

R. L. JOHNSTON, Editor.

HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE.

H. A. McPIKE, Publisher.

VOLUME 2.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1868.

NUMBER 31.

## The Cambria Freeman

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.  
At Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.  
At the following rates, payable within three months from date of subscribing:

One copy, one year, \$2.00  
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One copy, three months, .50

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### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Each subsequent insertion, .25  
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### JOB PRINTING.

We have made arrangements by which we can do or have done all kinds of plain and fancy Job Printing, such as Books, Pamphlets, Show Cards, Bill and Letter Heads, Handbills, Circulars, &c., in the best style of the art, and at the most moderate prices. Also, all kinds of Ruling, Blank Books, Book Binding, &c., executed to order as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest.

### REGISTRAR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been passed and filed in the Registrar's Office at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 7th day of September next, to wit:

The account of Alvin Maguire, Executor of Andrew Rodriguez, dec'd.  
The first and final account of C. B. Ellis, Adm'r. of Thomas Johnson, late of Cambria township, dec'd.  
The second and partial account of Philip F. Shaffer, Adm'r. of Moses Yoder, late of Richland township, dec'd.  
The account of Rebecca Ann Duncan, Adm'r. of Henry H. Duncan, late of Blacklick township, dec'd.  
The first and final account of C. B. Ellis, Adm'r. of Mark O. Knowlton, late of Johnstown, dec'd.  
The account of John M. King, Adm'r. of John B. Froman, late of Johnstown, dec'd.  
The third account of Geo. M. Reade, Adm'r. of Robert Davis, late of Ebensburg, dec'd.  
The first account of Jacob R. Stull, Adm'r. of Emanuel N. Gramling, late of Richland township, dec'd.  
The first and final account of Jacob R. Stull, Adm'r. of John Croyle, late of Richland township, dec'd.  
The first and final account of Rob't H. Roberts, Guardian of Mary Emma Davis, minor child of Robert Davis, dec'd.  
The first and final account of John Bennett, Guardian of Charles and Augustus Agnes Davis, minor children of Robert Davis, dec'd.  
The account of Robert L. Johnston, Guardian of Anna M. Friese, minor child of Josephine Friese, late of Cambria county, dec'd.  
The account of Ebenezer Williams, Adm'r. of David Williams, late of Ebensburg, dec'd.  
The first account of Peter Strimmar, Guardian of the minor child of Peter Weible, dec'd. JAMES G. HUFFIN, Registrar's Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 13, 1868.

### IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given that the following appraisements of certain property of decedents, set apart for the widows of intestates, under Act of Assembly of the 14th April, 1851, have been filed in the Registrar's Office at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for approval on Wednesday, the 9th of September next, to wit:

Appraisement of real estate of John E. McDermott, late of Chestnut, dec'd, set apart for the widow of said dec'd.  
Appraisement of certain personal property set apart for the widow of Thomas Kaylor, late of Allegheny township, deceased.  
Appraisement of certain personal property set apart for the widow of George G. Propp, late of Clearfield township, deceased.  
Appraisement of real estate set apart for the widow of Jesiah R. Brown, deceased.  
Appraisement of certain personal property set apart for the widow of Wm. Charlton, late of Prospect borough, deceased.

JAMES G. HUFFIN, Clerk's Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 20, 1868.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of F. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in Johnstown, on Saturday, the 5th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of John Mincey, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Conemaugh twp., Cambria county, fronting fifty feet of Main street and extending back one hundred and thirty feet to Township road, adjoining lot of Charles Wendle on the south, having thereon erected a two story plank house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of Levi Richardson and John Yager. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of R. L. Johnston.

JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 20, 1868.

### NOTICE.

Whereas Letters of Administration on the estate of Wm. W. Gittins, late of the borough of Ebensburg, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said deceased to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and to those indebted to make payment without delay.

NEWTON J. ROBERTS, Adm'r.  
Ebensburg, July 28, 1868.

### SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of F. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on Monday, the 7th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of William Bradley, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Washington twp., Cambria county, adjoining lands of Hugh O'Donnor, heirs of Edward Donaldson, and others, containing one acre, more or less, having thereon erected a one and a half story plank house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of the said Wm. Bradley. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of R. L. Johnston.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Thos. Downes, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Millville borough, Cambria county, fronting on Glades street, and extending back by an alley on the east to the Conemaugh river, and adjoining lot of Charles Schulz on the north, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of the said Thos. Downes. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of R. & A. C. Duncan.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Mary Campbell, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Carrolltown borough, Cambria county, fronting sixty six feet on Main street, and extending back two hundred feet to an alley, adjoining lot of Albert Oswald on the north and an alley on the south, having thereon erected a two story frame house and frame stable, now in the occupancy of the said Mary Campbell. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Peter Campbell.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Jacob Shoemaker, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Richland township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Richard Keyserly, Peter King, and others, containing about four acres, more or less, about twenty acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one and a half story plank house and barn, now in the occupancy of George Custer. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Elizabeth Slesinger.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Wm. K. Pizer, of, in and to four lots of ground situated in the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, fronting on Centre street and extending back to the Public Square, having thereon erected a two story brick house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of the said Wm. K. Pizer. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of A. M. & R. White, for use of Harry Weller, executor of Thomas White, dec'd.

Also, all the right, title and interest of John Keelan, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Cambria borough, Cambria county, fronting fifty feet on Broad street and extending back one hundred and thirty feet to an alley, adjoining lot of Andrew Myers on the north and lot of Francis Gilchrist on the south, having thereon erected a two story plank house and two frame stables, now in the occupancy of the said John Keelan. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of G. W. Stratman.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Jas. S. Ramsey, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in fish ward, Johnstown, fronting sixty feet on the east side of and extending back one hundred and sixty feet to an alley, adjoining an alley on the east and lot of Eliza Butler on the west, having thereon erected a plank double house, with a one story kitchen attached, and a barn, now in the occupancy of the said Ramsey and Wm. J. Sprecher. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of H. B. Clafflin & Co.

Also, all the right, title and interest of James Burks, of, in and to a tract of land situated in Summerhill twp., Cambria county, adjoining lands of Christian Smay, Jeremiah McGonigle, Edward McEide, and others, containing three hundred acres, more or less, about one hundred of which are cleared, having thereon erected two one and a half story log houses and a log stable, now in the occupancy of Henry Allenbaugh and Joseph Burnett. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Robert L. Johnston.

Also, all the right, title and interest of John Keelan, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Cambria borough, Cambria county, fronting fifty feet on Broad street and extending back to an alley, adjoining lot of John Bradley on the east and lot of John Keelan on the west, having thereon erected a two story plank house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of the said John Keelan. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of R. & A. C. Duncan.

Also, all the right, title and interest of John Thompson, Jr., of, in and to a lot of ground situated in the Borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, fronting on the plank road, and adjoining lot of Mrs. Hutchinson on the north, having thereon erected a two story plank house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of the said John Thompson, Jr. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of James Chifford, for use of "London" Ben.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Henry McDade, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Gallean township, Cambria county, fronting on the New York and Erie Railroad, and adjoining lot of George Yestley on the north and lands of James M. Clowkey on the south and east, containing one fifth of an acre, more or less, having thereon erected a one story plank house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of the said Henry McDade. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Henry Scanlan, Adm'r. of Andrew Stupp, dec'd, et al.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Jacob Burzoni, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Washington township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Philip Noon, dec'd, heirs of Edward Donaldson, dec'd, and others, containing one hundred and ten acres, more or less, about fifty acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house, farm barn, and a coal bank, now in the occupancy of the said Jacob Burzoni. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Thompson, Jr. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Chifford, for use of "London" Ben.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Henry McDade, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Gallean township, Cambria county, fronting on the New York and Erie Railroad, and adjoining lot of George Yestley on the north and lands of James M. Clowkey on the south and east, containing one fifth of an acre, more or less, having thereon erected a one story plank house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of the said Henry McDade. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Henry Scanlan, Adm'r. of Andrew Stupp, dec'd, et al.

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### Heratio Seymour--Next President.

A DOUBT ACROSTIC.

He is our chosen chief, he shall lead  
O'er victor fields the country to success;  
Reduce the tax, save us in our need,  
And, making great freedom, make laws less.  
This trust we place in him, nor doubts nor fears  
Injure our perfect faith. We know this man  
On whom the wide King circles of the years  
Shed larger lustre. Let the critic scan  
Each act of his whole life with sharpest ken,  
Yet shall he find no flaw; he is, indeed,  
Most earnest, generous, kindly of all men.  
Oh, worthy countrymen, I pray give heed;  
Unite in that common object stand--  
Record your votes for him, and voting save  
your land.

### GRAND OVATION TO

HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON,  
AT BANGOR, MAINE.

### GREAT SPEECH OF A GREAT MAN.

Hon. George H. Pendleton met with a most brilliant and overwhelming reception at Bangor, Me., on the night of the 19th ult., upon which occasion he delivered one of the most sound, eloquent, convincing and unanswerable speeches which has ever fallen from the lips of any statesman, living or dead. Want of space alone prevents us from giving this masterly effort entire, but the following extracts contain the greater portion of the able arguments of this talented young statesman who fail to give them an attentive perusal:

"The State governments were in full vigor and operation before and during and after the war. During the war the State government of Virginia was called upon to give its assent to the creation of West Virginia, and members of Congress were admitted from Louisiana so soon as Federal troops obtained foothold in that State. After the war the States of the South were invited to ratify, and did ratify, the fourteenth constitutional amendment, and it derives its validity from their assent. The Republican party by the reconstruction acts abolished these governments, and created in their stead military governments, which no man will pretend was within the constitutional powers of Congress. By the aid of the army they have built up other governments, not according to the will of the people, but according to the will of Congress, and they have founded them upon the exclusion of the intelligence and wealth and virtue of the white race from the right of suffrage, and upon the admission of every negro to that right; and they have made these negroes buy their exemption from the interference of the army and their recognition as States by ratification of the Fourteenth Constitutional amendment, and a pledge that they will never change the rule of suffrage. Do not their own acts convict them of the charge I have made? Are they not surely and rapidly, even though silently, sapping the foundations of the Government and changing its form and nature? Are they not accumulating power in the Federal Government and taking it away from the States? Do they not declare openly, and make it the basis of their creed, that Congress has a power over the right of suffrage in ten States which it has not over the same subject in the other States. Why is it they build up these governments upon the basis of the negro vote alone? My friends, divest yourselves of passion; look at this work steadily. Is not the total ignorance of enfranchised slaves too narrow a basis for a prosperous State possessing equal powers with the State of Maine? Why is it insisted on? The reason, the sole reason, is that they believe they can control the negro vote; that by this vote they can secure the election of a President and Senators and Members of the House and Governors and Legislatures and Judges, and so wield longer the powers of the Government. I know many of these men well. They are men of intellect and daring. They are men of firm resolve and lofty greed of gain, nor have they the emolument and honors of office. They have the true spirit of fanatical reformers, and they seek power that they may overturn this system of government and build up another system in its stead. My friends, we are engaged in no scramble for office. We are stimulated by no lust for power. This struggle touches the life of our confederated system. It touches the question of union or unity. It will decide in the far off future the destiny of our country. If our opponents succeed, we will have first Unity, and then Democracy, and then Revolution, and then Separation, and then whatever God in his wrath may inflict. If they fail, we will have the Constitution obeyed, the Union maintained, liberty enjoyed, prosperity abounding, peace everywhere, and all the glories of our past will be but as the early bud compared with the blooming beauties of the fall-blown flowers.

"In this supreme hour of our fate I beg you to pause and weigh well your vote to the country, as in the hour of death you would weigh your duty to God. We might lose our liberty, for there is a limit to human endurance. We cannot buy what we do not pay for, and we cannot pay more than what exacted can squeeze from our people. Freedmen's Bureau, military commissions, military governments, the support of ten State governments, constitutional amendments, ne-

gro suffrage, carpet-baggers, are in themselves expensive luxuries. When they bring with them stagnation of business, small crops, idle hands, no cotton, no rice, no sugar, no home market for Western breadstuffs and pork, and no exports for Eastern ships to carry, they are more expensive still; and when they superadd high taxes, high tariffs, exemption of capital from all burdens, an increase of the hours of labor, an increase of the prices of necessities, and a decrease of the wages of labor, the expense gets to be intolerable. The amount of money collected by taxation in three years of peace, from July, 1865, to July, 1868, reached \$1,594,175,000. I have it from official sources. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports for 1866 \$561,572,000, for 1868 \$471,300,000, and Appleton's Encyclopedia reports for 1867 \$561,302,000; total \$1,594,174,000. In each case the gold collected at the Custom-house is estimated at 1/40. Of this amount the revenue from the tariff reached \$724,581,000. The expenditure of the Government was far exceeded by this enormous sum; for if you will look at the public debt on the 31st August, 1865, you will find that it amounted to \$2,757,690,571, and if you look at the last monthly report, made August 1, 1868, you will find it is stated to be \$2,633,588, showing a decrease of \$124,107,215. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue tells us that the value of all the real and personal property in the United States in 1860--the lands, farms, houses, town lots, money, stocks, bonds, railroads, steamboats, ships--all amounted to only \$14,282,726,048. If the products of three years of peace have made up for the ravages of four years of war, then the taxation for three years has amounted to very much more than one-tenth of all the property in the country, while the taxation of Great Britain has amounted to one-thirtieth part. If the taxation for these years were assessed upon each individual equally, it would amount in the United States to \$34 25, while in France the taxation for the same time would amount to \$22, and in Austria to less than \$16. The public debt of the United States, if assessed upon each individual, would amount to \$74 25, and the public debt of France to \$53, and of Prussia to \$12. I said to you that I never made a statement that I could not verify, and I hold in my hand this report from the Republican Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Wells. It is open to the inspection of any gentleman. On the 27th page of that book, which your member of Congress can furnish you, for it is a public document, you will find verified every word I have said. Our Republican friends are very much astonished at this exhibition. [Laughter.] Did you ever know a spendthrift when he was brought face to face with the condition of his affairs, that was not very much astonished indeed. They will turn upon us with some statements made by this same commissioner. In his letter to Mr. Allison, he says that during the three years of which I have been speaking, the amount paid on account of the public debt is \$250,000,000, and that ought to save \$15,000,000 annually in gold by way of interest. Now, if you look into that report carefully, you will find the actual reduction of the public debt is but \$134,000,000, and that the balance is made up of an estimated surplus in the Treasury which is not there, if at all, but for the purpose of paying the public debt, but for the purpose of being used for the ordinary expenses of the Government; and if you look at this \$134,000,000, you will find that of this amount \$71,000,000 have been reduced by virtue of the contraction of the currency and calling in the greenbacks, which pay no interest at all; and if you will cut side by side with these facts that in three years the increase of the debt which pay interest in gold, has amounted to \$602,000,000, you will see how much your burdens have been lightened. Then this same Commissioner tells us that the estimated surplus in the Treasury on the last day of July, 1868, is \$34,000,000. Where are they? They have not been paid on the public debt; that I have shown you. They are not in the Treasury; that I have shown you. I have, unfortunately, for our Republican brethren, a list of the deficiency bills that were passed during the last two or three weeks of the last Congress, and the list that I have, imperfect as it is, shows that they have appropriated out of this \$34,000,000 the sum of \$27,000,000 in that way. I hold in my hand this list. I hate to trouble you so much with the details of figures, but as this is a fair specimen of the way in which our Republican fellow-citizens, when they get invested with power in Washington, seek to cover up their doings, you will excuse me if I call your attention to it for one moment. The way in which these gentlemen manage is this. They appropriate very much less each year than they know will be expended, and toward the end of the session of the year for which the appropriations have been made, they get up what they call "deficiency bills" to cover the excess. Then they go on in the same session and appropriate for the next year a very much less amount, and when that year comes round they pass "deficiency bills" again; but when they come to tell you what the expenses year by year are, they say, "That is all we have appropriated." "See how much we have curtailed upon last year!" They forget to tell you about

these "deficiency bills." [Laughter.] Listen to me one moment. I will not detain you long. Deficiency in expenses of reconstruction, \$657,000; second, appropriation for the same object, \$278,000; a further deficiency in Third District, and \$87,000 for destitute people (chiefly negroes) in the District of Columbia. Then we come to the War Department, and we have a deficiency in the War Department of \$1,900,000. Then comes the Postmaster-General's Office and the Quartermaster-General's Office and the Post-office Department, and we have deficiency bills in each; and the Treasury Department, and we have a deficiency bill there; and coming to the Collectors of Customs, we have a deficiency there; and coming to the Construction branch of the Treasury, and we have two deficiencies there. Then comes the Interior Department, and we have a deficiency there; and then the government of Territories, and we have a deficiency there. Then comes the Legislative Department, and we have a deficiency of \$600,000 in the Senate, and \$115,000 in the House. Then we come to a second legislative deficiency, then Pension Office, then two deficiencies in Public Buildings and Grounds, and lastly a deficiency on the miscellaneous bill. [Great laughter.] When next any of your members of Congress tell you how much money they have appropriated for next year, ask them to read how much they appropriated in deficiency bills.

"I will not weary you with this detail of figures any further. I might speak to you an hour on that subject. They would afford you a very instructive lesson. You would see a great many things that you don't see now. I don't know whether it is worth your while to see them. It certainly is not unless you can correct them. The conclusion of this whole matter is that we are more than \$2,600,000,000 in debt, and that year by year the Federal Government collects from your pockets more than \$500,000,000. If you add to that \$500,000,000, the amount collected by the various State Governments, it will run up to \$800,000,000, and that is more than six per cent. of the value of all the property in the United States, and more than thirty, almost fifty, per cent. of all the earnings of labor and capital in the country. Let me state to you in sharp contrast with this Republican extravagance that the whole expense of the four years of James Buchanan's administration amounted to only \$256,000,000. Let me state that the expenses of the whole four years of the War Department during the Mexican war, under Jas. K. Polk, amounted only to \$90,000,000. Now, while we have been piling up this gigantic bill till it rises like a monument on the happiness and liberties of our people, even unto heaven. While we were piling it up we were recklessly expanding the currency. When pay-day now begins to make its approach we are just as industriously occupied in contracting the currency. Suppose a neighbor of yours should act upon the same principle. Suppose he should go into the market in the spring and buy whatever he wanted, and should voluntarily have the price of whatever he wanted enhanced, and should promise to pay in the fall out of the proceeds of his summer's labor, whether agricultural or otherwise; and suppose when fall came, and his notes were coming due, he should voluntarily run down the prices of everything he had to sell, so that it consumed his whole crop to pay his debt incurred in the spring, when, if he behaved rightly and kept up the price, he might pay his debts and have half his crops for a surplus. Would you not say he was a fool? Well, that is exactly what the Republican party has been doing for the people of the United States. What is the result? You see it in Maine, and from what you see in Maine you may judge of what the results are in the rest of the country. Are you prosperous? Are you growing rich day by day, or are you living off the proceeds of your past labors? If you are not prosperous, why not? If your skies are bright, your ground is fertile, your air is pure, your men are industrious, your women are thrifty--why is it that the wail of distress goes up from all over this State of Maine, and that poverty and wretchedness find their way into homes where before there was nothing but luxury and comfort? Why is it that your agricultural interests are so depressed? Why is it that your taxes consume such an enormous amount of your yearly supply? Why is it that your harbors are deserted and your shipyards a desert waste? Why, the answer lies before you, so that the wayfarer man or the fool may not err therein. You cannot build your ships because every article that enters into their construction is taxed so high that the British colonies undersell you always. You cannot employ labor, because labor is compelled to pay these taxes, and the bones and sinew and blood of men cannot work and pay taxes and be neither fed nor clothed. You cannot carry our Western produce to other countries, because when we have paid our labor and taxes and transportation there is nothing left to send abroad. You cannot carry the Southern produce because under Radical reconstruction farmers have been converted into politicians, and cotton, rice, sugar, have ceased to be the staples. A garden has been turned into a desert. A liberal system is the life of your commerce, as it is the hope of your industry; yet the tariffs must be kept high to pay interest

on our public debt, and the daily expenses incurred by Republican policy, and while it skims the rich alluvium of our fertile valleys to make the sterile rocks and barren coasts of Massachusetts to smile, it destroys your shipping and palsies your industry that her manufacturers may be protected.

"I have stated to you that the last official report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the debt to be \$2,633,588,750; of this amount \$1,583,110,000 are in fifty-two bonds. I maintain that these bonds are payable in legal-tender notes. The law under which they are issued expressly declares that the legal-tenders are payable for every debt due from the Government except interest on the public debt. The bonds say they are payable in legal-tender notes. Senator Sherman says so. Senator Morton says so. Thaddeus Stevens says so. The Funding bill says so. The Democratic conventions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Michigan say so. The Democratic Convention of Maine says so. The great council of the Democratic party at New York says so. A year ago, when I asserted this theory, I had opposition enough to justify an argument. Now I have not. I do not know how it is with your Republicans in Maine, but in Ohio and Indiana there the people are so anxious to get on that they threaten to jostle me off my own platform. [Great laughter and applause.] A year ago the leading men called us copperheads and traitors. Now they politely say the theory is true, but altogether impracticable. Not at all, my friends. Pay the bonds as they become due. Save the interest. Save the premium on gold. How? The national banks have out a circulation of \$300,000,000, secured by bonds. You understand this operation very well. Three men buy one hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds. They deposit them in the Treasury. They get 90 per cent. in bank notes, and this they come home here to loan at 10 or 15 or 25 per cent., as they may be able to exact from the purse of the borrowers. The Government pays 6 per cent. in gold to these gentlemen for the burden of lending at 20. Break up this system. Call in that circulation. Issue greenbacks in its stead. Take up \$300,000,000 of bonds and save \$18,000,000 in gold annually by way of interest. This will reduce your debt, reduce your interest, and enable you either to reduce your taxes or to increase your payment the next year. Your income is at least \$500,000,000 a year. Be honest. Be economical. Let the thefts be stopped. Let robbery be punished. Expend one hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year--twice as much as President Buchanan expended, far more than General Jackson expended in any four years of his administration. Add one hundred and fifty millions for interest, and yet you have more than two hundred millions of dollars a year, and that sum constantly increasing by a large amount, with which to pay off the public debt. In this way it can be paid, every dollar of principal and interest, by the time it becomes due, without adding one cent to the tax or one cent to the circulation. If it is thought advisable, the taxes can be reduced and the payment be prolonged for ten years.

"I hear it stated that this is unjust to the public creditor. Not at all. You pay him back all he gave, you pay him high interest, you pay him all you promised. Show me a single bondholder who, if you pay him to-day in legal tenders with gold at 140 per cent, will not replace his crops for a surplus. Would you not say he was a fool? Well, that is exactly what the Republican party has been doing for the people of the United States. What is the result? You see it in Maine, and from what you see in Maine you may judge of what the results are in the rest of the country. Are you prosperous? Are you growing rich day by day, or are you living off the proceeds of your past labors? If you are not prosperous, why not? If your skies are bright, your ground is fertile, your air is pure, your men are industrious, your women are thrifty--why is it that the wail of distress goes up from all over this State of Maine, and that poverty and wretchedness find their way into homes where before there was nothing but luxury and comfort? Why is it that your agricultural interests are so depressed? Why is it that your taxes consume such an enormous amount of your yearly supply? Why is it that your harbors are deserted and your shipyards a desert waste? Why, the answer lies before you, so that the wayfarer man or the fool may not err therein. You cannot build your ships because every article that enters into their construction is taxed so high that the British colonies undersell you always. You cannot employ labor, because labor is compelled to pay these taxes, and the bones and sinew and blood of men cannot work and pay taxes and be neither fed nor clothed. You cannot carry our Western produce to other countries, because when we have paid our labor and taxes and transportation there is nothing left to send abroad. You cannot carry the Southern produce because under Radical reconstruction farmers have been converted into politicians, and cotton, rice, sugar, have ceased to be the staples. A garden has been turned into a desert. A liberal system is the life of your commerce, as it is the hope of your industry; yet the tariffs must be kept high to pay interest

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