



Resistance to Tyrants is Obedience to God.

J. B. STOLL, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1869.

GRAND CELEBRATION
THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF
OUR INDEPENDENCE!

At LIGONIER, IND.,
On Saturday, July 3d, 1869.

For particulars see Programmes and Posters.

Let Everybody Come!

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Under the above title we find in a recent issue of the *Mishawaka Enterprise* a very sensible and timely article upon a subject which has recently attracted a large share of public attention. We heartily commend its careful perusal to our lady readers in general, but more especially to that class of females who have a desire to wade into the dirty pool of politics; and we submit to their candid and thoughtful judgment whether or not it is better for them to unsex themselves in violation of the laws of nature and nature's God. The *Enterprise* says:

Mrs. Livermore in the great Woman's Rights Convention at Indianapolis last week, told how that wife she became a mother, she "turned her face to the wall and wept because it was a girl."—This is a very strange and touching woman of Mrs. Livermore's acknowledged character, and it is generally supposed that both sexes are pleased with their place in the grand distribution of things—and it must be acknowledged to be a very natural supposition. *Werk because it was a girl*—that was a womanly weakness. Mrs. Livermore meant to illustrate by the statement, how deplorable woman's situation was, without the ballot. This was a side thrust at us men, who have the ballot and the power, and who in Mrs. Livermore's opinion, sadly misuse that power. The case of the case of the woman who disputed her right does not always win and if we were to suppose such would be the case, or that the real interests of woman, dear woman, would be enhanced, by obtaining the ballot, we should at once become an earnest heart-warm worker that this end might be attained.—But when we reflect how unnatural it is, that women should be transferred from her natural place in the home—made dear and holy by her presence—so quiet, its sanctity, and where she is *President*, to take power in the *ballot box*, we see the iron-grip influence of a political campaign, we shudder. Do not tell us that if woman was allowed the ballot, her presence at the polls would tame down these things, or quell the heated passion of the men, or tone down their language. She would appear there the *rival* of man, competing with him for the needs of office, or defeat his *well-earned* place in the *ballot box*. *Women* with *men* must be *content* to *divide* each other, is it possible to use the same means to defeat a woman? And then to think of the altered condition of society; the mother off on a campaign tour, house in disorder, children dirty, ragged and saucy, in the care of servants—husband, wondering what man his wife speaks with, or against, to-night. But we do not wish to enlarge upon this subject, and will only say that the rising generation will need, as well as the past has needed, all the care and the talents the mothers, the natural instructors of their early years, may have to vote, after all, for the *President* who should do it. Let Mrs. Carly Stanton, Miss Anthony, and the rest of these well-meaning but mistaken women's rights agitators, rather agitate the subject of how we shall educate the rising generation, to a pure, a lofty and enlightened manhood and womanhood,—the surest way to obtain "rights" and the best way to promote the interests of a glorious nationality.

Mrs. Surratt's Apparition at Washington.

Dispatches from Washington the other day, announced the fact that orders had been issued from the War Department, directing the removal of Hospital Steward W. P. Lowry, from the service. The reason of this unblushingly outrageous removal, is that Mr. Lowry, a few days since, married Miss Annie Surratt, the innocent daughter of that infamous woman whom Edwin M. Stanton and the great party of moral ideas murdered at Washington a few years ago.

Well, after all, it is not strange that these people should wish to get rid of the man who dared to lift this poor, faultless girl from her great grief to be his wife. His presence in official circles would have the effect of vividly bringing before them—with a chill of horror—the vision of a guiltless woman hanging by the neck, and her dying struggles confined by being enveloped in a bag. The shock to their disordered "nervous systems" would become intolerable, and they would be led to exclaim in the language of Macbeth,

"In the affliction of these terrible dreams that shake us nightly, hear me, weep to the dead, Whom we, to gain our place, have sent to peace, On the torture of the mind to lie in Malice, envy, and their lust for power can touch her farther."

The Boston Peace Jubilee.

The great musical convention closed on the 18th with a grand concert by the public school children, numbering 8,000 voices. The children presented a beautiful and picturesque appearance. The audience numbered about 20,000. The full orchestra, Parrot, Phillips, and Ole Bull assisted. The multitude has dispersed, and Boston is again left to its own resources.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Politics. The Radicals of Pennsylvania have re-nominated John W. Geary for Governor, and Henry W. Williams for Supreme Judge. In Ohio, Gov. Hayes has also been renominated by the Radicals, and most of the old officers have been retained on the ticket.

President Johnson.

Ex President Johnson arrived at Washington last Saturday, and was very cordially received by a large number of friends. He is there on private business.

England is at once the richest and the poorest nation in the world. She has a commerce creating an interchange of products worth two billion five hundred million dollars annually. Yet one person out of every twenty of her inhabitants is a pauper.

The Washington *National Intelligencer*, one of the very ablest papers in the country, has temporarily suspended publication.

A NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. Grant has a new Secretary of the Navy—the famous or infamous *Zorba*, we don't know which to call him, having tendered his resignation, a little over a week ago. He has again started the country by appointing his stead an obscure individual, hailing from Camden, N. J. If the President were possessed with any of the courageous attributes of a statesman, or even the meekness of a man of limited sagacity, he certainly would not thus transcend the bounds of all precedent by disregarding the wishes and good opinion of his countrymen, by stubbornly refusing to repeat in his cabinet.

In order to show what loathing disgust his conduct is held by his party, we quote entire the following satirical sarcasm from the leading Republican paper of the West, the *Chicago Tribune*, of last Saturday:

The appointment of Mr. Adolph E. Borie was a surprise to the world,—the only one with which that gentleman's brief biography is filled. But his resignation had been so long and patiently waited for that it was also surprise that it came so slowly. And now the country is in a fever of expectation at the appointment of the Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, of Camden, N. J., formerly Attorney General of the State, which takes half its name from the city of his residence.

The cheapest rates for money in Indianapolis and throughout the West are ten and twelve per cent, and that up to whatever the necessities of the borrower and the greed of the lender may dictate. Even in New York, where the capital of the country concentrates, money is dear. The *Commercial Advertiser*, of that city, in its issue of the 18th inst., says:

"Wall street borrowers have to pay rates equivalent to 30 per cent per annum on Government collaterals, and fifty two per cent on stocks, while the demand from the country is increasing."

Such an enormous, consuming rate is paid without ruin to those whose necessities compel such a sacrifice? Throughout the Western States the legal rate of interest has been fixed at six per cent, because in the common judgment that was the highest that borrowers could afford to pay. Six and seven per cent are the legal rates in all the States, although in some the interest laws have been so modified or relaxed as to allow higher rates, up to ten per cent, by special agreements:

The high price of money is the curse of the country. Its evil influence is felt in withdrawing money from the channels of trade and industry, and laying its clammy hand upon business enterprise.

The most indifferent observer, of passing events cannot fail to notice the stagnation of business and all trading and manufacturing enterprises throughout the West.

The scarcity of money, to-use a mercantile phrase, is caused by the diversion of capital from trading, mercantile and manufacturing operations to investment in government securities that pay a high rate of interest, which is certain and free from taxation. Bonds and national banking are absorbing the surplus capital of the country, and will as long as the investment pays as well as it does now, and is exempt from public burdens.

To illustrate the accumulative increase of money at interest we publish here some statements and calculations which we find in the New York *Mercantile Journal*, the correctness of which is established by the following article:

"This Constitution, which may at first be confounded with the Federal Constitution which have preceded it, rests, in truth upon a wholly novel theory, which may be considered as a great discovery in the field of social science." * And this different produced the most momentous consequences."

Of the same feature Lord Brougham has recorded his opinion in the following words of high import:

"It is not at all a refinement that a federal union should be formed; this is the natural result of men's joint operations in a very rude state of society. But the real difficulty is to find a system of political principles, and legislation, which the different subjects shall not be individuals but States, the application of legislative principles to such a body of States, and the devising means for keeping its integrity as a *federacy* while the rights and powers of the individual States are maintained entire, is the very greatest refinement in social policy to which any age has ever given birth."

"Brougham's Political Philosophy, Vol. 3, Page 336.

This grand conception of so forming and constituting our union of States which so impressively impresses De Tocqueville, and which Lord Brougham considered "the very greatest refinement in social policy" to "which any age has ever given birth," originated with Mr. Jefferson. It came from the same master mind whose master draught drew the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and in 1765 set forth with a most brilliant and ornate plan for the *State* of Virginia, which the *State* of Tennessee is destined to be far less than to produce. And we may add, that the *State* of Tennessee a much larger proportion is rendered unavailable by the cropping out of limestone rock, preventing the use of the plow.

To give a more specific idea under this head, I will say that it is the estimate of this writer, that in the *State* of Tennessee, there is not more than one-tenth only of its area is good, arable land, the balance being made up of sharp declivities, and rocky or sterile surface. From all this it may be predicted that the temperature climate, and productive soil of west Tennessee will be a great hindrance to the cultivation of cotton and tobacco, will invite a large immigration from points North. The northern tier of the *States* adjoining Kentucky and Tennessee are *coastal*; the middle and southern counties are better for cotton—all produce wheat and corn in abundance, and the whole country could be made a fine stock region.

It may be asserted safely, that no farm in west Tennessee is more than 15 miles from a railroad depot, or navigable river, so that the country is fully blessed with facilities for marketing and exchanging its valuable products.

I would, before closing this article, call the attention of capitalists and skilled mechanics of the northwest to west Tennessee, as a land of promise for manufacturing enterprises. Here (with the raw material at our doors) and in the country below, traversed by railroads, will be opened an extensive market for a great variety of manufactures and machinery. There is now a great demand for labor-saving implements, growing out of the changed system of labor.

The health of the country is proverbially good. We have never had cholera or yellow fever in west Tennessee, save a few cases at points on the Mississippi river. Lands are now cheap, ranging from \$30 to \$200 per acre. Jackson is the geographical centre of this very desirable country, with great railroad facilities, excellent schools and colleges, and the best county of land in west Tennessee.

The *State* of Tennessee has been abnormal in its action. It must be brought back to its original condition. Judgment may "dream dreams" about another constitutional amendment, providing a new mode of electing the *President* of the *United States*, and that the remedy lies in no such device as that. It lies simply in bringing back the Government in its administration to its original first principles. This is to be done not by secession, however right and efficient a remedy that might be. That is to be wholly abandoned. Nor is it to be done by violence of any kind, except the use of force, and the power of the *President*. It is to be done, if we will, at a ballot box. Free institutions are more generally lost than established or strengthened by a resort to physical force. They are evidently the achievement of virtue, patriotism, and reason. That our institutions, and even nominal form of government, is now in great danger, the prudent, sagacious, and wise, everywhere virtually admit. An able editorial in your own paper, not long since, put the pertinent and grave question, "Whether are we drifting?" To this question I take the occasion to answer, to give you a direct and positive answer, to make it plain to all, to go to the ballot box. All friends of constitutional liberty, in every section of the country, will do the same. The people of the several States are awake to a proper appreciation of the danger, and save themselves from the impending catastrophe by arresting the present tendency of public affairs. This they can properly do only at a short period, as certainly as the sun will set this day, unless the people of the several States are awake to a proper appreciation of the danger, and save themselves from the impending catastrophe by arresting the present tendency of public affairs.

The tendency of the times, and the present condition of affairs, is mainly owing to the class legislation of the past eight years, to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. The income returns illustrate this. The money or capital of the country concentrating in a few hands and the accumulations or surplus earnings of the people are seeking the profitable investments that the Government offers. There must be some plan devised and put in execution for the cheapening of money to stop its accumulation in few hands, and we know of no better way to accomplish this desirable object or end than the funding of the public debt at a low rate of interest, the effects of which will be to steady a money market at a low rate of interest, and give impulse to trade and manufacturing enterprises generally.

The daughter of a wealthy merchant in Boston has eloped with a colored grocer, that her father had in his employ. Parient, while "voting for Grant," said a darky was just as good as a white man. His beautiful little daughter of seven years old, has no money for living, and is as poor as a *hambone*. Papa is now distracted and wants to shoot Grant and all the "d—d niggers" in Christendom. Sambo has his darling wife in a *hambone* embrace, and there is nothing left to comfort him, but the *Peace Jubilee*, which he was in *pieces*. Meanwhile the great work of reconstruction goes on, and the bondholder draws his gold on coupons as usual.

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ACCUMULATION OF INTEREST.

The Power of Money or Capital. But few calculate the rapid increase of money when put at interest and the gains constantly reinvested semi-annually or annually. Those who pay interest on money or indebtedness, says the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, know that it is a devouring element which rapidly consumes the substance upon which it fastens. Interest never stops. It goes on whether it is sunshine or storm, whether there is prosperity or adversity, alike on Sundays and week days, in sickness and in health, day after day, year after year, in fact it never ceases but until stopped by payment or cancellation, or until it has eaten up all there is to consume. How many hundreds of thousands are ruined by the payment of usurious interest, and even lawful interest, to sustain credit or in struggles to overcome misfortunes! Interest is like the worm that never dies. It spreads desolation in its track. It adds nothing to the general wealth.—While it consumes the substance of those who get it in their clutches, it is not a producer. It adds to the capital of those who receive the tribute, but it does not cause a blade of grass or a kernel of wheat to grow.

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