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But I must hasten to a close. Until recently I had intended to support General U. S. Grant for the Presidency, and would do so still, in the hope that the democracy will obtain a majority in the House of Representatives, and thus hold a restraining power; but facts which I have shown above render it impossible. Bad men with more intellect and more force of character than himself, have possession of him; and if he is elected President, will probably, continue to rule him, and the country with him; and some of the worst existing abuses cannot be corrected against Executive opposition. In looking over the whole ground most carefully, and weighing consequences well, I come to the conclusion that it were better that the Democracy prevail in the coming election, and thus divide, for the present, the Executive and Judicial powers. No evil can ensue. We shall have a season of repose and time for reflection before called on again to act. It is a profound philosophy in the old Scotch proverb—

"The threes all fell when the wind is still." I have already said, it will give us a season for inquiry and reflection, and the same conservative power which can now give success to either party can, at the end of two years, do the same thing, and place the Government in the hands of those who may be so far neither party has ventured to commit itself on the disposition of the public debt. My mind has long been made up as to the principle which should govern us in its adjustment. It is this: So far as our contracts are distinct and explicit, we must abide by them, no matter how onerous or onerous. As, for example, where we have promised to pay the interest, or the debt, or both, in gold, national faith requires, and we must so pay; but where the contract is not explicit, but requires construction, we must deal with creditors and the people precisely as an enlightened court of equity would deal with creditor and debtor under like conditions. For example: the creditor borrows forty cents, or depreciated bank paper worth forty cents, which the public calls a dollar, and promises to pay interest, six per cent. on its nominal, or fifteen per cent. on its actual value in gold. The promises to pay the interest in gold being explicit, the nation who owes the debt should pay it, for there is no uncertainty; but where a distinction is taken in the contract between the debt and the interest—the interest only made payable in gold—equity would require that the debt should be paid in that which is equal in value to the fund received. Sovereigns have not always meted out this even-handed justice. The coin of nations has been sometimes debased after a loan made, so that one pound of silver and one

pound of copper would be made to pay what was two pounds of silver when the loan was made. This was a gross wrong. It is equally wrong, on the other side, to take the name for the thing, and pay an ounce of silver to the lender for four-tenths of an ounce borrowed, because each in its turn was called a dollar. Equity, if called into action, would suffer neither one nor the other, but require payment from sovereign or subject of the just amount borrowed, regardless of the rule of payment. If currency were borrowed which was worth forty cents on the dollar, currency or bonds of an equivalent value should be paid.

Such are my views of the duties of those who represent bondholders and people, and who are alike the agents of both. The committees of Congress who have charge of the subject should examine each class of cases carefully, and do justice to each. It matters not by whom the bonds are held, whether large capitalists or widows or orphans; each and all are entitled to equity, no more, and no less. If you give them less, you wrong them; if you give them more, you wrong the people, who are the debtor.

T. EWING, of Ohio.

The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.
Thursday Morning, Sept. 24. 1868.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Gen. FRANCIS P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. CHARLES A. MAYER, of Fayette.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Gen. WELLINGTON H. ENT, of Columbia.

Democratic District Ticket.

PRESIDENT JUDGE,
Hon. CHARLES F. YATE, of Clinton.

FOR SENATOR,
Hon. W. M. A. WALLACE, of Clearfield.

FOR SENATOR,
Hon. T. J. McCULLOUGH, of Clearfield.

Democratic County Ticket.

PROFESSOR,
AARON C. YATE, of Lawrence.

REGISTER & RECORDER,
A. W. LEE, of Beccaria.

COMMISSIONER,
SAMUEL H. SHAFER, of Lawrence.

CLERK,
SAMUEL F. MCCLONKEY, of Pike.

CLERK,
PRICE A. BOWLES, of Knox.

Whoever votes for Glenn W. Scofield for Congress, casts his ballot as emphatically for negro suffrage in Pennsylvania as though it was printed on his ticket.

QUERY.—Have you heard the news from Maine? The disunion Radicals only increased their vote eight per cent., while the Democrats increased theirs thirty per cent. The same ratio in Pennsylvania in October will give us the State by 45,000 majority. Read the address of the State Committee in another column.

The Radicals, through their nominee for President, bellow "let us have peace;" yet, who is it that does not know that our country will never enjoy peace while the Radicals continue to add fuel to the fires of hate and revenge? Let the doctrine of William Penn, the founder of our great State, be put in practice, and then we will have peace.

A PLAIN QUESTION.—Why do the United States 5-20 bonds sell for only 71 cents on the dollar in Europe, while the bonds of Brazil and other South American Republics subject to earthquakes and revolution bring 90 cents? Because the moneyed men of Europe have more faith in the half breeds of that locality than in the Mongrels who have for eight years misgoverned the United States. They would rather risk earthquakes and revolution than Radical rule.

SCOFFIELD SURRENDER.—Hon. J. K. Hornish, of Warren, sent our loyal member of Congress a challenge to canvass Warren county together, but the negro advocate refuses to enter the ring, intimating that he flies too high. This is a cowardly dodge, worthy of those Rumpers who love the negro above the white man. Scofield is known to be one of the most unscrupulous demagogues around Washington, and devotes three hours of his time to the interest of the negro in the Southern States to one he spends in the interest of the white people of his District.

READ IT.—We publish this week the great Address of Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio. He is one of the few remaining links in the chain of great statesmen who built up this Republic. Mr. Ewing was elected U. S. Senator from Ohio in 1830; appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Harrison in 1841; was Secretary of the Interior under President Taylor in 1849, and was appointed U. S. Senator in 1850. In 1851 he retired from the political arena; but he now again speaks in his countrymen in tones that cannot be mistaken. Having associated with Benton, Calhoun, Clay, Cass and Webster, his counsels at this time should be sought and studied.

Congratulatory Address.

Democratic State Committee Room,
205 ARCH STREET PHILA.

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania:
The sturdy Democracy of Maine have covered themselves with glory. In the very citadel of Radicalism they demonstrated that you are upon the eve of a magnificent victory.

The two parties were last arrayed at the polls upon national issues in 1866. Maine then polled a vote nearly equal to her vote of 1864, whilst Pennsylvania polled her largest vote.

In 1866 Radicalism received in Maine 60,637 votes. In 1868 it received, as they themselves estimate, 75,000 votes. This is an increase of 8 per cent, upon the vote of 1866.

In 1866 Democracy there received 41,947 votes, and 1868 it received 55,725 votes. This is an increase of 30 per cent. upon the vote of 1866.

In 1866 Radicalism received in Pennsylvania 807,274 votes, and Democracy received 290,096 votes.

Apply the test of Maine to this vote, and Radicalism will receive in Pennsylvania an increase of 8 per cent., or 24,581 votes, making a total of 331,855 votes, and Democracy will receive an increase of 30 per cent., or 87,028 votes, making a total of 377,124 votes, showing that we will have a clear Democratic majority of 45,269 votes.

Whilst the totals shown by this estimate are too large for the vote that we will cast in October, no man who knows the condition of public sentiment in Pennsylvania will assert that the relative proportion will be lessened.

Maine voted for John C. Fremont, yet James Buchanan was elected President, and Pennsylvania led the column of States that made him the Chief Executive of the nation.

The hope of the Republic is in the Democracy of the Keystone.

As in 1856, the responsibility of determining the contest now rests with you.

Maine has proven that you can again bring triumph to the principles you love.

Let us arouse to renewed energy and more determined effort.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

THE PROSPECT.—It has been our duty and pleasure during the past two weeks to meet with the larger portion of the Democrats of this county, and find them everywhere in high spirits, ready to meet the enemies of our country on the 13th of October next.

The Democrats in this county feel as they have not felt for eleven years—sure of an overwhelming victory on the second Tuesday of October.

The extreme portions of the county vie with each other in bringing the largest increased vote to the polls. The Democrats of Karthaus will not allow themselves to be out done by those of Bernside; while the Democrats boast that they will give a larger increased majority than old Brady. Such is the feeling throughout the county, the old veterans and youngsters vying with each other, claiming 1,400 majority for the State ticket. We say, go in "Cops," give the National robbers "Hail Columbia," and then we will have peace.

MR. ADAMS NOMINATED.—The Democrats of Massachusetts have again nominated John Quincy Adams for Governor. In his letter of acceptance he says:

I will not argue the unconstitutionality of re-election. The almost unanimous disunion of the Republicans in Congress to allow it to work, and labor until the 13th day of October, in order to transmit the blessings of Liberty and Law to our offspring.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

DEAD.—At Elytown, on Friday, the 17th of July, 1868, EDITH, only child of Dr. J. and ELLIEN J. Lutz, aged 2 years, 1 month and 10 days.

In Lawrence township, on the 23rd of September, 1868, SAMUEL A. HENRY, aged about 75 years.

In Lawrence township, on the 16th day of September, 1868, HARRY WILKES, son of George M. and ELIZABETH WATSON, aged 2 years, 9 months and 15 days.

In Knox township, on the 1st of September, 1868, SAMUEL BLOOM, aged 48 years and 11 months.

In Knox township, on the 14th of September, 1868, ELLA, daughter of D. A. and ERVA WISE, aged 3 years and 4 months.

GET ALONG, SAMBO.—The Legislature of Louisiana has just passed a bill imposing imprisonment of not more than one year, and a fine of not over \$300, in every case where a distinction is made of race or color in any church, hotel, theatre or railway.

Thus Sambo has the right in that reconstructed State to do everything that he sleep with do white trash, and the bill may be so amended yet to be so compel hotel keepers to bed blacks and whites by pairs. Sambo is coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand strong, indeed.

ADJOURNED.—The Rump Congress met at Washington on the 21st, according to previous adjournment. Both Houses agreed to adjourn until October 16, and from that day to November 10, and from that day until the first Monday in December. The cowardly whelps evidently fear the people.

Our friends in Warren county inform us that Judge Brown will run Scofield nearly even in that county, where the latter had over 1,000 majority two years ago. Our nominee is one of the most popular men in that section of the State.

The Radical platform is made up as follows: A tax of 42 cents on every pound of tea; seven cents on every pound of coffee; four cents on every pound of sugar; and on everything else you consume they charge 23 per cent.

Congressman Scofield is an avowed advocate of negro suffrage in Pennsylvania. Those voters who are opposed to that infamy will of course vote for Judge Brown for Congress.

It is impossible to insure success to Hiram Ulysses as long as he refuses to have a policy. No policy, no success, is the underwriter's rule.

The Loyal Elephant.

Whenever you hear a Radical declaim in favor of paying the 5-20 bonds in gold, just ask him how much this will increase the national debt, which is now two thousand six hundred and forty millions of dollars. If he does not know, tell him that these bonds amount to the sum of one thousand five hundred millions of dollars, and with gold at a premium of 40 per cent will add to the debt just six hundred millions of dollars, besides thirty-six millions of interest annually. The debt will then be in round numbers three thousand two hundred millions, the interest of which is one hundred and ninety-two millions of dollars in gold. At the last Presidential election we polled four millions of votes; every vote is therefore indebted to his "free country"—and for which the present Radical party has entered a judgment—for \$800; the interest of which is annually \$65. And in the face of all these tremendous facts, these loyal hypocrites talk about paying the debt in gold, when they can scarcely raise money enough—gold, greenbacks, national currency and shiplasters—to pay the interest.

One of the Grant electors in Alabama is an ex-Confederate captain, who swore a solemn oath never to take a Federal prisoner alive. Being a convert to Radicalism, he is now regarded as a sound teacher of the people, and his previous sins have all been condoned. Any fellow that blows the Radical bug and carries a cart-pole, is considered a fit champion for Grant and Colfax, no matter what may have been his conduct during the war.

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