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## Plymouth Democrat.

THURSDAY, SEP. 3, 1868.

### A FEW OF WESTERVELT'S LIES.

John L. Westervelt has numerous barefaced lies that he is telling to those who go out to hear him at his school horse appointments, a few of which are as follows:

LIE No. 1. He says that the expenses of this county amount to eleven thousand dollars more than those of St. Joseph county.

LIE No. 2. He says that the thirty-two thousand dollars reported as the amount of county revenue in this county, does not include the building fund tax, while the truth is that over seven thousand dollars of that amount belongs to said building fund, and the actual expenses of the county for the year ending June first was \$22,583 08, including \$1,433 32 paid for an addition built to the poor house of the county; including also \$670 10 paid for bridges; including also \$599 00 paid on an old order given many years ago to keep up the county library; all of which are extra expenses, and amount in the aggregate to \$2,702 42, which taken from the common or ordinary county expenses reduces them to \$19,881 26. But to say nothing of these unusual though necessary expenses, he lies to the tune of about \$10,000 00. "Let us pray."

LIE No. 3. He says that the people of this county pay more taxes than they do in St. Joseph county. The tax of St. Jo. county last year amounted to over \$90,000 00, and the duplicate of Marshall for the same year amounted to a little over \$84,000 00.

LIE No. 4. He says that the treasurer of this county gets more for collecting the taxes on our duplicate than the treasurer of St. Jo. does for like service in that county. While he ought to know that the treasurer's fees are regulated by law and he receives his percentage on what he collects, and no more.

LIE No. 5. He says the building fund money cannot be accounted for, when the truth is it can every cent be accounted for, and is more safely secured than any note or mortgage he holds against any of his debtors.

But we are tired of enumerating his falsehoods, and will simply say that we have not yet heard of one truthful statement that he has made in his speeches.

He is, in plain language, an old falsifier, slanderer, religious hypocrite, political demagogue, and constitutionally a hog, and all his statements want to be received as coming from just that kind of a man.

### GOING TO VOTE NEGROES EARLY AND LATE.

The Hon. Mr. Tyner, at Argos the other day, during his harangue to the negroes of that vicinity said that they were going to vote the negroes early, late, and often, so we are credibly informed. A few years ago he would have denounced any democrat for accusing him of being in favor of negro suffrage, as a vile slanderer, liar and scoundrel, like Schuyler Colfax did during a recent canvass. He denied in the most positive terms that he was in favor of negro suffrage. He denied it with quivering lips and trembling voice and upraised hand, in the seminary grove at this place, and almost the first important measure he gave his support to on his return to congress, was the bill giving the negroes the privilege of voting and being voted for in the District of Columbia. Since then he has done everything in his power as speaker of the house to extend those privileges to the negroes of all the southern states, and also stumped the state of Ohio to give them the same privilege there, and would to-day force these same damnable and degrading dogmas upon the people of the state of Indiana and every other state in the union, if he had the power, and he is now asking for more power that he may give the negro more effective service.

He votes and does all he can to give negroes the privilege of voting and holding office, but he has sworn to do all he can, in whatever position he may be placed, to keep down the foreigners and Catholics of this country. He is in favor of supporting lazy, worthless negroes at the expense of the laboring white taxpayers of the country. He is in favor of taxing the poor and letting the rich bondholder go free. He thinks greenbacks good enough for widows, orphans, crippled soldiers and common people, and gold bad enough for bondholders.

How can any sensible white laboring man, and especially a foreigner or Catholic vote for such a candidate?

The Republican of last Thursday whimpers and admonishes us that "kind words never die," and, consequently, that harsh ones may not, and for us to beware of rashness. This is all very nice in a Sunday school point of view, but if we are to be lectured on the use of harsh language, we would prefer that the lecturer be free from the faults he condemns in us. In the same number of the *R. A.* in which the above lecture appears we find the expression,—"O God-forsaken, hell-deserving democrats." It is a pity that democrats will persist in applying harsh terms to the republicans, as they are very tender, sensitive creatures, on whose delicate ears grate harshly the unkind words thrust

### AUDITOR OF STATE VS. TREASURER OF STATE.

General Nathan Kimball, treasurer of state, and candidate on the abolition ticket for re-election, stated in his speech here on the 22d ultimo, that the state debt had been reduced to about three millions of dollars.

T. B. McCarty, auditor of state, in his report to Gov. Baker, gives the following as the indebtedness of the state:

Five percent. certificates of stock.....\$3,754,236 32  
Six percent. war loan bonds.....237,000 00  
Indiana University bonds.....6,355 00  
School fund bonds.....3,267,682 15  
Old internal improvement bonds.....353,000 00  
Total debt.....\$7,708,000 48

Here is a very large prevarication out between these republican office holders. It is no quarrel of ours, but we are inclined to believe the statement of McCarty, from the fact that it is most reasonable, and then it is made officially. We would not like to say that General Kimball had falsified about four millions seven hundred and seventy-six thousand nine hundred and three dollars and fifty-eight cents' worth, but it looks that way.

An ex-army officer has a scheme for the introduction of the velocipede for the rapid transmission of infantry.

A man in Ohio got tired while black-berrying, slept upon a railway, and his friends had to do the rest of his "burying" for him.

Jeremiah Carhart, the inventor of the melodeon, died a few days since in New York, leaving a fortune after enduring adverse circumstances for many years.

Furnished houses in the city of New York rent at from \$200 to \$400 a month, and unfurnished houses at from \$800 to \$900 a year.

If we redeem the five-twenties in greenbacks, shall we not still have to pay in gold, dollar for dollar, on every greenback? Yes; but the interest will be saved; and here is the strong point of Pendleton, Butler and Stevens. In the interest alone the sum of the principal of the British national debt has been paid, perhaps twice over, but it still remains the same.

During the seventy-three years previous to Lincoln's election, the total expenses of the government amounted to \$1,400,000,000. During the three years of radical peace, since the close of the rebellion, the expense has been 1,600,000,000 of dollars. That is \$200,000,000 more in three years, than in the whole seventy-three years before the rule of the thieves now in power. The average annual expense of the government before the rule of the Grant party was a little more than nineteen millions, whereas now it is over five hundred and thirty millions. Such is the luxury of Mongrel rule.

The Philadelphia *Age* gives the following instance to show the sympathy of the radical press for the negro: A brutal negro murders his mistress in this city, is tried, and sentenced to death, and the radical press howl for executive interference. In our city prison is a poor, deceived, ruined white woman, under sentence of death for killing the offspring of her shame; yet these radical journals have no word of sympathy for her. The negro, first, last and always, is their motto.

The *Tribune*, April 8, 1863, printed "Mac's" Washington letter, reporting President Johnson as saying to him that Grant had been in the executive mansion so drunk that he could not stand on his legs.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* for the week ending April 11, 1863, printed an article signed by Wendell Phillips, charging Grant with drunkenness.

The *Independent* for the week ending January 31, 1868, printed Tilton's own telegram from Washington about the presidential candidate "occasionally seen fuddled in the street."

In the Free Religious Association, (Comeouters' convention,) held in Boston, May 28 and 29, 1868, Wendell Phillips, in a speech, said: "Imagine a republican candidate for the presidency—the most popular man in America—who cannot stand up before a glass of liquor without falling down."

The radicals have found another straw to cling to, in the case of a son of the late Stephen A. Douglass, who has recently made a speech in favor of Grant and Colfax, somewhere in North Carolina. Aside from the indiscretion of a beardless boy, who may live to repent a youthful folly, the case is well illustrated by an incident in the life of James B. Clay.

This gentleman once went into Indiana to attend a political meeting, where he was announced to make a speech. On his way he fell into a conversation with a Hoosier companion, which soon turned upon politics. The result was that the Hoosier told Mr. Clay that he could not "talk politics worth a cent."

"Do you know who I am?" asked Mr. Clay, drawing himself back with a mixed expression of superior dignity and injured innocence. A reply in the negative induced Mr. Clay to announce himself as "the son of Henry Clay, of Ashland, sir." "Well, I swear!" was the astonished reply, "who'd a thought that the stock

### FLAG PRESENTATION.

Presentation Address of Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton, to the White Boys in Blue, Indianapolis, August 18, 1868.

The democratic ladies of Indianapolis having procured a magnificent silk flag, the presentation to the White Boys in Blue took place at the Metropolitan theatre, in the presence of a crowded house. The meeting was presided over by Judge Perkins, and speeches were made by Hon. T. A. Hendricks and others. The presentation address, on behalf of the ladies, was made by Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton, who has for many years charmed the public with her exquisite songs and prose writings.

The State Sentinel says: As Mrs. Bolton, Indiana's most gifted poetess, came forward, the most profound silence fell upon the audience. The hum of conversation was stilled, and every ear was strained to catch the words of the presentation address as they fell from the lips of one who thinks only in melody. Although not poetry, it was yet a poem—full of the inspiration which has made its author famous. It was as follows:

General Lee: I am commissioned by the ladies of Indianapolis to present to you, and through you to the Union White Boys in Blue, this beautiful banner. It bears on a field of azure a cluster of thirty-seven stars, representing the thirty-seven states of our glorious Union.

These sister states sit, enthroned on broad valleys and lofty mountains; some laving their feet in the waves of the Atlantic, some listening to the roar of the gray Pacific, some shivering in the pine-woods of the icy north, some crowned with orange flowers in the sunny south.

With these great geographical and physical differences each one has its own peculiar capabilities, its own special needs, its own unalienable rights. Internal laws suitable to the good government of one state would make dissatisfaction and confusion in another. Domestic policy which grows out of the necessities of one section, might impose on another burdens too heavy to be borne. Each state is a commonwealth and has the right to make its own laws, under the constitution, guaranteed to it by the magna charta, which the finger of God has written on the heart of humanity.

A few years ago some of these states, hot-headed and inconsiderate, found cause of offense and withdrew from the Union. They staked their all on a cause which they believed to be just and right. They fought bravely, but they were defeated, their armies overthrown, their banners trailed in the dust.

You, who wore the blue won the glorious laurel, the gratitude of your country and proud mention on her roll of honor.

But was this the sole aim and object you proposed to attain through that long struggle for victory—that fearful sacrifice of human hopes and human life?

Was it for this that a million brave men left their wives, their children, their homes to encounter the privations and perils of war? To make long marches, through mud and mire, to spend weary days in the driving rain, sleepless nights on the cold snow, to meet wounds and death on the battlefield?

Was it for this that trembling hands and loving hearts girded the sword on sons and husbands and sent them forth with tears and blessings to rally round the old flag?

Was it for this that our country was covered with mourning and lamentation for her dead sons? For this that soldiers' widows and soldiers' orphans exiled our love and sympathy throughout the length and breadth of the land?

Nay, there must have been a grander incentive, a higher, holier motive to such action. What was it?

A hundred thousand living soldiers would reply, "We fought to preserve the Union." And if the dull, cold ear of death could hear; if its still white lips could speak, they would answer from a hundred thousand graves, "We died to preserve the Union."

In the presidential mansion, in the halls of congress, on the field of mortal combat, the general government pledged itself to preserve the Union. And it was this most solemn, most sacred pledge that served your arms, and strengthened your hands, and strengthened your hearts through all the trial, all the suffering of that terrible war. Has the government redeemed this pledge? Are the ten conquered states restored to the Union? Are they represented in our national legislature, by men of their own choosing? Are they allowed to elect their own rulers at home, to make and administer their own home laws?

They are paralyzed by political disabilities, governed by usurpation and denied every right of American citizenship? Let the facts answer.

When the war was ended by their entire and perfect submission to our arms and to our terms, they held up their helpless hands and appealed to their conquerors for pardon. They besought their

them in their former rights, and let them sit down again in the shadow of the old flag.

She was pledged to do this before all the nations of the earth, and they believed that she would keep her faith. They expected that she would reach out her great arm and gather erring ones to her bosom with tender pity, saying, "These boys children were dead and are alive again, they were lost and are found."

But she forgot her promises; forgot that the merciful shall obtain mercy; and instead of pursuing a course plainly indicated by the voice of humanity, by the precepts of our religion, and winning the hearts of the people, by kindness, and clemency back to their old love, their old allegiance, she adopted a cruel, cruel policy that widened the breach, defeated the end and object of the war, and closed every avenue to reconciliation and peace.

And now, when the land is wasted and the people beggared—when they sit in sack cloth and ashes in the midst of their ruined hopes, in the desolation of their ruined homes; when delicate women and little children are perishing for bread, and strong men dying in despair, congress proposes to send hordes of half-savage men, low and brutal by nature, coarse and degraded by circumstances, armed with weapons and invested with power to rule and reign over their former masters.

The spirit of war followed our first parents from the garden of Eden. It has left the imprint of its bloody hand on every nation through all ages, over the whole earth. The victor has always spoiled the vanquished. But it was reserved for a christian land, in the broad light of the nineteenth century, to impose on a conquered and kindred people, oppression, outrage, cruelty that has no name in human language, no parallel in the world's history.

Union White Boys in Blue: As free-men, citizens of this great republic, you have a sacred trust to keep, a holy duty to perform, for which you are responsible to God, and to posterity. The dark cloud lowering in our political horizon is ominous of ruin to your highest interests, to your fondest hopes. Let no man deceive you, let no siren voice lure you into idle security. There is danger. Watch! And while this banner expresses to you the sentiments of the donors, let it remind you that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Your organization proposes to interpose its strong arms and brave hearts peaceably between mad radical legislation and suffering humanity; proposes to bind together again the severed links of our dear old Union; to lift up the bowed heads, strengthen the weak hands, and bring peace and comfort to the perishing.

We trust and believe that you will bear this banner forth in the cause of truth, mercy, human rights, till its broad folds are upborne by shouts of victory—not on a blood-stained battlefield, amidst the roar of cannon, the groans of the dying, but on that holiest of holy ground, where free-men seal their principles and opinions with their votes. There let it wave over the grandest triumph ever won by good and true men over powers of darkness, brute force and moral madness.

And that God may lead you forward with singleness of purpose and purity of intention to this great end, should be the prayer of every man who loves his country, loves his fellowman and expects to render to God an account of his stewardship.

### The Greenback Issue—The Gold Standard.

The Chicago *Tribune*, a bondholding organ, puts the following questions, which will be answered in their order:

1. What greenbacks does it propose shall be used to pay the five-twenty bonds—those now issued, or a new batch to be manufactured for that purpose?

They can be paid with the greenbacks now in use, and by the retiring of the national bank circulation—supplying its place with greenbacks, without adding a dollar to its circulation. This has been shown by Mr. Pendleton in his Milwaukee speech. He said:

"Now, gentlemen, I maintain that the 5-20 bonds should be paid as far as it is possible to do so, without inflating the currency beyond a safe and just point. And it is my business now to show you how rapidly that can be done. The unliquidated debt of the United States consists of greenbacks and claims which have not been adjusted, and amounts to \$800,000,000. It pays no interest.

"Three hundred and thirty-eight millions of these bonds are, by the report of the secretary of the treasury, deposited to-day as security in the vaults of the treasury. Three hundred millions of bank paper is issued on the strength of these bonds. Now, gentlemen, I maintain that this circulation ought to be called in; that these bonds ought to be redeemed with legal tenders, which will take the place of that bank circulation. [Applause.]

"What would be the effect of this? The \$1,700,000,000 of interest bearing bonds would be reduced to \$1,400,000,000.

government from the interest which is paid to the bankers for bonds which they have deposited. [Cheers.]

"Now, then, suppose you take this \$30,000,000 of interest which is saved, and add it to the \$18,000,000 million which these gentlemen say they can pay from the current revenue, and you have \$63,000,000 year by year, and if you convert that sum into greenbacks, at 140, you have \$100,000,000 a year, and if this is appropriated as a sinking fund, you can pay the whole debt off in less than fifteen years, without adding one dollar to your taxation or one dollar to the circulating medium." [Applause.]

This is upon the supposition that the expenditures of the government are not reduced, but are maintained upon their present monstrous basis. With the democracy in power, their reduction one half is certain, and the payment of the debt would be correspondingly facilitated. We may and do say that the currency of the country could be very profitably increased, with benefit to its business and industrial interests. Money is now too scarce and interest is too high. The whole south is destitute of currency, and hundreds of millions of dollars are necessary for permanent improvements which have been destroyed by the war in that section. Without too great an inflation, millions of new greenbacks could be issued to advantage and be employed in taking up the bonds."

We now give the second question of the *Tribune*:

"2 Does it advocate an increase of taxation to procure greenbacks with which to pay the bonds; or does it propose to obtain them by means of the printing press?"

Our reply to the first question necessarily answers the second, which is but a repetition of it. Its remaining questions are as follows:

"3. Is not a greenback an order on the treasury to pay the bearer as many dollars as are expressed on its face, and does that mean gold dollars?"

"4. In what way can greenbacks be redeemed except in gold?"

"5. Would the debt be paid by giving the people greenback orders on the Treasury in lieu of bonds?"

"6. Would not the government still be in debt as deeply as before its notes called bonds were changed into orders on the treasury called greenbacks?"

These questions are superlatively foolish. The five-twenty bonds—and there are now nearly two thousand millions of them—bear interest at six per cent, or \$120,000,000 in gold annually, which is equal to \$108,000,000 in legal tenders. The greenbacks bear no interest. Which is the easiest paid, non-interest bearing greenbacks or interest paying bonds? The interest alone that we pay on the bonds would redeem all the greenbacks in fifteen years. But if the debt is kept in bonds, the payment of that interest would not reduce the debt one cent! Suppose the editor of the *Tribune* had a debt of \$100,000 bearing interest at six per cent, and he was enabled to change it into a debt that did not call for six thousand dollars a year interest, would he consider himself as greatly in debt as he was before he made the change?

Having thus frankly answered the interrogations of the *Tribune*, will it in return respond to these questions?

1. If the five-twenty bonds are payable in gold, why was it not expressed in the law authorizing their creation, as it was in the ten-forty bonds? If the editor of the *Tribune* should draw two notes, one payable expressly in coin, and the other not containing those words, would he consider the latter the same as the former?

2. Legal tender greenbacks have been declared legal by the courts, and have been used to discharge all private debts contracted in gold before the law was passed. Why should they not be equally good to discharge debts of the government that were contracted in greenbacks when they were worth but fifty cents on a dollar, and which were not expected to be paid in gold?

3. Is the bondholder entitled to different or better money than the farmer, mechanic, laborer, soldier and pensioner receive for their debts, and, if so, will the *Tribune* tell the reason of the distinction?

4. Would the bondholder be badly treated who lent money to the government when legal tenders were worth fifty cents on the dollar, if he should now be paid in legal tenders worth seventy cents, he in the meantime having received thirty per cent. in gold (worth forty-five per cent. in legal tenders) in the last five years, together with entire exemption from state and local taxation.

5. If it is repudiation to pay the five-twenty bonds in the same money which everybody else takes for their debts, what was it when the republican legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio paid the interest on their state debts, contracted in gold, in legal tenders?

6. Is it good policy to put off the payment of the national debt for twenty, thirty or forty years, until we have paid it two, three or four times over in interest and then have to pay the principal at last?

7. Why should not the bondholder pay his school, road and police taxes like other people; and why should they be assessed,

### The Public Debt—Striking Illustrations.

The statement of the public debt published August 1st, 1868, confesses that the amount of that great "national blessing" foots up \$2,523,534,480! These figures represent an amount of indebtedness that few men can comprehend. Its immensity is barely within the bounds of human calculation, and would prove appalling to a nation of Rothschilds, Barings and Peabodys.

It stands upon the ruin of the constitution, amid the crumbling pillars of the American republic, a monument of radical misrule, incompetency, villainy and despotism. While it represents the price of our national ruin and degeneration, it is eloquent of national bankruptcy, intolerable and eternal taxation and of selfish subjugation of the poor to the rich.

The tax gatherers, of whom it is the fertile parent, are now busy in every street, lane, highway, and byway in the land; and are so disastrous to the prosperity of the country as the seven plagues were to which Pharaoh was compelled to succumb.

They pay taxes for—

The hat on your head,  
The boots on your feet,  
The clothes on your person,  
The food you eat,  
The tea and coffee you drink,  
The pot it is cooked in,  
The cup you drink it out of,  
The implements on your farm,  
The tools you work with,  
The paper you write on,  
The pen and ink you use,  
The papers and books you read,  
The furniture in your house,  
The gas or oil you burn,  
The coal you consume,  
The stove you burn it in,  
The match you light it with,  
The medicine you take,  
The tobacco you smoke,  
The pipe you smoke it in,  
The dishes on your table, and  
All you eat off them.

Those of our readers who deal in money and who are in the daily habit of inspecting piles of greenbacks may be interested with the following illustrations, which we find in the *Frankfort Yeoman*:

The highest mountain in the world is a peak of the Himalaya mountains, in India, which reaches the altitude of 28,178 feet, or a little less than five and a half miles.

The public debt of the United States, according to the official statement of the secretary of the treasury, amounted, on the first of the present month, to the sum of \$2,523,534,480. Now let us, for illustration, suppose this debt to be one dollar bills, and piled up before us. Do you imagine it would reach "mountain high"? Let us see:

Allow one hundred notes to the inch, and we have its height to be  
To be.....25,235,344.....inches!  
or.....2,102,945.....feet!!  
or.....700,981.....yards!!!  
or.....3981.....miles!!!!  
or, if the notes were of the denomination of \$100 each, instead of \$1, we should have a pyramid of money reaching about four miles high! whilst the highest mountain peak in North America, (Mount St. Elias, in Russian America), is but 17,900 feet, or less than 3½ miles.

Still further: let us suppose the debt to be in silver instead of notes, and estimating \$16 to the pound, we have a weight of debt amounting to just 157,720,905 pounds or 9,857 ear loads (at 16,000 pounds to the ear), which would make a train of cars 56 miles in length, allowing but thirty feet to the car.

But let us illustrate a little further; and suppose it were necessary to take the silver dollars from the mint, employing porters for that purpose, requiring each man to carry forty pounds. In that case it would take about 4,000,000 men, who standing three feet apart would make about 3,000 miles long; and marching at the rate of three miles an hour, it would require about forty days for this debt-burdened army to pass a given point. And the task of counting the debt, in silver dollars, would be one of almost endless duration. Let us see: A man commencing August 1, 1868, and working ten hours each day, and counting sixty dollars each minute, would accomplish the job A. D. 4368.

But there are other illustrations of the magnitude of this great "national blessing," which can not fail to arrest the attention of farmers, to whom the following is addressed:

At \$2 per bushel, the public debt represents 1,261,767,245 bushels of wheat, or 37,833,017 tons. To transport this amount in two-horse wagons allowing one ton each would require 37,833,017 wagons and 75,666,034 horses. Give each team 30 feet space, and you have a cavalcade which would encircle the globe.

But we tire of these illustrations, as we do of everything pertaining to radical rule, which, in a brief period, has covered the land with ruin and crowned their work with immortal infamy by a monument of debt which, like the pyra-

### How Shall the National Debt be Paid?

The following article from a standard radical eastern journal, shows conclusively the interpretation put upon the national democratic and radical platforms by the eastern portion of the radical party. We republish it entire in order that our friends of the opposition, who labor under the delusion that their platform talks "greenbacks," may know how such heretical individuals are regarded by the "far down" esters:

One of the most important issues which depends upon the presidential contest is the payment of the United States bonds. It is well that every man should fully understand the difference between paying our debt, principal or interest in coin and "lawful money." The Chicago platform says: "The national honor requires the payment of the national indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted." The democratic platform on the other hand states that "where the obligations of the government do not expressly state on their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States."

When the laws were enacted by congress authorizing the different bonds that were issued, it was the intention of that body that they should be paid in gold. In all the debates upon the different bills, the idea of paying them in gold never was mentioned. The government had always paid off its debts and discharged all its obligations in gold—not its representative in worthless paper. This was so well understood that it was not considered necessary to mention explicitly that the payments should be made in gold, for no one dreamed that they would be paid in anything else. The country was treated with ruin, and could only save itself by raising money to carry on the war; and that the large amount needed might be raised speedily, every inducement possible was offered the capitalist to take up the government paper. Men were appealed to by every entreaty to do what they could in this way to help their country. We were not sure of our success in the field, and if the rebel cause should triumph the country could not pay its indebtedness. It was in the dark and uncertain hours of the struggle that the money was called for. And the call was most generously answered. The people all over the land subscribed to the national loan. Wherever a dollar was to be spared it was invested in seven-thirties and five-twenties. Not the rich and opulent only, were the purchasers of these securities, but the middle and poorer classes, who were moved more by their patriotism and love of the old flag than any desire for gain and remuneration. Their response to the demand of the country saved it from dissolution and destruction. Our agents were dispatched abroad, and foreign capitalists were induced by the high premiums offered to invest in the American loan, but they did it with the understanding that they should have their money back, with its interest, in gold, and if that had not been the understanding, we venture to say, hardly a dollar could have been obtained abroad.

Our national faith has been plighted in this matter and there is only one course to pursue! Every dollar must be paid in gold. The policy of the democrats of paying off the debt in greenbacks is not only repudiation, but robbery. Every person who holds a bond of the government will be robbed of what rightly belongs to him, and every man who advocates this repudiation doctrine is as much a thief as though he put his hand in his neighbor's pocket and took away his purse. The honor of the country and the honor of us all demand that we shall vote down this foul scheme which would be as disastrous to the nation as would have been the triumph of Jeff. Davis and his conspirators.

—Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette and Courier.

—The Hon. Sat. Clark, of Wisconsin, has been visiting Council Bluffs, and has bought several lots in that city.

—Robert W. Johnson, formerly United States senator from Arkansas, and Gen. Albert Pike, the poet, lawyer and journalist, have associated together at Washington in the practice of law and the prosecution of claims against the government.

—The lady of a prominent citizen of Albany, who has often been upon the Hudson above the state dam, rowing her own canoe, has ordered a splendid paper shell boat of the manufacturers at Troy. She is a fine oarswoman, and means to preserve health and strength by the exertion.

—Provided a colored boy aged thirteen years, who for a few cents will take a mouthful of glass, chew it and swallow it. He says he is 47½ old, the business since he was