

guaranteed; and the sacredness of houses and persons be again respected, and an insulted judiciary would again administer the laws of the land.

Not the ruin of our country be charged to our soldiers. It is not due to their teachings or their fanaticism. In constant official intercourse with them, I have never heard uttered one sentiment of hatred towards the people of the South. Beyond all other men they value the blessings of peace and the virtue of mercy, of gentleness and charity while those who stay at home demand no mercy, no charity or forgiveness.

The bigotry of fanaticism and the intrigues of place-men have made bloody pages of history of the past three years.

It was a soldier upon whom our Saviour bestowed His only commendation when He hung upon the cross and the Pharisees mocked at His suffering. It was a soldier alone who discovered His divinity when he heard Him pour forth prayers for mercy and forgiveness for the authors of His sufferings.

This administration cannot save this Union, but we can.

Mr. Lincoln views many things above the Union. We put the Union first of all. He thinks a proclamation worth more than peace. We think the blood of our people more precious than the edict of a President.

There are no hindrances in our pathway to Union and peace. We demand no conditions for the restoration of the Union; we are shackled with no hates, no prejudices, no passions. We wish for fraternal relations with the people of the South. We demand from them what we demand for ourselves—a full recognition of the rights of the States. We mean that any State on our nation's banner shall shine with one and the same lustre.

In the coming election men must decide with which of the two parties they shall act. If they wish for Union they will act with the party which will hold the Union together. They will act with that which has now and always did love and reverence the Union.

If they wish for peace they will act with those who seek to avert this war, or who now seek to restore good will and harmony among all sections of our country.

If they care for their rights and the sacredness of their homes they will act with those who have stood up to resist arbitrary arrests, despotic legislation and the overthrow of the judiciary.

If, upon the other hand, they are willing to continue the present policy of the Government and condition of affairs, let them act with that organization which made the present condition of our country.

There are many good men who may be led to do this by their passions and prejudices, and our land swarms with placemen, who will hold upon power with deadly grasp.

But as for us, we are resolved that the party which has made the history of our country since its advent to power seem like some unnatural and terrible dream, shall be overthrown. Four years ago it had its birth upon this spot. Let us see that by our action it shall die here where it was born.

We desire Union and peace, and the administration deny us Union and peace, for they demand conditions and exact a price which they well know will prolong the war, and the war unduly prolonged becomes disunion.

Wise statesmanship can now bring this war to a close upon terms solemnly set forth by the Government at the outset of the contest. In this political contest we do not seek partisan advantages.

We are battling for the rights of those who belong to all political organizations. We mean by these rights that free speech shall not be impeached. Although that right may be used to denounce us we intend that the rights of conscience shall be protected.

Although mistaken views of duty may lead the temples of religion into theatres for partisan denunciation, we mean that home rights and the sacredness of the fire-side shall be respected by those in authority.

No matter what political views may be held by those who sit beneath their roof-trees. When the Democratic party shall have gained power we shall not be less but more tenacious upon these subjects.

We have foreborne much, because those who are now charged with the conduct of public affairs know but little about the principles of our Government.

We were unwilling to present an appearance of factious opposition, but when we shall have gained power that official who shall violate one principle of law, one single right of the humblest man on our land, shall be punished by the full rigors of the law. It matters not whether he sits in the presidential chair or holds an humble office under our Government.

The speech of Gov. Seymour was greeted with cheers.

Mr. Guthrie, chairman of committee on resolutions, stated that the several resolutions offered to the said committee yesterday had been referred to a sub committee, and that there was reason to believe that they would be ready to report this afternoon, and furthermore that there was a fair prospect of an harmonious conclusion.

After some debate, the Convention took a recess till 4 o'clock.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The Convention re-assembled at four o'clock this P. M.

Mr. Guthrie stated that the committee on resolutions had agreed upon a series of resolutions, and were ready to report. The resolutions were read as follows:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unwavering fidelity to the Union under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the foun-

work of the Government, equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of military necessity, of the war power, higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, that justice, humanity, liberty and public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to the ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceful means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching elections will be held as revolutionary and will be resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of civil by military law in the States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest and imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in the States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights; the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now and long have been prisoners, and are now in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country and in the event of our attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of our Republic have so nobly earned.

The resolutions were adopted with but four dissenting voices.

It was then moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency.

John P. Stockton (New Jersey), on behalf of the delegation of that State nominated Gen. George B. McClellan.

Mr. S. S. Cox, on behalf of a portion of Ohio, seconded the nomination.

Mr. Sausbury (Delaware) nominated Governor Powell, of Kentucky.

Mr. Powell returned thanks to the gentleman, but he firmly believed the crisis demanded that the candidate of the party should come from a non-slaveholding State, and believing so, he begged the gentleman and his colleague from the gallant State of Delaware to withdraw his name.

Mr. Stewart, in behalf of the Ohio delegation, nominated Thos. H. Seymour.

Mr. Wyckliffe, on behalf of a portion of the delegation from Kentucky, nominated Franklin Pierce.

Mr. Harris (Md.) seconded the nomination of Thos. H. Seymour, and proceeded to eulogize his party services and abilities.

Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, passed a high eulogy upon Thos. H. Seymour, but stated that his name was used here without his wish and without the request of the Connecticut delegation.

The name of Gov. Powell was then withdrawn.

Mr. Wickliffe withdrew the name of Mr. Pierce.

Mr. Holmes, of New Jersey, moved that the debate on the candidates close and moved the previous question.

Mr. McNeill, of Illinois, on behalf of a portion of the Illinois delegation, and, as he believed, a majority of the delegates of the great Northwest, nominated Horatio Seymour.

The President said the motion was out of order.

Motions to adjourn were made but were declared out of order.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Wigwam was densely packed, and the crowd outside was greater than ever.

Immediately after the Convention was called to order, a prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Halsey, of Chicago.

Mr. Wickliffe (Ky.) said that the delegates from the West were of the opinion that circumstances may occur between noon of to-day and the 4th of March next which will make it proper for the Democracy to meet in convention again. He therefore moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention shall not be dissolved by adjournment at the close of its business, but shall remain organized, subject to be called at any time and place that the Executive National Committee shall designate.

The President then stated the question before the Convention to be on ordering the previous question to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for the presidency, and it was voted without dissent.

announcing the vote when the States were called.

The final result was announced, as follows:

Maine, 5 for McClellan; New Hampshire, 7 for McClellan; Vermont, 5 for same; Massachusetts, 12 for same; Rhode Island, 4 for same; Connecticut, 6 for same; New York, 33 for same; New Jersey, 7 for same; Pennsylvania, 26 for same; Delaware, 3 for Thos. H. Seymour; Indiana, 34 for Thos. H. Seymour; Illinois, 16 for McClellan; Michigan, 8 for same; Missouri, 4 for Thos. H. Seymour; Minnesota, 4 for McClellan; Iowa, 8 for same; Wisconsin, 8 for same; Kansas, 3 for same; California, 5 for same; Oregon, 3 for same.

Total, for McClellan, 202½; Thos. H. Seymour, 23½.

The President announced the vote, which was received with deafening cheers—the delegates and audience rising, the bands playing and the cheering lasting for several minutes.

Immediately after the nomination a banner, on which was painted the portrait of McClellan and bearing the motto: "If I cannot have command of my own men, let me share their fate on the field of battle," was run up behind the President's platform, and was welcomed with enthusiastic cheers.

A communication was received from the chairman of the German People's Association of New York, claiming to represent 200,000 citizens, accompanied by resolutions pledging the members of the association to the support of the Chicago nominee.

Mr. Villandigham moved that the nomination of George B. McClellan be made the unanimous sense of the Convention, which was seconded by Mr. M'Keon.

Governor Powell briefly addressed the Convention, pledging his most earnest efforts for the success of the ticket.

Judge Allen, of Ohio, and others made brief speeches, and the question was then taken on making the nomination unanimous, which was declared carried amid deafening applause.

Mr. Wyckliffe offered a resolution to the effect that Kentucky expects the first act of McClellan, when inaugurated in March next, will be to open the Lincoln prison doors and set the captives free, which was carried unanimously.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for Vice President.

The first ballot resulted as follows: James Guthrie, 65½; George H. Pendleton, 54½; Daniel W. Voorhees, 13; Geo. W. Cass, 26; August Dodge, 7; J. D. Catton, 16; Gov. Powell, 32½; John S. Phelps, 8; Blank, 1½.

On the second ballot New York threw its whole vote for Mr. Pendleton, its chairman stating that its former vote for Guthrie was against his wishes.

The other candidates were then withdrawn, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was unanimously nominated.

Lebanon Advertiser.

WASH DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CHASE TO LEAD, WE CHASE TO FOLLOW.

WM. M. ERESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Geo. B. McClellan,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Geo. H. Pendleton,

OF OHIO.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. MYER STROUSE,

MORE DRAFTS.

Governor Curtin has issued a proclamation under the acts passed by the last extra session of the Legislature, providing for the raising of fifteen regiments of Pennsylvania State Guards, for three years service.

He orders that if a portion of the regiments, &c., are not raised in thirty days from August 30, that the deficiencies be supplied by DRAFT. So it seems, we are also to be deviled and drafted by the State authorities in addition to those of the United States.

The "loyal" and "pay-trotic" legislature in session for three weeks at Harrisburg lately had the meanness to appropriate \$300 a piece for their services. This too when the people are already overburdened with taxes to defray the enormous expenses of the war. It was downright robbery, and every one engaged in the transaction should be held up to public execration. But, what else could be expected from the "loyalty" and "decency" of the land. Democrats are traitors for defending the constitution and the Union, while they are "loyal" by robbing the taxpayers.

The administration at Washington, seeing the hand-writing on the wall, and feeling that the people are desirous of peace, and wish at least an effort made to accomplish that desirable object, are striving to hoodwink them into the belief that they are doing so. For some weeks already its papers are filled with stuff that they are anxious for peace, &c., and this too in the face of the "to whom it may concern," where the abolition of slavery is made the condition in advance. All the people have got to do, however, is, when announcements are put forth that the administration is anxious for peace, that it is initiating steps therefor, is to wait a few days and they will invariably discover that all such reports were false and intended to deceive them. The administration of Abe Lincoln does not want peace. There is too much money in the war for them to think even of stopping it.—They are not doing very well in suppressing the rebellion it is true, but they are enriching themselves. Even if the rebels agreed to "abolish slavery," Abe Lincoln would throw other objectionable and impracticable obstacles to peace in the way.

ATLANTA TAKEN.

Sherman captured Atlanta last week. The Confederates have taken up a position some twenty-five miles in the rear of it. There was not much fighting. We lost about 1200 men and captured some twenty-five hundred and 800 prisoners. A battle was also fought at East Point in the neighborhood of Atlanta, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels, but the particulars have not yet been received.

There never was a nomination made for President that was so enthusiastically received by the people as is that of McClellan. Everybody, except the rebels and the friends of Old Abe and the war, is delighted with it.

The Republican convention in this borough on Monday, was a motley assemblage, as well as the ticket nominated. The former was composed of many of those who seceded in 1851, and the ticket is a sprinkling of those then defeated as well as of those that aided in accomplishing that work. Mr. Hoffer was the seceders candidate then, and defeated Mr. Bixler, who, it is to be presumed, will not break his neck in now furthering the election of his then successful competitor. Mr. Hambleton, who was then so objectionable to the seceders that he was opposed and defeated by his own party friends, is now again put on the track and made a bed-fellow with men who claimed to be par excellence the Union candidates, and this too to the exclusion of a wounded soldier who served his country on the tented field for years.

Where now are the professions of love for the soldier by the opposition? On the whole, we think, that although they have made a ticket, they will have some trouble to elect it even in Lebanon county.

Last week the stamp act on matches took effect. Every box hereafter must be stamped with a one-cent revenue stamp. Ain't the people glad that we have a war, and taxes, and Abe Lincoln for President? If they are they should vote for him again.

The German Republican papers of the west are one after the other coming out against Lincoln. The *Dutsche Zeitung*, a Republican paper of Peoria, says that, not only Mr. Lincoln, but every candidate in his interest, will be defeated in that section.

A favorite argument of electioneering last fall, among the soldiers particularly, by the opposition of this county, was, "vote for Curtin now, and next fall we'll all vote for McClellan." Will they now do as they then promised? And if they were in favor of McClellan then, what has he done since that should make them oppose him!

When the people now make up their minds between McClellan and Lincoln let them first look over the four dark, bloody and miserable years we are just completing, and if they see anything pleasing in them, let them vote for Lincoln. If they wish the same spread over four years more, with the addition of more lives sacrificed, more treasure expended, more drafts, more taxation, still higher prices for the necessities of life, let them vote for Lincoln. If they have enough of such scenes; if they believe that enough has been sacrificed in the attempt to make the States "all slave or all free," if they believe that the irrepressible conflict should cease and our country be restored to the great blessings of peace, property and happiness, or, at least an attempt made therefor, let them vote for that patriot and statesman, GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, and all will be well. The people will have to choose. It is in their hands and upon them rests the responsibility.

ORGANIZE.—Our nominees are announced, and as there is but little time left before the election, organization of the party should commence at once. Let McClellan and Pendleton Clubs be formed in every district of the county. Let meetings be held, committees appointed, documents and papers be procured and distributed, and every other means adopted to save the country by the election of McClellan and Pendleton. Let every friend of McClellan consider himself a committee to do all in his power to elect his favorite. Do not wait for credentials of appointment or authority, but appoint yourself and go to work at once. Now is the last and only chance for our county, and all the good work in its cause must be done in the next eight weeks.

As many of the seceders of the Republican county convention of 1861, were delegates to the county convention on Monday, and as some of the candidates now were the seceders' candidates then, may we not call the ticket the seceder's ticket. If they are seceders and made a seceder's ticket may we not call them secessionists, and the ticket a secession ticket? Now let them stop abusing the secessionists.

The abolitionists now, since Gen. McClellan is nominated for President, are trying to deprive him of the victories won by him, forgetting, or not caring, that in doing so they also deprive the soldiers who fought under him of the glory they achieved by their valor. What say the heroes of Phillipi, Rich mountain, and Carrack's Ford, of the *Peninsula*, of South Mountain, and finally, of *Antietam*! was Gen. McClellan, and consequently were you, defeated at those places? Did you or did you not, while under Gen. McClellan, win any battles? If you did, tell the abolitionists so when they ask "what battles has Gen. McClellan won?"

Are the abolition papers going to drop Abe Lincoln and take Jeff Davis as their candidate for the Presidency? We see them publishing so many extracts from the speeches and sayings of the latter, for which we cannot account in any other way than by the above supposition. We do not see, however, that they can gain much by the substitution, or by convincing the people that Jeff Davis is in favor of war, when Lincoln is all in that line that man or devil can desire!

It is now said that our fire upon Fort Sumpter is kept up slowly, but so accurate that the casemates are already becoming unsafe, and that the rebels apprehend serious damage. We were told two years ago that Fort Sumpter was a heap of ruins, and that it could not withstand two hours of our fire when we opened upon it. Are there two Fort Sumpters, and if so, where is the one located whose "casemates are becoming unsafe!"

The Convention of Monday had a rich set of applicants after their votes for nominations. A number of them threatened right and left that if not placed on the ticket they would run independent. How then can the defeated ones support the successful ones when they thus forced themselves on the ticket?

When the pilgrims of Plymouth harped after the rich lands and hunting grounds of the Peages, they assembled, in Puritanical style, and reached the alley at the rear of the house, where a large quantity of shavings were stored. Burying the corpse in the shavings, the boy fired the heap and fled. Arouned by the light, the citizens hurried to the spot, and, scattering the flames, extracted the dead body from the glowing embers. The murder was at once traced to the boy, who did not deny it, and exhibited the pistol with which it had been done. The annals of crime in America will furnish no parallel to this cold-blooded murder. The extreme youth of the murderer and his victim give the deed an awfulness seldom experienced.—*Philad. News.*

The New York *Tribune* thinks President Lincoln did wrong in closing the door to peace by his "To whom it may concern." In its Tuesday's issue it says: "Supposing the Confederates (Clay and Hileomb) had not been invested with the authority to negotiate a peace, but had been disavowed and discarded by Jeff Davis, would not our government have made a strong point on the Rebellion by trusting to their assurances and afford them every facility for trying to procure from Richmond the powers which they thus pledged themselves to solicit? So great and successful a warrior as Napoleon was remarkable for the eagerness wherewith he continually sought, or at least seemed to seek, for peace—sometimes in utter contempt of diplomatic formulas and precedents. A government fighting an insurrection is naturally and necessarily anxious to extinguish it at the earliest moment, and can rarely afford to repel an overture which opens even a doubtful avenue to conciliation."

The people wanted a change in 1860. They got it. Everybody will admit that the change was a bad one; and now, again, everybody is willing to admit that a change cannot be for the worse. Would it be wrong to try the experiment? We have to try to gain and nothing to lose by a change.

The second article of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States says:—"the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

Major General Heintzleman has issued an order that all arms sold to citizens of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois shall be seized and confiscated.

Thus, one of Abe Lincoln's satraps places himself above the Constitution, and flagrantly violates one of its plainest articles and that no doubt by order of his master in the White House at Washington.

Is it not time that such a miserable and despotic administration be voted out of power?

A vast amount of dissatisfaction with the ticket nominated on Monday, in this borough, is already apparent among the opposition. It seems that the ticket is partly Clique affair and partly anti-Clique. Both sections threaten to defeat the candidates not their own; in fact this feeling was so prevalent and determined even in the convention itself, that we have it on the best of authority that the members of the Convention refused to pledge themselves to support the ticket.

A Republican paper says:—"It is roughly calculated that within the next year there will be three more drafts." We should say that was rough, and add, in addition, that the three drafts must be made in six months, for after that period Republican papers will be very poor authority of what is going to transpire. If the people know themselves, and we think they do, they will have McClellan in the Presidential chair in six months from now, when drafts will be by-gones, only to be thought of as spectrums of the dark ages of Lincolnism, despotism and fanaticism.

The people have had four years of war; now let them try four years of peace, and then they will be able to make a selection. If they should prefer the former it will be very easy to get up a squabble with somebody.

"We must have a change."—*Courier of 1860.*

Well, the change is here, and we have learned a bitter lesson from abolition rule. The poor man hardly knows how to provide for his family. The Union is dissolved. The prices are up, money is down. Is it a wonder the people are disgusted with the shoddy administration?

"VOTE FOR CURTIN AND AVOID THE DRAFT."—*Courier of 1863.*

To show the people how much confidence should be placed in abolition papers, we offer them the above quotation. Comment is unnecessary.

"A HOME FOR THE HOMELESS."—*Courier of 1860.*

We have thousands of families throughout the country, who were made bereft of affectionate father, and fond brother, through this war. But remember, the abolitionists call the graves of our brave soldiers "homes for the homeless!"

TERRIBLE MURDER IN BRISTOL.

Bristol was thrown into a terrible excitement on Friday last. A boy in the borough, eleven years old, and of honest, respectable parentage, enticed a little play-fellow, four years his junior, into an unoccupied loft. They sported awhile, as children will, when the elder boy drew a pistol and shot his companion dead. To hide the crime was the next thing. Taking the lifeless body in his arms, he descended the stairs, and, unseen, reached the alley at the rear of the house, where a large quantity of shavings were stored. Burying the corpse in the shavings, the boy fired the heap and fled. Arouned by the light, the citizens hurried to the spot, and, scattering the flames, extracted the dead body from the glowing embers. The murder was at once traced to the boy, who did not deny it, and exhibited the pistol with which it had been done. The annals of crime in America will furnish no parallel to this cold-blooded murder. The extreme youth of the murderer and his victim give the deed an awfulness seldom experienced.—*Philad. News.*

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Poor Richard's Reasons for Buying United States Securities.

The other day we heard a rich neighbor say he had rather have railroad stocks than the U. S. stocks, for they paid higher interest. Just then Poor Richard came up, and said that he just bought some of Uncle Sam's three years notes, paying seven and three-tenths per cent. interest. My rich friend exclaimed, "You! I thought you had no money to buy with."

"Yes," said Richard, "I had a little laid up, for you know it is well to have something laid up against a wet day, and I have kept a little of my earnings by me." Now Poor Richard is known to all the country round to be a very prudent and industrious, and withal, wise man; for Richard never learned anything; he didn't know how to make use of, and his wisdom and prudence had become a proverb. So, when he took out his savings and bought the notes, more than one was surprised, and it was no wonder rich Mr. Smith asked, why—? So Poor Richard, in a very quiet humble way—for he never assumed anything—replied, "I suppose, Mr. Smith, you know a great deal better than I do what to do with money, and how to invest; for I never had much, and all I got I had to work hard for. But I have looked round a good deal upon my neighbors, and seen what they did with their money and I will tell you some things I saw and what I thought of it. One very rich man was always dealing in money, and he made a great deal, but was never satisfied without high interest. So he lent most of his money to some people who he thought were very rich, at a very high rate; and he often told how much he got; till one day the people he lent to went to smash. He got back about ten cents on a dollar of his money. I know another old gentleman, who had some bank stock and he went to the bank and got ten per cent. dividend. The President and everybody said it was the best stock in the country—paid ten per cent. But what did the old man do but sell his stock the next day! Why? why? said everybody. Because, it pays too much dividend. And in six months the bank went to smash. Now, that I know to be a fact. Well, Mr. Smith, you say railroad stocks are best, because they pay high dividends? Can you tell how long they will pay them? I like railroads. I helped to build one, and I go in for usefulness. But I tell you what I know about them. One-third of the railroads don't pay any dividend, and two-thirds (and some of them cracked up, too), do not pay as much as Government stocks. Now that brings me to the Government securities, and I will tell you why I prefer them. I take it you will admit, Mr. Smith, that in the long run the investment which is best should have these qualities: First, it should be perfectly secure; secondly, that the income should be uniform and permanent—not up one year and down the next; and thirdly, that it should be marketable, so when your wet day comes, and you want your money, you can get it back.—And I think these notes or bonds have got these qualities more than any other kind of personal property you can name. Try it.

"First, then, I have been looking into that great book you call the Census Statistics. I used to think it wasn't worth much; but since I began to study it, I tell you, I found out a good many things very useful for me to know. I found out, by looking at the crops, and the factories and shipping, &c., that we (I don't mean the Rebel States) are making a thousand millions of dollars a year more than we spend. So you see that (since the increase of debt isn't half that) we are growing rich instead of poorer, as John Bull and the croakers would have us think. Then the debt will be paid, anyhow, no matter how long the war is. Besides, did you ever hear of a Government that broke before the people did? Look into your big histories, Mr. Smith, and you will find the people break before the Government. Well, then, I call that stock perfectly secure.

Secondly, you want the income uniform and permanent. Well, I want you to take up a list of banks, railroads, mines, insurance companies—anything you choose—and tell me (honor bright, now!) how many have paid a uniform income for ten or twenty years. Not one in a hundred, Mr. Smith, and you know it.

"Now here is the Government will pay you without varying a tittle.—Now I like something that gives me my income every year.

Thirdly, you want something which is marketable any day in the year. Now, if you will ask any bank President, he will tell you that Government stocks are the only kind of property that is always saleable, because they will sell anywhere in the world.

"Now, Mr. Smith, this is why I put my little savings in Government stocks. I confess, too, that I wanted to help that dear old country, which is my home and my country." "I confess," said Mr. Smith, "I hadn't thought of all this. There is a good deal of sense in what you say, and I will go so far as to put two or three thousand dollars in United States stocks. It can do no harm."

We left Mr. Smith going towards the bank, and Poor Richard returning home, with that calm and placid air which indicated the serenity of his disposition and the consciousness of doing right towards his country and his fellow man.