



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, October 9, 1859.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY CHARLES H. BOWEN.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

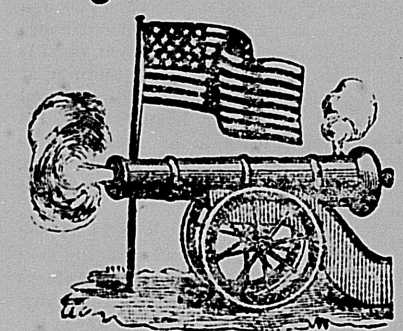
For Secretary of State,
DANIEL MCCLURE, of Morgan.
For Auditor of State,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.
For Treasurer of State,
NATHANIEL E. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.
For Attorney General,
JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.
For Judges of the Supreme Court,
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion.
ANDREW DAVISON, of Decatur.
JAMES M. HANNA, of Vigo.
JAMES L. WORDEN, of Whitley.

For Congress—8th District,
JOHN W. BLAKE, of Clinton.
For Judge of the 5th Judicial District,
WILLIAM P. BRYANT, of Park.
For Circuit Prosecutor,
WALLACE REA, of Fountain.
For Common Pleas Prosecutor,
JOHN MORGAN, of Montgomery.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative—JAMES F. HARNEY.
For Treasurer—JOHN LEE.
For Sheriff—WILLIAM K. WALLACE.
For Commissioner—SAMUEL GILLILAND.
For Surveyor—JOHN BUCK.
For Coroner—JAMES H. VANASDALL.
For Assessor, Union Tp.—S. EASTLACK.

Bring out the Paixhan!



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 callousness and treachery, 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 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 Limer gird up his loins on next Tuesday morning and prepare to walk into Africa.

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 Black-Republicans,
Who play the game of brag!
We'll meet them in discussion;
We'll meet them at the polls;
We'll meet those Semboos, all the time,
And drive them to their holes.
Then wait for the wagon,
The Democratic Wagon;
Wait for the wagon,
And we'll all take a ride.

There's Fusion, with its gibbous patch,
To hide its torn breeches,
And Bill S. Hooper, with his sweet temper,
To give us his model speeches;
And Wilson, wrapped in a con-skin gown,
With Horner by his side—
We'll give these negro-worshippers
A good Old-boy 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 Texas.
Bill Scheller shall be captain,
And Bromley man the gun;
While I'll play the banjo,
And Wilson beat the drum.
Then wait for the wagon, etc.

Our wagon comes from the old Keystone,
By Democratic laws made,
And made of good old hickory.
So you needn't be afraid;
Then all aboard, ye Fusion tribe,
We'll ticket every man
That goes the negro-worshippers,
Or goes the mongrel clan.
Then wait for the wagon, etc.

AN ABOLITIONIST SKINNED ALIVE AT LINDEN.

On last Wednesday, it was generally understood among the people in Madison township, that on that day a joint discussion would take place between LEW WALLACE and a certain Dr. JOHNSON. Large numbers of both parties were present, and to the Republicans it was a most humiliating spectacle, their black champion being completely flayed. Johnson is a loud-mouthed, noisy Abolitionist, of the Fred. Douglas school, and is a striking exemplification of the old adage, that "a little learning is a dangerous thing." He has a crude, indefinable idea of matters and things, that with an overbearing vanity never fails to make him play the fool in the presence of educated and well-informed people. For a long time he has been in the habit of attending Democratic meetings and interrupting the speakers by meaningless interrogations, and challenging them to meet him in discussion on the various political topics of the day. The Democracy of Madison concluded that it was about time to abate this nuisance, and sent for Lew to come up and tan his black hide in the most approved Old Line fashion. Lew done it so neatly and quickly that we doubt if Johnson will ever be seen in a political meeting again. Many of the Republicans sought to conceal their chagrin and mortification, by boldly asserting that they were not responsible for his acts. The last heard of Johnson he was trying to crawl through a key hole.

NEGRO CITIZENSHIP.

Jim Wilson asserted in a speech delivered in Delphi on last Tuesday night, that "a negro had as good a right to citizenship as a foreigner." Think of that, countrymen of DeKalb, Kosciusko and Montgomery.

The following persons will hear of something to their interest by calling at this office:

Zenith Hellett,
Jacob Stonebraker,
Jesse Titus,
William Byers.
Heirs of Alexander Montgomery,
" " Andrew Bowen,
" " Alexander Foster,
" " Sebastian Stonebraker,
" " Jacob Westfall,
" " Daniel Rankin.

BALTIMORE OYSTERS.—Cox & Co., are receiving every day a supply of fresh Baltimore Oysters packed in ice. They sell them at 65 cents half can and \$1.25 whole can. At these prices everybody can afford to luxuriate on these bivalves.

GRAHAM BROS.

This firm is now in receipt of the largest stock of dry goods ever brought to the western market. Their display of domestic, foreign and fancy goods is unequalled by any house in Crawfordsville. Every one should call at Graham's and take a look at their stock, and our word for it, they will find it not only the best selected stock in town, but their prices a figure lower than any other house in town.

AVARICE.

Avarice is a besetting sin with many men; indeed, where will you find the man who is satisfied with his present possessions? For you can't fill up a man as you fill up a pitcher.
He always will hold
A little more gold,
And never so rich that he would not be richer.
Avariciousness is always to be deprecated, but a desire for a sufficient amount of money to enable one to wear those becoming styles of Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c., which are sold so very cheap by D. R. Knox, is rather laudable.

Judge BLAKE has made a triumphal cavalcade in Fountain county.

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 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."

In 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? Do 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, states them in the face?

The regular appropriations, and all that is required for carrying on the Government, may 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	709,000 00
Indian, regular	1,588,104 49
" supplemental	959,957 84
" deficiency	389,095 00
Consular and diplomatic	912,120 00
Military Academy	152,804 00
Navy	14,504,853 29
Sundry civil	5,857,145 07
Legislative, executive and judicial	6,184,095 81
Army	17,143,808 46
Military steamers	960,750 00
Post Office	3,500,000 00
Collecting revenues from imports	1,150,000 00

Making the sum total.....\$58,453,233 22

Besides, the additional expenditures are for

Treasury Notes, 1858	20,000 00
Manufacture of arms	\$60,000 00
Expenses of investigating committees	35,000 00
Treaty with Denmark	408,751 00
Deficiency in Printing, &c.	\$41,159 50
Deficiency for the year	9,704,209 50
Deaf, Dumb and Blind, District of Co.	3,000 00
Expenses investigating committees	12,000 00
Clerks in Oregon to register and receive	7,000 00
Running Texas boundary line, 1859	80,000 00
Lucidat to the loan of \$30,000,000	6,000 00

Which added to \$58,453,233 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 \$4,289,547 were appropriated for the support of three new regiments, which sum goes to swell this vast extravagance. Now, is this charge true, or is it false?

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 there 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 didn't 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 didn'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-letters on our statute books. This charge of Wilson, however, is too absurd to deserve further notice.

Another error consists in charging the Administration with the surplus in the Treasury, and withholding from it credit for the amount of the public debt which has been paid out. The sum of \$9,895,232 39 of the debt was redeemed, leaving this to be deducted from the vast extravagance.

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 17,984. 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.

The navy has been increased; several new vessels of war have been added to our former number. These cost large sums of money. But our commercial relations demanded the increase. We are the greatest exporting people in the world. To carry on this commerce we must have many vessels, and we must have a navy of sufficient strength to defend that commerce in time of war.

Our fortifications demanded attention.—Having the longest sea coast of any country on the globe, as a matter of course it had to be protected at various points by fortifications. Owing to the wretched state of these works many of them had to be built or otherwise greatly improved. These then also demanded an outlay of public funds. What friend of his country will grumble at the expense?

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.

The list of pensions has increased from 1,400, in 1815, to 13,186, in 1859. In that year \$98,000 were disbursed for this

purpose; now it requires \$1,365,717 84. 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, believing 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 \$136,765 88 for the purchase of books for Congressmen. On the vote being taken only eleven Democrats voted for it.

At the same time \$16,022 was appropriated to pay mileage, &c., to Archer, Fouke, Turney, Reeder, Milliken and Bennett, for contesting the seats of members returned to that Congress; and in those cases the contests were decided against them. That the Opposition are responsible for this useless expenditure who can doubt?

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 \$3,189,739 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 \$2,270,000 for the extension of the Capitol, and for cushioned seats for themselves, each seat and desk costing the snug sum of \$160 00.

In 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.

On the last evening of the second session of the last Congress, eighty-seven years were recorded in favor of agreeing to amendments voting away \$3,058,560 44 of the public funds. Of these eighty-seven years, fifty-eight belonged to the Opposition—and this without the members knowing what they were doing. Such wilful neglect of the interests of the people has seldom been heard of.

Besides the above, which is only a sample of their doings when in power, they raised their salaries to \$3,000 per annum. Before, it was eight dollars a day while in session; now, under Republican legislation, it amounts to the sum of about \$4,000. Quite an item to be voted away by these anti-extravagant saints.

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 \$75,656 04. In other words, it cost, under the Administration of Taylor and Fillmore, in a time of peace, \$75,656 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 sane man can for a moment doubt. The appropriations for these objects by the Republican Congress amounted to the sum of \$8,633,390 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.

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

salary, without appropriations being first made by Congress. Moreover, these Republicans exposed the shallowness of their pretensions, when they voted to place under the President's charge several millions of dollars, to be appropriated as he thought fit, in case of a war with England. This act of theirs alone—and a patriotic act it was—conclusively proves that they did not believe Mr. Buchanan had been guilty of peculation. Enough, therefore, on this head.

We have in the foregoing article hastily glanced over the several features of the charge laid against Mr. Buchanan, and hope that what little has been written on the subject may prove of some service in overthrowing the wholesale fabrications raised by Jim Wilson and his pets. If such should be the result our task will be complete.

THE COMITAS ARE AT HAND.

There is a time in the affairs of men, when it becomes necessary that they should cease from their business pursuits, and interrogate themselves as to what position they ought to take on the political topics of the day. As to whether they should at the ballot box cast their suffrages for the candidates presented by a certain party or not. As to whether they are willing to entrust their institutions descended to them as a priceless inheritance from their fathers, into the hands of those who are incapable to attend to the duties connected with and who are unworthy of them. As to whether offices of trust, of high and sacred trust, should be given to those who have proven by past experience to have wickedly and designedly betrayed the confidence of those who in an unfortunate hour placed them therein. These are questions of paramount importance on this the eve of one of the greatest political contests that has ever taken place in Indiana, and well worthy are they of the consideration of all honest men.

To the honest and sober friend of his country and his country's rights; to the lover of pure, undefiled statesmanship; to the supporter of truth and the opposer of falsehood and hypocrisy; to the admirer of morality and despiser of debauchery, and to the well-wisher of his country's good, we wish to present a few wholesome truths. And we shall present them in no vain partisan spirit, but in a manner as we hope pleasing to all, irrespective of party ties; believing as we do that there are honorable men in the Republican party, the same as there are in the Democratic; that Republicans as a general thing as much desire the welfare of their country as the Democrats. To these, therefore, and to no others, we desire to talk.

The two great political parties have placed before the people of Indiana, for their adoption or rejection, platforms of principles; which they have in a moral point of view sworn to stand by and uphold; together with candidates for the various offices in the gift of the people, standing upon and defending those platforms. Each party asks that those it has placed in nomination be sustained at the ballot-box on next Tuesday. As a matter of course, candidates cannot expect to be sustained if disqualified or unworthy. Let us then look into the structure of the two parties; let us place their candidates opposite to each other in order to institute a comparison between them, and thus we will the more readily be enabled to conclude whom we shall support.

The Democratic party at its State and several county conventions re-affirmed the time-honored principles that have shed so much lustre over our glorious country; that have been the watch word for ages of the oppressed nations that are yet grinding under the iron heel of European despotism; the principles that have comforted our soldiers upon many a hard fought battle-field, and the principles which if fully carried out will make our country the greatest nation that has ever existed. Sure, and we are perfectly free to acknowledge it, there was one great national principle somewhat slighted. But who can expect that every man will see alike; who can look for a state of affairs in which every man will agree? Did ever a confederacy, or a party, or a sect, large or small, exist, in which all the members thought alike—even upon such a great question as threatened for a time a serious division in our ranks? Never! The idea is perfectly utopian. It has no force or effect when we take into consideration the nature of man. By the immutable laws of nature such could not be the case. If every man was made to think alike, we might look for such a state of blissfulness. But the contrary is the fact. Governments could not exist did not their framers and members disagree. We would all be a lifeless set of vagabonds; nay, worse than vagabonds, slaves to our baser passions. Therefore we differ. And for the foregoing reasons we hold that Democrats had a right to differ upon the question that at that time engrossed all our attention. Yet it was a national question. It had nothing to do with our State affairs. Indeed we had no right, as State Rights men, to meddle with the question, to introduce it into State politics and require every candidate to conform himself to each man's individual opinion. It was and is radically wrong and essentially vicious. It distracted us at the time, and drew our attention from affairs at home with which we had concern, to the affairs of a distant Territory with which we had no interest or concern whatever. But the question has been settled amicably settled to the satisfaction of all

The comet presented a magnificent appearance on last Thursday night. It is now in its perihelion. There is about as many chances of it striking the earth as there is of Wilson being elected to Congress on next Tuesday.

INSULT TO THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The New Orleans Picayune complains of the tardiness with which our Government redresses insults to our flag, and thinks that it ought to pitch into the nest of nations that have offended us "immediately, if not sooner." It drags out the Paixhan guns in the following style: "It needs but a few examples of prompt justice, administered from the brazen mouths of Paixhan guns, to make the stars and stripes sacred in the eyes of nations, and the cry, 'I am an American,' more potent even in the eyes of barbarous tribes, than was another noble exclamation 'I am a Roman citizen.' Spain, Mexico, Venezuela, Peru, Chili, Central America, and all the other petty powers on this continent would not have presumed to repeat a wrong upon an American citizen, had our national cruisers urged home an atonement for American property destroyed—American blood shed, adding the weight, if necessary, of cannon balls to the scale of justice, which sacrifice and prostration were making kick the beam.

JIM WILSON.—Remember that this man secured his election in 1856 by frauds perpetrated upon the ballot box. Remember that he boasted of having his "foot upon the necks of the Old Line Dogs."