers and "Christian soldiers."

It appears to be a very difficult matter to

get a tax imposed upon the dogs in this

State. The County Courts are by law au-

thorized to impose a tax on all dogs, save

one to each family, for the benefit of com-

mon schools. The State is full of worth-

less curs, and it would be a great relief

to sleep-risers at least to have them taxed

out of existence, but the magistrates in per-

haps less than half a dozen counties have

imposed the tax. And now the County

Court of Warren has "gone back on itself."

On the 1st inst. that body repealed the tax

it had previously imposed upon dogs. The

McMinnville News says: "But a short

time since the same court, composed of the

same members, enacted the law levying the

tax, by a vote of 18 to 10; and on Monday

last the law was repealed by a vote of 17 to

10. What came over the spirit of the

dream" of the court we cannot imagine, but

they have certainly awakened to another

view of the dog question."

THE OPINION OF AN ENEMY.

The New York Evening Post is a Repub-

lican journal, but it does not and probably

will not support the Greeley ticket. It

THE TRICK OF A DEMAGOGUE EX-

POSED.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, had during

the late session of Congress established

some character for fairness by his exposure

of the extravagant manner in which the

government has of late been administered,

but he most effectually destroyed that

character by a deliberate attempt to crea-

te an administration from charges not at

all dissimilar to those he had himself pro-

posed. Now, on the eve of the adjournment

of Congress, when it was published what

he called a statement of the receipts and

expenditures, which the Washington Pa-

triot charges was intended to mislead the

public with the false impression that the

cost of carrying on the government under

Radical rule now was scarcely greater than

in 1869, when the Democrats had the re-

sponsibility of administration. The Patriot

sustains its position as follows: "The last

report of the Secretary of the Treasury

(pages 306 and 307) exhibits the following

results, which furnish the best answer to

the jesuitical sophistry of Mr. Dawes. They

are both laboring for the same end, but it

was impossible to hide the truth in the

official returns, which fully contradicts the

figures that were compiled to order for par-

tisan effect. According to Mr. Boutwell's

report the case stands thus:

Civil list for 1871 cost..... \$18,700,770

Civil list for 1869 cost..... 6,775,000

Excess of 1871 over 1869..... \$11,925,770

Foreign intercourse for 1871 cost..... \$1,044,373

Foreign intercourse for 1869 cost..... 1,146,143

Excess of 1871 over 1869..... (\$101,770)

Miscellaneous expenses for 1871 cost..... \$90,116,742

Miscellaneous expenses for 1869 cost..... 92,083,232

Excess of 1871 over 1869..... (\$18,116,490)

Military service for 1871 cost..... \$18,779,991

Military service for 1869 cost..... 16,472,392

Excess of 1871 over 1869..... \$2,307,599

This does not include \$9,000,000 for

arms sold to France and used by the War

Department, over and above the regular ap-

propriations, thus making the real excess

\$28,307,793.

Juliana in 1871 cost..... \$7,426,997

Juliana in 1869 cost..... 2,951,121

Excess in 1871 cost..... \$4,475,876

Naval service in 1871 cost..... \$19,843,897

Naval service in 1869 cost..... 12,114,649

Excess of 1871 over 1869..... \$7,729,248

RECAPITULATION.

Total ordinary expenditures for 1871..... \$121,119,228

Total ordinary expenditures for 1869..... 88,939,256

Excess of 1871 over 1869..... \$32,179,972

To this difference must be added \$9,000,000

for arms sold to France and credited to

the War Department, which would make

the real excess \$73,210,573.

It is thus seen that the permanent ex-

penditures in corresponding conditions of

peace have much more than doubled be-

tween the two periods, which Mr. Dawes

adopted for comparison. Of course, the

country has grown and the expenses have

necessarily augmented in some degree, but

in such startling ratio as is here dis-

closed. For this statement is excluded

all the large scale public property by the

different Bureaux of the War and Navy,

which have not been paid into the Treas-

ury, but arbitrarily turned into the strong

boxes of those departments, and applied to

their uses without the knowledge of Con-

gress, or any report showing either the

amount received or the sums expended.

But there is another and inexorable tax

by which all sophistry may be explained,

and the tricks of falsehood brought to sum-

mary grief. It is so simple that one of the

"charity ten-year-olds," whom Lord West-

bury thought could make a plainer treaty

than Mr. Secretary Fish and my Lord of

Ripon, would see through it at the first

glance. From the 1st of July, 1869, to the

1st of June, 1872, the Treasury received

\$1,000,000,000 from the various sources of

revenue. We have made out of this sum

\$1,000,000,000 for the management of the

Government of the fiscal year in 1869, which

gives the Administration the benefit of

nearly four months of revenue that do not

appear charged in this statement, or, in

round numbers, nearly \$100,000,000. Now,

they claim a reduction of the public debt

of \$100,000,000. (See Finance Report of 1869, page 317, and

monthly statement of Treasury for 1st

June, 1872.) Or in figures:

Receipts from 1st July, 1869, to

1st July, 1872..... \$1,168,000,000

Payments of public debt during

period..... 166,168,000

To be accounted for..... \$1,001,832,000

What has become of this enormous sum

of money? When the interest on the pub-

lic debt and the pensions are deducted there

will still remain \$725,000,000 to be ac-

counted for, which distributed over the

four years, would give an outlay of \$181,250,000

per annum for the ordinary expenses. And

when the deficiencies, which are annually

voiced in some form or other, and the

contrivances for concealing profligacy and

corruption are considered, there is no doubt

that this sum represents about the average

cost of carrying on the Government in this

period of profound peace under a Radical

President and Cabinet. This is a fair speci-

men of their "economy," and a large portio-

of it is used to fill the pockets of mercenar-

ies who swarm around the Treasury, and ap-

port loyalty to the President at such a cost.

SOME STRAWS.

The deserts are becoming "thick and

black." James H. Nash, Grant and Wilson

elector for the third district of West Vir-

ginia, has declined the position, because he

proposes to vote for Greeley. The thing is

really assuming the character of a stampede.

The Springfield Republican has had a con-

versation with a clergyman recently return-

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Congress—Second District.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN F.

GREILEY, of Coffee county, as a candidate

for the Second District, at the August elec-

tion. He is a native of the State, and has

been a member of the Legislature of the

State for several years. He is a man of

high character, and is well known to the

people of the district. He is a man of

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