

# THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



## OUR CHANTICLEER.



Let the crowing of the cock on Tuesday morning remind you of your duty. Democrats, up and at 'em!

## THE DEMOCRATIC WAGON.

TUNE.—"WAIT FOR THE WAGON."

Will you come with me, good Democrats,  
And rally round our flag,  
To fight the battles of the Republic,  
We'll lay the game of brig's at.

We'll meet them at the polls;  
We'll meet them there Sambo, all the time,  
And drive them to the wagon.

Then wait for the wagon,  
The Democratic Wagon;  
Wait for the wagon,  
And we'll all take a ride.

There's Fusion, with its piebald patch,  
To hide its torn breeches,  
And Bill S. Hooley, with his sweet temper,  
To give us his model speeches;

And we'll wrap up in coon-skin gown,  
With Horace by his side.

We'll give these negro-worshippers

A good Oct. ber ride.

Then wait for the wagon, etc.

We'll ride them up Salt River,  
To their old homes again;

We'll give them no fresh water,

Except a Loco axio;

But S. Hooley shall be captain,

And a Brown dog in the gun;

While Hall shall play the banjo,

And Wilson beat the drum.

Then wait for the wagon, etc.

OUR FLAG IS STILL UNFURLED!!

GRAND DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

MONDAY NIGHT!!

TURN OUT! TURN OUT! TURN OUT!

McDONALD,  
WALLACE,  
MANSON,  
WILLSON,

And a host of Democratic speakers will be in attendance and address the people. Come in from the country, boys, and join in the festivities.

### BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

It has been the custom, during the last four or five general elections, for the opposition, aided by a spirit as despicable and mean as calumnyous and treasonable, to commit frauds on the elective franchise, by having the same kind of tickets printed as the Democrats, with several Democratic names on it and some one or two of their favorite candidates on it, and thus to get the Democrats to vote for opposition favorites. Beware, Democrats, of this—read well every ticket all through. See that you have your ticket right.

### SOUND THE BUGLE.

Have every arrangement made to convey your friends who are sick to the polls. Let no Democrat fail to vote if he has to crawl to the polls on his hands and knees. Don't give up the good old Democratic ship. Keep the flag flying.

### STAND TO YOUR GUNS.

Have your match-lights all ready on Tuesday morning. "Don't fire until you can see the white of their eyes." Hit the luminaries of Africa right in the centre.

### DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP.

Stand to your guns and dispute every inch of ground with the enemy, and a glorious victory awaits us on next Tuesday.

### READ YOUR TICKETS CAREFULLY.

Let every Democrat read his ticket carefully before voting. The Republicans have got out spurious tickets of every sort, calculated to deceive. Be on your guard.

### SECRET CIRCULARS.

We warn the Democracy to look out for secret circulars. The enemy will resort to any dodge on the eve of election to mislead and deceive the people. Watch them.

### BE AT THE POLLS EARLY.

Let every Democrat be at the polls early. Supply yourselves with an abundance of tickets, and use every honorable effort to induce your friends and neighbors to vote for our candidates.

### WATCH THE POLLS.

Keep a careful watch at the polls. Remember the frauds in Fountain county. There will be a Republican Scheller in every township. Don't let them trample upon your rights.

### GIRD UP YOUR LOINS.

Let every Old Liner gird up his loins on next Tuesday morning and prepare to walk into Africa.

**GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES.** Some weeks since a communication appeared in this paper, relative to the expenditures of the present administration. In that communication it was represented that the expenditures of the current year were not extravagant, as the opposition charged, but, on the contrary, were as economical as they could possibly be under the circumstances; and that the charge against President Buchanan was made simply because the political bunkum stock of the Republicans was about exhausted. It was further stated in that article, that as soon as an official statement of this so-called extravagance was published, another article would be devoted to the subject. This statement and account has been published, and in accordance with a former promise we lay the subject again before our readers.

It is now, and always has been the settled policy of the Democratic party, to favor economy in the governmental expenditures, both State and National. It was so avowed in the days of Jefferson; and in almost every Democratic platform constructed since that day, this doctrine of economy has been one of the most prominent features. And more recently in the Cincinnati platform the Democracy declared:

"That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the *most rigid* economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual but *certain* extinction of the public debt."

And President Buchanan in his annual message clearly defined his position, when he said:

"An overflowing Treasury has led to habits of prodigality and extravagance in our legislation. It has induced Congress to make large appropriations to objects for which they never would have provided had it been necessary to raise the amount of revenue required to meet them by increased taxation or by loans. We are now compelled to pause in our career, and to scrutinize our expenditures with the utmost vigilance; and in performing this duty, I pledge my co-operation to the extent of my constitutional ability. \* \* \* *In all cases care ought to be taken that the money granted by Congress shall be faithfully and economically applied.*"

This extract Mr. Buchanan puts the lie to the assertion so often raised by Wilson and his pets, and conclusively proves that instead of favoring he is in direct antagonism to everything that pertains to extravagance. On the other hand, though the Republicans claim to be in favor of an economical administration of public affairs, yet not a word is to be found in their "National" Philadelphia platform urging its exercise upon their respective members. Desirous they are of seeing such a policy carried out, and yet failing to point out the most practical way to do it. Which party presents the fairest records?

M. Wilson, following in the wake of his great high priest and dictator, L. D. Campbell, of Ohio, has the brazen-faced impudence to stand up before an intelligent constituency, and to assert that the Administration of Mr. Buchanan has, the last current year, cost the sum of *one hundred and four millions* of dollars. And the Republican County Convention, laboring under the impression that the people are a set of asses, reiterates the assertion. Now are these men honest or woefully corrupt and dishonest. And are they really such fools as to suppose that by their old tricks they can deceive a reading public?

They professing to be the *intelligent* party, suppose they can gull the people with such stuff, while the official statement made by officers whom the Constitution expressly declares shall make out this report, stares them in the face?

The regular appropriations, and all that is required for carrying on the Government, may not more than Mr. Buchanan actually asked for, will be found below. This has been gleaned from the regular official statement, and is not the assertion of a mere political trickster:

Pensions	739,500.00
Indian, regular	1,538,114.49
Supplementary	939,957.36
Deficiency	335,965.00
Consular and diplomatic	912,120.00
Military Academy	14,000.00
Deaf, Dumb and Blind, District of Columbia	14,000.00
Sundry civil	5,537,148.07
Legislative, executive and judicial	8,145,808.61
Army, navy, marine	17,145,808.46
Post Office	5,000,000.00
Collecting revenue from imports	11,500,000.00

Making the sum total ..... \$53,458,233.22

Besides, the additional expenditures are for:

Treasury Notes, 1855	20,000.00
Manufacture of arms	360,000.00
Expenses of investigating committees	35,000.00
Treaty with Denmark	405,731.00
Deficiency for the year	841,189.53
Deaf, Dumb and Blind, District of Columbia	1,704,309.53
Lumbia	3,000.00
Expenses of investigating committees	12,000.00
Civil in Oregon to register and receive	7,000.00
Running Texas boundary line, 1859	80,000.00
Incident to the loan of \$20,000,000	6,000.00

Making the sum total ..... \$53,458,233.22

Which added to \$53,458,233.22 makes the whole sum of expenditures amount to \$64,434,364.13.

Thus we find that the expenditures, instead of being one hundred and four millions, as stated by Wilson and his coadjutors, are only sixty-four millions, four hundred and thirty-four thousand, three hundred and sixty-four dollars and thirteen cents, thus leaving thirty-nine millions, five hundred and sixty-five thousand, six hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents, to be charged as lies raised by the Republican leaders.

Moreover, the Republicans charge that \$4,283,547 were appropriated for the support of three new regiments, which sum goes to swell this cast extravagance. Now, is this charge true, or is it false?

Judge Blake has made a triumphal canvas in Fountain county.

We answer, false; for not one dime was thus appropriated, it having been ascertained that these regiments were not needed for the service in Utah. They have never been raised; consequently no appropriations were ever made. Thus falls to the ground another item of this Republican superstructure.

Again, Wilson asserts that the "infamous" Buchanan is placing burdens on the people by keeping up a line of commercial stations, which, he alleges, are of no service to the country whatever; that he is supporting a set of vagabond Democrats out of the public treasury; and he gives instances where certain stations cost several thousand dollars, at which stations not a cent of revenue is collected. This statement is well calculated to deceive those who have never inquired into the matter, and, if true, ought to consign every one who favors such proceedings to a political grave, from which there could be no resurrection. But what are the facts? These stations, we admit, are kept up; these men employed; but whether each station costs what he alleges it does, we are not prepared to admit or deny. We don't know, we don't care whether they cost much or little. This much we do know, and can prove, that they have been kept up, ever since we have existed as a government; that they are absolutely necessary as a means of protecting our revenue laws from the impositions that might otherwise be practised upon them by smugglers. Without them, not one-fourth of the revenue now received could be collected at our ports of entry. For where is the man so honest that he would prefer paying several thousand dollars to government as an impost on his importations, rather than to smuggle them in an out-of-the-way port?

Very few of the former class can be found in this world of grasping avarice. When the era comes that the lion and the lamb can lie down together, we may talk of the honesty of men—not before.

But suppose our statement is false, why not Wilson while in Congress object to this expenditure? The reason is obvious: he was not going to make an ass of himself by moving the abolition of these stations. He could however as he thought, come before his constituency and gull them, yet not a word did he utter while in his seat. Why don't he object to the government maintaining revenue cutters. Not a cent of revenue do they ever collect; and yet they cost a large sum of money. Why not do away with them? For the same reason, without them, ships would continually smuggle in goods, and the revenue laws would become as dead-leavers on our statute books. This charge of Wilson, however, is too absurd to deserve further notice.

Besides, \$745,000 were appropriated by them for rivers and harbors. This, President Pierce vetoed, believing that the expenditure was uncalled for. During the same Congress, appropriations amounting to \$1,189,739 were passed for forty-one custom-houses, court-houses and post-offices. President Pierce recommended only eleven, which would have reduced the expenses very materially. Appropriations for a similar purpose were made to thirty-one buildings, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,084,000 and yet the President only recommended four.

The same Congress appropriated \$2,700,000 for the extension of the Capitol, and for cushioned seats for themselves, each seat and desk costing the snug sum of \$160.00.

The Democratic House of Representatives, the contingent fund appropriation amounted to \$903,100.56, while the appropriations of the Republican House for the same object amounted to the sum of \$1,087,720, showing that the Republicans appropriated \$184,669.44 more than the Democrats.

The surplus in the Treasury amounted as the Republicans charged to \$17,710,114.

But when the sum paid out for the public debt is taken from the amount last named, it leaves \$13,814,881.61 instead of the sum charged; that is, an error of \$3,895,232.39; quite an important item these hard times.

To sum up: first on the list is the Army deficiency, which is paraded as an evidence of extravagance. Who will doubt that everything here expended was not right and proper? Our army had to be enlarged; necessity demanded it. Our forces had to be sent to Utah to put down a rebellion.

This duty was, by the Constitution, imperative on the Executive; and we doubt whether an honest Republican can be found who will say that the President did not perform his duty.

In 1815 the strength of our army was 10,000, now it is 17,934. The vastness of our country, the important position we hold in the world, the Indian troubles, the Kansas difficulties, all combined, demand that we have an army of sufficient strength to resist invasion from abroad and to suppress rebellion at home. This army must be supported or it will have to be disbanded, and Congress must vote appropriations for its support.

Though our boundary lines are being extended, though our country is daily growing more and more powerful; and though our governmental expenditures would naturally increase, yet they are not as large in proportion as were the expenditures of the Taylor and Fillmore Administrations, which were held up as models to be copied after. The Administration of Polk, which came into power with a war on its hands, and which war naturally would cost a large sum of money, did not expend as much as the Administration of Taylor and Fillmore did, in one year, by \$7,636.04. In other words, it cost, under the Administration of Taylor and Fillmore, in time of peace, \$7,636.04 more than it did under the Polk Administration, in a time of war.

Further, it is an undeniable fact, that all the extravagant appropriations made, have been so made by the votes of a large majority of the opposition. \$5,445,651.48 above were voted mainly by the opposition for custom-houses, court-houses, &c., scattered over the land. That this money was for the most part squandered no man can for a moment doubt. The appropriations for these objects by the Republican Congress amounted to the sum of \$8,633,300.48. What sum has been appropriated for the Washington Aqueduct and other such rascally schemes, we have no means of knowing. That the leaders of the Republican party have as a party voted for the major part of this extravagance, we do not doubt; and if a thorough investigation could be had, it would demonstrate this beyond all controversy.

The continued growth of our country required the appointment of more officials. A large number as collectors of the revenue; a number as surveyors; and, owing to the increase in our land offices, numbers were appointed to those stations. Besides the thousand other offices that required larger forces to attend to the duties pertaining thereto.

Lastly, the Republican speakers charge that Mr. Buchanan has caused this extravagance; that he has taken the money from the Treasury. The absurdity of this charge we showed in our last article. By the Constitution, we proved that neither the President nor any other officer of the Government could draw even one cent of his

purpose; now it requires \$1,365,717.24. But if the people think this is extravagant, that this sum ought not to be paid, they have their remedy.

\$70,000 per annum were appropriated for the Atlantic telegraph. Besides that company have had the use of two of our war steamers for the purpose of laying the cable. This has involved a large sum, and yet but six Democrats voted for the bill.

Another item in this expenditure, is the Post Office appropriation. Formerly, the receipts of this department of the government were sufficient to defray its expenses, but now, owing to the establishment of new post routes and the placing of mails on them, a larger expense was entailed than the receipts from postage, consequently an appropriation had to be made; and nine-tenths of the Republicans in Congress voted for the appropriation.

We might continue these estimates were it necessary. Our readers will doubtless see by the foregoing the utter fallacy of Wilson's arguments. We will leave this part of our subject to their consideration.

Believe that as candid men they will not

try to pervert the truth in order to satisfy Wilson's political aspirations.

We desire now to call the attention of the Opposition to the economical legislation of their servants when they had possession of the House of Representatives.

A proposition was made in that body to appropriate \$186,765.88 for the purchase of books for themselves. On the vote being taken only eleven Democrats voted for it.

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