Countries have proved themselves to be in of Negr. Suffrage by forcing it upon the peo-the District of Columbia against their a most more whose who has solemnly expressed at the polls, by git upon the people of all the Territories, and git various devices to course the people of the it warlous devices to course the people of the it are not expressed to Negro people of the territories and git various devices of scale to produce a discussion of races. scientist of races.

section. That for all their efforts to upboid
matination we tender to the Freedent and to
questo of the Judges of the Supreme Court of
intel States our hearty thanks.

epublican Platform Adopted That one of the great lessons of the war the American people are a nation, and in a conjectoracy of sovereign and independen

the That, imbued with the spirit of true dem racy, and believing that the pawers necessary the purp se of attaining the ends of Governmought not to be restreted to an privileged of se, it should be vested in he whole people without

5th. The Am rican people owe a lesting debt of gratitude to the base soldiers, and saliors who, in the a caturgue for our national existence, se subject of fought for our liberties; and for the privations, suf-ferings and sacrifices which they endured, the loyal men of the base who sledge to them and to the widows and ordains of those who fell in defense of the nation, our armothing and substantial support. the nation, our armpathies and substantial support.

6th That we approve and indorse the n littary administration of our distinguished fellow citizen. Mague Geocean Phil. H. Steridan, in Louisiana and Te-ax, and piedges him another continuous manual era in the second printery districts of the count, the cordinal support of the Union men of this in the cordinal support of the Union men of this in the red of the support of the Orian sand to be supported to protect the forth most of the late red S men, and to resumb the orianization of loyal and constitutional sovernments in said States.

7th That we fully indores and approve of the administration of our present Governor, J. D. Uox, and except to firm our hearty thanks for the faithful and said success and success the discharged his official duties and successed the credition of our of

104 Breadway, New York, an Wade a Believer in and Tencher of the Docuring of Diao from Waste's opench in the United States Senate. Legember 4 1856. june 1. Southern gentleulen stand here and in all their sheeches, highly of the dissolution of its as a classest of very argument, as it were a paculiar conditionable on their set they permit ted the 'Union to stand at all de nor use these too its upholding the Union said wife the condition on their set they permit ted the 'Union to stand at all de nor use its upon the Union said wife the conditions to such an extent that they can account nor the its property of their interests are vice-said by mands of this Union; I am such one who expect that they will long against the who expect that they all long against the conditions of the conditio

VOL. XXXV.



Ohio Statesman.

COLUMBUS, O., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1867.

NO. 40.

DEMOCRATIC



LOVELAND, Clermont county, Thursday, Oct. 3. Hons. Geo. H. Pendleton and P. Van Trump.

LOVELAND. Thursday, October 34, with Hon.

COLUMBUA (West Front State House), Monday evening, October 7th. Speakers Judge Thurman and others. Hon. R. P. Ranney

With other speakers to be amounced hereafter.
At CaRLISLE, corner Butler, Warren and Prebleounties on C. H. & D. R. R., Saturday, Oct. 5th Hon. J. M. Estep and Matt Mar-tin, Faq., At LANCAST R. Friday, October 4th, with Hons. G. W. Morgan and W. E. Finck. J. R. Tyler, Esq., Will address the following meetings:

FOSTORIA, Senera county, Saturday, Oct Hon. E. F. Bingbam's Appointments. FELLOW SPRINGS, Friday, October 4th, with E. B. Esbelman

Will speak At BROADWAY, Union county, Friday, October At NEWTON, Unioncounty, Friday evening, Octo-Additional Appointments for Democratic Mass Meetings.

TOLEDO, Friday, October 4th. Speckers-Hons.
P. VAN TRUMP and A. M. JACKSON. NAPOLEO , Saturday, October 5th. Speakers-Hous. P. VAN TRUMP and A. M. JACKSON. Additional Appointments for Mass Mertings.

hereafter, will speak at KENTON, Hardin county, Oct. 5th.

Cot P. B. Fouke, of Indiana, Will address the following meetings:

CLEVELAND: Thursday evening, Oct. 31, with
Judge Wm. Lang.

VERMILLION, Friday, October 4th, with Judge
Lang. Will address the following meetings: KENTON, Saturday, Oct. 5th, with Gen. Ward.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, Chairman Dem. State Ex. Com. E. B. ESHELMAN, Sec'y.

J. M. & W. WESTWATER, Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in CROCKERY

CHINA AND GLASSWARE, NO. 105 SOUTH HIGH ST. The Largest and Finest Stock

-0F-

GOLD BAND & PLAIN

GAS FIXTURES, Newest Styles & Largest Assortment, S. M. & W. WESTWATER'S.

STERLING PLATED CASTORS, FORKS, SPOONS,

Etc., at greatly reduced prices, at J. M. & W. WESTWATER'S.

GLASSWARE,

IN ENDLESS VARIETIES, CUTLERY, COAL OIL LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS. LOOKING GLASSES, And other House Fur ishing Goods, at J. M. & W. WEST WATER'S

CROCKERY. ASSORTED, IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES, AT J.M.& W. WESTWATER'S, 105 South High st., Columbus, O. Goods delivered to all parts of

> SHERIFF'S 486

the City free of Charge.

PROCLAMATION! THE QUALIFIED VOTERS OF

8th Day of October, A. D. 1867,

and vote for the following officers, to-wit:
One Governor;
One Lieutonant Governor;
One Trea-ure of State,
One Auditor of State, Attorney General: Sucreme Judge: mptroller of the Treasury; One Member of Board of Public Works;
One Nta e Senator;
T o Representatives;
One Sheriff;
One Auditor;
One Treasurer of County;
One Recorder;
One Cooms somer;
One Cooms somer;
One Comer, and
One Infirmary Director.
Also, vote for or against an Amendment to the
State Constitution provided for by resolution of the
Georgal Assembly of the State of Onio, passed
April 6-b. A. D. 1857.
The Trustees of theseveral Townships are required to return to the Clerk of the Court the names of
the following number of Jurors:
City & Montgomery To 40 Perry.

Perry -

he following number of . ity & Montgomery Tp40

Ohio Statesman. SITUATION FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL!

[Correspondence of the Ohio Statesman-] On the eve of a political contest, involv ing questions of unexampled importance to us as a State and nation, let us endeavor to take a calm and deliberate view of the sit-uation. Laying aside, for the moment, ev-

Hons. Geo. H. Pendletce and P. Van Trump.

Judge Thurman's Appointments.

GREENFIELD, Highland county, Thursday, Oct.
3d. (instead of Hillsboro as beretofore announced with Col. George W. Andrews and Hon. Neison Barrere.

WASHINGTON, Fayette county, Saturday, Oct.
5th, with Col. George W. Andrews and Hon. Neison Barrere.

Amos Layman's Appointments.

LOVELAND, Clermon county, Thursday, Oct 3d. with Hon. Geo. H. Pendletca and Hon. Frank H. Hunt.

Judge P. Van Trump's Appointments, the color of these questions as American citizens, having one lot, one destiny, in this our common country, and interested alike in its prosperity and glory.

I am no slarmist, seeking to arouse the fears of the timid, or to impose upon the fears of the timid ments.

DOVELAND. Thursday, October 3d, with Hon.

George H. Pendleton

The Democratic State Executive Com-The Democratic State Executive Committee announce the following appointments:

ments:

COLUMBUN (West Front State House), Morday

Account Only and threatening commissions dangerous
ailke to the public safety and the established
order and harmony so essential to the
proper administration of affairs. With
threatened impeachment of the Chief Executive on the one hand, and retorted usurpation and violation of the Constitu-At OGLUMBUS Friday evening, Oct. 4th.
At DELAWARE, Saturday, Oct. 5th, with Col. B.
Burns.

Gen. Geo. W. Morgan's Appointments.

BATAVIA, Clermont county, Thursday, October 3d, with Hon. Win. B Finck.

LANCASTER, ***raifeld county, Friday, Oct. 4th.

80MERSET, Perry county, Saturday, Cetober 5th, with Hons, P. Van Trump and C. D. Martin.

Hob. C. L. Vallar dig hams,

At such a time, brought face to face with At such a time, brought face to face with questions of such tremendous import to the country, involving the very framework and perpetuity of the government itself, it becomes every man who would address himself to the popular ear to study well the political and financial problems we are working out as a nation

working out as a nation working out as a nation

Finance, taxation, reconstruction, these are the great questions agitating the country, the resulting legacy of the contest through which we have passed, and which are now before us demanding a solution. Two thousand five hundred millions of public debt. Truly, these are startling figures. They almost pass our comprehension, and we involuntarily pause whilst the mind endeavors to measure the length and mind endeavors to measure the length and breadth, and height and depth of these aggregated millions, that rest with such pon-derous weight on the capital, labor and resources of the country, from which there is no escape but by the slow, uncertain and oft-times oppressive process of grinding taxation, or that other desperate resource,

repudiation.

As yet no person of prominence has darded to pronounce in favor of repudiation.

But, impelled by the necessities of the situation, and seeking in all quarters for hope to be a select we have numerous projets for DELAWARE. Thur-iday Evening, Oct. 3. Speaker-Hon, L. B. Uritchfield.

Gen. Durbin Ward,

With other speakers, to be announced to immediate relief, as its advocates claim, is the proposition to liquidate the entire in-debtedness by an emission of Government greenbacks in payment to the holders of the bonds outstanding or yet to be issued ments are offered by the advocates of this plan. Thus, it is argued, the bonds were plan. Thus, it is argued, the bonds were paid for in greenbacks, therefore it is right to redeem them in greenbacks. The interest is too high, and they are exempted from taxation. They are payable, principal and interest, in gold, whereas the people have to be content with greenbacks. These, and arguments of like character, are presented to the consideration of the people already. to the consideration of the people, already restless under taxation, State and national unprecedented in the history of the country, and there is force in some of these artry, and there is force in some of these arguments, and they will acquire increased force and weight unless the causes of complaint are remedied. Let us, then, take a deliberate survey of this colossal debt. Let us see it in its component parts, and we shall be better prepared to form an opinion with regard to our duties as well as interests in the matter.

as interests in the matter.

Starting at the 1st of July, 1861, we find PRENCH CHINA,

Of their own importation, ever brought to this city, amounted to \$50.867.828.68. The outstanding bonds, representing this indebtedness, had been paid for in gold. During the bad been paid for in gold. During the summer and fill of 1861, treasury notes were issued, bearing seven and three-tenths interest per annum, and payable three years after date, or convertible at the option of the holder into bonds bearing six per cent, interest, and payable after five per cent. Interest, and payable after five years and within the limitation of twenty years, when they were finally payable. This was what was termed the first "popular loan," being taken by subscription, and amounted I believe to 100 millions of dollars, all of which was paid in gold or its the state of the species. lars, all of which was paraft on the specie equivalent. This heavy draft on the specie in the country, estimated at about 275 millions of dollars, with the prospect of large additional sums being required by the Government, produced the suspension of the banks on the last of December, 1861, although their circulation was only about 200 millions of dollars. Then came an is-200 millions of dollars. Then came an issue of paper by the Government called "greenbacks," declared by law to be a legal tender in payment of all debts, and receivable by the Government, except in payment of duties on imported goods, which were still required to be paid in gold. The were still required to be paid in gold. The continuance of the war and increased expenditures of the Government necessitated further loans and issues of legal tenders. Thereafter, of course, all loans were paid in legal tenders, which, as compared with gold, fluctuated during the war, the relative value at the gold exchange depending on the news of military operations, rather than the quantity of currency in disculation or any area of the contraction. sirgulation, or any other cause. During the year 1862 the premium on gold averaged about 15 per cent.; in 1863 about 15 per cent.; in 1863 about to per cent.; and in 1864 it gravually rose 54 80, until in Jape it reached 98, and in the mouth following run up to 185 per cent. premium—being the highest point attained—an advance of 100 per cent. in a single month. This was at the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's army. In August, September, October and November, 1864, it ranged at 130 to 160 per cent. premium and thereafter gradually declined until at the surrender of Lee's army, in April 1865, it fell to 45, and subsequently to 28, but gradually recovered to 40, and has since that time vibrated between 30 and 40, as the political situation appeared esticated. the political situation appeared satisfac-tory, or otherwise, or combinations of specula ors were able to temporarily affect the market. During all this time, and on this state of facts, these bonds and treasury notes, of various descriptions, have been issued, all alike obligatory and based on the same public faith, until we have reached an aggregate of 1.715 millions now outstanding, of which 198 millions are at 5 per cent. and the balance at 6 per cent. There are also outstanding seven-thirty treasure. are also outstanding seven-thirty treasure notes to the amount of 400 millions of dol fars, which fall due next June, and are then payable or convertible into 6 per cent bonds, at the option of the holder, making an aggregate, when converted as the doubtless will be, of 2,115 millions of bonds. The remainder of the indebtednes will be, of 2,115 millions o is represented by the legal-tender notes of green backs, tractional currency, compound interest notes not yet retired. &c.: Now by Given under my hand and seal, this 16th an issue of greenbacks in redemption of the se bonds, as suggested, with the 40 millions already in circulation, and the 30 millions of national bank notes in circulation. th se bonds, as suggested, with the 400 millions already in circulation, and the 300

the question of public latti, a sent modelicate and important consideration.

Let us now consider another plan. Canquestion of public faith, a still more

half per cent. per annum interest in cur-rency. This is too much. I say, then, that the tax. All unproductive taxes should be these 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds almuld be lopped of immediately. The most rigid rency. This is too much. I say, then, that these 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds about be withdrawn and substituted by new bonds, bearing only 5 per cent. Fortunately, this substitution can be compelled, if the holders decline otherwise, without any violation of faith. The 5-20s of 1862, amounting to upwards of 500 millions of dothers. are now payable at the pleasure of the Government; those of 1864 will fall due in 1869, and so on; the Government thus hav ing entire control over them. In this way a saving of over 20 millions per annum of gold interest may be made. Now, from mold interest may be made. Now, from the revenues collected in the last two years we find, by an official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, made only a few days ago, that the extraordinary americal expenses of the Government have been met, the interest on the debt paid, and a reduction made in the principal of 264 millions of dollars in the last two years being at the rate of 132 millions per annum. Add 20 millions for saving of interest, would have given a reduction of 152 millions.

Commissioner Wells, in his report on the

dredths per cent. (3 93) would have produced in Great Britain the enormous sum of \$1.421,184,840, in place of \$354,131.000. The amount actually collected. It follows that the ratio of taxation borne in the United States, last year, if imposed in Great Britain, would have produced a sum sufficient to pay off nearly one-third of her public debt. besides current expenses, so that in three years it might be wiped out entirely.

I have seen a carefully prepared statement by Mr. Edward Atkinson of Boston, the rare avis of a New England manufacturer, who argues against the present system of tariffs and taxation, and plants him self on the ground of a tariff for revenue, arranged from a free trade stand point.—He has ascertained that the rate of the increase of population in this country has been three per cent, compounded, by the

trease of population in this country has been three per cent. compounded, by the census taken once in ten years since 1800. Starting, therefore, in 1868 with an assumed treasury notes, gives 550 millions—and 110 treasury notes. Starting, therefore, in 1868 with an assumed population of thirty-seven millions, at the rate of \$8.60 taxation per capita (which, as we have seen, is nearly one-third less than the rate of last year), and which he shows will produce enough revenue to meet the expeaditures is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending 30th of Jane, 1868, and leave an excess of twenty. Treasury for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1868, and leave an excess of twenty four millions of dollars for the reduction of the principal of the debt. In 1873 he reduces the rate of interest on our bonds to 5½ per cent. For one year and thereafter to 5 per cent. He allows for an annual increase of expenditures at the rate of \$2 per capita, on the annual increase of population, and on this basis he retires the whole debt in 1884, or seventeen years from the present time. In this calculation he treats the whole debt as funded, including green-backs and all monetary transactions on a backs and all monetary transactions on a guidation. The notes being secured by the whole debt as funded, including green-backs and all monetary transactions on a specie basis. He further shows that the tax of \$8 60 per capita can be produced at-ter an abatement of the tax on cotton and the advalorem tax on manufactures, and a reduction of 30 per cent. on the average rate of duties at the existing tariff rates. Furthermore, he shows that "as produc-tion and wealth increase much faster than Furthermore, he shows that "as production and wealth increase much faster than population, the increased consumption of tea, coffee, sugar, liquors and the like would probably allow the abatement of the income tax or a further reduction of the come tax tariff about the year 1870 or 1871," and that the rate of \$3.60 per head will be obtained long before 1881, from tea, coffee, stuar, liquors, spices, silk goods, stamps, banks, insurances, legacies and successions, supported by a tariff upon other common that the press forward with renewed plemented by a tariff upon other commo-dities not exceeding the rate of 20 per cent. crease of population, has been in the ratio of more than two to one. And Mr. Atkinson then asks the question: "Whether it is not proper for Congress, after making the large allowance for army and navy, included in the foregoing tables to assume a state of peace and of normal development for at least twenty years to come; and upon that assumption to issue bonds in classes, so that in each year the Govern—abolishing Freedmen's Bureaus and all by the old method of a sinking fund, a method condemned by all modern economists." Accordingly, he proposes that the

classes of fifty millions each, so that as fast as that amount accumulates the bonds ould be called in at once by the Secretary

consumer has paid the tax, in increase price; the government is defrauded of the revenue; while manufacturers and officials Let us now consider another plan. Camnot the 6 per cent. bonds now due, and falling due in a short time, be converted into 5 per cent. bonds? We have a perfect right to do this, if it can be done. I do not think there is any reason, except the unsettled condition of the country, why U.S. 5 per cent. bonds should not stand steadly at par. We have now 198 millions of these bonds outstanding, and they are selling at par. The Government is under no obligation to keep its bonds at a premium.

Prior to the war, on a gold basis, U.S. 6 per cent. bonds were sought for at 16 per cent. premium; to-day a private individual or corporation can go to New York and borrow millions on Government securities, as collateral, at less rates than the Government is paying. At the present premium on gold, holders of U.S. bonds are receiving at the rate of eight and one-half per cent. per annum interest, in currency. This is too much, I say, then that economy should be instituted in every branch of the service. It is not to be disguised that unlimited command of money, manufactured to order, has fastered extravagant and improvident expenditures Apprepriations and expenditures increase with frightful rapidity—contingent fundated shameful tales; whilst Congressmen's salaries jump as by magic from three to five thousand dollars a year. And thus the legislative vies with the other departments in the race of extravagance. Never before

payments. I do not mean by that immediately, but within a year or two at furthest. There would be but one financial rea-Add 20 millions for saving of interest, would have given a reduction of 152 millions per annum. At this rate the debt would rapidly disappear; as the principal diminished the interest would also diminish, and the amount available for liquidation of debt would soon increase in a double railo.

thest. There would be but one financial reason in the way of an almost immediate resturn, and that is the outstanding 7-30 treason in the way of an almost immediate return, and that is the outstanding 7-30 treason in the way of an almost immediate return, and that is the outstanding 7-30 treason in the way of an almost immediate return, and that is the outstanding 7-30 treason in the way of an almost immediate return, and that is the outstanding 7-30 treason in the way of an almost immediate return, and that is the outstanding 7-30 treason in the way of an almost immediate return, and that is the outstanding 7-30 treason in the way of an almost immediate return, and that is the outstanding 7-30 treason in the way of an almost immediate return, and that is the outstanding 7-30 treason in the way of an almost immediate return, and that is the outstanding 7-30 treason in the way of an almost immediate return, and that is the outstanding 7-30 treason in the way of an almost immediate return, and that is the outstanding 7-30 treason in the way of an almost immediate return, and that is the outstanding 7-30 treason in the way of an almost immediate return, and that is the outstanding 7-30 treason in the way of an almost immediate return, and that is the outstanding 7-30 treason in the outs before it would be safe to undertake re sumption. All this, however, could be revenue, informs us that the total amount done by say the 1st of January, 1869. The of revenue drawn from the country, during resumption should be gradual to avoid unthe year ending 30th of June, 1866, reducting the custom receipts to currency, allowing 40 per cent. premium for the gold, was equivalent to \$16.04 currency, or \$11.46 in gold per capita, on an assumed population of thirty-five millions. The public debt of Great Britain is nearly four thousand millions of dollars, or at least one-half greater than ours, yet in consequence of reduced to less denomination than say 10 or 20 dollars. than ours, yet in consequence of reduced no less denomination than say 10 or 20 dolthan ours, yet in consequence of reduced rate of interest and better administration of her revenue laws, her taxation per capita was only \$10.92 in gold against \$11.46 in the United S ates, although her indebtedness stands as \$125 per capita against \$74.28 in this country. Commissioner Wells estimates the ratio of taxation to property the last fiscal year at three and ninety-three one hundredths (3.93) per getting, or not caring, to demand coin as Wells estimates the ratio of taxation to property the last fiscal year at three and ninety-three one hundredths (3.93) percept, in the United States and during the same year the estimated ratio of taxation to property in Great Britain at only ninety-nine tenths of one percent. I quote from his report:

"The revenue derived from taxation in the United States in IS66, was \$566.572.266, and the value of real and personal property, according to the census of IS60. \$14.282.726.088. The amount of revenue derived in Great Britain from various forms of taxation in 1864-65. excluding the receipts from Crown lands, postoffice, etc. was \$354.181.000; the value of real and personal property, according to the census of 1861. being \$31.512.000.000, the estimated increase of three per cent. per annum, or fifteen per cent. advancing the value, in 1866, to \$36.238.800.000."

And thus he shows that the ration of taxation Imposed on the United States last three and of the taxet in preference. Bondholders would take them. or gold checks, for getting, or not caring, to demand coin as now. The distinction between bondholders and others, as creditors, would take them. or gold checks, for getting, or not caring, to demand coin as now. The distinction between bondholders and others, as creditors, would at once case. All would theu stand on a par.—The clamor for relemption of bonds in irredeemable paper would be now, rise and others, as creditors, would at once case. All would theu stand on a par.—The clamor for relemption of bonds in irredeemable paper would be now, rise and others, as creditors, would at once case. All would theu stand on a par.—The clamor for relemption of bonds in irredeemable paper would be now, rise and others, as creditors, would at once case. All would theu stand on a par.—The clamor for relemption of bonds in irredeemable paper would be now, rise and others, as creditors, would at once case. All would theu stand on a par.—The clamor for relemption of bonds in irredeemable paper would be clevated to the same lev And thus he shows that the ration of tax-tion imposed on the United States last the program of gold there are labely year, viz: three and ninety-three one hun-business reason to justify hoarding; and it dredths per cent. (3.93) would have pro-would come out of its hiding places and

This brief presentation shows, I think that bad as our case is still it is not desperbut rather press forward with renewed energy and effort; and, although Congression is at present beyond control, an expression advalorem." The reasonableness of this is at present beyond control, an expression estimate is shown by the statement of Mr. Wells that "the average annual increase in the real and personal property of the United States from 1840 to 1850, according to the census returns, was in excess of 5 what was then supposed to be an enormous per cent. and from 1850 to 1850 in cent. or cent., and from 1850 to 1860 in excess of debt; but many persons lived to see it en-10 per cent; "thus showing that the average increase in the value of real and personal property, during the last twenty years, as compared with the average in: edness, yet it is not at all impossible, crease of population, has been in the ratio. With a reduction of the rate of interest and nomical peace establishment-abandoning the idea of a large standing army, cating -abolishing Freedmen's Bureaus and all other such contrivances for feeding and ment may be able to pay a certain class, in-stead of providing for the payment of debt supporting negroes or others at Government expense with these things done our taxes could be reduced more than one half, and the Government move along in slow. perhaps, but steady reduction of the pub-lie burthens.

But there is a question of overshadowing Importance, the settlement of which can-not with safety be postponed, and which But it is said, the taxes internal as well lies behind even questions of finance and as from customs, are too high, and should taxation—and that is the establishment of a strong customs are too high, and should taxation—and the stabilishment of the Union, in fact be reduced; and with reduced taxation will be reduced; and with reduced taxation will be reduced; and with reduced taxation will be called and restoration of the Union, in fact as well as in name. So long as the present dislocation, so to call it, continues, and a state of quasi war is maintained in one-duced. The amount of duties collected in third of the States, so long will it be used to the fiscal year ending 30th large least to attempt to settle down many.

ness Notices, 50 cents per line cach insert Notice less than \$2.00 Legal advertiseur be charged regular rates.

All Foundent advertisements must be pa he time they are ordered. hundred mil ions more than was in circula-too at the beginning of the war. It is not, therefore, the quantity; but it is because there is a want of confidence in what we have; want of confidence in what we have; want of confidence in the peace or stability of the Government, or in any plans of financial policy that may be determined on while such a state of uncertainty exists. If our political troubles were satisfactorily settled, and a normal state of peace firmly established, there is no valid financial or commercial reason for anything more than a nominal premi-om on gold, if even that. This fact is well understood by all who are conversant with the financial affairs of the country. It is not, then, the mere fact of a redundant cur-rency that causes this premium. The great evil is that there is not could leave in the present or what is to come in the future. To be sure additional reasons are found in the action of the Government itself. The mere fact that it discredits its self. The mere fact that it discredits its own paper, by refusing to receive it in payment of its own dues depreciates its value, whilst the demand thus created to supply its own wants enables speculat rs to keep gold at a premium. Thus the various causes act and react on each other, aggravating the evil. And to still further aggravate the evil, Government collects gold it does not need, selling itself at times.

HATES OF ADVERTISING.

aggravate the evil, Government collects gold it does not need, selling itself at times, for its own paper. If the gold is not actually needed, it should not be collected.

And now readers, let us proceed to the consideration of this question of reconstruction. More than two years have elapsed since the termination of the war, and yet we find the country in a state of practical disunion. Amid the confusion of conflicting theories, and the strikes of heated partisans, we seem to have forgotten that we have a country to serve, or a Constitution to control, or even to consult. And thus, instead of a well defined policy. And thus, instead of a well defined policy, in harmony with and derived from the Constitution, we have a maze of theories, and are thrown into a sea of disputation without chart or compass to guide us. The wildest experiments, utterly violative of every hitherto accepted idea of constitutional right or obligation, are thrust before us, and attempted to be forced upon the country, notens votens, at the point of the bayonet. Incredible as this may seem, yet with shame and confusion of face are we compelled to acknowledge that the picture is only too true to the life. It we recur to the beginning of the war; if we consult: the history of the four sad and sorrowind years through which we passed, looking to recorded facts and the repeated pledges of those who controlled the legislavive and executive departments of the Government. we find our way perfectly clear. But amid the clamor and jargon of politicians and time servers truth is lost in fiction, and Let us recur, then, to the history of the last few years. We cannot have it too strongly impressed on our minds. After an exciting election, conducted as you know how, by a division in the Democratic

cy in 1860. In view of the duclared intention of the leading men of the par y to which Mr. Lincoln belonged, to use at the powers of the Government in hostility to the institution of slavery, then existing in nearly one-half of the States ander the admitted protection of the Constitution, and inflamed at what they believed an in-vasion of their constitutional rights, a por-tion of the Southern States conceived the dea of a withdrawal or separation from the Union, by ordinances of secession, so called, and the establishment of another Government for themselves. In taking this course they had the support of the declared views of the President elect, Mr. Lincoln, that any people, at any time, dissatisfied with the existing former to the course of satisfied with the existing form of Gov-ernment, had a right to withdraw from or overthrow the objectionable Gov-roment their views. The constitutional right of the States so to secede was held by many statesmen of both political parties. statesmen of both political parties.
The New York Tribune, the foremust Republican new-paper in the country advocated it. It had been held by many statesmen n. New England, and the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 have often been quoted as affirmative of the doctrine; but most moderate men who hold to the views expressed in those resolutions constitue them differently, and as recognizing in the States the right to determine for themselves what they may do in the last resort; in short, the right of revolution, inherent in the people, under all forms of gavernment. Suffice it to say that for whatever of these reasons, or others, as the facts may have been. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas Florida, Mississippi. Louisiana and Texas passed ordinances of secession, and established, as they claimed, another government, separate and distinct from the United States. They declared they had seceded from the Union, and would maintain their independence, if necessary, by force of arms. In this condition of affairs, President Lincoln was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1861, and on the 15th of April following he issued his proclamation declaring that the laws of the United States were obstructed in the said States "by comwere obstructed in the said States "by com-

the United States garrison on the day pre-cedling. The work of secession went on: North Capolina. Tennessee, Virginia, Ark-ansas, followed their sister States, and great apprehensions existed that Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland would ultimately follow, they being slave States. Meantine armies were rapidly organizing on both sides. On the 21st July the battle of Bull Run was tought on the soil of Virginia. The so-called Confederates were the vic-The so-called Confederates were the year tors, and their army threatened. Washington. At this time Congress deliberated on a public act, declaratory of the intentions of the Government, and which passed both houses, with but two dissenting votes in Hanse and five in the Schate, declaring the House and five in the Senate, declaring in the most solemn form that the war then existing was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the established institutions of the States; but to d tend and maintain of the States; but to d fend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects should be accomplished the war ought to crase. They then proceeded to call firth volunteers for the armies to be

Given under my hand and seal, this 19th only Addition.

JOWANN Sherif of Familia Gount, Ohio.

party, it running two candidates, Mr. Lincoln was elected, according to the forms of the Constitution, to the Presidenbinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law;" and he, therefore, called lorth the militia of the several States, to the number of 75 000. "In several States, to the number of 75 000, "in wirthe of the power veste!" in him "by the Constitution," to do what? "To suppress said combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed." At the same time he convoked a special session of Congress to meet at Washington on the 4 h of July following. The immediate cause of this call was, it was said, the attack on Fort Sumpress rear pear Charleston and the with senal of ter, near Charleston, and the with rawal of the United States garrison on the day preto call f rth volunteers for the armies to be raised; to make appropriations for the purchase of military supplies, and all and everything whatsoever necessary to the vigorous prosecution of the war. And now the cry "To arms" res unded throughout the land. "The flag of the Union, with not a star effaced," "the Union and the Constitution," became the battle cries, and forth from bill and dale—from constitution. from hill and dale-from mountain and valley-from city and from frontier forest, came torth the patriotic sons of patriotic sires who had fought and bled to estal lish the Union and the Constitution, to preserve them when now declared in danger. Battle succeeded battle, the earth fairly rocked beneath the tread of the contending hosts, and the very atmosphere was filled with the sulphurous smoke of war. Blood flowed in sulphurous smoke of war. Blood flowed in torrents—the blood of country men and kindred, for father was arrayed against son, and brother against brother. Another and another year, and still others, until four long and sorrow till years of war desolate the land, and thousands and hundreds of thous has have yielded up their lives, and the whole land is shrouded in mourneing. During all this period the respective departments of the Government proclaimed to the world the objects for which the unnatural and horrible struggle was prolonged; and the people supported

con movements, which declares that any people when their Government ceases to protect their rights—when it is so subverted from the true purpose of Government as to oppress them, have a most to recur. to fundamental principles, and if need be, to DESTROY THE GOVERNMENT UNDER WHICH THEY LIVE, and to erect on ITSRUINS another more conducive to their welfare. I HOLD THAT THEY HAVE THIS RIGHT I well not blome any props for exercising, it, whenever Est THEY is think the contingency has come. I certainty shall be the adeocate of that same doorine whonever I find that the principles of this Government have become so oppressive to THE SECTION TO WHIGH I BRIONE that a free people ought not longer to enure it. You will not then find ME backward in being the Est AVOCATE OF DISUNION. To but that a free people ought not longer to enure it. You will not then find ME backward in the continuous surveys having come, I have over yet opened by mouth in opposition of the Chips.

• * TOU CERNOT FORCHBET HOLD MEN IN THIS UNION, FOR THE ATTEMPT TO DO SO, It seems to new while SUBFA & T THE THIST PRINCIPLES OF THE GOVERNMENT UNDER WHICH WE LIVE "—Congressional Globe, 34th Languese, 3d Section, page 25. riels, for the more you undertake to load, then with acts like this, the greater will be their resist with acts like this, the greater will be their resist since.

"I stated that this bill was intended to promote and help the as ecution of the fugitive bill. The Se afor does not deany it. I said there were States in this Union whose highest tribunals had acjured that bill to be unconstitutional, and that I was one of those who hele eved it unconstitutional; and that I was one of those who hele eved it unconstitutional; and that, under the old resolutions of 1798 and 1799, a State must not only be the judge of their, but of the remedy in such a case.

"There is one sowereign State which has asserted the grow doctrine which your State, sir, (Mr. Masson in the ch ir,) invoked in 1798 to free yourse was from the exerci c of power that threstened to reduce you to slavery. Your great ancestors rose against it, and made the declaration of the platform on which I stand to day, and on which you who are honest Democrate stand, an from which you will not swink in the day of trial unless you mean to in dorse them at Ba timore and eny them at Washington. [Laughter.] Then I am not to be condemned fas nullifier or as a disunionist, unless I fail with the great Democratic party upon the main plank in the last platform which they ear the Mr. See Concression of 1902.

1867. FALL AND WINTER TRADE

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Columbus, June 19, 1867. Notice to Bridge Contractors.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE. PICKAWAT COPETY, CIRCLEVILLE, O., Sept. 9, 1867. ceived at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on londay, the 7th day of October, 1867, he construction of a Bridge across the relot r at or near Lindsey's Ferry, two miles north Of Circleville
Plans and apecifications will be on d'e in said
office on and after the 9th day of September.
Separate bids will be received for the Mansonry
and Superstructure. Masonry, by the perch of %
feet; Superstructure per lines foot.
Approved bonds will be required for the performance of said work.
The right to reject any or all bids if to the interest
of the county to do so is reserved.
Proposals should be endored on the envelope.
"Proposals for Sciento River Bridge," and directed
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WILLIAM BOWMAN.

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