

THE ERA.

Official Organ of the United States.

W. M. BROWN, Manager.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1876.

The latest dodge of the ex-Confederate House of Representatives, now sitting in Washington, consists in attempting to clog the wheels of government by cutting down the force and salaries of the different departments. They seem to have a special spite against the army. Perhaps their idea is to so cripple the military arm of the government as to make it possible to attempt another little unpleasantness. They are mean enough to do it, if allowed half a chance.

We call upon the Democratic Executive Committee to know if they were not apprised of the defalcation of Stephen D. Pool, the Democratic Superintendent of Public Instruction, at the time of their meeting in Raleigh, to fix the time for the assembling of the Democratic State Convention, and if they did not agree to keep the matter secret, and to assist the defaulter Pool. If they did so, they are guilty as well as Pool, and the people whose money was unlawfully made use of, have a right to know all the facts in this case.

Come out from behind the curtains, gentlemen, and let the people know why you tried to conceal a fraud upon the poor children of the State, if indeed you did so.

Even if you and the friends of Stephen D. Pool raise the money, which he unlawfully misappropriated to his own use, it will not release him from the flagrant impropriety he has committed, as a public officer, charged with a sacred public trust. If the payment of money for him by his friends could exempt him from all criminality, so upon the same ground every criminal in the land might be saved from just punishment, and jails and penitentiaries would be useless.

We want to know if the wrongdoing of the Democratic Superintendent of Public Instruction is to be justified by his political friends. And we again call upon the Democratic Executive Committee to know if they were not aware of his delinquency.

He is charged with using a portion of the Peabody Fund assigned to him as trustee, to carry on his private business, but not of betraying any trusts to which he was elected by the people of North Carolina. We feel safe in saying, in any event, the people of North Carolina will never lose one cent through the acts of this official.

The above extract is from an editorial in the Charlotte Observer commenting upon the defalcation of Stephen D. Pool, the Democratic Superintendent of Public Instruction.

It will be seen that the Observer attempts to palliate Mr. Pool's crime on the flimsy plea that he stole the Peabody Fund as trustee and not as Superintendent of Public Instruction. We would like for any honorable man to tell us if it is not as bad, or even worse, than if he had squandered the money entrusted to him officially.

Besides, we would remind the Observer that the tax-payers of the United States lost nothing by the course of Belknap, yet Republicans joined heartily in his condemnation and not only urged his impeachment but his criminal prosecution. Now, Mr. Observer, will you urge Mr. Pool to resign or will you insist that a man who uses funds placed in his hands as trustee, shall continue at the head of the common school interests of North Carolina? Would it not be a bad example for the rising generation, to say the least of it?

It is your ox that is gored now, Mr. Observer. Let us see if you can't, just for once, divest yourself of prejudice.

Hear! Hear!

Hear it ye working men and mechanics of North Carolina. Hear it ye tillers of the soil. Hear it all you labor and gain your living by the sweat of your brow.

A kind hearted man who left his country many years since and made a fortune in a foreign land, died, and, desiring to aid in educating the poor children of his native land, bequeathed a large sum for that purpose.

The share belonging to North Carolina was sent to STEPHEN D. POOL, the Democratic Superintendent of Public Instruction, for distribution. It is charged that this man Pool has squandered the poor children's money amounting to several thousand dollars. He has not denied it. It is your privilege to demand that this money be forthcoming. It is your further privilege to see to it, that no Democrat is ever again entrusted with the distribution of your children's money. The man who would rob a poor orphan is too mean to be anything but a Democrat.

Don't ask your pastor to preach without notes. Low es can he pay his provision bill.

Hold Fast.

It will avail the Democratic party nothing to set up the cry, that the amendments to be voted on in November do not propose such extreme changes in the Constitution as were predicted by the Republicans during the last campaign. It is evident that only the want of a requisite majority in the Convention prevented the total overthrow of every feature of our organic law the least favorable to popular rights.

The people of North Carolina cannot forget the tone of the Democratic press and speakers throughout the State, and they must be convinced, that it was only on account of the bold fight made by the Republican party they were rescued from the clutches of a most degrading tyranny.

Suppose, for instance, the Democratic party had controlled the Convention by a majority of ten or twenty, is it not reasonable to suppose that the ultra designs of the *Albemarle Register*, *Salisbury Watchman* and other Democratic revolutionary journals would have been carried out? We know, that the most extreme measures were discussed by the revolutionists, and nothing prevented their enactment but the timidity of their bought up traitor Edward Ransom. This man went as far as he dared go, or at least, as far as he was willing to go, for the amount the Democrats were able to raise for him. All kinds of overtures were made to him, but only being able to collect together a few hundred dollars and a silver plated set, he would agree only to perform what might be termed the "worth of his money."

But, as it is, the amendments proposed are such as the people should and without doubt, will indignantly spurn. Their main tendency is to take from them their right of local government and vest it in the hands of an unscrupulous body based upon a most shameful arrangement of the basis of representation.

But what we propose to guard our citizens against is the insidiousness of the Democratic party in proposing amendments for popular adoption. It should constantly be borne in mind, that the late Convention was called by the Legislature without even submitting the question to the people in any shape or form. It should be further remembered, that the vote for members of that Convention clearly showed that a large majority of the people of North Carolina were opposed to any such body ever assembling, or, if it did assemble, that the present Constitution should not be altered or amended in any particular. In other words, the will of the people as expressed at the polls last summer, was, that the State Constitution as framed and endorsed by them in 1868 with the legislative amendments afterwards adopted, was in all respects, suitable to their wants, and that its provisions were acceptable. Under such circumstances, if the Democratic party had possessed that respect for popular rights, of which they so much boast, the Convention would have adjourned without the least innovation upon our organic law.

But the revolutionists were determined to make the best of the opportunity offered to strike one blow, at least, to regain for the oligarchs of North Carolina what they had lost through their mad folly in enacting the role of rebellion and bloodshed. They, therefore, propose to the people to surrender their rights of electing county officials and to restore to the old aristocracy their ancient privileges.

In order, however, to sugar-coat the matter, they have submitted among the other amendments, one which they hope will allay the people's fears. In return for the rights which they ask the voters of North Carolina to give up, they tell them that they "will be so gracious as not to call any Convention in the future without the popular assent. Yes, fellow-citizens, this is the sweet coated amendment with which you are asked to swallow the bitter dose prepared for you. "If," say these dear lovers of your rights, "you will give up your right of self-government and allow us to elect whom we please to levy your taxes, to hold your money, to preside over your courts, and to rule you as we please, we faithfully promise that the next time we want a Convention we will ask your consent." Let our people be on the alert. We will close with an old fable. It may put some to thinking:

An old lion once fell desperately in love with a farmer's daughter, and solicited her hand in marriage. The maiden feared to refuse from dread of the lion's revenge. She, therefore, proposed a compromise. She told the lion that if he would consent to have his paws filed off so they could not scratch her, that she would marry him. The old lion being greatly in love was so blinded by his passion as to submit, when the farmer fell upon the lion, who was now defenseless, and beat out his brains.

Fellow-citizens, don't let the Democratic party draw out your means of self protection. Hold on to that mightiest paw of protection against tyranny and outrage—the ballot. If you lose it now, it is gone from you and yours forever.

Seventh Congressional District.

There will be a meeting of the Republicans of the 7th Congressional District held in the city of Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 30th day of May next, at 12 m., for the purpose of selecting two delegates to represent said district in the National Convention to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 14th, 1876, and also to nominate a candidate to represent said district in the XLVth Congress of the United States.

DAVID L. BRINGLE,
Chairman 7th Con. Dist. of N. C.

State Executive Committee.

ROOMS REP. STATE EX. COM.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 22, 1876.

To the Chairman of the Republican District Executive Committee:
At a meeting of the State Executive Committee, held in Raleigh, March 22, 1876, four delegates at large and four alternates were elected by the Committee to attend the National Republican Convention to be held at Cincinnati, June 14th, 1876.

You are respectfully asked to take the proper steps to elect delegates to Cincinnati from your districts, either through your committees or in convention called for that purpose, and as soon as practicable to forward to this committee the name of each delegate and alternate, with his post office address.

You will also please forward to this committee the names of each Congressional District Committee, with names of Chairman and Secretary and post office address of each.

This committee also desires to get the names of gentlemen composing Republican County Executive Committees throughout the State, with their post office address. Republicans should give earnest attention to the efficiency of the Township organizations.

THOS. B. KEOGH,
Chairman.

F. M. SORRELL, Secretary,
State Republican Ex. Committee.

Republican State Convention, 1876.

The next Union Republican State Convention for the nomination of Governor and other State officers will be held in the city of Raleigh, N. C., on

Wednesday, July 12th, 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon; and will consist of delegates from each county equal to twice the number of its representatives in the lower house of the General Assembly.

We cordially invite all Republican Electors, and other voters, without regard to past party affiliations or differences, who favor the humane provisions of our Home-Steal and other exemption laws, who favor the establishment of a system of free schools that will meet the wants of the masses of our people; and also all those who are opposed to the revolutionary schemes of the late fraudulent Convention, which proposed amendments to our State Constitution, to co-operate with us in our efforts to put good men in office and retain for North Carolina an honest and efficient State administration.

Let us all in this centennial year of the anniversary of the birth of this Great Republic renew our pledges of devotion and fealty to the Union.

THOS. B. KEOGH,
Chairman.

F. M. SORRELL, Secretary,
State Rep. Ex. Committee.
Republican papers please copy.

Correspondence.

Sheriff of Wake County.

To the Editor of the Constitution:
It seems to be the prevailing opinion among the leading Republicans of Wake county, that J. J. NOWELL, will be our next Sheriff. The Republicans of Wake county could not make a better selection. He is a favorite with all and knows nothing but honesty in all his business transactions.

REPUBLICAN.

Maj. W. D. Jones.

To the Editor of the Constitution:
While it is foreign to our purpose to disparage the claims of any gentleman whose name may appear in the columns of your journal for the responsible post of sheriff of Wake, we must say that the "old war horse," Maj. W. D. Jones, would be, if elected to that position, pre-eminently the right man in the right place. Therefore, we take the liberty of subscribing his name to the consideration of the voters of Wake. Respectfully, &c., O. Raleigh, April 8th, 1876.

To the Editor of the Constitution:

The time is not distant when the Republicans of Wake will be called upon to choose their county candidates, and as it is necessary in order to get out a full vote to select our strongest men, we should be looking around.

The signs of the times are, that the Democratic party will put forth its mightiest efforts this fall, and we all know how necessary it is to have a full vote at the centre to insure Republican success for the State ticket. Among the most important offices within our gift is that of Sheriff and there is no man who would be more acceptable to the Republicans of the county and who

could to a larger extent bring out the strength of the party than W. W. WHITE, our present worthy Register of Deeds. Mr. White is not only an old unflinching Republican, but during his term of office he has conducted himself in such a manner as to command the respect of men of all parties. As Register of Deeds he has proven himself honest, faithful and industrious, and if elected Sheriff, he will be a credit not only to the Republican party but to the entire people of Wake.

Hon. I. E. West.

To the Editor of the Constitution:

The time is daily approaching when the constituents of North Carolina will be called on to select her State officers, such as Governor, Lt. Governor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Secretary of State. And as the success in the coming campaign depends on the nomination of our best men, the Secretary of State is one which our attention should be specially diverted to and should be filled by a man of honesty and accuracy and of good moral character. Yes, and above all, a Republican in principle. And so many are recommending the Hon. I. E. West, of Craven county, I heartily concur in their selection. I know no one, that could add greater credit to this old North State, than the true and tried Republican just mentioned, and so often being recommended by our leading newspapers. And as he is one who has conferred much credit to the success of our party in past campaigns, I take pleasure in calling upon the leaders of the party to support him in the ensuing campaign. And we may rest assured that the Secretary of State will be secured.

Yours, REPUBLICAN.

A Card to the Public.

It is with regret that I again have to appeal to the consideration of the public; for, notwithstanding that the *News* has been used by me for libel, and there is litigation pending in divers aspects touching the charge of bribery made against me, it saw fit in its issue of the 18th inst. to make the following allusion: "The firm of Brown & Warner, on last evening, instructed their agent here to take the reduced prices 'set by the Investigating Committee. The *News* has thus aided to save the tax-payers of the State the 'large difference which was attempted to be saddled on them by Howerton, whom Turner has taken 'into alliance. The victory for the tax-payers has been gained. The money is saved to the State Treasury in spite of Turner and Howerton."

If this were true I could not have ground to complain, but it is untrue and the worst kind of a falsehood, in this: that it states as a positive fact that which is so qualified by the context as to convey an entirely different idea from that sought to be propagated by the *News*. As it is to be presumed that the *News* saw the whole letter, the public can judge what degree of credit any statements it makes are entitled to in connection with the charge against me.

It will be seen from the subjoined letter that Messrs. Brown & Warner did not direct their agent to unconditionally accept the price for the bill as revised, but that they required him to receipt under protest, in the event that mode of receipting should be refused, then to receipt generally. In other words, they need the money in these tight times and had even rather accept the price as revised than wait to get all after years' perhaps of litigation.

The impression sought to be conveyed by the *News* is thus shown to be entirely false, and I think an intelligent public will say is indicative of the malice I have heretofore charged. All I ask is a "fair hack," and that the public shall suspend their judgment until the matter can be thoroughly investigated.

I shall be compelled also, in consequence of another anonymous letter, to again appear before the public in a few days.

Respectfully,
WM. H. HOWERTON,
Secretary of State.

BROWN & WARNER,

STATIONERS, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS,
69 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK, March 13th, 1876.

C. DEWEY, Esq., Cashier,
Dear Sir:—The Hon. W. H. Howerton, Secretary of State of North Carolina, has recently called upon us for a vindication of himself from the charge of having received a consideration for bills of goods furnished last fall, which we have given him. As to the charge of exorbitant prices, we have simply to say, that we furnished the goods at less than our regular rates, in view of the magnitude of the order. As we understand, our bills, with prices charged, were handed for revision to a Stationer in Raleigh, who, from motives to us unknown, quoted prices below what in many

cases the goods cannot be bought for from manufacturers in this market.

We need the money, and to avoid further delay, please receipt for the amount allowed, if possible under protest; if not, please receipt in full and remit to us immediately by draft on New York.

Very truly yours,
BROWN & WARNER.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original, as shown me.

N. B.—The *Sentinel* and *News* have both refused to publish the above card.

From the New North State.

Conspiracy against the farmers.

BY QUOD.

It was Tuesday of March Court. The attendance was unusually large. The tiller of the soil had tied his plucky little two year-old steer between the shafts of a home-made cart, and pointed for the Court-house. Whole families, white and black, were there. The country magistrate was on hand to hear verified in court the legal advice he had given his neighbors during the past six months. Hither came the more fortunate citizen, who held due-bills and other evidences of debt against his less lucky and thrifty fellows, looking for his semi-annual payment, settlement, or renewal. Walking around, standing up, sitting down and lounging about the court-house square were traders of all kinds. They graded from the cunning horse and mule traders—simple-minded peddlers of tobacco—avaricious vendors of white, warm corn whisky and snacks of corn bread and shoat, down to the ever-faithful and meek and lowly Israelite with his "sheep" articles; and the honest, impecunious old woman with her package of white yarn socks. At noon there was a recess for dinner. A half hour passed and the familiar voice of the crier sounded "oh yes! oh yes! come into the court-room, the Hon. Mr. Roe will address the citizens on the great questions of the day." Most of the crowd obeyed the summons. Nine-tenths of the audience was composed of farmers, the bone and sinew of the county. For a long time they sat quietly listening to a prominent lawyer, said to be a candidate for a high office. A majority of his hearers were evidently in full sympathy with the speaker. He seemed to understand very well the condition of his auditors, and knew how to appeal to their passions and prejudices. He called to their minds the hard times and scarcity of money, bad system of labor, dishonesty of officials and the general demoralization throughout the country. He spoke of broken down fences, houses without paint, poor stock, waste places and worn-out land; poorly clad and uneducated people, etc., etc. He spent two hours in tormenting his hearers by holding before them a most terrible picture of their mental, physical and worldly condition.

I listened attentively: the blood almost chilled in my veins as I, in thought, contemplated the horrible condition of the sturdy farmers before me. I said to myself "If these evils do exist there must be a cause, and there must also be a remedy." After the details of the great grievances, came from the mouth of the speaker his reasons for this deplorable state of affairs. He told his friends that all those troubles came from having Republicans in office. Ah, here was the cause! And the remedy he said was in their own hands, "displace these hated Republicans and put true Democrats in office." "Well" thought I, "this man is himself a candidate for office, and one of the 'outs,' he is an interested witness; it is not safe to accept as true, all that he has said about the poverty of these people; or if the evils he complains of do really exist, it may be for some other reason than that Republicans fill the offices. I will search for myself and endeavor to solve the problem."

The speech concluded, I fell in with the crowd and went again into the street. I walked up to a man who was selling butter and eggs from the tail of a little ox cart: asked him how he was making out with his sales. "Only just tolerable," said he. In answer to a remark that in my opinion he could make more at home on his farm than by selling little things at court, he said he knew that, but he must have some ready money to pay his lawyer with, and he could only get it by bringing in such things as the town folks would buy and pay money for. He said he knew his little farm would be neglected and his wife and children must go without butter, &c., for a while, but the lawyer must have his money. Another man was trying to sell a mule to get some money to pay his lawyer. In fact it seemed that everybody, except the Jew, was seeking to obtain money for lawyers. Even the old women with yarn socks for sale, were down with the same complaint.

Here it was—the farmers were all hard up for money, poor, and in debt; forcing upon the market their most valuable property at ru-

inously low prices, and getting deeper and deeper in debt. But I failed to find that any Republican office holders were charging from \$10 to \$20 for legal advice; or taking chattel mortgages on their milk cows, horses, mules and wearing apparel; or shaving their notes at three per cent., a month; or taking "clinchers" mortgages on all their crops, to cover future advancements.

I debated with myself whether if Republican office holders should be displaced, and their places filled by Democrats, and the Constitution amended, would lawyers work for nothing; the merchant sell goods at cost; the doctor visit free of charge; the note shaver charge no discount, and the money lender ask no security. Change in politics would certainly bring no change in the grasping disposition of all who make money out of the farmer, and absorb his profits. I thought to myself "the farmers are badly treated, and badly deceived by these democratic sharks. These good people are hoodwinked with politics, by men in whom they have confidence; by men who claim the right to govern, by divine right and by right of birth. The great interest of this State—the agricultural interest—is oppressed and smothered by these cunning "lawyer politicians."

There is a conspiracy against the farmer formed by a combination of the lawyers, doctors, merchants, bankers, and speculators generally; with the lawyers at the head. When the farmer groans under his heavy load of debt, the democratic lawyer and politician whispers in his ear, "you never can be relieved while there are republicans in office."

I went from the Court House to the Railroad depot to take the train for Raleigh, some twenty miles distant. The depot agent is a good clever fellow and a square uncompromising democrat. When not engaged in the duties of his position, he devotes most of his time to picturing the horrors of republican rule, to his less enlightened neighbors. He tackled me on politics the first thing, and proceeded to demonstrate how republicanism had ruined the country. "Why," said he, "look around in this county, see the farmers, our main-stay, how poor they are. They can't make buckle and tongue meet. It will never be any better till we have democrats in all the offices." Just then a farmer came in with ten dozen of eggs, and sold them at ten cents per dozen—all the agent would give. After the farmer had gone out I remarked that eggs ought to be worth more "Oh, yes!" said the agent, "they bring twenty-five cents in Raleigh. I send them up on this train and get my money back on the down train. Here was another item; the wife and children of the farmer had probably day after day, and day after day, "hunted" those eggs, and with great care they had been brought to town and sold to the depot agent for one dollar; and within a few hours he would sell them at a profit of one dollar and a half.

Another farmer came into the depot and asked for Mr. —, the agent. He said he was from the southern part of the county and wanted to get a ton of guano. The railroad agent, is agent (?) for a never failing, super-stimulating guano, made out of leaves, black clay and some appropriate chemical mixtures. It is supposed to cost the agent about fifteen dollars per ton, delivered at the depot. The farmer was told that the cash price was \$60.00 per ton; or he could have it on time for \$100 by giving a mortgage for that amount on this year's crop. The farmer said he had no money and must have the guano. So the agent filled up a blank mortgage and "clinch" all of this year's crop, which the hard toil of that worthy husbandman may be able to force from an unwilling soil. During the forty-five minutes I was in that office, four farmers went through the same process. Several others came in and sold their eggs at ten cents per dozen. The intervals were spent by the agent in showing me how republicanism was blasting the hopes of our people. And so it goes. Each farmer who got guano, gave a mortgage covering all he can make this year; a snatcher and keeper mortgage, drawn up under the "Laird and Tenant Act;" an act which was passed by the last Democratic Legislature to enslave the farmers to the combination of lawyers, doctors, bankers, merchants, note shavers, and railroad and guano agents. I asked my acquaintance if he considered his mortgages good? "Good?" said he; at the same time pointing to the bottom of a blank just opposite the L. S., it might be printed right here:

"He who enters (his name) here, leaves hope behind."

I could not help thinking that before the summer months shall have passed, a life insurance man will probably call on the farmer and impress him with the uncertainty of human life, and as everything

was mortgaged induce him to take a policy for the benefit of his family. A lightning rod man will call and harrow up his soul with tales of fire and instant death caused by the electric fluid, and scare him into buying some rods. Then the sewing machine man will call and show his wife how easy it is to buy an \$80 machine (which cost about \$20) and pay for it in installments of \$3. per month. Failure to pay any month, loses the machine and forfeits the payments. And so on, and so on; everybody intent on making an easy living, has his "visual organs" bent steadily on the farmer, and the universal remedy for all our troubles seems to be, "put democrats in office." My little experience from the Court room to the cars showed me clearly where the hard earnings of the farmer go to, and I am no longer at a loss for a reason why our country looks so poor, and our farmers have to struggle so hard. It is truly marvelous how successful the lawyer and banker and merchant and note shaver and doctor, and life insurance, sewing machine, and guano agent and democratic editor, are in blindfolding the farmers, and deceiving them with the cry of "republicans in office," while they take from them the profits of their labor and toil.

The Democratic Black List.

As the Democracy are endeavoring to palm themselves on the people as an honest and respectable party—one which cannot perpetrate a dishonest act—it will be in order for us to give the following list of radicals, who figured, in times past, as leaders of that corrupt party:

James Buchanan, gift taker and embeidler, who surrounded himself with Democratic thieves and traitors.

George H. Pendleton, Democratic candidate for the Presidency, who defrauded the Government out of \$168,000, and then stole half the money under pretence of charging it as a fee.

Samuel Hendricks, Democratic candidate for the presidency, charged with swindling the city of Indianapolis out of \$35,000.

Samuel Tilden, Democratic candidate for the Presidency, demagogue and a bogus reformer, charged with corrupt practices in connection with canal rings in New York.

Jefferson Davis, Democratic United States Senator, president of the late Confederacy, and one who was caught running off with \$100,000 in gold belonging to the Government.

William Tweed, Democratic Senator in the New York Legislature, boss of the Democracy in New York City, a thief who stole millions out of the public treasury.

John B. Floyd, Democratic Secretary of War, a first-class defaulter and gun thief.

Connolly, another prominent Democratic leader, who also stole millions out of the public treasury.

Sweeney, a confederate of Tweed, and Democratic leader who stole millions out of the public treasury.

Oakey Hall, ex Democratic Mayor of New York City, who assisted Tweed, Connolly and Sweeney to steal their millions.

Ingersoll, Democratic thief, who aided in stealing millions out of the public treasury.

Fernando Wood, charged with being a forger and who levied blackmail to the tune of ten thousand dollars for obtaining the appointment of corporation counsel for a young lawyer.

John Breslin, Democratic Treasurer of Ohio, who robbed the State Treasury of over half a million dollars.

Isaac V. Fowler, Democratic Post master of New York City, who ran off with over \$400,000 of Government money.

Schumaker, Democratic Member of Congress, from Brooklyn, who accepted \$300,000 of the Pacific Mail for his vote.

Samuel Randall, Democratic leader of the House of Representatives, a salary grabber.

Robbins, Democratic member of the committee which investigated the affair of Secretary Belknap, convicted of selling his legislative vote for \$20.

James Brooks, Democratic member of Congress from New York City, convicted of being a principal in the Credit Mobilier swindle.

Samuel Swartwout, a former Democratic Collector of New York City, defaulter to the amount of three millions.

Benjamin Hill, a Democratic member of Congress and Confederate leader of the House, the author of a law which passed the Confederate Congress, authorizing the murder in cold blood, of Union prisoners.

William W. Belknap, a Republican while Secretary of War, but a Democrat before he was so; pointed to that office.

The foregoing list was compiled purely from memory, and the names of thousands of Democratic thieves, defaulters and rascals in general could be added by searching the record.—*Clave and Leader.*