



"One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny."

WYOMING, PA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1869, GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, (Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention.)

"While the army is fighting, you as citizens see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and of your nationality and your rights as citizens." GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

"The Constitution and the Union! I place them together. If they stand, they must stand together; if they fall, they must fall together."—Daniel Webster.

The Late Republican Meeting at the Court House.

As a gathering of the politicians of the faith in the county to make arrangements to carry out party plans with a view to affect party objects, these meetings are regarded, among politicians, pretty much as a matter of course. There were a few novelties about this particular meeting, however, which could not fail to excite remark.

The meeting was organized in the usual way, and Messrs. Wells, Hager and Smith were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. They submitted a preamble and resolutions, in which we find this, from them, most extraordinary sentences, "The day has gone by for parties." "We want no party," etc., etc. Now this is well enough in theory, but is it true in point of fact? The very purpose for which they had assembled was to organize their party preparatory to the next election. The meeting was composed of partisans the most consistent and rigid of their class. Only think of a committee composed of John H. Wells, John Hager, and Hiram Smith proposing proceedings for a meeting composed of Messrs. A. Myers, E. M. Sayers and men of similar views, professing to be no party men! Men who never voted anything else than a party ticket, and whose days and nights are given to the advancement of party purposes. And they profess to be no party men, to disdain party trappings and party obligations! There may be in instances of cooler impudence an record, but we fail to recollect them! The pretension would be ridiculous but for its stupendous hypocrisy.

They make professions of being the peculiar friends of the soldier. That perhaps might be regarded as a matter of course.—But in this county the Democrats furnish better evidence of their patriotism. They furnish the soldiers themselves. Everybody knows that a large majority of the soldiers who have gone from this county to the war are Democrats.

They refer to the votes of the Democratic Senators of Pennsylvania against taking up the question of increasing soldier's pay when offered in that body. The writer of these resolutions should have known, what everybody else knows, that the Democrats, regarding the Senate as not organized till the election of a Speaker, voted against every measure of legislation proposed, regardless of their personal views, while the Senate was thus unorganized. But is not necessary to say that the Legislature of Pennsylvania did not propose to pay the soldiers by the State. It is the business of Congress to provide for the pay of soldiers, and we refer with confidence to the course of the Democratic members of that body as indicating the feelings of the Democratic party towards the soldiers. It is well known that a caucus of the Democratic members of Congress agreed upon a measure to be supported in Congress to pay the soldiers in coin or its equivalent in paper money—the effect of which would have been to make their monthly pay over twenty, instead of thirteen dollars. When Mr. Dawson introduced the resolution to that effect in Congress the Republican members in that body promptly voted it down, and thus showed their disregard of the comfort for the soldier and his family. Mr. Dawson but a few days ago again introduced his proposition, and the following is the result of the proceedings of Congress upon it:

Pay of Soldiers. The U. S. House of Representatives having under consideration (March 21st,) the House Bill No. 198, making appropriation for the support of the army and navy. Mr. DAWSON said: I move to amend by inserting on page 3, after line forty, the following:— And that the same be paid in gold or its equivalent: Provided, That the relative value of any paper currency tendered shall be ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury, and his certificate shall be conclusive evidence therof, if dated thirty days before payment is made. Mr. STEVENS That is going back in the bill, and is objectionable. The Chairman sustains the point of order. Changes in appropriation bills are regarded the same as sections in other bills, and the clause to which the amendment is proposed has been passed.

Mr. DAWSON. I must say I cannot understand the principle upon which the amendment is ruled out of order. The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman appeal from the decision? Mr. DAWSON. No sir; but I would be glad to have the Chair hear what I have to say. The CHAIRMAN. The Chair decides the amendment out of order. Mr. DAWSON. Upon what principle? The CHAIRMAN. That paragraph in appropriation bills are regarded as sections in other bills, and we have passed the clause the gentleman proposes to amend. Mr. DAWSON. Then I offer it as an amendment to come in at the end of the bill. Mr. STEVENS. Another point of order; either the law now allows us to pay soldiers in gold, or the amendment creates a new law. This latter would not be in order. Mr. DAWSON. In answer I would say that the present law does not specify the kind of money that shall be paid. Mr. STEVENS. Then the amendment creates a law providing payment in a certain way. Mr. DAWSON. Certainly. The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order. Mr. DAWSON. Does the Chair decide that it is not in order, for the reason that it prescribes a particular mode in which soldiers shall be paid? The CHAIRMAN. Because it proposes to make a new law. Mr. DAWSON. I appeal from the decision of the Chair; and upon that question I have the right to be heard. It does not change the existing law. The law fixing the compensation of soldiers does not prescribe the currency in which they shall be paid.—Gold and silver are the only legal currency known to the Constitution. Mr. STEVENS. If I understand the gentleman, there is no law now for— The CHAIRMAN. No debate is in order. The question is, "shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the committee?" The question was put, and it was decided in the affirmative. So the decision of the Chair was sustained. Mr. DAWSON. I move to amend by adding at the end of the bill the following:— And provided further, That the first payment made after the passage of this act shall be at the rate of twenty dollars per month for private soldiers. Mr. STEVENS. I make a point of order. His amendments amounts to nothing, and he is offering frivolous amendments. The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order. The amendment proposes to change an existing law. Mr. STEVENS. I move that the committee rise and report the bill. The motion was agreed to. This is the way the Republican members of Congress support the professions of their Greene county Republican friends!

Ohio Democratic State Convention. The Democratic State Convention of Ohio, which met at Columbus, on Wednesday, adopted the following resolutions: Resolved, That the Democratic party is now, as it ever has been, devoted to the Constitution as transmitted to us by the framers of that instrument, and expounded by Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, and as construed in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799, and as construed in the report thereon in the Virginia Legislature; and that for the maintenance of that Constitution and the preservation of the Union founded under it, we, as did the Fathers of the Republic, pledge life, fortune and sacred honor. Resolved, That we would hail with delight any and every honorable effort toward a restoration of the normal condition of this Union, to wit: Internal peace and harmony, and fraternal affection between the several States comprising it, and we regret that the measures of the present Administration prevent such desirable result, and we therefore are uncompromisingly opposed to its continuance in power. Resolved, That we are opposed to the prosecution of the war for the subjugation of States, or for the purpose of divesting them of their sovereignty, or infringing or impairing their constitutional rights, and being satisfied that its continued prosecution for such objects will, in the end, prove the utter destruction of our civil liberty. We therefore demand the immediate inauguration of peaceable means to attain an honorable settlement and the restoration of the Union under the Constitution. Resolved, That the most spirituous and absurd in our land is the natural and inevitable result of the violations of the Constitution and the laws by the party in power, and we deem this a proper occasion to renew to our people the warning of Washington against lawlessness in Government and people; and the tyranny of the present Administration has sown the seed from which we are now reaping a harvest of crime.

Admission of new States into the Union. The annual mode by which Territories have heretofore been made States, is, for Congress to pass "an enabling act," as it is called, by which the Territory is authorized to form a Constitution, elect members of Congress, and a State Legislature; which in turn elects United States Senators, and at the succeeding session of Congress apply for admission. If everything is regular, it is admitted, as a matter of course. In the case of Nebraska, Colorado and Nevada, provision for whose admission was made at this session of Congress, a mode of admission is provided far better suited to the present emergencies of the Republic than that of the regular mode of applying at the next session of Congress for admission, they are to be admitted by Presidential Proclamation. To let things take the usual course, they would not be in the Union in time to participate in the next Presidential Election. Hence this change, which affords another evidence of the total disregard of the usages of the country, by the present reckless and partisan administration, which professes no PARTISANISM.

The testimony concerning the late election in Tennessee proves that most of the votes in Germantown were cast by the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, the members of which reside in other counties, and had no right to vote. Over 800 were thus cast for the radical ticket. A man was convicted of blasphemy in a town in Canada recently, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor, and pay a fine of five dollars.

Republicans turning Copperheads! We copy from the Fremont paper lately published in New York called the "New Nation," the following criticisms upon Mr. Lincoln and his Administration. It sounds very much like the many protests which we have heard from the Democratic papers for a year or two past, upon the invasions of the rights of the people by the Administration in power—for which these papers have received so much abuse from their Abolition opponents. "Disloyalty" and "Copperheadism" were the very mildest term applied to Democratic papers which presumed to question the right of the Administration and its subordinates to dispose of their personal and constitutional rights at their pleasure. Public opinion, happily, now has suppressed, to a great extent, these outrages. A wholesome dread of personal consequences, together with the apprehended effect of the continuance of these wrongs, in reference to the approaching election, has, to a considerable extent, caused this discontinuance. The freedom of the press and freedom of speech, personal liberty and security of property, are now rarely interfered with in the Northern States. It is wonderful what forbearance the Democratic party has exhibited in reference to them. It was only their love of order, and their dread of being, even in appearance, the cause of violence and disorder, which prevented them from redressing their own grievances. It is well that it was so.—Public opinion has done better and more effectively for them than an army with banners. The danger now most to be apprehended by the Democracy is the insidious tampering with the ballot box. The election in Kentucky, last summer, is an illustration of what we mean. In that instance, happily, those who used the military were in part, at least, deceived. Abolition has so little place there, so few followers, that it only in part affected its purposes. But in Maryland and Delaware it did its work more effectively in suppressing the voice of the people. And it had less excuse, here, even than in Kentucky. In Delaware it was not pretended that there was necessity for military intervention, and only in one Congressional District in Maryland did the existence of a small squad of Secessionists afford the slightest pretense for military tampering with the ballot box. The force lately enacted in Louisiana is a specimen of the danger to which our institutions are to be subjected by the lawless disregard of constitutional usage by this Administration. So of Arkansas, and so of the fatally bloody Florida which was recently committed in Florida. We wish nobody to misunderstand us in reference to those States in Rebellion. We wish them heartily back into the Union. We heartily concur in the necessity of the punishment of the Rebels. And we agree that there must be a beginning to their return to the Union—a nucleus around which the friends of the Union in the Rebel States may gather, preparatory to the return of these States to their duty. But if it were not for the political advantages connected with their use to the Republican party in the next Presidential election, no one would think of any other government for these States than a military one, such as heretofore prevailed in Tennessee—a kind of government growing out of the very necessity of the case, and confined in its operation to these States, without connecting them, while in that condition, with the general government. What right have the small number of actual citizens who will participate in the elections in Louisiana and Arkansas to the full representation of those States in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States? Why should these few persons in those States have a larger representation in Congress than the other States? Why should ten or twelve thousand persons in Louisiana have the same representation on the floor of Congress as six or seven hundred thousand citizens of Pennsylvania? But this is not the worst or part of the case. Suppose it was the purpose of an unscrupulous party to elect a President by votes thus obtained? Suppose the election to be thrown in the House of Representatives, in which the votes are cast by States, and it should turn out that one of the candidates were elected by votes furnished by Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas and the six remaining rebellious States brought into the Union on the famous one-tenth principle of President Lincoln, and that another candidate was voted for by New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and six of the other larger States, would an election thus effected in the present feverish state of public feeling be submitted to, without producing the most intense and dangerous excitement, not to say violent outbreaks? But we have been led away from the extract we proposed to submit to our readers from the organ of Gen. Fremont. Speaking to Mr. Lincoln, it says:— "We have been imposed upon long enough. The ruin which you have been unable to accomplish in four years, would certainly be fully consummated were you to remain in power four years longer. Your military governors and their provost marshals override the laws, and the echo of the armed heel rings forth as clearly now in America as in France or Austria. You have encephalated upon our liberty without securing victory; and we must have both."

The Emperor of France pays his soldiers in American gold. Four million dollars have just arrived in France for that purpose.—[Louisville Democrat.] That is more than our government does. It pays its soldiers in depreciated paper that is worth 35 per cent. less than gold. The government has a large amount of gold on hand, but instead of paying it out to the soldiers, sells it to the speculators in Wall street at a great premium! The gold is for the holders of 5-20 bonds and for speculators, while the army is obliged to take depreciated paper.

In England there are sixty-two individuals to every hundred acres; in Ireland but thirty-four. In British North America there is but one person to the square mile.

Who shall Pay Taxes.

The Illinois State Register, gives out a few thoughts on the subject of Taxation which are worthy of attention: "The Chicago Tribune, in common with the majority of the Abolition press, is clamoring for a further issue of the 5-20 loan—advocating an increase to the extent of five hundred millions of dollars in addition to the amount already sold. This is another instance of the crushing effects of Abolitionist policies upon the working and agricultural classes, which it will be for their interest to consider. Government securities are, by law, exempt from taxation. Men who own farms, or who earn their bread by daily labor in the workshop, are ordinarily not able to invest in 5-20 bonds, their little capital being all required in the prosecution of their business. Each dollar of these bonds, therefore, creates so much more of national debt upon which the people must pay interest, while the banker or capitalist who holds it does not contribute one cent towards its liquidation. For instance, if John Smith owns a farm worth ten thousand dollars, he bears his proportionate burden of interest upon the bonded debt of the country. But when he exchanges his farm for ten thousand dollars worth of 5-20 bonds, he pays no taxes whatever upon these bonds, but the man who buys his farm pays taxes, not only upon the land, as John Smith did before selling it, but upon the ten thousand dollars, by which the debt of the country is increased in the additional issue of bonds. Capitalists, therefore, are very generally investing money in these securities, while the working classes, who have none to spare in this manner, pay taxes, not only upon the land or other property they possess, but also, upon the increased debt of the nation. If, then, Mr. Chase should be authorized to issue \$500,000,000 more of these bonds, the tax-payers of the country will have to pay \$30,000,000 more of interest annually. But it will not be the bankers and capitalists of the country who pay this interest, but the working classes, who have no surplus cash to invest in "loans to the Government." The principle of all this is wrong. All sources of revenue should be taxed alike; or, if any discrimination be made, it should not be against the poor man. Ten thousand dollars in value should pay taxes to support the government, whether it be in the shape of 5-20 bonds, a farm, or a workshop. Every increase of the government debt under republican policies, only increases the taxation upon men least able to bear it, while it really decreases that of men whose ready money is so abundant that they can afford thus to invest it. This is one of the many questions, and not the least in importance, which the people are to discuss before they can vote understandingly upon matters of national policy. If they would change the present system, and have rich men pay taxes upon their wealth, and some of the burdens thus shifted from the shoulders of the poor, they should change the administration with which it originates. Democratic policies have always been the policies for the masses." It must be evident to every one who has considered the subject of taxation with any attention that the States have had far more equitable plans of taxation generally than the plan which has been adopted by the General Government. The great study at Washington has been to exempt the wealthy to the greatest possible extent, and to make all the burden possibly fall upon the laboring classes. It is plain that a tax laid on a merchant or a manufacturer in the end has to come out of the consumer; and, as a general rule, a rich man consumes very little more than a poor one. But the worst part of all this is that the tax is levied mainly to pay interest to a class of money-lenders, who are made nearly exempt from taxation; and all this when the people are ready to lend the Government any amount without interest by taking treasury notes, not only for salaries, but for every sort of supplies for the army.

New York Sanitary Fair. The New York Sanitary Fair for the benefit of the soldiers is in full blast, and a magnificent affair it is! They think nothing of taking in 40 or \$50,000 a day! On the 7th inst., \$54,578 were realized. The ladies, under whose management it is gotten up, have resorted to many ingenious devices to raise the wind. Almost every trade, profession or calling has contributed in some way. Among others, we observe the following ingenious mode of contributing the means to add to the comfort of our soldiers in the field and hospitals: Tiffany & Co., wealthy jewelers of the city, contributed two magnificent ewards, to be presented to the two officers in the army and navy who may receive the most votes at a ballot vote. Every man, woman or child who pays the necessary dollar to have the right to vote, and they vote as often as they choose to pay the requisite dollar for the privilege. The old cry of the city politicians to "vote early and often is frequently resorted to by the good-natured crowd, to keep their respective favorites ahead. The principal contest for the military sword is between the friends of Grant and McClellan, and the naval sword between those of Farragut and Rowan. The latest announcement of the vote we have seen, is: For McClellan, 1120 For Grant, 991 For Farragut, 91 For Rowan, 88

A Neat Hit. The following Resolution was offered in the Senate of the United States, on the 7th inst., by Senator Sainsbury. It very neatly hits of the propensity of the Abolitionists to mix up their peculiar doctrines with everything they do or say: "Resolved, That the chaplain of the Senate be respectfully requested hereafter to pray and supplicate Almighty God in our behalf, and not to lecture him, under pretense of prayer his, said chaplain's, opinion in reference to His duty as the Almighty, and that the said chaplain be further requested, as aforesaid, not under the form of prayer to lecture the Senate in relation to questions before the body."

The latest—The Riot at an End. MATTROON, ILL., March 31.—Everything seems to have resumed its usual quiet, and the rioters are believed to have dispersed. The 47th Indiana regiment has left, and the 41st Illinois Volunteer regiment will remain until the return of Colonel Oakes from Charleston. [From the New York World, March 28.] How the People are Robbed. Government has officially announced that the legal-tender dollar is worth only 66 2/3 cents. With the price of gold at 170 the legal tender dollar is worth only about 68 cents. Government fixes the price at eight cents more, or 66 2/3, by agreeing to take at the custom-house, payments for gold dollars at a dollar and a half in legal-tender dollars. This official admission of the depreciation of legal-tender dollars to 66 2/3 cents operates disastrously on Government credit. It places prominently before the people the fact that everybody who receives for his labor one legal tender dollar is robbed of 33 1/3 cents; that every man on a salary or fixed income of three thousand dollars a year, when paid in legal-tender notes only receives two thousand dollars and is actually robbed of one thousand dollars. This suggests naturally the questions; By whom am I robbed of one-third of my just dues, from whom and for what? Does my loss of one-third of my just dues go into the United States Treasury? Does it go to equal the public debt, does it go to put down the rebellion, and if goes to none of these things, which it does not, where, then does it go? Every laborer, every salaried man, every holder of a bond and mortgage, every landlord, every receiver of a dividend on a railway stock, or a railway mortgage, is robbed of one-third of his just dues by the Government legal-tender paper policy. In other words, if we assume the daily receipts, from these sources, of the twenty millions of loyal citizens at one dollar per head, or \$20,000,000 per day—which is an under estimate—then the loss deducted from the income of legal citizens in cash is about \$6,600,000 per day. The daily expenses of the Government are about \$2,000,000 per day, according to the official estimate. It follows, therefore, that the twenty millions of loyal citizens could afford to pay in cash every day \$2,000,000, or ten per cent, of their cash income, and thus carry on the war without any national debt, on a specie basis, besides being gainers daily of about \$4,600,000 of what government calls money. Under the present paper money system the twenty millions of loyal citizens are swindled out of their just dues in order to enrich Washington officials and their friends. The nation is robbed and impoverished, legitimate trading is paralyzed, and gambling is fostered and stimulated for the avowed and sole purpose of enriching a parcel of Washington officials and their corrupt hangers on and adherents.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Rhode Island have announced the following nominations for State officers: For Governor, Geo. H. Brown, of Gloucester; Lieut. Governor, Henry Butler, of Warwick.

(From the Chicago Times.) The Riot in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 29.—The difficulty in Coles county is the topic of conversation here to-day. It is impossible to arrive at the facts from what we have heard, although several telegrams have been received by the military authorities here. It is stated that John R. Eden, member of Congress from that district, made a speech in Charleston yesterday. He was replied to by Dr. York, Surgeon of the 54th Regiment, and a violent Abolitionist. A row was gotten up and Dr. York was shot and killed.—By order of Col. Mitchell, of the 54th, Mr. Eden was arrested and confined under guard in the court house. The 54th Regiment, most of whom were at Mattoon, was sent for during the row. It is said that six Republicans and two Democrats were killed and twenty wounded on both sides, among whom was Col. Mitchell. It is also stated that a row occurred at Ramsey, on the Central Railroad, and the military were sent for, but nothing serious occurred. Government securities are, by law, exempt from taxation. Men who own farms, or who earn their bread by daily labor in the workshop, are ordinarily not able to invest in 5-20 bonds, their little capital being all required in the prosecution of their business. Each dollar of these bonds, therefore, creates so much more of national debt upon which the people must pay interest, while the banker or capitalist who holds it does not contribute one cent towards its liquidation. For instance, if John Smith owns a farm worth ten thousand dollars, he bears his proportionate burden of interest upon the bonded debt of the country. But when he exchanges his farm for ten thousand dollars worth of 5-20 bonds, he pays no taxes whatever upon these bonds, but the man who buys his farm pays taxes, not only upon the land, as John Smith did before selling it, but upon the ten thousand dollars, by which the debt of the country is increased in the additional issue of bonds. Capitalists, therefore, are very generally investing money in these securities, while the working classes, who have none to spare in this manner, pay taxes, not only upon the land or other property they possess, but also, upon the increased debt of the nation. If, then, Mr. Chase should be authorized to issue \$500,000,000 more of these bonds, the tax-payers of the country will have to pay \$30,000,000 more of interest annually. But it will not be the bankers and capitalists of the country who pay this interest, but the working classes, who have no surplus cash to invest in "loans to the Government." The principle of all this is wrong. All sources of revenue should be taxed alike; or, if any discrimination be made, it should not be against the poor man. Ten thousand dollars in value should pay taxes to support the government, whether it be in the shape of 5-20 bonds, a farm, or a workshop. Every increase of the government debt under republican policies, only increases the taxation upon men least able to bear it, while it really decreases that of men whose ready money is so abundant that they can afford thus to invest it. This is one of the many questions, and not the least in importance, which the people are to discuss before they can vote understandingly upon matters of national policy. If they would change the present system, and have rich men pay taxes upon their wealth, and some of the burdens thus shifted from the shoulders of the poor, they should change the administration with which it originates. Democratic policies have always been the policies for the masses." It must be evident to every one who has considered the subject of taxation with any attention that the States have had far more equitable plans of taxation generally than the plan which has been adopted by the General Government. The great study at Washington has been to exempt the wealthy to the greatest possible extent, and to make all the burden possibly fall upon the laboring classes. It is plain that a tax laid on a merchant or a manufacturer in the end has to come out of the consumer; and, as a general rule, a rich man consumes very little more than a poor one. But the worst part of all this is that the tax is levied mainly to pay interest to a class of money-lenders, who are made nearly exempt from taxation; and all this when the people are ready to lend the Government any amount without interest by taking treasury notes, not only for salaries, but for every sort of supplies for the army.

The Riot at an End. MATTROON, ILL., March 31.—Everything seems to have resumed its usual quiet, and the rioters are believed to have dispersed. The 47th Indiana regiment has left, and the 41st Illinois Volunteer regiment will remain until the return of Colonel Oakes from Charleston. [From the New York World, March 28.] How the People are Robbed. Government has officially announced that the legal-tender dollar is worth only 66 2/3 cents. With the price of gold at 170 the legal tender dollar is worth only about 68 cents. Government fixes the price at eight cents more, or 66 2/3, by agreeing to take at the custom-house, payments for gold dollars at a dollar and a half in legal-tender dollars. This official admission of the depreciation of legal-tender dollars to 66 2/3 cents operates disastrously on Government credit. It places prominently before the people the fact that everybody who receives for his labor one legal tender dollar is robbed of 33 1/3 cents; that every man on a salary or fixed income of three thousand dollars a year, when paid in legal-tender notes only receives two thousand dollars and is actually robbed of one thousand dollars. This suggests naturally the questions; By whom am I robbed of one-third of my just dues, from whom and for what? Does my loss of one-third of my just dues go into the United States Treasury? Does it go to equal the public debt, does it go to put down the rebellion, and if goes to none of these things, which it does not, where, then does it go? Every laborer, every salaried man, every holder of a bond and mortgage, every landlord, every receiver of a dividend on a railway stock, or a railway mortgage, is robbed of one-third of his just dues by the Government legal-tender paper policy. In other words, if we assume the daily receipts, from these sources, of the twenty millions of loyal citizens at one dollar per head, or \$20,000,000 per day—which is an under estimate—then the loss deducted from the income of legal citizens in cash is about \$6,600,000 per day. The daily expenses of the Government are about \$2,000,000 per day, according to the official estimate. It follows, therefore, that the twenty millions of loyal citizens could afford to pay in cash every day \$2,000,000, or ten per cent, of their cash income, and thus carry on the war without any national debt, on a specie basis, besides being gainers daily of about \$4,600,000 of what government calls money. Under the present paper money system the twenty millions of loyal citizens are swindled out of their just dues in order to enrich Washington officials and their friends. The nation is robbed and impoverished, legitimate trading is paralyzed, and gambling is fostered and stimulated for the avowed and sole purpose of enriching a parcel of Washington officials and their corrupt hangers on and adherents.

The Hero of Paducah. Col. Stephen G. Hicks, who so gallantly whipped off Forrest the other day from Paducah, was in the Mexican war, first as Captain in Ferris Foreman's 3d regiment of Illinois volunteers, and afterwards as lieutenant-colonel of Collins' regiment (6th volunteers) for the war in Mexico. He was, we think, wounded in the campaign of 1847. On his return he settled on a farm in Jefferson county Illinois, but afterwards purchased a farm in Marion county, near Salem, where he was when the present rebellion broke out. He raised the 40th infantry regiment from the counties of Marion, Hamilton, White, Wayne, etc., and was commissioned by Gov. Yates as Colonel, on the 28th of July, 1861. The regiment served a long time in Sherman's division, in the vicinity of Grand Junction, Miss. Col. Hicks being in bad health, was honorably discharged from service in November, 1862, but was subsequently again appointed to the Colonely of the same regiment.

Can't Move for Sometime Yet. Gen. Grant left Fortress Monroe on Sunday morning, on the steamer City of Albany, and arrived in Washington, where he is actively engaged in the War Department, preparing for his future movements. He has gone to the front. Seven days continuous rain has left the camps and roads in Virginia in a frightful condition. It will take four weeks of sunshine to enable our troops to move. The spring campaign will thus be thrown into the summer. Some dissatisfaction is said to exist in the Potomac Army among the officers of the extinguished corps. A few of them were put under arrest, and this checked the insubordination.

The State Quota. It is stated, says the Harrisburgh Patriot and Union, that an adjustment of the credits due this State, at Washington, reveals the fact that we have an excess of ten thousand over our quota under previous calls, and that it will require but sixteen thousand volunteers to fill our quota under the last call for two hundred thousand men. Government or Curtin, it is now rumored, has reliable intelligence to this effect; and if so, no doubt it will be officially promulgated at an early day.

(From the Indianapolis Gazette (Republican)) How President Lincoln Secured the Indiana Nomination.

It was the Mass Convention that did it and the way it was done was this: The Convention was organized by the appointment of a temporary chairman, who seems to have been in the secret of the intended movement, and scarcely had he taken his seat when a resolution was offered endorsing Governor Morton, whom all present were in favor of, and instructing the Indiana delegation for Lincoln. The consequence was that to vote against one man was to oppose the other. This resolution the chairman hastily put, despite the attempt at protest and explanation, and pronounced it carried without calling for the negative. Some one seeing the trick, then moved the following resolution:— Resolved, That the delegates to the National Convention from this State shall remain perfectly free and untrammelled to cast their votes for President and Vice President as will at the time be most conducive to the welfare of the country and the honor of the State. This resolution the chairman refused to put. The whole proceeding is thus characterized by the Gazette:—"It was a most unfair and shameless trick, an outrage upon all parliamentary rules, upon all precedent, and upon decency itself, as well as upon the feelings and rights of a large number of delegates who were present. The like, we venture to say, never was known before in a respectable deliberative body."

The Journal, the other Republican paper published in Indianapolis, speaks of the proceeding as an "error," and describes it as likely to have a damaging effect upon the Union cause in Indiana. The Germans of Indianapolis have signed a protest against "the frauds," as they term it, and prominent men throughout the State have taken occasion to denounce it.

Kentucky. The announcement of the determination of the Union men of Kentucky to send delegates to the Democratic National Convention has excited great indignation among the Abolitionists. If anything like a fair election can be had, the vote of all the Border States will be given next November for the Democratic candidate, and the prospect may well provoke the New York Tribune. The people of Kentucky think of the Administration as does the Louisville Journal, which well says:—"The Republican party, with Mr. Lincoln at its head, has repudiated alike the Crittenden Resolution, the Chicago platform, and the Constitution of the Union. It has made a clean sweep of all its solemn engagements to the people. It has forewarned itself and betrayed the nation. In order to get into power the Republican party pledged itself to maintain inviolate the constitutional rights of the States, and, in order to collect a mighty army, it renewed the pledge; but, now that it has got into power, and has collected a mighty army, it tears its pledge to shreds, and tramples the constitutional rights of the States in the dust."

Miscegnation. This abominable dogma of the Abolitionist, euphoniouly denominated "the comingling of the races" is attracting considerable attention, and producing considerable comment. Alluding to the hybrid idea the Louisville Journal in its usual pointed manner remarks that "There is to be substituted a hybrid race, an amalgamation cross between the abolitionist and the negro. Such crosses usually result in a deterioration of both the original stocks. Whether in this instance it would be likely to improve the abolitionist we are not prepared to say, but all men of observation will agree that it must materially injure the negro."

From Knoxville. KNOXVILLE, March 28.—About sixty rebel deserters came into our lines during the past week, making the total number of over 1100 for the past month. They state that all of Longstreet's baggage has been sent back towards Richmond, and that his whole force is under marching orders. Last night a party of forty guerrillas captured a Mr. Foster, of Blunt county, and carried him off in the direction of Maryland. Col. Woolford left here on Saturday. He has been summarily dismissed from the service by the President. KNOXVILLE, March 31.—The rebels, after destroying trestle at Balls Gap, fell back beyond Greenville. They took up the wagon and railway bridge across Lick Creek, and carried off a portion of the rails and telegraph wire. Deserters continue coming in, and report large numbers trying to make their way into the Union line. Parson Brownlow telegraphs from Knoxville—General Sherman left this morning for Chattanooga, after returning from the front. All quiet at Mossy Creek. Knoxville is so well fortified that we can hold it against all Lee's army. Longstreet's forces are at Watuga, more than 100 miles east of here.—A force of cavalry remains at Bill Gap to protect the retreat. I am still of the opinion that the rebels are intending forthwith to make a raid into Kentucky.

The War News. There is very little war news of special interest. Everything appears to be quiet, not only along the line of the Army of the Potomac, but also in the Southwest. It is reported by a dispatch from Ringgold, Ga., that the Confederate cavalry have been increased to about five thousand, and are encamped in a valley beyond Tunnel Hill. There is also a considerable force about six miles below Ringgold. Their picket line is generally within a mile of the Federal pickets, but there is no disposition shown by either party to advance. It is not believed that Gen. Johnson has been reinforced. Forrest, however, is reported to be receiving reinforcements, but he is consequently harassed by the Federal cavalry. Advice from New Orleans to the 27th ult. state that Gen. Banks started for the front on the 23d. Admiral Farragut had been at Pensacola for a few days and would leave on the 20th for the Texas coast. The operations at Fort Powell, near Mobile, are suspended for the present. The advance of General Banks' forces had reached Alexandria, La., after some light skirmishing, and capturing eighty or ninety prisoners.—On the 21st ult., three hundred Confederates were also captured about twenty miles from Alexandria. Among them was Gen. Taylor's chief of staff.—The gunboats on the Red river having commenced destroying property, the troops now follow their example. The inhabitants are destroying all the private stores of cotton to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Federals.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Forrest's Troops Leaving Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, March 30.—About one hundred rebels of Col. Forrest's force crossed the Cumberland river at Eddyville yesterday. An officer, direct from east Kentucky reports a large force of rebels concentrating at Pound Gap, under Buckner, with five days' rations and forage, and he thinks an extensive raid will be made into the very heart of the State of Kentucky. The rebel force which evacuated Bull Gap several days since, has gone North, and will either join Longstreet in Virginia or effect a junction with General Buckner. LOUISVILLE, March 31.—The Lexington Observer says: Camp Nelson, owing to the change of base for supplies, has been evacuated, and military stores removed to Nashville. A rumor prevailed at Lexington, on Tuesday, that many of the buildings at Camp Nelson had been destroyed by fire, but this assertion is not credited. The military authorities here have learned that of the rebels who crossed at Eddyville recently several have been captured, some gave themselves up under the amnesty proclamation and the remainder scattered. There is no further apprehension from Forrest's command. Two or three hundred mounted rebels have appeared in Kentucky, this side of Pound Gap, supposed to be covering the advance of Longstreet's forces.—Our troops are ready for them in whatever numbers they present themselves.

FORREST'S MOVEMENTS.

He is Endeavoring to Escape—His Force is 3,500 Strong.

The Nashville Union, of Tuesday, says that after leaving Paducah, it is believed that Forrest divided his command into two or three bands, the better to make his escape, as he discovered that formidable preparations were in progress to catch him. Two Regiments, according to a telegram received from Col. Baldwin, of the 5th Kentucky, are east of the Tennessee, and a small force under Lieut. Wheeler is east of the Cumberland. The remainder are west of the Tennessee. The whole force will not exceed 3,500 men, and it is believed that a large number of them will be captured, as their horses are jaded. The gunboat, No. 23, is patrolling the Cumberland below Fort Donelson, and others are expected from Smithland to aid it. Several are watching the Tennessee, and troops are stationed at all the chief points to intercept him. The wires are cut between Fort Donelson and Smithfield. The guerrillas are aiding Forrest when in their power to do so.

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