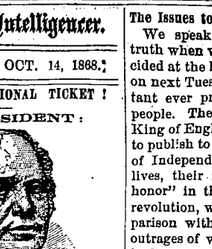
Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET!

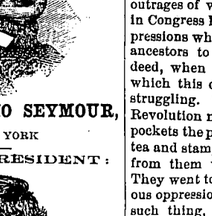
FOR PRESIDENT:



HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:



GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.,

OF MISSOURI,

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette county

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

Gen. WELLINGTON H. ENT, of Columbia co

ELECTORS:

William V. McGrath,	George W. Bass,
G. E. Kumerly, M. D.,	Jesse C. Amerman,
Chas. M. Leisenring,	J. Potter Withington,
Simon W. Arnold,	William R. Gorgas,
George R. Herrell,	William P. Schell,
Harry H. Coggshall,	Cyrus L. Pershing,
Reuben Stabler,	Amos C. Noyes,
R. Emmett Monaghan,	Wm. A. Galbraith,
David J. Wenrich,	John R. Packard,
Bernard J. McGrann,	James C. Clarke,
William Shirk,	James H. Hopkins,
A. G. Brodhead, Jr.,	Edward S. Golden,
John Blanding,	Samuel B. Wilson.

COUNTY TICKET.

Congress.
Long Term.
H. B. SWARR, City.
Short Term.
ROBERT CRANE, Columbia.

Assembly.
Lieut. J. M. JOHNSTON, City.
HORACIO S. KEENS, Salisbury.
Dr. H. REEMSNYDER, Ephrata.
W. W. STEELE, Drumore.

Associate Judge.
WM. SPENCER, Strasburg.

District Attorney.
J. W. F. SWIFT, City.

County Commissioner.
GEO. A. BIDDIS, Washington.

Directors of Poor.
GEORGE WEHRLY, City.
JACOB GAMBER, Manor.

Prison Inspectors.
J. H. REESNER, Sr., City.
BENJAMIN RUBER, Lancaster.

Auditor.
JOHN HILDEBRAND, Sr.

Democratic County Committee Rooms.

The rooms of the Democratic County Committee are at No. 14 SHOEK'S HOTEL, where some one will be in constant attendance for the transaction of the business of the Committee.

Our Next Issue.

We send this issue of the INTELLIGENCER out in advance, for the purpose of laying before our readers important political matter. The next regular issue will be on Wednesday the 21st. We will send out an Extra next Wednesday containing the election returns. We expect to be able to give cheering news to our many readers.

BE ON YOUR GUARD!

Every Democrat in the county should be on the alert on Tuesday next for strange voters, as numbers of them will no doubt, be colonized among the various townships. ☞ *Object to every one whom you do not know to be an actual resident of your Ward, Borough or Township.*

The Prospect.

That the Democracy will carry Pennsylvania by a handsome majority on Tuesday next we believe to be a settled fact. Our opponents concede it. Then, forward to victory! Let every vote be cast!

A vote for the Radical State Ticket on Tuesday, will raise the price of clothing.

Vote Early.

Let the voting be done early in the day. By so doing a chance will be given to get all the laggards to the polls. Vote early.

A vote for the Radical State Ticket on Tuesday, is a vote to increase the National Debt.

Every Vote.

Let not a single vote be lost on Tuesday. The Presidential contest depends upon the result. See to it, that not a Democratic voter is absent from the polls. Every vote will help to swell the majority.

A vote for the Radical State Ticket on Tuesday, will be a vote to make every poor man in Pennsylvania poorer than he is.

How They Use Inkstands.

The 193 members of the House, at Washington, and the officers of the House, called last session for 1,039 inkstands, in addition to what were left over from previous sessions. And they were cheap, too; only cost about a dollar apiece. Great economists, these Rumpists.

A vote for the Radical State Ticket on Tuesday, will raise the price of meat.

Connecticut.

For the first time in fifteen years the Democracy carried a majority of the towns of Connecticut last week. Next Tuesday the Democracy of Pennsylvania will give the death blow to Radicalism.

Forward to Victory.

Little Mac at Home.

The reception of General McClellan at Philadelphia was the grandest display of the kind ever witnessed in that city. The procession occupied nearly three hours in passing the Continental Hotel where the General received it. It entirely eclipsed the Radical parade of last week, and in earnestness and enthusiasm so far exceeded as to outstrip comparison. We have not room for the details.

A vote for the Radical State Ticket on Tuesday, will raise the price of bread.

Pockets Full of Knives.

The lower house of the Rump had, last session, only 2,726 knives, being but fourteen to a man, and costing only a trifle over two dollars apiece. They also had two pairs of scissors each, in addition to a supply of shears. It is really refreshing to see how liberal they are with the people's money.

A vote for the Radical State Ticket on Tuesday, is a vote against the Restoration of the Union.

What of the Night?

"Watchman, What of the Night?" That is the question which now comes up from every patriotic heart in Pennsylvania. And the reply is:

"*All is well in the Old Keystone State.*"

A glorious victory awaits us on Tuesday. Our hosts are well marshaled and fully prepared for the contest. The lines of the enemy are wavering. They fight in a bad cause, and the consciousness of that fact makes cowards of them.

Forward, then, Democrats of Pennsylvania! One grand united rally on Tuesday next will redeem your country. Let every man be at his post. Let all work as freemen should, whose liberties are at stake, and the hordes of fanatics and thieves who control the Republican party will be utterly overwhelmed, and driven into political exile.

Again we say, "*All is well!*"

The Issues to be Decided Next Tuesday.

We speak only sober and solemn truth when we say the issues to be decided at the ballot box in Pennsylvania on next Tuesday, are the most important ever presented to the American people. The violations of law by the King of England, which led our fathers to publish to the world the Declaration of Independence, and to risk "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" in the terrible struggle of the revolution, were insignificant in comparison with the usurpations and the outrages of which the Radical leaders in Congress have been guilty. The oppressions which led our revolutionary ancestors to revolt were trifling, indeed, when compared to those under which this oppressed people are now struggling. The men who led in the Revolution might have lost from their pockets the petty sum which the tax on tea and stamp duties would have taken from them without ever missing it. They went to war, not to escape grievous oppression, for really there was no such thing, but to maintain certain great principles. Could the statesmen and warriors, who gained us our liberties and framed our constitutional form of republican government, revisit the earth to-day, they would be found urging the people, with tones of resistless eloquence, to hurl from power the infamous usurpers who are trampling the Constitution under foot, and sapping the very foundations of free governments which were cemented by their patriotic blood.

The outrages committed by the Radical leaders are infinitely greater in the magnitude of their enormity than the acts which led to the Revolution. They are more clearly violative of the fundamental law of the land, and far more dangerous to popular liberty. The Radical Congress has usurped the powers belonging to the other co-ordinate branches of the Government. The President has been shorn of his constitutional prerogative until he is utterly powerless to discharge any of the proper functions of his high office. All power, both Legislative and Executive, has been drawn together and concentrated in the irresponsible Congressional Oligarchy which has been set up. The Supreme Court has been deprived of the jurisdiction conferred upon it by the founders of our government, and its Judges sit with muzzled lips in the highest Court of Justice. The form of free government is left, but its spirit has departed. The whole land is under the domination of a despotism as absolute as that of Russia, and more to be feared, because it is the despotism of a body of fanatics and corrupt men who are to a great extent irresponsible. The tyranny of a multitude is more to be dreaded than that of a single man. The dagger of a Brutus freed Rome from the designs of Cæsar, but our tyrants have as many heads as there are Radical members in Congress. We can only rescue the nation from the perils which beset it by the peaceful agency of the ballot box, or by a bloody revolution.

The people cannot be ignorant of the course which the Radicals have pursued. Their bold misdeeds are known and read of all men. To maintain their party supremacy they have repeatedly and recklessly violated the Constitution of the United States, the only basis and pledge of Republican freedom.

They have deliberately and purposely prevented a restoration of the Union.

They have abrogated State Governments in ten States, and set up military despots to rule over them.

They denied the right of suffrage to white men who refused to sustain the domination of the negro.

They have debased suffrage by conferring it upon the most ignorant and degraded negroes.

They have abolished Courts of Justice, and set up military commissions in their stead.

They have taken away from the people the right of trial by Jury.

They have deprived the people of the sacred right of the writ of habeas corpus.

They have violated the right of free speech, and silenced a free press.

They have given to negroes the right to hold office in the District of Columbia, by act of Congress.

To build up negro domination in the South, as an agency for perpetuating their power, they have kept up a vast standing army in that section at the expense of the tax-payers of the North.

To control these negro votes they maintain the costly Freedmen's Bureau, by taxes wrung from white working men who find it difficult to earn a bare subsistence.

They have run riot in extravagance to such an extent as to absorb all the vast sums raised by taxation in furthering their partisan schemes.

They have increased the expenditures of the National and State governments beyond all precedent.

They have gravely proposed laws giving negroes the right to vote and hold office in all the States by Congressional enactment.

These, and other enormities they have deliberately and wilfully committed, and for these misdeeds of a Radical Congress the Republican party is to be tried before the people of Pennsylvania on next Tuesday.

What will the verdict be?

Can any man doubt? To suppose that the masses of this State could be influenced by mere passion and prejudice to vote for the continuance of such crimes against liberty, would be to concede that they are unfit for self-government. We have no fear of the result. Every indication points to a glorious Democratic victory.

All that is necessary to secure it is a full poll of our entire vote.

Let every Democrat remember that he must do his full share in that all important work.

A vote for the Radical State Ticket on Tuesday, is a vote to inaugurate a war of races in the South. 'Let us have peace.'

Some on Steel Pens.

The House of Representatives used up at the last session two hundred and sixty-seven thousand four hundred and sixteen steel pens. Heavens, what a consumption! What was done with them all? We should know, if there had been any gold or silver about them. But being only *steel*, we doubt if Butler would *steal* them unless he could make something handsome by selling them again. We rather think that he would not find that kind of thing equal to his views.

SMART.—Russel, the deputy Prothonotary of the Common Pleas in Philadelphia, who naturalized sixty Republican Welshmen on Wednesday, without swearing them. All of them were bogus and Russel got caught.

POT-HOUSE POLITICIANS.—Judges Reed, Agnew and Williams announcing their opinion beforehand, without any evidence to support it, to influence an election.

A vote for the Radical State Ticket on Tuesday, will raise rents.

AMUSING.—To hear Bill Mann, John Glven and the Philadelphia policemen howling about fraud. How righteous they are

"The devil can quote scripture for his purpose;
An evil soul producing holy writ,
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek."

WHY is it made a felony to vote in Virginia? And why would Washington be disfranchised there if he could rise to-day? Because the Radicals fear the people.

A vote for the Radical State Ticket on Tuesday, is a vote to exercise the extravagance of Radical Legislatures, which cost now more than twice as much as they did in Democratic times.

Can He Be Trusted?

The terrible havoc which we have caused among the Radicals by publishing the full exposition which we have made of the rascality and thievishness of Dickey's Wide Awakes in 1860, and the intense disgust with which a knowledge of the conduct of their leaders, has inspired the Republican rank and file, could in no way be more sharply or clearly evidenced than by the "sickness unto death" which has afflicted the Radical leaders since we have laid these facts before the people. For eight years they "laughed and grew fat," chuckling over the clever manner in which they had "done" our honest storekeepers, and treated with supreme scorn the messengers who came to them from their deluded victims, begging them to pay their bills or to interest themselves to see that they were paid. But no; they denied their responsibility; their President, who is a lawyer whose chief delight it is to push to the wall and blackguard with lowest phrase the poor man whom he may have been employed to defame, and whose income has for its main foundation, the foulness of his tongue; even this virtuous declaimer, when he was called upon to maintain the credit of his association found that his honesty was not equal to the strain which was put upon it, and he stirred neither hand nor foot to preserve himself and his association from being branded as cheats and swindlers. And now he asks his fellow citizens to send him to Congress. We want honest men in Congress; but can we trust him? Are we certain that he will not imitate the bad example which has been set him by his predecessor Thaddeus Stevens whose executor he is, and whose estate when he died was estimated at a valuation of nearly two hundred thousand dollars, all of which he was currently believed to have made in the last four years of his life. Col. Dickey may possibly be able to withstand the temptations which will environ him at Washington, but we can not be sure of this, for he has once fallen from grace, and an association of which he was chief, has shamefully "diddled" our fellow citizens out of their hard earned dues. Vote then, reader, for Swarr for Congress, whom if you elect, you have foryour representave a perfectly honestman who has never "bilked" a bill or shunned a creditor.

A vote for the Radical State Ticket on Tuesday, is a vote to enrich Yankee monopolists at the expense of every laboring man in Pennsylvania.

Willing to "Store."

The Republicans are in great ferment over the exposure of their Wide-Awake rascality in 1860, but more especially are they enraged at our proposition, that they should pay the bills of 1860 out of their campaign fund of this year. Their Penny Trumpet in South Queen street is especially cross at this, as it fears there would not be enough left to pay it the blackmail which it has bargained for in this campaign. It kindly "stored away" a press for Mr. Stevens a few years ago; the *Inquirer* says it "stored away" a handsome sum of money on the Speaker question last winter; it was perfectly ready to "store away" a few dollars for a Democratic candidate for District Attorney against Brubaker this fall; and as its kindliness in "storing away" all it can get its fingers on of other people's effects is perfectly well known it would be a pity if it got cheated in all the attempts which it has cheerfully made in this campaign to "store away" something for somebody. Its lovely editorial jail birds should not be maltreated "thusly."

A vote for the Radical State Ticket on Tuesday, will tend directly for repudiation. The National Debt can only be paid by rigid economy.

VOTE for Swarr for Congress, and you will have a representative who will jealously guard the interests of his constituents and of the nation; who will support retrenchment and reform, and strive with all his might to relieve the people from the terrible burthen of taxation under which they are groaning.

Vote for Crane for Congress, and you will have a representative in the present Congress whose vote will be steadily given in favor of the restoration of the Union, the sovereignty of the States, the supremacy of the white man, and economy in the administration of the government.

Vote for the Democratic ticket and you will vote for liberty, for economy, for the poor man, for the white man, and for the prosperity, nay, the very life of this great Republic; Vote early!

A vote for the Radical State Ticket on Tuesday, is a vote for four years more of such expenditures as we have had during the last three.

Porte-Monnaies for Congressmen.

Those M. C.'s at Washington of course could not get along without porte-monnaies to hold their greenbacks when they draw their pay. So they had 527 of them, and a lot of diaries, pocket-books, portfolios, morocco desks, some hundreds of memorandum and blank books, *autograph* books, scrap-books, hair brushes, nail brushes, toilet soaps, Martinique snuff by the dozen bottles, plug tobacco, palm-leaf fans, cork-screws, gloves, etc. It used to be supposed, in old Democratic days, that if members wanted such things as these they must pay for them out of their own pockets. Now they steal the people's money to buy them with. They might as well make their board bills and clothes a charge upon the Treasury. They will, if not turned out of office.

A vote for the Radical State Ticket on Tuesday, is a vote to destroy the Constitutional Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

THE Radical leaders in our town were so much afraid of the bad effect which would be produced by the conduct of the Republican soldiers who went through this city last week and cleaned out Owen Hopple's restaurant, paying for nothing that they got, that they put their hands into their campaign treasury and paid Mr. Hopple's bill, begging him at the same time to say nothing about it. But unfortunately our Reporter got his information from the employees in the saloon immediately after the train had passed through, and they were not therefore able to conceal the disgraceful affair.

A vote for the Radical State Ticket on Tuesday, is a vote to keep men of your own race in subjugation to degraded and barbarian Negroes.

THE Radical papers are preparing the minds of their patrons for a defeat in Pennsylvania and Indiana. They are also beginning to be doleful about Ohio.

IN BAD CREDIT.—The Tanners, when they want coal oil. The memory of the Wide Awakes still stinks in the nostrils of even a coal oil dealer.

A vote for the Radical State Ticket on Tuesday, is a vote to degrade and destroy the office of President of the United States.

SEEING that it took the negroes eleven days to vote for a convention in Arkansas, and two weeks to vote on the question of constitution in Mississippi, it is desired to know from some of the Radical leaders how long it is proposed that these gifted gentlemen shall have wherein to vote us a President? The Constitution, to be sure, says that the election is to be had on one and the same day, but inasmuch as all this negro suffrage business is confessedly outside of that instrument, the query is in order. How many days is Cuff to have?

He Asks for More.

Gen. Grant has achieved a great reputation as a soldier; he brought the war to a successful conclusion, his extravagant demands for men and material having all been promptly met by the government. He achieved success by a lavish expenditure of the lives of his soldiers, and the ground over which he marched from Washington to Richmond has been rendered fertile by the bones of his slaughtered men. Whether the applause which he has received has been justly earned, and whether his triumph was not rather won by the wield of brute force than by the exercise of military genius, is a question about which men differ. But, however, opinions may vary on this subject, there can be no question as to his having been most handsomely rewarded for all that he has done. He has been presented with elegant houses in Washington, Philadelphia and elsewhere; with furniture, with libraries and with government bonds; and he receives from the taxpayers every year of his life, the very handsome salary of over eighteen thousand dollars.

The New York *Democrat* says that "the figures in the following tabular statement are derived from an official source, and are reliable. By reference to page 46 of the "Paymaster's Manual, or Collection of Rules for the information and Guidance of the Pay Department of the U. S. Army," published June 30th, 1867, by Col. J. H. Eaton, under the direction of the Paymaster General, Grant's *full* pay and allowances will be found as follows:

Pay proper per month	$400 00
Eighty rations per day, at 30 cents per ration, for 30 days	720 00
Four servants, at $16 per month	64 00
Clothing for four servants, at $6.50 per month	26 00
Rations for four servants, at 30 cents per day	36 50
In lieu of forage, per month, according to old law of May, 1798, he is allowed by act of July 25, 1866, he is allowed for fuel and quarters, each month	300 00
Full pay for a 30-day month	$1,586 00
During a month of 31 days, the additional rations for one day will increase it to	$1,621 20

From the foregoing figures, which are accurate and may be relied upon, his pay for one year amounts to the following enormous sum:

Seven 31-day months, at $1,621 20	$11,348 40
Four 30-day months, at $1,586 00	6,344 00
One 28-day month, at $1,545 60	1,545 60
Gross pay for one year	$19,178 00
Deduct 5 per cent. income tax on excess of $1,000	913 90
Net per annum	$18,264 10

In addition to this princely salary he is allowed the enormous number of fifty horses, forage to be furnished in kind.

This extravagant salary, fixed by a Radical Congress, comes from the pockets of the taxpayers, and when they are sweating and toiling in the field and in workshop, he is reveling in all the luxuries and comforts of royal grandeur."

He is receiving a salary nearly equal in amount to that of the President of the United States, and in reality it is much greater; for he is not compelled to keep up an expensive establishment nor be at the expense of an extended hospitality. He has an easy berth, an exalted position with little to do; he is an autocrat over his subordinates and entirely free from all annoyance from office-seekers.

Why then, should his friends who believe that he proved himself a great General, desire to remove him from a position for which they deem him so well qualified, and elect him to fill one for which he has shown no capacity and which would seem so much less desirable? Is it not evident that the true friends of General Grant should vote to leave him where he is?

And why should General Grant himself be so anxious to exchange the comfortable position which he enjoys for life, for a four years' term of the Presidency?

We believe it to be, because he does not expect to give up his hold upon the Chief Magistracy in case he should be elected at the end of his four years' term. He expects by the aid of the Radical Congress and the army to make himself dictator for life over the destinies of this nation, and to re-enact here the part which has been successfully assumed by the Napoleons in France, and often heretofore in the history of the world. With his election, the country will pass under the control of a military despotism, and the days of the Republic will be numbered. The plan is well laid, but the people will be blind, indeed, if they allow the transparent scheme to be successfully accomplished; and they will not. Grant will be allowed by them to retain his present position, which he has not in obedience to the manifest propriety of the occasion, offered to resign; thus manifesting his own apprehension that the people will nip in the bud his aspirations for the office for which he is a candidate before them.

A vote for the Radical State Ticket on Tuesday next, is a vote to sustain Negro Rule in ten States.

A Queer Congressional Outfit.

It would appear that the lower branch of the Rump has set up housekeeping. Among its supplies are the following:

1 griddle, 2 colanders, 2 graters, 1 dipper, 6 pans, 1 flour-sifter, 3 end saucepans, 1 fish-kettle, 6 pans, 4 tin saucepans, 9 iron pans, 1 hod, 1 tea-kettle, 4 poles, 7 fry-pans, 3 broilers, 1 coffee urn, 2 mashers, 1 saw, 1 meat-knife, 1 reamer, 4 ladles, 4 skimmers, 2 meat-forks, 2 sifters, 4 spoons, 4 peppers, 5 pans, 3 stamped pans, 1 boiler, 2 large cullenders, 4 iron pans, 12 tin pans, 1 oval urn, 2 broilers, 1 cleaver, 1 coffee-mill.

We don't quite understand how this is; but it is all right, of course, in some way or other. If it had been charged to the War Department, we should not have been surprised. Stanton probably needed something of the kind, when he kept himself barricaded in his iron day and night, from fear that old *Ad Interim* would enter into possession.

A vote for the Radical State Ticket on Tuesday, is a vote to increase the burthen of Taxation on every man in the North.

THE expenditures of the national government last month were $28,485,000. The average monthly interest upon the national debt is about $11,000,000. Add this to the above sum of current expenditures—$28,500,000—and we have near $40,000,000 as the expenditure that falls upon September. This sum multiplied by the number of months in the year, gives $480,000,000, about the sum estimated by Mr. Delmar. Elect Gen. Grant, and the expenses will be still greater.

A vote for the Radical State Ticket on Tuesday, is a vote for four years more of Congressional Usurpation, Despotism and Misrule.

LORD CONSTABLE BAKER, we are told, has arrested a number of Democrats for assaulting the Republican babies who attended their Mass Meeting the other day, and they have been bound over to answer. Of course nothing further will be heard of these prosecutions, and nothing but expense to the county will result from them. Philip has a sharp nose for fees.

A DIRTY LITTLE BLACKGUARD.—Judson Kilpatrick.

A vote for the Radical State Ticket on Tuesday, is a vote to keep up the infamous Freedmen's Bureau, at the expense of the Workingmen of the North.

VERY SAD.—The countenances of our Radical friends, who see defeat staring them in the face next Tuesday.

REMEMBER that a vote in Lancaster county on Tuesday next will be as effective in defeating Radicalism as a vote in Berks or York. Let not a single vote be lost.

A BIG THING.—The Democratic majority in Philadelphia next Tuesday.

A vote for the Radical State Ticket on Tuesday, will encourage the Radical Congress in its unparalleled and monstrous extravagance.

BADLY FOOLED.—The Radicals, who innocently thought that they had the Eighth Ward set up.

A STILL BIGGER THING.—The Democratic majority in the State next Tuesday.

The Truth About the Public Debt.

Mr. Alexander Delmar, Director of the United States Statistical Bureau took the proper method of making a true exhibit of the actual amount of the public debt. The statement published by him is drawn from the books of the Treasury Department, and it establishes incontrovertibly the following facts:

1st. That the public debt reached its highest point on August 31, 1865, when it stood at $2,757,689,571.

2d. That it was reduced, between that period and May 31, 1867, to $2,500,528,827, showing a decrease of over $257,000,000.

3d. That since the 1st of May last the debt has been increased by upwards of $35,000,000.

4th. That adding to the latter the estimated deficiency of $154,000,000 and the current accretions, the debt will be found, on June 30, 1869, nearly, if not quite, as great as it was on August 31, 1865, when it stood at its highest point.

But the table proves much more than this. We know, from Mr. Delmar's previous tatement, that the receipts of the Treasury for the past three years have averaged $500,000,000 a year. The table we are analyzing now shows that not only have these five hundred millions of dollars a year been insufficient to keep down the principal of the debt, but that between March 31, 1865, and August 31, 1868, it has increased, on the average, at the rate of $50,000,000. If we add to this the estimated deficiency for the present fiscal year of $154,000,000, the average annual increase of the debt has been at the rate of over one hundred millions of dollars.

Again, when the debt stood at its highest point, in August, 1865, the annual amount of interest payable in gold was about sixty-four millions and a-half, and the currency interest about seventy-three millions and a-half. On the 31st of August last when the reported debt was two hundred and fifty millions less than in August, 1865, the amount bearing gold intest was one hundred and twenty-three and a-half millions, and in currency less than four and a-half millions. By reducing the interest payable at these two periods to the common standard of currency—computing the value of the latter by the average monthly rate of gold as given in the table—we obtain the following result:

The annual interest payable in gold on August 31st, 1865, was $64,500,000, which, reduced to currency, at the average rate of gold for the month, viz: 143, makes the gold interest, at that date, in currency $92,235,313

Add annual interest, payable in currency 73,531,038

Total interest on the public debt on August 31st, 1865, when reduced to currency $166,866,881

On the 31st of August, 1868, the interest payable in gold was $123,573,621, which, reduced to currency at the average rate of gold for the month, viz: 146, makes the gold interest at that date in currency 180,417,278

Annual interest at the same date payable in currency 4,374,990

Total interest on the public debt when reduced to currency $184,792,268

RECAPITULATION.

Interest on the public debt in currency on Aug. 31, 1868	184,792,268
Interest on the same debt in currency on August 31st, 1865, when the debt was two hundred and fifty millions greater than on August 31st, 1868	166,866,881
	$17,925,347

So that last August, when the debt had been reduced two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, we were actually paying in currency interest eighteen millions of dollars more annually than we paid in August, 1865, when the debt reached its maximum. By June next the debt threatens to attain the magnitude of August, 1865, and the increase of interest will, of course, be in the same proportion.

Let every taxpayer set down and calmly consider the above startling facts; and let each one remember, when he goes to vote next Tuesday, that a vote for the Radical State ticket is a vote to encourage a continuance of the extravagance and corruption which must inevitably end in national bankruptcy unless it be speedily checked.—The only hope of reform is in a change of administration. Taxpayers and Bondholders are alike interested personally in effecting such a change, and they should combine to bring it about.

A vote for the Radical State Ticket on Tuesday, will encourage the corruption and extravagance which prevails in our State Government.

Impending National Bankruptcy—Letter From Hon. Robert J. Walker.

We would commend to the attention of all capitalists and Bondholders the following extracts from a letter of that distinguished financier, Hon. Robert J. Walker. He used to be considered high authority in the Republican party. He writes to a friend in Philadelphia as follows:

"You ask me if it is a fact that the annual expenditures of the government have been increased, as therein stated, over forty six millions of dollars ($46,056,559) by an augmentation to that extent of the yearly interest in currency on the public debt since 30th April, 1865? I answer that it is an indisputable fact; and I will add that from a careful consideration of the condition of the treasury, it is clear that this annual interest will go on increasing. It is possible that there may be a small reduction of the public debt last month, but this reduction, if made, will be in debts bearing mainly no interest, or in war claims withheld whilst the debt bearing coin interest will be augmented. That there is an increased yearly expenditure exceeding forty-six millions of dollars since April 30, 1865, to meet the augmented interest as currency of the public debt is certain.

"This is the true test of our financial condition, and to me it seems certain that nothing but a total change of policy will save us from national bankruptcy. This change of policy must be based upon a vast decrease of our annual expenditures. As recommended in my financial letter of November last, we must abolish the freedmen's bureau: we must recall the army from the South and reduce it to a moderate peace establishment; we must terminate there the just rule of the negro and the bayonet, and slavery and secession having been forever abandoned, permit the Southern States, in obedience to the federal constitution, to govern themselves as before the rebellion.

"The fact of this vast increase of the annual interest of the public debt is not a disputed question—it rests on transcripts from the books of the treasury, and cannot be denied. This item of expenditures for the increased annual interest of the public debt is nearly equal to double the entire yearly expenditures of Mr. Buchanan's administration before the Mexican war, and nearly to its subsequent annual expenditures, including the war and heavy payments for the principal and interest of the public debt.

"But even if we take the 30th of November last, the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we find the increased annual interest in currency of the public debt $26,574,329 from the 30th of November last, 1867, to the 31st of August, 1868, being an augmentation at the rate of three millions of dollars a month, or thirty-six millions of dollars a year.

"At this rate of increased annual expenditure, for interest only, on the 30th of November, 1869, a little over a year, this single item of yearly disbursements would reach seventy-two millions of dollars. It is clear, then, that the radical policy leads rapidly and certainly to national bankruptcy, and that nothing can save us but a change of men and measures."

Let every Bondholder take heed to these wise utterances.

A vote for the Radical State Ticket on Tuesday, is a vote to encourage the destruction of the Constitution of the United States, by Radical Jacobins.

Negro Convention—The Negroes Demand as a Right Equality and all Political Franchises.

UTICA, Oct. 7.—In the negro State Convention to day a resolution was adopted demanding equality of suffrage and all political franchises in the State of New York as a right inherited in a republican form of government. Resolutions were also passed declaring the election of Grant and Colfax and Griswold and Cornell of paramount importance to the colored inhabitants of the State of New York, and urging upon the people the adoption of a constitutional provision prohibiting political disability on account of race or color. A declaration of rights was also adopted substantially reaffirming the preamble of the Declaration of Independence, and calling on the people for its practical adoption.

In or Out—Which is Best.

The unreconstructed State of Virginia has been stripped of soldiers to send to the reconstructed State of Tennessee and preserve the peace there. So it seems that Old Virginia can get along more safely "out of the Union" without troops, than Tennessee in it. It must be some satisfaction to Virginia, which brought all the other States originally into the Union, to be saved, even when she is "out" constructively, as a base of operations to keep those in order who are "in" reconstructively. General Stoneman finds it safe to send all his garrison to Tennessee, whilst Tennessee reconstruction requires both Stoneman's soldiers and Brownlow's militia to keep it from toppling over. Self-government is, after all, the most economical as well as natural process for Americans. Only leave all the other Southern States alone, and they will do as well in the Union as Virginia is doing out of it.

A vote for the Radical State Ticket on Tuesday, is a vote to encourage Radical Members of the Legislature to steal hundreds of dollars a piece in the shape of mileage, as Andy Armstrong did under the eyesight of Auditor General Hartranft.

Public Debt Statement for October—Nine Millions Spent for Army Purposes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of October, 1868, has just been issued:

	September.	October.
Debt bearing coin interest:		
5 per cent. bonds	$221,558,400 00	$221,558,400 00
6 per cent. bonds, 1881	283,677,300 00	283,677,300 00
6 per cent. 5-20 bonds	1,591,226,050 00	1,594,888,600 00
Total	$2,096,491,750 00	$2,100,154,300 00
Debt bearing currency interest:		
3 year compound interest notes	10,595,410 00	5,251,950 00
3 per cent. certificates	63,205,000 00	65,230,000 00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	3,000,000 00	13,000,000 00
Total	$75,800,410 00	$83,481,950 00
Matured debt not presented for payment:		
3 year 7-30 notes, due August 15, 1867, June and July 15, 1868	4,650,000 00	3,537,000 00
Compound interest notes matured June 10, July 15, August 15, October 15 and Dec. 15, 1867, & May 15, & Aug. 1st, Sept. 15, 1868	503,490 00	6,322,070 00
Bonds, Texas indemnity	256,000 00	256,000 00
Treasury Notes, acts of July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	151,111 64	151,111 64
Bonds, April 15, 1842, Jan'y 28, 1847, and Mar. 31, 1858	1,258,200 00	997 050
Treasury notes, March 3, 1863	655,492 00	445,492 00
Temporary loan	744,920 00	744,920 00
Certificates of indebtedness	1,320,000 00	13,000 00
Total	$12,665,313 64	$12,410,243 64
Debt bearing no interest:		
United States notes	$356,021,073 00	$356,021,073 00
Fractional currency	31,892,218 37	32,013,614 17
Gold certificates of deposit	25,161,620 00	29,236,400 00
Total	$412,081,911 37	$419,191,087 17
3 per cent. interest bearing money bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies	35,311,000 00	39,634,000 00
		2,646,951 560 81
Total debt		96,891,847 10
Am'nt in Treasury coin	92,570,391 21	15,365,994 00
Currency	15,071,570 77	
Total	$107,641,971 98	$110,257,841 88
Amount of debt less cash in Treasury	$2,535,614,313 03	$2,536,643,718 95

The foregoing is a correct statement of the Public Debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department, on October 1, 1868.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A vote for the Radical State Ticket on Tuesday, is a vote in favor of the establishment of Negro Equality in Pennsylvania by Act of Congress.

CONNECTICUT.

Glorious Gains—The Democrats Carry a Majority of the Towns for the First Time in Fifteen Years.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 7.—Returns received at the *Register* office from every town in Connecticut show that the Democracy have carried a majority of the towns for the first time in fifteen years. The vote of six years ago was doubly sure that the good old State will cast her electoral vote for Seymour and Blair by a larger vote than that of April last. Our majority in November cannot be much from 4,000.

HARTFORD, Oct. 7.—The Associated Press, always working to serve Radical interests, telegraphed all over the country, last night, that the Radicals had carried eighty-three towns out of the one hundred and sixty-two, while the Democrats had carried but fifty-nine. The agent evidently obtained his figures from some Radical newspaper office, where the returns were cooked up to suit Radical tastes. The true returns are almost the reverse of the Radical story. The Democrats have carried, so far as heard from, eighty-four towns, and the Radicals but sixty-eight.

The Rulers of the South—A Specimen Exhibition.

The scenes at the recent radical mass meeting in Raleigh, N. C., show in a plain and disgusting truthful manner what manner of men the new rulers of the South are. Four or five thousand blacks were present, and they abstained from acts of violence, owing, perhaps, to the fact that the whites kept within doors. They made day and night hideous with oaths and drunken yells as they swarmed about the streets. At the Capitol, a mass of yelling, cursing negroes filled the beautiful grounds and swarmed into the various rooms and offices of the building, while dancing, speaking, shouting and grotesque and Ashantee performance ran riot. Up stairs, an antiquated darkey was making a "stump speech," standing in the chair of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, while below, another, dressed in a garb of motley rags, was preaching a sermon to the great edification of the surrounding audience, who shouted and groaned alternately as the performance progressed. As the hour waxed late, these poor creatures disposed themselves for sleep in every part of the capitol. The Senate Chamber was filled with negro women lying on the floor or reclining in chairs—a negro with a bludgeon acting as sentinel at the door, to keep off the men—while the steps leading from the first floor, and the first floor itself, were literally filled with recumbent negroes, packed like sardines. Still later in the night, after the rain set in, every porch and sheltered corner in the city might have been seen filled with negro men and women huddled together in heaps asleep, to wake the next morning, cold, shivering and hungry, to make their way on foot, in the mud, homewards.

A vote for the Radical State Ticket on Tuesday, is a vote for a Standing Army at an expense of $150,000,000 a year, to prop up Negro Rule in ten States.

A Railroad War.

The New York and Erie and the New York Central Railroads are in sharp opposition, and the latter have commenced the policy of reducing freight charges to less than the actual cost of handling the goods. It is stated that the Erie takes all classes of freight to and from New York and Chicago, by rail the entire distance, for 40 cents per 100 lbs., or $8 per ton, whereas the previous rate for first-class freight was $1.88, for second $1.60, for third $1.27, and for fourth 82 cents. The reduction in freights on the New York Central is as great, and the Pennsylvania Central has been in like manner compelled to reduce its tariff charges westward, and have given notice to Philadelphia shippers that it will always carry freights westward at lower rates than the New York lines will. The fight is a lively one, and the Pennsylvania Company will be sure to protect the rights and interests of Philadelphia in it. Financially crippled as the New York companies are, they are illy prepared for such a war as they have entered up, and cannot long continue it.

The assertion of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company published in February, 1867, shows that the Company had paid 46 per cent. in dividends over and above 6 per cent. In that same year it paid 11 per cent. dividend, and for the six months of the current year has paid 8 per cent. The net earnings of the Company are thus far this year nearly a million of dollars in excess of those of last year to the same date, and are such as to insure a 5 per cent. dividend next January, making 13 per cent. for 1868, and an excess in dividends over 6 per cent. of 58 per cent. in twenty-one years. The various securities held by the Company, as appears by the report of an examining committee of the stockholders, dated April 20, 1867, pay an annual income of about 10 per cent., and thus add to the current business revenues of the Company. In addition to these facts the sinking fund is estimated at five millions of dollars, and the tonage of the road is steadily on the increase, amounting for the first seven months of the year to August 1 to 2,315,394 tons, against 2,005,117 tons in same time last year—showing an increase of 310,277 tons. The shares of the New York Central Railroad, paying but 6@7 per cent. dividends, sell at about 120, while the Pennsylvania, which pays much better, sells at 114 per cent.—leaving a margin for a rise of 15 per cent. to make the prices of the two stocks equal.

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