The Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, Publisher. REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER. $2 per Annum, in Advance.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, exceeding fifteen lines are inserted at TEN CENTS per line for first insertion, and FIVE CENTS per line for subsequent insertions. Special notices inserted before Marriages and Deaths, will be charged FIFTEEN CENTS per line for each insertion. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages or Deaths exceeding five lines, are charged TEN CENTS per line.

	1 Year.	6 mo.	3 mo.
One Column,	$100	$60	$40
Half "	60	35	25
One Square,	15	10	7½

Estray, Caution, Lost and Found, and other advertisements, not exceeding 10 lines, three weeks, or less, ... $1 50
Administrator's & Executor's Notices .. 2 00
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Business Cards, five lines, (per year) .. 5 00

Merchants and others, advertising their business, will be charged $25. They will be entitled to ½ column, confined exclusively to their business, with privilege of quarterly changes.

☞ Advertising in all cases exclusive of subscription to the paper.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPORTER OFFICE has just been re-fitted with Power Presses, and every thing in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

Cards.

WARD HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA.
On Main Street, near the Court House.
Oct. 8, 1866. C. T. SMITH, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
TOWANDA, PA.,
Having purchased this well known Hotel on Bridge Street, I have refurnished and refitted it with every convenience for the accommodation of all who may patronize me. No pains will be spared to make all pleasant and agreeable.
May 3, '66.—tf. J. S. PATTERSON, Prop.

FLWELL HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA.,
JOHN C. WILSON.
Having leased this House, is now ready to accommodate the Travelling public. No pains nor expense will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may give him a call.
☞ North side of the public square, east of Mercur's new block [now building].

PUBLIC DRAY.
The subscriber having purchased the *DRAY* formerly owned by O. W. DeLano, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line and will attend promptly to all orders. Household goods carefully handled. Charges reasonable. G. R. ALVORD.
Towanda, June 1, 1868.

MYERS' MILL!
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Myer, Foster & Co., will deliver Flour, Feed, Meal, Graham Flour, or any thing else in their line in any part of the village.
Customers will find an Order Book at the store of FOX, STEVENS, MERCUR & CO. All orders left in said book will be promptly attended to.
Any inquiries in regard to Grinding, or other business of the Mill, entered in said Book, will be answered.
MYER, FOSTER & CO.
Towanda, June 24, 1868.—tf.

SOLOMON COOPER—Has removed from the Ward House and has opened a SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON
Two doors south of the National Hotel, and adjoining Patton's Block, on Main Street, in the basement. This shop is open constantly from 6 a. m., to 9 p. m., to accommodate all that will favor him with a call. Two experienced workmen in this saloon, always ready to wait on customers in a satisfactory manner. Gents and Ladies Hair Cutting in the latest fashionable style. Razors honed and set ready for use and warranted to suit. Ornamental Hair Work, Switches, Waterfalls, and Curls, made to order. Wigs made and repaired.
Towanda, Aug. 18, 1868.—tf.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE opened a Banking House in Towanda, under the name of G. F. MASON & CO.
They are prepared to draw Bills of Exchange, and make collections in New York, Philadelphia, and all portions of the United States, as also England, Germany, and France. To Loan money, receive deposits, and to do a general Banking business.
G. F. Mason was one of the late firm of Laporte,Ason & Co., of Towanda, Pa., and his knowledge of the business men of Bradford and adjoining Counties, and having been in the banking business for about fifteen years, make this house a desirable one, through which to make collections.
G. F. MASON,
Towanda, Oct. 1, 1866. A. G. MASON.

BRADFORD COUNTY
REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
H. B. McKEAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Valuable Farms, Mill Properties, City and Town Lots for sale.
Parties having property for sale will find it to their advantage by leaving a description of the same, with terms of sale at this agency, as parties are constantly enquiring for farms &c.
H. B. McKEAN,
Real Estate Agent.
Office Montanye's Block, Towanda, Pa.
Jan. 29, 1867.

HARDING & SMALLEY,
Having entered into a co-partnership for the transaction of the PHOTOGRAPHIC business, at the rooms formerly occupied by Wood and Harding, would respectfully call the attention of the public to several styles of Pictures which we make specialties, as: Solar Photographs, Plain, Pencilled and Colored, Opaltypes, Porcelain Pictures, &c., which we claim for clearness and brilliancy of tone and Artistic finish, can not be excelled. We invite all to examine them as well as the more common kinds of Portraits which we make, knowing full well that they will bear the closest inspection. This Gallery claims the highest reputation for good work of any in this section of country, and we are determined by a strict attention to business and the superior quality of our work, to not only retain but increase its very *enviable reputation*.
We keep constantly on hand the best variety of Frames and at lower prices than at any other establishment in town. Also Passepartouts Card frames, Card Easels, Holmes' Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Vies, and everything else of importance pertaining to the business. Give us an early call.
N.B.—Solar Printing for the trade on the most reasonable terms. D. HARDING,
Aug. 29, '67. F. SMALLEY.

A CARD.—Dr. VANBUSKIRK has obtained a license, as required, of the Goodyear Vulcanite Company, to Vulcanize Rubber as a base for Artificial Teeth, and has now a good selection of those beautiful carved Block Teeth, and a superior article of Black English Rubber, which will enable him to supply all those in want of sets of teeth, with those unsurpassed for beauty and natural appearance. Filling, Cleaning, Correcting Irregularities, Extracting, and all operations belonging to the Surgical Department skillfully performed. Choloform administered for the extraction of Teeth when desired, an article being used for the purpose in which he has perfect confidence, having administered it with the most pleasing results during a practice of fourteen years.
Being very grateful to the public for their liberal patronage heretofore received, he would say that by strict attention to the wants of his patrons, he would continue to merit their confidence and approbation. Office in Beldleman's Block, opposite the Means House, Towanda, Pa. Dec. 20, 1867.—3m.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS EXPERIENCE IN DENTISTRY.
J. S. SMITH, M. D., would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Bradford County that he is permanently located in Towanda, Pa., He would say that from his long and successful practice of TWENTY-FIVE YEARS duration, he is familiar with all the different styles of work done in any and all Dental Establishments in city or country, and is better prepared than any other Dental operator in the vicinity to do work the best adapted to the many and different cases that present themselves oftentimes to the Dentist, as he understands the art of making his own artificial teeth, and has facilities for doing the same. To those requiring under sets of teeth he would call attention to his new kind of work which consists of porcelain for both plate and teeth, and forming a continuous gum. It is more durable, more natural in appearance, and much better adapted to the gum than any other kind of work. Those in need of the same are invited to call and examine specimens. Teeth filled to last for years and oftentimes for life.—Chloroform, Ether, and "Nitrous Oxide" administered with perfect safety, as over four hundred patients within the last four years can testify.
Office in Patton's Block. Jan. 23, 1868.

CARRIAGES!! CARRIAGES!!
AT THE
BURLINGTON CARRIAGE EMPORIUM!
The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has now on hand, and is prepared to build to order,
OPEN AND TOP BUGGYS,
Democrat and Lumber Wagons, at reduced prices. I have enlarged my shop, by adding a superior Paint and Varnish room. The different departments are under the charge of
FIRST CLASS MECHANICS.
I would inform the public that I have secured the services of Mr. JAS. W. TUNISON, formerly of Waverly, who has charge of the Painting Department, we are now prepared to do all kinds of Painting, having just received the largest and best selected stock of paints and varnishes ever brought into the county. Orders solicited and all work warranted. Repairing done on the most reasonable terms.
MORTIMER YORBURGH.
April 25, 1868.—3m*.

CHOICE TOBACCO AND CIGARS at *Brimhall & Cowell's Cheap Store.*

Selected Poetry.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)
MAINE.

"Have you heard the news from Maine?"
The great northeastern State
Which opens into Yankee-land
A mighty granite gate.
There treason hoped to rule
And there it writhes in pain;
But they've turned the tide to the other side:
Hurrah for the news from Maine!

"Have you heard the news from Maine?"
'Tis a question old, you know;
They asked it are the boys were born,
Some thirty years ago.
It meant that men had heard
of overwhelming gain;
And for me and you it still is true:
We have heard the news from Maine!

"Have you heard the news from Maine?
Do you hear the shouts afar?"
We have gained the second victory
In slavery's second war,
And we shall hear those shouts
Again, and yet again
Cheer, voice and hand thro' all the land:
We have heard the news from Maine.

"Have you heard the news from Maine?"
In the main we're always right,
And what she is she'll still remain,
In every coming fight.
Pass, pass the word around!
And thunder out the strain!
We've won at a bound the second round!
Hurrah for the news from Maine!

C. G. L.

Miscellaneous.

DEMOCRATIC DUPLICITY.

It is a significant fact that the most wily of the northern Democratic papers are carefully avoiding the prominent issues of the campaign.—The real designs of the party, even thinly disguised as they are in the platform of the Tammany Convention, will not bear general ventilation in the north. At all events, the Democratic leaders know that the less the northern people study them the better. However much the mass of loyal voters may have differed about the propriety or necessity of some of the Congressional legislation, or concerning the policy of impeachment; however much some honest voters, with poor memories and worse judgment, may have been deceived by Democratic croakings and misstatements in regard to Republican expenditures, there exists a wide-spread sense of national honor and genuine love of country, which shrinks from the abyss of repudiation, nullification and revolution, into which the Democratic platform directly leads.

In the breasts of the returned soldiers, some of whose votes the Democracy earnestly hope to obtain, there linger many bitter memories of the course pursued toward them by this party during the war. Most of them remember yet how these Democrats, appropriately denominated copperheads, attempted to vote down all measures looking to the payment and reinforcement of the army; how they denounced the soldiers as "Lincoln's hirelings," and insulted and insulted and maltreated their helpless wives and children at home; how they have opposed, even up to the present time, the granting of bounties, and during the war presented a united front against permitting the soldiers to exercise their inalienable right as American citizens to vote. Doubtless many of the "boys in blue" have not forgotten the threats of implacable hostility to copperheads, the vows of eternal hatred and contempt for those sneaking foes of the country, which they registered while toiling under a burning southern sun and fighting the braver traitors of the southern army. A few, perhaps, have been beguiled by the proffered friendship of these same crafty copperheads, who needed the influence and respectability of their names to carry local elections; but generally, it is safe to say, the soldiers remember pretty well. At least the Tammany leaders appear to think so, and the creed as laid down at New York and expounded by Blair, Hampton and others, is not dwelt upon to any remarkable extent. It is shrewdly suspected that even the soldiers are not all spoiling for another war, especially if they must fight under the banners of Generals Lee, Beauregard and the butcher Forrest. It is apprehended, also, that the hard-working farmers and struggling artisans of the north are not particularly eager to have their taxes increased to support a new edition of the rebellion, either for the benefit of the late rebels or anybody else. The Tammanyites have a further suspicion that the Belmonts and other "bloated bondholders" of the Democratic church will not be confirmed in their faith by a too general agitation of the repudiation planks in their platform.

Thus, they have their own troubles, and in their discussions fight very shy of principles. The *World*, for instance, has been laboring industriously for some time past to prove that Seymour is in no danger of insanity, occasionally varying its efforts in this direction with the ninetieth repetition of its poor joke about General Grant's name. Then, by way of further variation, it has attempted to smooth over the horrors of Andersonville, or rather to extenuate the crime of committing those horrors, by quoting letters from the confederate General Ould wherein he charges our government with not having always consented to exchanges of prisoners when it happened to suit the exigencies of rebeldom to obtain a reinforcement from our prisons.

Now it is doubtless very important, in the opinion of the World to demonstrate that although Seymour's father did kill himself in a fit of insanity, and some of his other relatives have suffered from mental aberrations, the illustrious candidate himself is not at all predisposed to such a malady. But the people of the country generally will probably give themselves very little uneasiness about it; for, in the first place, most persons of average intelligence do not anticipate that he will ever be called upon to occupy a position in which he can cause loyal men to tremble again with apprehension; and, in the second place, it is generally conceded that, if the country be fated to endure him as President, any aberration from his past line of thought and conduct could not but be an improvement. As to Grant's name, and the rebel policy toward prisoners, the first, though doubtless an important subject, is exceedingly hackneyed, and the less said of the second the better for the Democratic party. Other papers of the same school expend their ingenuity in adding up and subtracting the figures of the Treasury exhibits in such a way as to make out a case of "radical extravagence." Setting out with the maxim that "figures cannot lie," they proceed to make these traditional truth-tellers lie most egregiously. It matters not that Republican journals expose the trick. Some new device of a similar nature is next resorted to, and thus those who obtain their light from Democratic luminaries are occupied with trifling twaddle about the personal traits, names hereditary disposition, &c., of the candidates, and false statements of the public finances, while the vital principles underlying the contest are carefully ignored.

In the south, however, it is quite another matter. There at least, except when the colored people are appealed to, Democratic doctrine is presented in all the hideousness of reality. True, some advanced mysteries of the order, such as unqualified repudiation of the national debt, remuneration for slaves, or, perhaps, the re-establishment of slavery itself, are not very generally discussed or promulgated to the uninitiated, but so far as their creed is revealed in the platform of the New York Convention, it has been set forth with much clearness and force. In plain words, the Democratic organization favored the rebellion, and was, first, last, and all the time, hostile to the war waged to preserve the Union—At New York the compact between the open rebels and their northern allies was earnestly renewed, and the party is now fully pledged to the cause of its southern members. The platform there adopted contains the initial articles of this pledge, which contemplate the forcible return of the late rebels to full and immediate power, and the partial repudiation of the national debt. These principles are very popular with the majority of the southern whites, but very unpopular with nearly all classes at the north. Hence it is that the southern papers and orators speak with comparative boldness and sincerity, while the northern organs of the party must continually dodge or misrepresent the issues.

A WORD TO WOMAN.—During the war the women of the country bore their share of its burden. Early and late they labored in the cause for which our soldiers were fighting.—Our final triumph was owing largely to their labors at home, in the hospitals and in the field. They were patient witnesses of the harvest of death, often ministering to its most sickening and saddening effects.—Their hearts were enlisted in the cause. We thought the war had ended. We hailed the surrender of Lee and Johnson as an end of the war and of attempts to build up in our land a slave oligarchy. Events fast thickening show that the surrender was but a truce. The campaign has assumed many of the phases of that of 1860. The same open threats of war—of resistance to unconstitutional encroachments are heard on every side. Calumny, misrepresentation of the grossest character are being used to seduce men from the support of the principles they rallied around during the great struggle.—Now we need the services of the patriotic women of the country. They can exert as powerful an influence in this closing struggle as they did at any time during the war. They are as deeply interested in the issues of the campaign as they were in that which culminated at Appomattox.—In view of this we ask them to lend their presence at Republican meetings; to encourage their husbands, sons, relatives and friends to enlist in the great work of forestalling this second rebellion. The day is fast approaching when the vote as well as the voice of women will give to our politics that moral power it so much needs. Although she has no vote now, her influence is beyond computation. We wish to see it enlisted in this great crisis of our history.

THE REBELS IN THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—An exchange calls attention to the fact that the National Democratic Convention contained among its members no less than *sixteen* rebel generals—all active, leading spirits. There were also nine rebel colonels, one major and two or three captains, besides other minor officers. The list comprised such men as Forrest, destined to lasting infamy for his butchery of blacks who had thrown down their arms; Hampton, who so nursed his hatred to the Government that he refused to be bound by the surrender of Lee and Johnson; Ould, associated with the horrors of Belle Isle, Libby, Salisbury and Andersonville; Kershaw, also known for his cruelty to Union prisoners, and Preston, who left open warfare to fit out piratical craft in Europe. These men had the aid of others of the same stamp outside, like Beauregard, and Colonel Gibson of Morgan marauders—about one hundred rebel officers in all.

VOTE, if on the day of the October election, any man asks you why you support John F. Hartranft, tell him because Hartranft was willing, in the hour of his country's danger, to abandon the mischievous dogmas of his old political faith, that he might the better aid in the vindication of the Constitution and the Laws, in the effort to sustain the national authority. And if any man ask of the same voter why he supports Jacob M. Campbell, answer because he was willing to do battle in defence of his political principles.

REPUBLICANS, A WORD WITH YOU.

A year ago we exhorted Republicans to work without ceasing for the success of the State ticket. We had a Judge of the Supreme Court to elect; and having had fifteen years of Woodward and an aristo-democratic Supreme Court, we urged the necessity of electing a Republican, whose sympathies were on the side of law, order, and patriotism.

To this exortation, and to this urgent appeal, the Republicans of Tioga did not properly respond. We knew what we asked, and what we were about. We had no axe to grind which this public were not interested in having made sharp. But six hundred Republican voters did not go to the polls, alleging, as we since know, that they "thought it all safe enough."

Safe enough! Why do men need to be told a million of times that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty?" Safe enough! a free Government is never "safe enough," unless its friends keep constant watch and ward, and do their duty!

And because Republicans thought the State "safe enough," we lost our Judge by a paltry majority of 922!

The Legislature passed a law to prevent voting upon fraudulent naturalization papers. It was a righteous law; and no man not a political scoundrel denies it. But we lost our Judge; and a Copperhead majority of the Supreme Court decided this salutary law—the Registration Law—unconstitutional.

That is what resulted from staying away from the polls last fall.

Now, we resume our expostulation. Our State ticket is composed of two as gallant men as fought through the Democratic rebellion and were in at its death. Better officers, honester men, never occupied the Auditor General's and Surveyor General's offices. Their only crime is in having fought for the flag, and won distinction as brave, efficient soldiers. This covers the only opposition to them; and whether our opponent allege it in so many words or not, makes no difference. That is the only charge that they can justly make against Hartranft and Campbell.

We can elect them, and must. The October election is the skirmish which precedes the great battle in November. The Republicans must win in that skirmish, not so much for its bearing upon the November election in Pennsylvania, as for its effect upon the November election in the States near and around. Our comrades in New Jersey and in New York are looking to our October election. If we carry the State for Hartranft and Campbell on the 13th of October we make 10,000 majority for Grant and Colfax in New York State; and if the Republicans poll their full vote in October they will carry the State by a majority of 20,000. Why should Republican rule in the State be continued and perpetuated?

1st.—Because with the beginning of Republican rule in 1861, the first considerable reduction of the State debt began; and though a great war came upon the country that year, and continued for four years, requiring millions of extraordinary expenditure we have reduced the State debt upward of $5,000,000.

2d.—Because under Republican rule the extraordinary expenses of the war have been paid, the public debt reduced upwards of five millions, and with all this done, the taxes on real and personal estate have been reduced $1,344,099,14, annually for the two years last past.

3d.—Because under Republican rule the State tax upon real estate has been abolished, and the principle of taxing capital instead of labor, has been established.

And especially should the present incumbents of the State offices be retained, because Surveyor General Campbell has inaugurated measures to recover, and has recovered, tens if not hundreds of thousands of dollars, due to the State for lands occupied and for which nothing had been paid; and thus corrected the loose, shambling method of doing public business inaugurated by the Democratic party.

It is true that these reforms have cost us something. It always costs something to correct mistakes and reduce chaos to order. But with all the extra cost of putting things in order, we have paid the extraordinary expenses incured by defending the State against the rebellion of the Democratic party, reduced the State debt from about $38,000,000 rolled up under Democratic rule to $33,000,000, abolished taxes on real estate for State purposes, and reduced the aggregate of taxation $1,344,000 per annum.

Finally, friends, we must take off our coats, roll up our sleeves, and so work, that when the polls close on the 13th day of October, every Republican can say of his own neighborhood "EVERY REPUBLICAN WAS AT THE POLLS."—*Wellsboro Agitator.*

Mr. Wallace, in his last proclamation bouffe, asks: "What has become of the fifteen hundred millions of dollars wrung from the comforts and necessities of the people since June, 1865?"

Gone in part payment for the cost of the Democratic rebellion.

Gone to pay pensions to the widows and orphans of the Union soldiers massacred after surrender by that distinguished Democratic delegate, N. B. Forrest.

Gone to pay for Andersonville, Belle Isle, and Libby.

Gone to pay bounties which would never have been necessary but for the Democratic opposition to the draft and Democratic discouragement of enlistments.

Gone to pay our debt, bearing eight per cent. interest, when we might have borrowed money at from four to three per cent. but for Democratic depreciation of our credit.

Gone to pay for the partisan decisions of Democratic judges, and the treasonable platforms of Democratic conventions.

Now, we ask, will you increase the burden by a Democratic vote this fall?

THERE is no closing our eyes to the fact that effort drained enable us to see considerable of fashionable society.

HON. ULYSSES MERCUR.

MR. EDITOR—I have frequently taken occasion to enter my protest against the irrational and pernicious custom of constituencies, which have been faithfully and ably served by their representatives, looking for new and untried men, and discarding those whose honesty and competency have been already proved. Holding these views, I am happy to perceive that the Republicans of the 18th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, have, for the third time nominated their able representative, Hon. ULYSSES MERCUR. I have watched this gentleman's career with interest and attention, during both the 39th and 40th Congresses, and regard him as one of our truest and most reliable men, with whose services we could not well dispense without injury to the country. Industrious, honest and manly, well versed in the practical business of legislation, and informed beyond most of his fellow-members on the questions which affect our industrial and financial interests, his presence in the next Congress will be of especial value. A cogent and effective speaker, he can, when he sees fit, always command attention in the House, but he has too much tact to make himself a bore, and quietly does his work as a representative both in the Committees and in the House. In the latter his name is never missed when any important vote is taken, and his record is such, that I believe he can, without fear, challenge its criticism by his most strenuous opponent. As a member of the Committee on Claims and of the Special Committee on Southern Rail Roads, he has done his duty well and faithfully. It is in the Committee Rooms where most of the important legislation for the country is matured and perfected, and not upon the floors of Congress; and it is here where Judge MERCUR has proved himself most valuable, by his industry, sound judgment, and the strictest, unswerving honesty.

In making thus special reference to him, it is because his long and consistent public services deserve it; and I shall not conceal that it is, too, the tribute of personal regard to one whom I respect and honor as a man, and admire and confide in as a legislator. The country cannot afford, at this awful crisis, to dispense with the services of such men as Judge MERCUR, in the triumphant re-election of whom the District will not only honor him, but itself still more.

OBSERVER.

Washington, Sept. 12, 1868.

THE UNTAXED BONDHOLDER.

Much is being said at present in regard to who are paying our National taxes, and assisting to liquidate the public debt. You cannot go into a democratic meeting unless you hear the bondholder bitterly charged with escaping taxation. Is such the case when viewed fairly and impartially?

Every man who has an income exceeding one thousand dollars pays *five per centum* of that amount into the coffers of the Government. This is equally so, whether the income is composed of interest accruing from bonds, or arising from wheat, potatoes, or anything else. A special tax is levied only upon those who follow particular occupations, such as law, medicine, &c.

We wish to compare the situation of the bondholder with the farmer and others, and show the advantages in favor of the latter. A man whose income from bonds is three thousand dollars a year, has to pay a tax on two thousand, which is one hundred dollars per annum. But as he does not confine his expenses to that, he must use largely of the income of the other two thousand, which he has to pay the one hundred dollars income tax on. Every thing he buys he pays the taxes on. Consumers always pay the taxes upon what they consume. If he purchases a box of matches, or a cigar, or a drink of whisky, or anything he eats or wears, he pays all taxes assessed to the dealer or manufacturer. So the conclusion is, that if it costs him three thousand dollars a year to live he pays an income tax of one hundred dollars, and a consumers tax, also, which is virtually two government taxes.

A farmer may raise three thousand dollars worth of produce, and not pay the government one cent, thereby escaping one hundred dollars of taxes which the "bloated bondholder" has to pay. Or if he uses up two thousand dollars worth of his produce, he may lay by an untaxed thousand for a "wet day." We know of no case where the bondholder does not stand upon the footing of other men. The farmer has a large advantage over him. Is it fair, after making him pay taxes upon his income, a tax upon what he consumes, to add a third of one per cent on his bonds, thus making him pay a tax of six per cent. where other men only pay five.

H.

A WOMAN may be the friend of a man she does not love, but she is always the enemy of the man she loves no longer.

ANARCHY STILL PROMINED.

The elaborate effort of the Democratic leaders to soften the tone of their orators and their press, so that the more settled parts of the country may recover from the shock given by the Blair letter and the glosses of Hampton and Vance, is quite too hollow and insincere to be successful. Indeed, they seem to have mistaken the trouble they have to meet.

It is possible to express the most foolish and passionate policy in very mild and moderately sounding language. In the heat of their first impulse the southern leaders of the late rebellion and of the present Democratic party, like Mr. Blair himself, certainly spoke and wrote very intemperately. Their rhetoric was strained their epithets violent, their tone and manner that of intense excitement.—Under the strict party discipline more recently applied they have nearly all adopted a milder, more calm, sober and deliberate style. The *World* is doubtless sincere in wishing that the more thoughtful and careful utterances of later days might be accepted as a corrective of their first threatenings of slaughter.

But, after all, it is not by the more or less excited manner of the Democratic leaders that the people will judge of the designs of the party.—When the same gentlemen who now control it threatened secession and war their language was very similar to that used by them just after the New York Convention. Their bitterness and apparent frenzy made us rather slower to believe that they were in earnest. But when it became plain that they really meant to ruin the country, the people quite careless of the particular forms in which the threat was conveyed, and of the more or less reviling and cursing that accompanied it, prepared to hinder its accomplishment. They did hinder it, and so effectually that the leaders of the Democratic party, who had been threatening secession for thirty years, seem to have given up that particular form of threat forever.

The question is not of form but of substance. What do the Democratic party mean to do, if they elect Mr. Seymour? Do they mean to "disperse" the governments in the southern states by the military power of the Executive, said in defiance of Congress and the laws, or do they not? Mr. Blair says they do; and this declaration, as the *World* has itself admitted, obtained the nomination for him. The late leaders of the rebellion, now leaders of the Democratic party, have passionately and fiercely echoed the declaration.—Checked in the fierceness and passion, they now speak more sober words in a more temperate manner. But have they changed their purpose? Has the party given up its revolutionary design? Does it disavow Mr. Blair's letter, and will it not require of Mr. Seymour, if elected, that he shall give the southern people up to anarchy?

These are the questions which the situation suggests; and they are not hard to answer. The Democratic party may now think it well to speak less plainly, to avow its purposes less boldly, than it did six weeks ago. But the purposes are the same, and no man with any right to speak for it will deny them. The *World* will not do so; even after all that it has seen of the havoc which the doctrine of anarchy is making in its party through the northern states, it cannot disown the doctrine. It is convenient, for the time, to disguise the fact that the democratic platform denounces the only civil governments existing in seven states as "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void," and that one of its candidates was nominated because he promised to defy Congress and "disperse" these governments. But the platform and Mr. Blair though now in the background, still represent the party.—They are to be kept for use, if they will not do for show.

The *World* gives a good illustration of this, in two speeches which it prints, one by ex-Senator Pugh of Ohio, the other by ex-Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi. Both are in language as moderate, in tone as calm and free from passion, as is common in political speeches. Yet both plainly recognize anarchy in the southern states as the first result to be hoped from a Democratic victory. To Mr. Pugh the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution is "this fraudulent amendment that was never adopted." He says: "I would not give them a three cent postage stamp for their fourteenth amendment. It is not part of the Constitution, and it never will be. It is a base fraud, *and I say, as Frank Blair said, these carpet-bag Governments must be overthrown.*" Surely there can be no doubt of Mr. Pugh's meaning.

Mr. Sharkey is just as explicit.—After a long argument, quite free from violent language, in favor of the rights of the states, in the same which the old Kentucky and Virginia resolutions gave to the phrase, he adds:

"The Democratic party has put a platform that ought to be acceptable to all, north and south. Its foundation is laid in the Constitution. It demands immediate restoration of all the states to their equal rights in the Union—it declares the Union to be indissoluble, and *it declares the whole Congressional system of reconstruction void, and as a consequence, everything which has been done under it void also.* On this platform we of the South can stand; it will restore us to our rights, to our position of 1865, and *blots out all that has been done under the arbitrary and unwarranted demands of Congress.*"

This he expects from Seymour and Blair; for he justly says: "*they cannot falter now; they are committed.*—They cannot undertake to administer a government *part valid, part void.* Surely, Mr. Sharkey at Iuka Springs speaks as plainly as Mr. Pugh at Harrison.

The Democratic party has defined its policy. "They cannot falter now; they are committed." If Mr. Seymour should become President he will find seven states of this Union in which he is pledged to recognize no existing governments. In his view, those who pretend to be the state officers and the legislature, the county officers and the judiciary, are all usurpers and rebels, to be "dispersed" by the bayonet. In his view, the constitutions under which these governments act, the laws passed and now enforced in pursuance of them, the titles of property under these laws, the criminal code which restrains theft and murder, and the imprisonments which have been made under it, all are void. If his view be enforced, society will be without law; passions without restraint; property and life without protection. The mission of the head of the nation will be to break down a community of eight millions of people into a state of savage disorganization, and to leave it helpless before the fierce hatreds and cruel ambitions which even the power of the Union has scarcely been able to check.

The issue is unchanged in substance through all the variations of tone which may be heard in the canvass. The Republican party promises peace. The Democratic party promises anarchy.

Our Debt One-Fourth Paid.

It has been usual to state the reduction of our public debt at $250,000,000, that being the amount by which the ascertained debt liquidated at the Treasury by the issue of bonds or other securities has been reduced. We have been careful to couple this statement with the fact that, beside this reduction of the ascertained debt, we have paid about $500,000,000 in back pay, bounties, overdue contracts, transportation, and the other expenses of closing up the war. These were really incurred and due in August, 1865, and should be added to the amount of the ascertained debt of that date, in order to arrive at the maximum amount of the debt and the total sum by which it has been reduced. Mr. Edward Atkinson, in a speech delivered on Wednesday at Worcester, before the Republican Convention of Massachusetts, presents the actual facts in their true light, showing that the actual indebtedness, liquidated and unliquidated, was on August 1, 1865, $3,287,733,328; that it was on June 30, 1868, $2,485,000,000—being an actual reduction of $802,733,328 in the principal of the debt. By the same rapidity of payment we could pay off the entire debt within ten years. The figures are as follows: The total amount of revenue received by the Government for the three years from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, has been $1,540,058,583. Out of this there were paid for back pay of the Army and Navy and war contracts, within fifteen months after the close of the Rebellion, $774,865,851.

And they were paid for bounties, pensions, prize money, reimbursing States for war expenditures, claims of loyal men, Freedmen's Bureau, expenses of Reconstruction, and National Cemeteries, $145,912,401. These two sums amount to a total sum to be added to the National Debt, as it stood on the books of the Treasury April 1, 1865, of $920,778,252. The ascertained debt was $2,366,955,077, making the aggregate of $3,287,733,329, as above stated. We have, therefore, actually reduced our debt by **$802,733,329.**

Income 3½ years	$1,540,048,583
War Debt	$802,733,329
War Interest paid	438,484,883—1,241,218,212
Ordinary expenses	$298,840,371

—or a little less than $93,000,000 a year in currency, or $65,000,000 in gold, while the expenses of James Buchanan's last year were $76,841,000 in gold, or about $11,000,000 in gold more than those of the Government during the past three years. Hand these facts and figures to your Democratic brother who thinks the National Debt cannot be paid and must be repudiated.

TAKE CARE OF SEYMOUR.—Gen. Dix, whose orders were to shoot the first man that pulled down the American flag, fully understood the rebel-sympathising feelings of Seymour. When Seymour's "friends" were burning Orphan Asylums and murdering inoffensive men, women and children in New York, Seymour was all the time trying to excuse them. In some correspondence between Gen. Dix and him at the time, on the subject, the general became disgusted with his affiliation with the rioters, and indignantly despatched to him these unmistakable words: "I beg to let you know that I have troops enough at my command to take care not only of the rioters, BUT OF YOU." What a shame it is to ask the people of the United States to vote for a man who descended to a fellowship with the brutal and bloody rioters from the slums of New York in 1863! Will decent Democrats vote for him?

THE Agitator says: We notice that Mr. William A. Wallace, of Clearfield, has been renominated for Senator in that district. The Democratic papers speak of it as a tribute to a meritorious Democrat. We suppose so. Mr. Wallace was cognizant of the frauds and forgeries in the Center Senatorial District last fall; and he was party to an attempt to send witnesses out of the State lines so that the Investigating Committee should not be able to get their testimony. This constitutes merit in Democratic quarters we admit. But in our opinion Mr. William A. Wallace would be an inmate of the Penitentiary if even justice in moderation were dealt out to him.

LET the work of organizing go steadily on. Let every Republican be assessed at the earliest possible moment. Examine the list and see if all your neighbors, and all your Republican friends are assessed.—Acquaint yourself with every vote in your district, and see that every vote that is polled is a legal vote. If an illegal vote is polled take down the name of the man that votes it and see that he is prosecuted and punished. The Democrats will try to use their coffee colored papers. If they do, see that they are arrested promptly. Let us not put anything off until to-morrow that we can do to-day. Work and work now.

SUMMING IT UP.

In a recent speech, in Illinois, Gen. Logan closed as follows:

Now, my fellow-citizens, I desire to read for my conclusion some extracts I have prepared, which I think, sums up this whole question in a nutshell:

Why the Democratic party should not be trusted:

First—The Democratic party forced upon the country and the Republican administration the expenditure of more than $4,000,000,000 from the Treasury.

Second—That the rebellion was begun for the express purpose of overthrowing Republican institutions and establishing upon their ruins a slave-holding oligarchy, and that all the burdens of taxation, past, present, and prospective, are the necessary consequence of a Democratic rebellion.

Third—The vast sacrifice of life on the battle-field, and in the hospitals and prisons, is justly due to the treasonable action and purpose of the Democratic leaders.

Fourth—That in the preparation of this rebellion the whole power of the last Democratic administration was exhausted, the public treasury plundered, the navy scattered or dismantled, the army placed under the command of traitors and carried beyond the reach of the incoming administration, and within the borders of the contemplated revolutionary government.

Fifth—That all these acts were done in obedience to the orders of the Democratic conspirators, and by the advice and with the approval of the Democratic leaders, in every section of the country.

Sixth—These same leaders controlled the Democratic Nominating Convention, dictated its platform, and designated its candidates.

Seventh—That these same leaders, by their public orators and press, declare it to be their settled policy that Democratic success shall restore to the late Democrats and rebel in arms supremacy in the government of the nation, and that all that was lost by rebel defeat on the battle-field, shall be regained by the election of the Democratic candidates.

Eighth—That they, the Democratic leaders, affirm only, as a consequence of their triumph, the renewal of the war, the destruction of the reorganized States, and the overthrow of the Republican representative branch of the government, and its subjection to Executive will and dictation.

Next, why should the Republican party be trusted?

First—That of all its millions of men not one, during the war, was a traitor. Every man stood firmly by liberty, by the constitution, by the flag, and the Union.

Second—That its civil administration of the Government, notwithstanding the exigencies of the war, has saved the people, as compared with Democratic rule, $80,000,000 within the last eight years, being an average of over $10,000,000 per annum.

Third—That it has actually paid and cancelled nearly $1,700,000,000 of the liabilities incurred during the war, and since the close of the war, while steadily reducing the public taxes, it has reduced the public debt from $2,757,689,539,43 to $2,510,245,866,74, making a total payment of the debt of $247,443,684,69.

Fourth—That it has reduced taxes on different articles, the last two Congresses (the thirty-ninth and fortieth) to $190,000,000.

Fifth—That but for the obstinacy of the Democrats in Congress and of their pliant tool Andrew Johnson, a reduction of the interest on the public debt, amounting to at least $40,000,000 per annum, would have been providing for by the Funding Bill.

Sixth—That the Republican party, by its candidates and platform, is irrevocably pledged to economy, to the maintenance of the public faith, the preservation of the peace and the unity of the States, the liberty and prosperity of the people, and that all its pledges in the past have been redeemed, offering the best guarantee of the value of these pledges to the people in the future.

LET GOOD CITIZENS CHOOSE.

Blair says that if their ticket is elected, he would sweep away, not by the legislative, not through the judicial power, but by powder and ball, by the bayonets of the army, those laws which are so distasteful to the Democracy.

The Southern Democracy declare that if their ticket be defeated, they will again "appeal to the God of battles" for that they may as well die fighting as in any other way.

So it seems that we are sure to have either a rebellion against a majority, as in the latter case, or a revolution and dictatorship supported by a majority who are prevented by circumstances from redressing their fancied grievances in a lawful way. Of course, no such Mexican fashion of nullifying the law can be adopted without a struggle which will convulse and imperil the Republic.—Either Blair must back out—and those who know him best say he is not the man for that—or a tremendous civil war will be under way within thirty days after the first beat of his drums.

That the rebels mean fight, in the event of a defeat at the polls, is obvious to the most stupid comprehension. If Blair is elected, he promises to fight for them in their violent overthrow of existing laws and established governments.

It is palpable, therefore, that war, in one guise or another, is before us.

Which is the better man, in that case, to be entrusted with the guidance of the greatest interests of the