

The Democratic Watchman.

BELLEPOINTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1868.

The Alta-Vela Affair--Letters of Judge Black to the President on the Subject.

Mr. President--Your determination to determine nothing for the relief of the owners of Alta Vela makes it impossible for me to serve you longer as counsel in the impeachment case. They cannot allow their rights to be trifled with, and I cannot advise them to submit in silence to the outrage perpetrated upon them. They must seek elsewhere for the justice you deny them. I am sure you will admit that I have never urged this upon your attention until you had a full opportunity of examining it, nor asked you for a decision until you expressed the opinion that the title was just and legal. Mr. Seward's little finger, it appears, is thicker than the loins of the law. He and the others whose interest he has guarded so faithfully are welcome to the short-lived victory they have won. My retirement from your case will not probably diminish the chances of its success. When you first expressed the desire that I should be one of your counsel I gave some reasons why I might be better for you than I should not consent. Upon Messrs. Curtis and Stanberg these considerations had some weight, but you overruled them without hesitation. If you will reflect upon them again you will probably see that you have an reason to regret my present decision to retire. But to me it is a cause of sincere grief that I cannot aid in the struggle you are making for truth, justice and the constitution of our country. I do most devoutly believe that the now made accusation against you by the House of Representatives is unfounded in fact and law, and that your defence must be regarded as conclusive by every impartial mind. I know it will be presented with consummate ability. I hope you see plainly that I have adopted the only possible mode of relieving myself from the embarrassment and complications which would be wholly unnecessary if I did not get rid of them in some way. Yours, &c.

J. S. BLACK. WASHINGTON, March 12, 1868

Mr. President--A dispatch in the Baltimore Sun of this morning may be worth your attention as well as mine, because it is supposed to come from a gentleman known to be much in your confidence. It is so incorrect that I am sure you never authorized it. It looks like another of Mr. Seward's efforts to make a false defense of the outrage perpetrated on his countrymen at the island of Alta Vela. The whole statement is false so far as it concerns the status of the case, the nature of the right which the American owners possess and the character of the opposition to it. It is especially and particularly false in this--that it asserts the existence of a counter claim by St. Domingo, whereas, in truth and in fact, the Dominicans have never at any time pretended any right or title whatever; when formally asked to show their right they alleged none; they have never asserted any. They are asked never doers by their own confession; but Mr. Seward instead of vindicating the honor of his country, keeping the pledged faith of his government and guarding the just rights of his fellow citizens, has taken the other side, and has been engaged for years in trying to make a defence for the Dominicans; and the defence he has made is so frivolous and unfounded that they had not the impudence to set it up for themselves. They were not shameless enough to adopt it even after he had made it to their hand. But my object is now to assure you that, although I thought it your duty to protect these persons as the law required by restoring them to their lawful possession, I did not ask you to do so as the condition on which I would appear as your counsel in the impeachment case. I never even referred to the embarrassment which it might create until after you had given what I took for your last word on the subject. I told you, too, verbally and in writing that I did not ask it on the score of personal kindness--for it was no kindness to me--but as a matter of justice to the unfortunate men who were robbed and ruined by Mr. Seward's proteges. The trouble is that your decision, or rather your refusal to decide, places me in a situation where I may be compelled to do what your counsel cannot and ought not to do. This dispatch says the whole subject is before congress. I think if Mr. Seward takes that tact he will do you a great injury. I repeat what I have said before--that I have the most implicit faith in the law and justice of your defence to the impeachment, and I believe it will be presented with ability which can leave nothing to be desired. I am perfectly sure that your case is not one whit injured by my retirement from it. I am with great respect, yours, &c.

J. S. BLACK. His Excellency A. JOHNSON. MARCH 24, 1868.

Radical organs are trying to convince the stupid portion of their readers that the Revolution is a Democratic organ, because it denounces Grant as a drunkard and a charlatan. Their only proof in support of the statement is that copies of the paper have been circulated under Congressional--Brook's frankness. The Revolution is under the management of Mrs. Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Anna Dickinson, and other radical Radicals, and they represent all that is left of the Radical party principles. One of the firm was lately in Washington, where she no doubt laid quite a number of members of both parties under contribution for franks, as several copies of the organ have reached this office under the autograph of Radical members. Exchange.

A HEAVY LOAD. Enforced Negro Suffrage, the Freedmen's Bureau, Standing Army, costing upwards of One Hundred Millions per annum, and a National Debt of Three Thousand Millions of Dollars. Unless Grant is to pull this load through the next Presidential campaign. Bedford Gazette.

The National Banks.

Why should not the National Bank circulation be retired and substituted with greenbacks? It is generally conceded that we are not prepared just now to return to specie payments, and that the circulating medium of the country should not be reduced. The circulating medium does not probably exceed \$700,000,000. Of this, nearly \$400,000,000 in greenbacks and postal currency, and about \$300,000,000 in National Bank paper.

True, the amount of gold in the country is of considerable importance, but it is generally hoarded up and practically of no value to the people for commercial purposes. As a circulating medium the legal-tenders, commonly called greenbacks, are just as acceptable to the people as the National Bank currency, if not more so.

These greenbacks do not cost the people any interest. The reverse is true of the National Bank notes. Neither species of paper is money. The greenbacks represent money in one sense, that is, they are promises of the Government to pay money. They are notes on time, without interest, and answer a very good purpose as a substitute for money in the absence of that very desirable commodity.

On the contrary, the National Bank notes are not even the representatives of money. They are the promises to pay, founded on other promises to pay; credit founded on credit.

The farmer or mechanic who is so fortunate as to have \$100 in National Bank notes, may apply in vain at the counter of the institution for their payment. The holder might apply at the counter of half a dozen of these banks and not find gold enough to redeem his \$100 bill. Of course the bank would redeem its paper, but how, and in what manner? Not with money, not with silver and gold and precious stones, but with other bills of credit. That is the farmer or mechanic who presents himself at the bank's counter with his notes, simply exchanges them for other notes. There is no money in the transaction. It is all credit.

It is plain, therefore, that the National Bank currency has no advantages over legal-tenders--greenbacks--but is attended with disadvantages.

There is in circulation to round numbers, \$300,000,000 of National currency, which is represented, founded upon, and secured by about \$250,000,000 bonds. These bonds bear six per cent interest in gold. The interest specie, therefore, would be about \$21,000,000. Let us see the practical workings of the system.

The bank deposit their \$250,000,000 of bonds and receive in turn permission to issue thereon \$315,000,000 of their own notes. These notes are loaned out to farmers, mechanics, laborers and others, who become borrowers on interest. The banks thus make a fine profit on their own promises to pay. In addition thereto, they receive from the Government \$21,000,000 in gold as interest on the bonds deposited as collateral for their own paper.

But the Government has not the gold wherewith to pay this interest, and in consequence the banks receive their equivalent in currency, which, at the usual rates, would be about \$30,000,000. This enormous sum is paid as a premium in addition to the privileged of issuing paper money for a circulating medium.

The banks receive the interest. Who pays it? The people--the great working, and producing classes. The people pay the banks for the use of their issues, and in addition thereto pay them annually \$30,000,000 in currency, as bonds.

Is this right? If not right, can it not be avoided? The people in their honest simplicity think it can.

They believe that the \$300,000,000 of National Bank currency might be, and ought to be retired--withdrawn from circulation and greenbacks substituted. This would retire the bonds upon which the National Bank paper is founded, and stop that amount of interest.

Nor is it a small matter to save the people \$30,000,000 in currency every year. Under Democratic rule the affairs of the Federal Government might be administered for \$75,000,000 per annum outside of interest. This vast sum of thirty millions saved in the single item of interest would be equal to two fifths of the entire ordinary expenditures of the Government.

If this thirty millions were still to be collected from the people in the shape of taxes it might be applied to the redemption of the other bonds, and thus would the great and crushing national debt be gradually reduced. Of course it is not to the interest of the bondholder to have this idea carried into practical effect. It is his policy to draw his thirty millions of dollars annually from the Government as interest, and then draw from his patrons thirty millions more for accommodations, and at the same time have his bonds free from taxation. Thus he receives from the Government nine per cent. in currency as interest on his bonds; then he receives from the people to whom he loans his credit about eight per cent. more, and in addition, is relieved from about three per cent. tax on his bonds, making his aggregate gains and profits about twenty per cent. This, of course, is very interesting to him.

But how stands the case with the people who are the producers and who are likewise the payers of this 20 per cent. What do they make? Where is their 20 per cent. They tell, sweet, dig, from the first gray streaking of the morning till shades of evening throw a deep covering over the great, and to them the weary world, satisfied, yes, thankful that soul and body are kept together. There is no 20 per cent. for them.

Saturday cloeds, it may be, the week's toils and turmoils. It likewise closes their ledgers, and empties their purses. The sweet prattling babe may dance in glee upon that laborer's knee, and fondle in his tired arms, but no 20 per cent. is there. He retires to seek quiet and repose in the arms of "nature's sweet restorer," but he will not dream of 20 per cent.

Ye men of toil, of strong arms, and stout hearts and honest purposes, think of these things. Dayton Ledger.

Subscribes for the WATCHMAN and get the best and latest news.

A "Venerable" Blasphemer.

The Tribune reads Mr. Nelson, one of the President's counsel, a very solemn lecture for his "free use of the name of the Deity." In his plea for his client, it informs the offender that "in this part of the country we do not make such cheap and common the most awful of names, and suggests that in future he "attende to blaspheming in private." It is quite possible that Mr. Nelson in asking the Divine assistance to enlighten the Radical Senators of the impeachment may have earned the rebuke which was made to Alexander Pope by the link boy whom that paragonous bard rebuked with an old-fashioned imprecation for demanding more than his legal fare. "You shall have but sixpence," quoth the poet, "and mend me!"

"God mend you!" returned the link boy, scanning with contemptuous eye the poet's twisted and uncanny shape; "God mend you? He'd rather make six new ones!"

But if we were hoping against hope for Mr. Nelson to look for any operation of heavenly grace upon such natures as those of the Drakes and Summers before him, what has the Tribune to say of the fashion in which its own favorite "statesman," the "venerable" Thaddeus Stevens, thinks it proper for an old man tottering upon the verge of the grave, to speak of the founder of Christianity? This scurrilous and blasphemous postscript actually dared to describe what he spoke of as "Andrew Johnson's treason to the party that elected him" as being "worse than the betrayal by Judas Iscariot," and this on the express ground that treason to the Saviour of mankind was a slight matter on the whole. Here are the very words in which this rapacious comparison is made--words which the Tribune re-publishes in full, without one word of rebuke for their author.

Bayer then the betrayal by Judas Iscariot, who betrayed only a single individual. That Mr. Stevens has a perfect right to treat Christianity with contempt, and its founder as "only an individual," we do not contest. We maintain in matters religious, as in matters political, that sacred right of private opinion which the Tribune and Thaddeus and their followers so bitterly execrate, and seek to invidiously to trample out of life. But the vast majority of the American people are Christians, and an American Representative speaking before the American Senate in a case so grave and national as the impeachment of a President, exercises that right to good only, but to decency, to refrain from open and insolent ribes at the things and the names which are held sacred by millions of his fellow citizens. The Radical Managers among them have contrived in the course of this lamentable exhibition to violate pretty much every canon of rhetorical propriety, and every principle both of the common law and the constitution. But this old man repeats his outlandish allusions and alludes to his own graceful language, uttered by way of an argument to make Senators vote as he wished them to, he has finally "hung himself on the gibbet of everlasting obloquy." World.

Negro Suffrage.

Many good men who were upon principle, opposed to negro suffrage thought two years ago, from the power of the Radical party and the earnestness with which they urged the claims of the blacks that it was a more question of time, that at some future day, two years or ten, that plank of the platform would become the popular one.

Opposed as they were to the measure yet feeling that "the voice of the people was the voice of God," they were willing to sacrifice their own convictions of right in the will of that people, and although neither willing to forestall, nor be forestalled in the ultimate result, were yet ready to submit to it as a foregone conclusion. If they argued, universal suffrage is the choice of the people of the United States, if as everything seems to indicate, we are being drifted and driven and impelled to it--why not at once submit--why now oppose that resistless tide we see pouring in upon us? It is useless in us to attempt to stay that which must and will be--and quiet and graceful submission seems to us to be what would be required of us as good and law abiding citizens. But how have their anticipations been met? Has this bold and defiant party made good their boasts that Negro Suffrage would be the rule and opposition to it the exception? Although in possession of all the strongholds of Government, of Federal and State patronage, having made use of all the means God and nature placed in their hands, the answer comes, an emphatic no. Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Indiana, Connecticut, California, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, all the States wherein is allowed a free ballot, where the question has been directly or indirectly involved, say no. But what say our Radical Rump at Washington? No matter what you of the North want, we will have the Negro vote in the South. We must do it. Our only hope of perpetuating our party and power lies in the Negro. We will disfranchise the white men and enfranchise the black in the South; and thus secure ourselves in at least ten of the States. They do not need the rebuke that comes to them from their constituencies, more scathing and cutting than ever demagogues before received. But like the cowardly that they are will force upon a prostrate people that which they and their constituents indignantly refused to take upon themselves. Holmes County (O.) Farmer.

A prominent "Republican," of Pennsylvania, who has abandoned the support of the Rump says: "Democratic mistake it they suppose that those Republicans who are coming over to their ranks want a soft policy. We who have left the Radical party do not want to step anywhere near its policy. Let the old Democratic party strike the chord that is popular with its own ancient hosts, and we shall fall in to swell the throng." That we are sure in the feeling of every intelligent "Republican" who has made up his mind to vote with the Democrats, if they come to the Democratic party, it is to defeat the Rump disorganizers, and they are not so weak as not to see that the true policy is for them to go clean over to the Democrats, instead of trying to force Democracy to fall half way back to meet them.

Results of Impeachment.

Before this number of the Day Book reaches our distant subscribers, the results of the trial of the President will be made known. What they will be, we can predict with any more certainty than the actions of a lunatic may be anticipated. We only know that all depends upon the ideas of party expediency which may be uppermost in the minds of the mongrel Majority of the Rump at the time the vote is taken. Party expediency, not law and justice, will rule the decision. Nobody, not even the Mongrels themselves, talk of a decision according to "law and evidence." In canvassing the probabilities, almost the only consideration named is, "the effect upon our party in the Presidential election." This is all the law there is in the case. Some of them question whether Andrew Johnson, roaming all over the country, making speeches, and getting up sympathy among the people, would not do more damage in the Presidential canvass than he possibly could if allowed to remain in the White House to the end of his term. Others hesitate to put Old Ben Wade in Johnson's place, for fear he will use his patronage selfishly for himself, and to the detriment of other aspirants. But not one has any thought about the law. We hear in the daily papers speculations about the course of certain so-called "Conservative" Mongrels in the Senate, but there are no such men in the Senate of that party. Some may have more judgment, or are less in some than others, but "Conservative" is not a word to apply to any of these revolutionary fanatics. Men like Grimes are not quite so crazy and foolish as men like Sumner and Yates. They may possibly be shrewd enough to dread the wild, popular reaction which might follow this "legal opinion" of Johnson. But if they vote against conviction it will not be from conviction, but from the exercise of vanity in another and a better manner than the madder majority are capable of doing. And this is all the ground Johnson and his friends have to rely upon for the hope of escape from a vote of conviction. He and his lawyers have been all the time pushing on in the dark in this particular. So far as their arguments affect the public mind they have undoubtedly been useful, and may have given some of the less crazy Senators to back, under a dread of popular indignation, but they have been utterly useless as to any effect they have had upon the legal judgment of the Senate. There is not a Senator, who does not know that the whole trial is a farce, in other violation of law and justice. It is a political question, and in our opinion should have been so treated by Mr. Johnson's counsel. It was well to give the legal argument, but they should have gone further, and boldly thundered into the ears of the Senate and the public the real nature of this stupendous crime of attempting to strike down the executive branch of the Federal Government, and thereby overthrow the last guarantee of liberty and law in America. In modern days no set of advocates have had such an opportunity for the display of mastery, overpowering eloquence as was given Mr. Johnson's attorneys. It was an occasion to call forth that stupendous eloquence which once flurried over Greece and shook the throne of Macedonia. Demosthenes never had such an opportunity for the display of that terrific power which thunders and lightnings in the face and eyes of tyranny, crime and usurpation. But unfortunately for Mr. Johnson and the country, all of his attorneys were what is called "Conservatives," that is logical go-betweens, whose forensic power is enucleated by political errors, half way in harmony with the monstrous principles of the Mongrel Senate. This accounts for the mortifying fact that, in this whole trial, we do not find a single burst of eloquence, worthy of such an occasion. On the part of the "Managers" there is nothing but the stealthy vituperative verbosity of conscious criminals pleading for known criminals, and the part of the defense, while we have legal skill and dignity, we do not find a single gust of that startling and crushing appeal which naturally springs from a brain inspired with a burning sense of assailed liberty and ruined civilization. What a picture the whole trial presents--a picture which will be gazed upon with amazement, not to say with horror, by all future generations. The whole branch of the Federal Government which can lay any claim to be acting anywhere within the limits of the Constitution is on trial before a co-ordinate branch, which is confessed to be wholly outside, and in violation of the Constitution. And yet, in rebuke of this stupendous usurpation, this damnable crime, we find no eloquence rising above that of the ordinary courts of law, where a simple question of ejectment, between some John Doe and Richard Roe, is being argued by a couple of feed attorneys. This whole trial must pass into history as a disgrace and an everlasting shame to the generation in which we live. Day Book.

We believe that there are some radicals who conscientiously believe that the Sabbath day should be kept holy. The majority of these gentlemen are in favor of Gen Grant for the Presidency at least they say so. To such we commend the following dispatch, which we find in the Pittsburg Advocate, a radical paper, and from it they can see what their political chief and the leaders of their party generally think of the day that they believe ought to be kept holy. PHILADELPHIA, May 4.--Gen Grant while in the city yesterday (Sunday) May 3, 1868, spent the entire afternoon in private consultation with ex-Governor Curtin and a few prominent republican politicians. It is reported that Grant expressed it as his opinion that Curtin would be the Vice Presidential nominee at Chicago, and hence the visit. The above is no "copperhead" slander. It comes from radical sources. How much whisky Gen. Grant, Gov. Curtin and the few prominent republican politicians" devoured on that Sabbath afternoon, this correspondent does not telegraph. Steubenville (O) Gazette.

The Profoundest Speech of the Age.

At a meeting in New Grenada, South America, a gentleman sometime resident in the United States, expressed the hope that the adoption of American institutions would place Columbia on a level with the great Republic of North America. He was himself summarily levelled by the following speech from a full reconstructed Columbian we quote from the Panama Star:

Mr. P. in proposing that we should adopt North American institutions, in order that we may rank amongst the most civilized nations of the world, our friend is merely repeating a vulgarism against which I do most solemnly protest. We are represented as an uncivilized people, but, sir, if to do what the Americans have done, is to be civilized, then, we are civilized; if to have done it before them is to be ahead of them, then we are at the head of civilization. For what do the Americans boast of? They have but recently abolished slavery. We have abolished slavery long ago. They have just proclaimed the equality of races, and are trying to hold up the negro. We have proclaimed that equality and held up the negro long ago. They have only finished their civil war rendered money scarce and made a paper dollar not worth a dollar. We have had dozens of civil wars; have rendered money scarce, and made paper dollars not worth a dollar long ago. They are beginning to tear up their constitution, impeach their President, set up dictators; we have done all long ago. They are at last going to the devil as fast as they can, we have gone to the devil long ago.

RADICAL MATERIAL.--We are told that Senator Tipton of Nebraska was a minister of the Gospel--entered the army as chaplain of a regiment raised by General Taylor, his colleague--that he is about fifty years of age--of somewhat glibly--keeps his hair combed back over his head--has a low forehead, a sharp nose, and a mouth like a bulldog. That in a speech last year on the Indian question, he proposed to offer a premium for scalps as a means of putting down the savages.

Such wolves in sheep's clothing are the very material to teach the doctrine of hate and murder; and of such material is radicalism composed, to a very great extent. And yet we find some men of good intentions, with honest hearts, who will allow themselves to be gullied and led by such bulldog mouths and murderous hearts, simply because they can blind their eyes by yelling "down with the copperheads and up with the negro." O, that men would reason, and in place of allowing the spirit of hate to govern, would cultivate more spirit of love. Exchange.

The Springfield, Ohio, Advertiser, a Radical concern, says the Grant biography, by his father, "is nauseous to us, and we think it will do little to kindle enthusiasm for the hero of the Wilderness. There is no use in trying to figure the General into genius. We have known many a boy who could ride a mule well. Biding a mule does not qualify a man for President. Foolish Bonner would much better have allowed old Father Grant to remain reluctant."

The New York Post (black as tar) confesses that the New Hampshire and Connecticut elections ought to show its party "that they have not, with the last year, grown in the good opinion of the country." It may say the same of the elections in every Western State. The Mongrels in Congress feel this truth to such a degree that they write with the venom of vipers. Exchange.

Democracy vs. Radicalism.

True Democracy, in our country, can mean nothing more than a strict adherence to the spirit and meaning of the written Constitution. Those men who constantly support it, are Democrats, whether they call themselves so or not. Conservative Republicans, at this time, cannot hope to make any headway against Radical misrule and national pollution, except by uniting with what is called the Democratic organization, in opposing the Radical Republican party.

All those men who sustain that party in their outrageous and unlawful schemes, are real radicals--nothing more or less. Radicalism, under the leadership of unscrupulous demagogues, has allied itself to proscription, to tyranny, to a despising of the American Constitution, to an utter contempt of the people, and finally to the illegal and complete usurpation of all national power and its centralization in the hands of a few men congregated in the City of Washington. Radicalism means no good to the people. It means good to certain leaders and their trucking satellites. It means oppressive and unjust taxation. It means a standing army, costing millions upon millions to keep the people in order; the very people who labor and pay the taxes for this base purpose. It means a contemptuous spurning of our sacred Constitution, and the forcing of negroes upon us contrary to all reason and common decency. It means the despotic will of a few, setting in disregard of the known will of the vast majority in the United States.

Democrats when they shall again resume the control of our national affairs, will bring back the government to its proper normal condition, with its three separate, co-ordinate and equal branches, consisting, as before, of the legislative, the Executive, and the Judiciary, each governed wholly by the fundamental law which created them. Democrats will insist upon a reduction of the army and navy, instantly, to a peace standard, and to an economical administration throughout. Taxes must be paid; but without honesty, of course, requires the faithful fulfillment of every sacred national obligation, honor and duty also demand, that no more than the head shall be forced upon the people. The masses all over this broad land are, at heart, naturally democratic, and they are the men who pay the taxes. Nominally, the men of wealth pay a large proportion, but what is it that constitutes and must always constitute national wealth, but the labor of the toiling millions? All the taxes come finally from labor. Pittsburg Post.

Political Fine-Cut.

A full-blood African looks as if his nose had been cut off, and yet he smells like some of the female abolitionists, who expect to repossess Abraham's bosom, grieves that Abraham isn't a negro.

Mr. Cur, of the Oregon Herald, who is so illustrious as to spell his name K-e-r-r, is one of the most insolent Radicals in that State.

Almost every Southern negro would like to have as many eyes as Argus to see things to steal, and as many hands as Balaam to steal them with.

A Georgia paper speaks of the "clouds of negroes" in that State. These, we take it, are what the poets call "fleece clouds."

If Gen Grant keeps his mouth shut because he has learned that he has never opened it to any good purpose, he is apt to learn that some solid people generally are.

"Show me a conservative," said a Radical to a Democrat, "and I will show you a traitor or a dupe." "Oh, certainly, sir, I show myself to you, and you show yourself to me."

Though negro slavery is abolished in the South, negro-whipping still goes on there. A negro member of the Georgia Senate was whipped the other day by another negro tremendously.

The real policy of those who would make the United States bonds payable in gold is simply this: "To set down the public debt at a thousand millions more than it legally is in order to guard against the repudiation of it." What a curious adaptation of means to ends!

Mr. A. T. Stewart, the New York merchant, writes all the way to York that his voice is "fall for Grant." Has he telegraphed it to the governments of the Old World? If he has not he should do it at once, for they take considerable interest in the political fortunes of this country. Campaign Digest.

RADICALISM IS REPUTATION.--All over this vast country the cry of reputation is being raised, and the man who avows it, or the press that advocates it, is hailed as a public benefactor.

Why? Because the toiling millions are oppressed under Radical laws that accretion the rich and favored few, and they can see no other end of this power than through the destruction of public credit and general bankruptcy. It is lamentable, but true. Yet, to-day, there cannot be found one man among the Radical leaders, honest or otherwise, who seems to care how quick the whole fabric of paper money, bonds, and debt shall be levelled to the ground, if only Radical power be maintained.

Let the people and the men who have money and property and bonds answer for the loss of three thousand millions of dollars, in addition to the loss of free government, is not paying too dear for a continuance of Radical rule. Holmes County (O.) Farmer.

The Radical howl about the mythical Ku Klux Klan is merely to draw public attention from the nightly irresponsible deluge of the Radical secret organizations. Their lies now are simply a revamped version of those they told about the Golden Circle, which they verify believe never hid an existence. Keep an eye on the mongrels at night. They are fellows who have not manliness enough to set "above board" individually, and hence league themselves with a secret oath for dirty work. Exchange.

The Republican Party.

The New York Tribune of a recent date contains the following ridiculous paragraphs: "The laws of God and Humanity make the defeat of the Republican party impossible."

Upon this subject the New York Tribune says, to paint a picture of John the Baptist as a radical member of Congress drawing up impeachment resolutions would be equal in truth, if not in profanity!

Let us see what the Republican party has done to merit divine protection. It has in a brief period of eight years made oaths valueless by putting willing perjurers into fat offices, and by cramming them down the throats of unwilling and protesting millions.

It has lowered the standard of citizenship in eleven States by forcing negro suffrage by arms upon an unarmed people!

It has lowered the standard of general society by the most debasing public practice.

It has, by a practical sanction of acknowledged leaders, caused looseness in morals, and quadrupled prostitution. It has murdered thousands of true men, and burdened the country with a crushing debt which never can or will be paid!

It has mortgaged every workingman's farm, house, mind, and body to secure a golden ignominy to its chosen few. It has utterly destroyed the Judiciary--substituting partisan prejudices and personal hates for law, and party malignancy for justice!

It has made the poor laboring man a slave, and the rich bondholder his master!

It has established military despotism over American citizens in times of national peace!

In total it has been guilty of every crime in Hell's black calendar, and now--even in the face of the lying quotation that heads this article, it is denying its dog's death. Its death is inevitable, the only question is the manner of its final exit from the light of heaven. If the people do not rise in anger and indignation and hurl it home to its father, the monstrous thing will soon smother in the corruption and slime of its own creation--a victim of its own leprosy--by disease of its own inception, drawn from the Arch-foe, nourished by Greely & Co., brought to maturity and dragged to its grave by its present leaders--The Fortieth Congress.

Political Fine-Cut.

A full-blood African looks as if his nose had been cut off, and yet he smells like some of the female abolitionists, who expect to repossess Abraham's bosom, grieves that Abraham isn't a negro.

Mr. Cur, of the Oregon Herald, who is so illustrious as to spell his name K-e-r-r, is one of the most insolent Radicals in that State.

Almost every Southern negro would like to have as many eyes as Argus to see things to steal, and as many hands as Balaam to steal them with.

A Georgia paper speaks of the "clouds of negroes" in that State. These, we take it, are what the poets call "fleece clouds."

If Gen Grant keeps his mouth shut because he has learned that he has never opened it to any good purpose, he is apt to learn that some solid people generally are.

"Show me a conservative," said a Radical to a Democrat, "and I will show you a traitor or a dupe." "Oh, certainly, sir, I show myself to you, and you show yourself to me."

Though negro slavery is abolished in the South, negro-whipping still goes on there. A negro member of the Georgia Senate was whipped the other day by another negro tremendously.