

One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny."

MATHESBURG, RA. WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864, GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention.]

izens 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.

"While the army is fighting, you as cit-

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

The Meeting last Saturday.

The Democratic meeting at the Court House last Saturday was altogether one of the most pleasant and harmonious gatherings we have witnessed in the county, and the Republicans who attended it, hoping to witress wranglings and discussions, criminatons and recriminations, were prodigiously disappointed. Perfect good feeling prevailed, all the expressions we heard were good, natured and fraturnal, and the sentiment, "union and harmony, everything for the cause, nothing for men," seemed to be that of every Democrat present. All manifested entire willingness to subordinate their preferences for candidates and their minor differences of opinion to the single patriotic and important purpose of restoring to power the only party that has ever, in the history of the country, successfully administered its

The speakers were all happy, and ably vindicated the doctrines and policy of the National Democracy.

The meeting was presided over by that young, earnest and indefatigable Democrat, DAVID SPRAGG, Jr., of Wayne, a member of one of the oldest, largest and finest Democratic families in the county.

The Prevailing Sentiment.

see exactly the feeling that has become uniersons and property of those whose only crime is that they scorn, loathe and denounce, the corrupt, infamous and treasonable Administration of Lincoln. Any man worthy of the name of American citizen will not, can not, fail to denounce the attempts, plain, palpable, almost avowed, of the party in power to subvert our republican institutions. to change our form of government to an autocracy of some kind, probably to that most odious of all tyrannies, a military despetism. All men who do not choose to close their eyes, must see that this wicked purpose is entertained by the Abolitionists -it is clearly deduciable from their acts-it is established as by a cloud of witnesses. And if, seeing it, they have the manhood to openly swear eternal hostility to the traitorous criminal in the presidential chair and his satellites, and are assailed and outraged for such manifestation of their devotion to civil liberty—then justly, righteously, may the people invoke the lex talionis—then will come switt obediance to the suggestion of the "first law of nature"—then must follow the poor. prompt acquiescence in the necessity of obeyto "STRIKE BACK!"

Says the Argus: The men who committed these outrages were, of course, put up to it by like this application of its own argument? should be made to suffer. The day when Democrats should quietly submit to outrages of this character, has gone by. If the law will not protect them in their rights of property they must protect themselves. And it is the duty of the Democrats everywhere to stand by the newspaper publishers, not only to defend fever. The inquiry is made "Can it be that their property but to strike back.— a shoddy plague is creeping into our midst,"

STRIKE BACK we say. See how the and the following extraordinary statement Democrats behave in the Western States. is made: "We have it on the authority of There they retaliate by "carrying the war one of the managers of a prominent shouldy into Africa." There is no use of preach- factory in Pennsylvania that the shirts, blaning to a pack of heathens about preserving the public peace and respecting the law. That is throwing pearls to swine They are deaf to all such appeals. Our only remedy for these outrages is in our

How Very Disloyal!

strong arms.

Is not the following sentiment beyond measure treasonable to the Government?

"You cannot foreibly hold men in this Union, for the attempt to do so, it seems to me, would subvert the first principles of the Government under which we live."

landigham, who uttered so grave a piece of which it is stated that all the German solheterodoxy, but—shall we say it?—Hen. diers are for Fremont, and refuse to take Benj. F. Wade, Republican Sonator from such Lincoln papers as the Illinois State 34th Mass. (colored) regiment has gained a Ohio! The remark will be found in the Con- Zeitung and the Cincinnati Volksblatt, and big bunch of laurels for itself by the capture Onice was remain with Congress, third sea that the American soldiers, also are getting of a boat at Port Rayal, S. C., containing from the list of candidates. sion, page 5

The Messenger, and Separt the Seldier's Think of it.

Below will be found a letter just received from a number of our gallant lads in the Army of the Potomac. It needs few words of preface, as it "speaks for itself." attesting the unfaltering attachment of its authors to the political faith of their fathers,—the creed of Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Polk. The example and petty persecutions of superior officers, the denial of furloughs to them at election times on account of their political opinions and afficiations, the township. blandishments of power, and the epprobious epithets of their Abolition opponentsall these have not been sufficient to drive them from their convictions. All honor to them for their fidelity and fearlessness! and may their admirable example be emulated by all their comrades-in-arms. But to the letter:—

CAMP NEAR STEVENSBURG, VA.,) April 28th, 1864. Mesers. Jones & Jennings:—We, solliers of Co. A, 140 P. V., wishing to let the people of "little Greene" know that even the small sum of two thousand doling to have a paper that defends the rights of the private soldier, and that speaks as well at least of a soldier as of negro, have come to the conclusion that we could not do better than to send for the "Messenger." We can assure you that "Co. A," is almost unanimous for "Little Mac." We don't think that there is more than six or eight negro worshippers in our company. We see by some of the Abolition papers, that they are trying to make the people believe that the soldiers are all in favor of having Old Ahe as president for four more years. But if the soldiers get a vote, they will find themselves very much mistaken, for the 'Army of the Potomac" will certainly go for its old chieftain, unless they let

B. McClellan, the soldiers will give him two votes where they give Old Abe one. Sergt.-Mark G. Spragg. Corp.—Chas. T. Hedge, Commissary.—J. S. Herrington. Privates.—Geo. W. Wilson, Benj. Dunstan, David Frays, Geo. Freeland, Origon T. Walters, Job Smith, Ehud Steele, J. R. M. Green, Samuel Roupe,

the officers do the voting, as they now

do the talking. All the soldiers ask is

a chance to pay Old Abe off for trying

to make a nigger equal to a white man:

and if you will nominate Gen. George

Hon. John L. Dawson.

Wm. Ogden.

In the House, Friday evening, during the liscussion of Mr. Stevens' substitute for the bill to provide a republican government for States overthrown by rebellion, Mr. Dawson, of Pa., replied to a speech heretofore delivered by Mr. Moorhead, his colleague. He was sorry that he could not regard it as an argument. The Democratic party had acted with a magnamimity of purpose never equaled by any other organization. They endeavored to avert a civil war, the greatest of all national calamities, and opposed the fanatical movements of both the Abolitionists and the Secessionists, but when hostilities broke out they freely gave their blood and treasure in defence of the country. He maintained that the Democratic party was the true friend of the soldiers, and had struggled with united The Easton, Pennsylvania, Argus expres- effort to increase their pay, and supply their physical wants and comforts, as well as those apon certain recent outrages upon the rights, As often as he, (Mr. Dawson,) as Chairman of the Democratic caucus, had offered such propositions they had as often been ruled with the unreserve and boldness of freemen, out of order or defeated by the gentleman (Mr. Moorhead) and his friends.

> The New York World, in reply to the slang of the Tribune, enumerates some of the classes who will certainly support the Republican candidate for the Presidency, as

> 1. All the howling, blood-thirsty, fanatics from Maine to California.

2. Every blaspheming infidel and atheist in the country.

3. The filthy practicers of the doctrine of miscegenation; every one cf them.

4. Every idle and dissolute negro. 5. All the thievish shoddy contractors—

the vultures who fatten on the public waste and offal of the State.

6. The army of corrupt office-holders.

who are running up prices at the expense of city regiment, now mustered out of the ser-

9. The men who pay poor sewing-woing the natural impulse of every manly heart, men starvation prices for work on army clothing.

This list might be extended indefinitely, but it will suffice. How does the Tribune

The New York Herald says, that for some time a number of treacherous and incomprehensible diseases have been making serious ravages upon the health of that community. They take the form of typhoid, and even the more virulent stage of typhus kets, and even the bandages, of the wounded, dead and diseased, both on the field and in the hospitals, are received there actually moist with blood and corruption, and in this state are torn into shreds in the machines, and manufactured into shoddy flannels, blankets and cotton material. If this be true, then the shoddy manufacturers outvie in their hideous but profitable trade the exultation of the wretch Chowls in his subterranean orgies, as Ainsworth describes him,

The Davenport Democrat publishes It was not Long, nor Bright, nor Val- a private letter from the Western army, in tired of the Lincoln administration.

during the plague of London."

Retition Convention

The Republican or Abolition Convention met at the Court-room, in this place, on Monday, the 9th ihit, and placed in nomination we understand, the following ticket:-Assembly.-Zadock Gordon, of Centre

township. Prosecuting Attorney.-Wm. E. Gapen Esq., Marion tp. Sheriff.—Thomas Hill, of Franklin town-

ownship.

Poor House Director .- Joshua Ackley, of Richhill tp. The Delegates also, we understand, instructed for Geo. V. Lawrence for Congress.

meeting.

Charitable and Consistent.

J. A. J. Buchanan, Esq., addressed the

We observed with pleasure, in the Legislative reports published yesterday morning, that we are still Democrats, and wish- lars to each county had been appropriated by a vote in the Senate, for the support and education of the orphans of soldiers who had died in the service.

We are informed that in the afternoon session this orphans' mite was sought to be withdrawn. The Black Republicans did not like the state of the record; there was too large a majority of Democratic votes in favor of this (truly sanitary) provision. The soldiers, after all, might thus discover they had more Democratic friends in the Legislature than was consistent with the teachings of the negro party leaders. So Mr. M'Candless (Rep.) moved a reconsideration—when every Black Republican in the Senate but two voted to reconsider, and then AGAINST the measure! Now for a commentary:

In the same appropriation bill there is a provision—but there, of course, by a party vote-giving a very considerable sum for a poor house for NEGRO CHILDREN in Philadelphia. A new thing, but very consistently presented. Starve the white orphans of the soldiers, but clothe the NEGRO babies in purple and fine linen .- [Patriot & Union.

McClellan's Sword.

A few patriotic individuals-the ardent dmirers of Mai. Gen. McClellan, have got up a dollar subscription for the purpose of more justly entitled to a present of this kind than the hero of Antietam. He is the soldiers' friend and the peoples' idol, and had justice been done he would have received the sword bought by the funds of his admirers at the New York Sanitary fair. It is but ust, therefore, that he should have a sword in the place of the one he should have received upon that occasion, and he will have a better and costlier one before one month transpires, bought with the free-will offerings of a party who have not yet learned the slight of hand management in secret ballotings-men who are able and willing to po justice to all our worthy Generals without fear, favor, affection, or distinction of

What They Promised The People. [From the Somerset Democrat.]

Remember that if Curtin is re-elected this war, in all probability, will be brought to an honorable and final close in a few months.-[Herald & Whig, Oct. 7th, 1864. Vote for Curtin and Save the Draft.

October 11th 1863, Curtin elected - Majori ty 15,325, October 17th 1863, Draft Ordered for 300,-

000 Men ! February 1st 1864, Draft Ordered for 200,-000 Men!!

March 14th 1864, Draft Ordered for 200,-000 Men!!!

Whole number called since Curtin's election 700,000 Men!!!!

The New York World says, "it is a fact known yet to very tew, that a movement has been in progress for some time past in vari-, ous cities of the United States, and which promises to center itself in this city, purporting to have for its object the liberation of 7 The great stock gamblers without ex- Mexico from the thraldom of the French power. This movement, according to our 8. All the speculators and extortioners informant, who is an ex-officer of a New York vice, and who was approached on this subject with a view of procuring his co-operation in the matter, has been in progress for some months in other cities, and is about commencing fn New York.

> Several members of the Pennsylvania Reserves are under arrest for conduct growing out of a dissatisfication in reference to their term of enlistment. They entered the State service in May '61, but were not mustered into the U.S. service until July. They claim that their term expires in May-the 'Government' claims otherwise. The Legislature have interfered and unanimously pased a resolution soliciting the President to discharge them as they desire, in May.

> A German writer says: "Thieves are scarce in that country, that the authorities are compelled to offer rewards for them." Lincoln, we should think, might spare 40,-000 of them from his party without the least inconvenience. He is sadly in want of revenue. Why not sell a few thousand of his thieves to Germany, and pocket the re-

WANTED .- A Bill Poster-A wag in speaking of the "one hundred thousand copies of the Proclamation of Annesty, printed in handbill form, to be posted up in conspicuous places in Dixie," says, "The truly grateful to my friends for this evithe rebellion, is to find a competent bill

According to the N. Y. Tribune the sixteen rebels.

Communications.

Boldier's Letters.

We might fill a page of our paper every week with letters of soldiers, if we published all we received, like some Abolition prints. But this is simply out of the question, as we have neither the space to spare, nor the hands to put Commissioner.-Benj. Way, of Morgan the letters in type, Occasionally, however, we shall make room for one, and Auditor.—Aaron Shelby, of Dunkard append hereto a sensible and outspoken epistle from one of our brave and faithful boys. It has the right ring, and shows he has not "defiled" his politics. CAMP OF THE 1st PA., CAVALRY, }

WARRENTON, VA., MARCH 14, 64. Mesers. Jones & Jennings:-We are still n our old quarters near Warrenton, but how long we may remain is uncurtain. As there is but little military news to communicate, I will devote my space to a review of the issues now before the people. And first, I would ask, what was the object of this war? The view that I take of our national difficulties is, that fanatical abolitionists in the north and fire eaters in the south brought on this struggle; that the South resorting to "the last argument," the sword, fired upon our flag, lenounced the rightful authority of the government, and resolved on the dismemberto assist in putting down armed resistance to country. the Constitutional Government and to the Union of our fathers The basis of this Union is the Constitution,

the other must be adhered to, both inj-letter and spirit. Had the constitution been observed our present difficulty would have been avoided. One portion of the administrationists claim that they have never violated the constitution, the other, more honest, admitting that they have transcended that instrument, plead that they were compelled to do so by "military necessity." The Emancipation proclamation I regard as unconstitutional, and a great injury to our cause. It was never claimed that the abolition of slavery was intended as a punish-MENT of the traitors—that is reserved for them after subjugation. The object of the war was and still should be for the restorapurchasing a sword, to be presented to that tion of the Union, and anything more than distinguished officer. We are much pleased this is a usurpation of power, unnecessary, with this movement. There is not a com- uncalled for. It the rebels return to their mander in the Army of the United States allegiance they will certainly demand their rights under the Constitution, and any measure courtery to this will make them, more determined in their opposition, and will incur the condemnation of the conservative northern people. Such a measure as this is the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln. That which we wish to maintain we must not disregard ourselves. As far as our armies have advanced, just so far has the slave been object of the administration? It was with abolitionists of the resolution of Hon. J. L. had a pretty hard time. Most of the Dawson, requesting the President to make soldiers had been home before. known to Congress when any rebellions

Declination.

Thanking those who have tendered

L. D. NGHRAM.

the county.

Democratic County Meeting. At a Democratic meeting held at Waynes ufg. May 7, 1864. On motion D. A. Sprago. Jr. was called to the Chair-and G. W. G. WADDLE appointed Secretary.

The meeting being organized, A. A. Pur-MAN, Esq., was called on for an address, and responded in an able and argumentive speech. He traced the conflicting principles of the parties from the formation of the government down to the present time; exposed the corrupt and unconstitutional measures of the Administration, to facilitate its debasing ends, and advocated the principles of free speech and political rights, as expressed in the Democratic platform.

For the Messenger.

W. A. Porter, was then called upon, and responded in a telling speech. He said he was not in favor of the opposition cheating us out of one star.

G. C. Cooke, followed in a brief and telling speech.

THOS. Rosa also, made an appropriate speech, and enunciated the principles of Democracy very clearly.

The following Resolutions were then offered, by Morgan R. Wise, and unanimously adopted :-

Resolved, That this meeting endorse and approve the action of the late Democratic State Convention, and augur, from the harmony of the proceedings, the success of the party in the ment of the Union. At this critical juncture "Old Keystone," at the approaching with thousands of others, offerd my services Fall elections, as well as throughout the

Resolved, That we pledge our cordial support to the candidates and our concurrence in the platform of principles. put forward by the Democratic Nationand in order that one should be preserved al Convention to assemble at Chicago, on the 4th of July, 1864, satisfied that the selection made will be judicious, and the doctrines enunciated, wise, orthodox and patriotic, in unison with the truth, and with the convictions and teachings of our time-honored party, faithful now, as always, to the "Union as it was, under the Constitution as it

On motion, adjourned.

D. A. SPRAGG. President. G. W. G. WADDELL, Sec'y.

Ninety-nine Vot es Lost-The following is an extract from the etter of a soldier, dated at Newbern, N. C., April 11, 1864: "I must now tell you how our Republicans started to ago Thursday night. The orders came a little after we got to bed, for certain the river. ones to pack their knapsnoks and fully equip, "just as soon as God would let them." This caused a good deal of excitement in camp. Some thought they were going on a raid, and they were taken sick at once and "could not go," and one hid himself in a hay-mow, and one said they were going home to vote. Then the sick were all well again. releosed from bondage; and this was the we learned that none but Republicans legitimate consequence of war, and so the were going, we knew that they were rebles themselves regarded it. Ten thousand ordered on to vote. Ninety-nine from proclamations would release no more negroes our regiment started. They got only to than have been released; why then was any | Hatteras, when they turned round and issued if abolition was not the policy and came back to Newbern. The sea was too heavy for them to go any farther. regret that I read of the rejection by the on the water. some were sea-sick, and

Enormous Taxation. SECRETARY CHASE'S letter to the Chairman f the Senate Finance Committee, dated on he 12th inst,, will open the eyes of the peole to what is coming. He says that "nothng short of taxation to the amount of onehalf our expenditures" will save the government from bankruptcy and ruin. Now, as it is idmitted on all hands that our expenses are, at the very lowest estimate, one thousand nillions per annum, it is easy to perceive hat, according to the Secretary's published pinion, the enormous sum of Five Hundred Millions a year must be raised by taxation! Report on the Fort Pillow Massacre. Can the country stand this, is a pertiuent nestion? This would require an average asnan and child in the loyal States. Is this the intertainment the people were invited to then they were asked to vote for ABRAHAM INCON.—| Lancaster Int.

Burning the Constitution.

Says the reverend, shining light of Abo-

itionism, Wendell Phillipps: ions.'

Again he said:

"No act of ours do we regard with nore conscientious approval or higher atisfiaction, none do we submit more onfidently to the tribunal of Heaven nd the moral verdict of mankind, than when, several years ago, on the 4th of uly, in the presence of a great assemy, we committed to the flames the onstitution of the United States."

Miscegenation.

It seems the Minesota Legislature has ut-Heroded the President himself in romoting the interesst and advanceent of the miscegenation doctrine hey have recently passed a law fining teacher or board of trustees fity llars if they refuse admission on to e public schools to any negro child. Morgan Tr., May 3, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—The announcement Paul is situated, had the unpardonable of Rose, in the country in which St. of my name, in your columns, as a can- audacity last fall to exclude all negroes didate for the office of Sheriff, was from its schools, or at least not to admit made without my knowledge. I am them on an equality with the white and that three regiments on their way children. This, it seems has been the only thing now in the way of crushing out dence of their regard; but, I do not occasion for all this magnanimous legisdesire to be a candidate; and, even if lation of the Minnesota Legislature.

my inclination were otherwise, my The New York "Day Book" says it business would not permit me to canvass me their support. I withdraw my name worse now than over."



FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Evacuation of Washington, Another Rebel Massacre.

New York, May 4.—Newbern advices to April 30th confirm the evacuation of Washington, N. C., by order of Gen. Butler. After the spiking of the guns and destruction of much property that could not be carried away, it was discovered that the enemy had left for Virginia, leaving but seven companies in front of the place. The rebels have already commenced

massacreing all who have accepted! Prsident's Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation, and pressing into their service all capable of bearing arms. Gen. Peck is ordered to report to

Gen. Butler's Headquarters for such light duty as his health will enable him to perform.

It was reported that the rebel ram Roanoke, now at Plymouth, is delaying for the purpose of mounting the 200-pounder Parrot gun which fell into rebel hands there. It was generally believed in the interior, that the fall of Plymouth and the evacuation of Washington, will enable Gov. Vance, the sevessionist candidate, to secure his elec-

The Latest from Gen. Banks--The Condition of Affairs Bad Enough.

The following interesting news from a special to the Cincinnati Gazette, da-Cairo, May 1:-The steamer Blackhawk arrived from Grand Ecore this morning, bringing the latest intelligence from the front. General Banks' army remains at Grand Ecore, on the west side of the river. The forces that crossed over on Wednesday to the east side. were the 15th army corps, under General Smith. This force was sent to silence the rebel battery on the river opposite. Genral Smith returned yesterday to Grand Ecore, having skirmished with the rebels considerably.-The gunboats silenced the battery on Thursday. The fleet of gunboats and transports are as high up as Toggy bayou, about one hundred miles above Grand Ecore. At this bayon the steamer Falls City, loaded with brick by the rebels, completely blockading

General Banks' army is fortitying on the west bank of Grand Ecore, falling trees and throwing up earthworks all around the place two miles out. Gen. Banks has placed under arrest several commissioned officers for cowardice on the field. We have captured five or he was left behind. But all at once some | six hundred prisoners in all. In both fights it is said that the rebels lost 600 killed and 1,500 wounded, in all making paid:

entire loss of 2,700. We lost in all pieces of artillery, according to illed, wounded and missand variously at from 3,000 Ablains the time we left Grand Ecore until we returned there.

Later-Banks said to be at Alexandria.

Steamer Mississippi, Mouth of Red River, April 24, The latest advices from our troops in this vicinity are that General Banks' arout fighting. The gunboat fleet is at the same place, some above and some below the falls. The Red river is low are falling from Lake Providence. Papers are not allowed to publish any more Red river news, excepting official dispatches, in which General Banks claims a victory. Guerrillas are becoming more troublesome on the eastern banks of the Mississippi. General Steele had opened communication with General Banks.

The report of the Committees on the Conduct of the War, concerning the essment of \$25 per head for every man, wo- massacre at Fort Pillow, has already been prepared, and will be made to Congress as soon as the evidence, which it briefly sums up, can be written out.-The Sub-Committee, Senator Wade and Representative Gooch, visited Fort Pillow, Memphis, Cairo and Mound City, and took evidence at all places, examining fifty-seven witnesses in all. The testimony all goes to prove that "The Constitution of our fathers was the atrocities committed by the rebels mistake. Tear it in pieces and make are much worse than any published acbetter. Don't say the machine is out count indicates, and that their officers f order; it is in order, it does what its are fully responsible for what occurred, ramers intended-protects slavery. having encouraged, instead of attempt-Dur aim is disunion, breaking up the ing to restrain the soldiers on the states. I have shown you that our day when the Fort was carried by storm work cannot be done under our institu- and when two or three hundred of the garrison, who vainly asked quarter, were murdered. The next day the rebels returned to the Fort, and killed in cold blood the wounded and all others they could find, white and black, women and children, as well as men. The hospitals were burned and the wounded men in them. Men were nailed down to tent floors, and the tents then set on

A black boy who was carried off by one of the rebel soldiers with a view of about four miles from the fort, by order es testified that Forest admitted in their hearing that the rebel loss was three hundred in the various assaults upon the fort. Gen. Hurlbut testified that he assumed command of the district. as seems that the Democratic township it had been, with the exception of five or six weeks, since it was taken possession of; that he simply continued things as he found them, having no orders and not feeling at liberty to make a change, to reinforce the fort, were ordered by General Sherman to Chattanooga.

The faminein the Cape de Verdes group of Islands, noticed some time don't believe in the watercure, and gives as since, has increased in intensity. In a reason—"there is Mr. (naming a noted the Island of St. Jago it has assumed a Grove, and after shaking hands with political editor) he has been lying in his frightful shape, and numbers of the un- them, fell to slaughtering, and only one damp sheet for twenty years, and he's fostunate inhabitants are said to be dy- escaped to tell the tale. Six were killing daily in the streets.

From the New York Observer. The U.S. Two Hundred Million Five per cenf. Loan.

This Loan is limited to two hundred milions, and is being rapidly subscribed for by he people. A moderate portion of this unount has been taken for Europe, and any responsible portion of the remaining amount that the Secretary of the Treasury might be willing to designate, could be placed on the other side, with or without making the interest payable in London instead of New York, on highly advantageous terms, thus giving the command of a large amount of sterling exchange (10 per cent. better than gold, as rates are calculated here,) through the Summer months. He has never yet entertained such propositions for his popular loans. His preference is that our own people should have the entire advantage of the gold interest which they bear, or else the premium on their Bonds, such as now can be had on the 5.20s when bought for Europe. The present object, therefere, is popular DISTRIBUTION AT HOME, at par, on five percent. gold interest, equal to 71 or 8 per cent. in currency with gold at 150 (a 160 per

The Act of Congress specially provides that the principal of these Bonds shall be paid in gold. If paid off after ten years with the economical views of re-borrowing at three or four per cent. interest -for after the war of 1812 this government borrowed money in Europe at three per cent .- the payment will be made in gold.

On this and all other funded stocks of the United States, there is a specific pledge of the Custom Revenue in gold, for the continued payment of the interest in gold. The customs and duties, thus pledged for

the payment of the interest and gradual extinction of the principal—through annual public debt of the United States, constitute system of indirect taxation, to which the The following interesting news from the Red river country is contained in It falls upon the people only in proportion to their ability or inclination to consume forted Alexandria, La., April the 16, via eign wares and merchandise, upon which these duties are levied. As they elect to forego the use of foreign luxuries, so they lighten their own burthen of the public debt, even while investing their means in it at rates and on a security superior to any other stock, for unitorm and assured income (free of local taxes), in the whole country.

The last fiscal year, to June 30, 1863, this source of revenue amounted to \$69,059,642. The gold interest on the public debt then amounted to only \$24,729,846, and the principal of the old loan of 1842, \$3,250,000, was paid off in gold, in addition.

The present fiscal year onding on the 30th of June, 1864, will show at least 40 per cent. increase in gold customs, say \$96,683,-398, on a gross importation of less than 20 per cent. increase over last year. The gold interest on the present funded and fundable debt, for the current fiscal year, will not exceed \$47,735,650, leaving a surplus of nearly fifty millions in gold from customs over the go home to vote. They left here a week and stone, has been sunk in the channel specific charge for interest upon them; part of which surplus the Secretary has readily disposed of at 165 per cent. for green-backs, the principal as well as premium of which will go to the benefit of the Sinking Fund. and to the reduction of the currency interest on the unfunded or temporary debt, such as one year certificates of indebtedness, certifi-

That this statement may not be seen overdrawn, we annex a schedule of the funded debt and 7.30 per cent. treasury notes, soon passed into fouded debt by voluntary conversion, on which gold interest is now being

Funded debt of the United States to March 3, 1861

BATE. 6 per cent. 7.30 per cent, LOANS. Popular 5-20 Loan. AMOUNT \$510,774,000 Popular 5-20 Loan, 7.30 per cent. Loan, 6. Loan of 1861, July, Loan of 1861, Feb., Leans of 1858-60. Loans of 1817-49, Loan, of 1850, Oregon Loan, 1861, 6 per cent,
6 per cent,
5 per cent,
5 per cent.
6 per cent.
6 per cent,
6 per cent, 51,652,000 18 415,000 27,022,000 18,223,090 3,415,000 1.016,000

\$768,965,000 \$47,735,650 Annual interest in gold,

*A 6 per cent. Stock after 1864. This interest charge upon the same amount of funded debt will be reduced the next fisconversion of the 7.30 per cent of 1864, in August and October, into the 6 per cent of 1881, leaving the interest charge upon the same \$76,965,000 only \$45,937,126, for the and falling. The Quachita and Texas next fiscal year, when, under the increased rates of custom duties now immediately contemplated by Congress, the gold revenues, on the same volume of gross importation as in 1864, will be raised to \$110,-000,000 or \$115,000,000.

The End of the Danish War.

We have important news this morn ing (per last steamer) that Duppel, the most formidable and strongest position in Denmark's possession, was assaulted and captured by the Prussians on the 18th of April, together with eighty-three cannon and from 2,000 to 3,000 prisoners. The Prussians are said to have lost, in the assault, two Generals, sixty. officers, and six hundred privates, and the Danes between eighty and a hundred officers, and four hundred men hors du combat. It is reported that the Prussians had occupied the Island of Alsen and that the occupation of the whole of Jutland had been resolved upon This battle will likely prove decisive.— Duppel was the great Danish stronghold and was considered impregnable by them. Its capture is a sad blow for the Danes, and a great cause for pride and rejoicing to the Germans, who now go into the conference on the Danish-German question, which was to have commenced on the 20th, in the very best possible plight.

Melancholy Suicides. In the last Saturday's issue, says the

Ottowa (Illi.) Republican, April 30, we gave an account of a singular suicide committed by Daniel Sheaman, stating that it was supposed to be induced by his late marriage to a different girl than he intended, parents having interfered to compel the marriage. But the singhis re-enslavement, was taken from him ular and deplorable drama was not destined to end with his sacrifice, for his of superior officers, and shot. Witness- young wife, distracted by the dreadful event, sought means, and finally accomolished self-destruction by poison. Procuring at a drug store, some corrossive sublimate, she attempted to swallow it he found Fort Pillow garrisoned when dry, the poison mostly sticking in her throat, and causing her head and neck to swell to a fearful size, and produce death in a few hours. It was a melancholy affair all round.

A Rebei Massacre.

The Fort Smith (Ark) New Era says that a squad of twenty-one guerrillas, in national uniform, surprised on the 6th inst. a party of ten men of the 1st Arkansas cavalry, guarding some public stock, near the battlefield of Prairie ed and three wounded.