

WHAT WE WERE AND WHAT WE ARE.

In the good old days of democratic

rule, when peace and prosperity smiled

all over the land, a distinguished traveler

visited the United States of America

administered by democratic statesmen,

from that purity of motive which had no

other desire than to be just and impartial.

This visitor, says the Allentown, (Penn.)

Democrat, was a great scholar, an explora-

tor, a philosopher—Alexander Von Hum-

bold. On returning to Europe he said:

"The government of the United States

is not far from ideal. It is necessary to pro-

duce proof that this man possessed great

intellectual power, this terse and unequal-

ed sentence would alone be conclusive

evidence. From the adoption of the Con-

stitution of 1787 to 1861, this incompara-

ble description of our government was

true to the fact.

You could not feel it, for no oppressive

taxation visited you; your land was not

filled with tax-gatherers, and a stamp act

did not wrench from you the last pittance

left in your pocket.

You could not see it, for no bayonets

bristled in times of peace to disturb the

people and deprive them of their rights.

States in this "glorious Union" were not

held in subjection by military despots,

and the despotic carpet-bagger was a

thing unheard of. Negro supremacy in

a part of the Union was not the pet

scheme of the American Congress, but

that body, in the good old days of the

republic, was the subject of praise all

over the world. Its action was then dicta-

ted by patriotism, and love for the Union

was its guiding star.

How is it now? Verily, you can both

feel and see the Government—feel and

see it to your sorrow. You can feel it in

the enormous taxes you have to pay; in

the inequality through which the bonded

aristocracy of the country are exempt at

the expense of the tolling millions; you

can feel it in the high prices of all ar-

ticles of consumption; you can feel it in

the depression of trade, and in all the ac-

tive pursuits of life; you can feel it in

the high rents you have to pay, and in

the inadequate returns for your labor;

you can feel it on the right and on the

left—night and day. It is your annoy-

ance through the day and the incubus

which haunts your dreams at night—

Yes, you can feel the Government as

administered by radical vampires, and

continue to feel it as long as they are per-

mitted to sap the life-blood from the

nation. You can see it, too, in the stand-

ing armies at the South where thousands

of soldiers are marshaled for political

purposes only, at the expense of millions

of money wrung from the labor of the

north. And for what? Simply to place

the feet of three millions of negroes upon

the necks of eight millions of white peo-

ple and thereby control the elections to

the republic and party and its official

thieves and plunderers from defeat. You

can see it in the desolation, want and

poverty of innocent white women and

children who are left to starve in sight

of bureaus, where idle and lazy negroes

are supplied and trained to vote the "lo-

u ticket." You can see it in the fiendish

outrages committed upon the daughters

and wives of white men by brutal ne-

groes, who are encouraged in their hell-

ish work by the favor shown them by

the radical party. You can see it in the

riot and bloodshed that took place at

the nation's capital, recently, during a

municipal election. Yes, you can see it

everywhere as well as feel it. If the lamented

Humboldt could again visit the "land of

the free and the home of the brave," how

different would be his report of the Ameri-

cian Union.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The Yerger case has been before the

Chief Justice for a day or two. It in-

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

Convention of Editors and Publishers

of the 10th District of Indiana.

A Convention of Editors and Publish-

ers was held in the parlor of the Clifton

Mills, Elkhart, Ind., on Friday, July

23, 1869.

On motion, J. B. Stoll, of the Ligonier

Banner, was chosen President of the

Convention. Mr. Stoll accepted the hon-

or with thanks, and stated the object of

the Convention to be the organization of

the Editors and Publishers into an Asso-

ciation for mutual benefit and profit.

The name of Howard C. Coe of the

Grange Democrat, was proposed for Sec-

retary, but Mr. Coe declined, and pro-

posed J. F. Radcliffe, of the Waterloo

City Air Line. Mr. Radcliffe thanked

his colleague for the honor, but asked

Mr. Coe to accept. Mr. Coe's motion,

however, prevailed.

Mr. Chase remarked that several com-

munications had been received from mem-

bers of the craft not able to be present.

Mr. Myers asked that they be read,

which request was seconded by Messrs.

Beane, Devor and Powell.

The action for their reading being tak-

en by consent, the chair requested Mr.

Chase to read them. The communica-

tions were then read as follows:

WARSAW, IND., July 20th, 1869.

Messrs. Chase, Bro's.

I have received your second invitation

to attend the Editorial Convention at

your city. Rest assured that if it were

in my power, I should be there, but cir-

cumstances place the matter entirely be-

hind my control. Beside my duties in

the Clifton House, and the Editorial man-

agement of the paper, I am busily en-

gaged in putting up a residence, which

you can readily imagine takes every

spare moment. It will require two full

generals, and upon their return to their

homes, Publishers will not adhere to the

resolutions adopted, thereby rendering

any action taken in regard to prices for

advertising or any other action that may

be taken which will require the assent

of all those to enforce it, nugatory.—

Unless those present at the Convention

on Friday, will agree to firmly adhere to

whatever measures are adopted, the meet-

ing will be worthless and the exception

made to the point of order, the cessation

of forming the acquaintance of one an-

other, which, in itself, ought to be pro-

ductive of some good, at least. Were I

present I would advocate the adoption

of the cash system in regard to subscrip-

tions, exclusively; the cessation of ad-

vertising for any journal whatever, prefer-

ring to pay the price in cash, if it is

necessary to have the paper; making ad-

vertising rates much higher than they now

are; and, as a closer union between

publishers of county papers; a return to

the apprentice system on the part of those

employed in the various offices, as there

are too many "blacksmiths" in the pro-

fession, and many other things which

will probably come up for discussion.

But as it is impossible to be present,

I shall be satisfied with whatever action

may be taken, and earnestly hope that

the Convention will be a success, and

which ought to be at least equally as re-

lative for the amount of capital em-

ployed, and the knowledge required, as

any other business, particularly as we

can see in almost any community suc-

cessful business men, who cannot over-