

CURRENT NEWS.

A Radical eye opener—Kentucky. The cattle pest, like the hocks of the Radicals, is fast subsiding.

Extra Billy Smith is on the stump in Virginia against Radical reconstruction.

Chicago shakes its thirst at one thousand three hundred and fifty-five saloons.

A few days ago a Grant meeting was held in the Fifth Ward, New York. The speakers numbered six, the audience four. The meeting adjourned.

A girl in Chicago died recently from swallowing the point of a needle, which broke off while she was picking her teeth.

The Chicago Post recently considered, "Can a Democrat be saved?" and answered, "Hardly." We beg to inquire then, "If the Democrats can scarcely be saved, how shall the Radicals appear?"

A crippled soldier has been at the Collector's office in Buffalo, selling both flags and badges, offering the bootmen their choice, anxious to sell all that he could. He sold Flags—Seymour and Blair, 265 Grant and Colfax, 4 Badges—Seymour, 580 Grant, 22 And, "let us have peace."

The Jackson Clarion says that there will be 50,000 majority for Seymour in Mississippi.

Colfax says he is not a Know-nothing. After November he will be no more.

Hiram Grant embodies the principles of his party—all smoke.

If the Radicals want peace, what are they arming the negroes for?

A jealous negro in St. Louis stabbed another negro dead. The job occupied only a few minutes. "Let us have peace."

Mr. William A. Crafts has written a Life of Ulysses S. Grant. There is more Craft than truth in it, we suspect.

Colfax, a little over a year ago, said that "Grant had proved a failure in every capacity outside the military." Now Grant should give his opinion of Colfax.

A man in Ohio got tired while black-berrying, stepped up on a railway, and his friends had to do the rest of his "borrying" for him.

The Chicago Post inquires: "In contradiction to the Democracy, what is it that our Republican leaders in Congress go for?" Why, they go for all the money they can lay their hands on.

The reason that Butler favors the green-back system is because he is afraid that his spoons will be melted and run into coin.

Disaster—The Kentucky and Montana elections, to the Radical party.

The Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette has been quoted as having gone over to the Radicals. The Gazette man says the fellow that started the story is "a branded liar and villain." We suppose it started where the other's do, in the N. Y. TRIBUNE.

Queen Victoria, it is said, believes in spirits. So does Grant.

Flemington, Iowa, had a democratic procession three miles long.

Five hundred ladies on horseback participated in a Democratic procession in Illinois the other day. There was an acre of Democrats in attendance.

A "manhood" down in Louisiana whipped his boy to death for running away—a fact which the Radicals have overlooked as an argument against the election of Seymour. They should not thus neglect their strong points.

Wanted—Radical vagabonds, idlers, and loafers to go down South to preach "loyalty" and "mules" to the niggers. In return they will be sent to Congress—salary five thousand dollars a year and stealings. The only outfit necessary will be a carpet bag, a paper collar and a fine tooth comb.

The enthusiasm for Seymour and Blair throughout the West is so great that the attendance at meetings is estimated by the acre—"Acres of live Democrats." Grant had the pleasure of witnessing one in St. Louis, and doubtless thought it an "acher."

GRANT'S COLLOQUY. Quoth General Grant, "It's blamed unlucky, First Oregon—and then Kentucky! Such conduct don't show any sense—And his me in my reticence! It's not that they have got the State—But that they 'gain' a such a rate! And what is most uncommon rough, Our party's vote is 'falling off'! We'll have things fixed a little straighter In States that vote by Legislature! But here's a pint that's rather tough—How are we sure there'll be 'nough'?" A hard conundrum; and I think I'll go and take another drink!"

Mr. Pendleton addressed a crowd of thirty thousand people, in Maine, one day last week.

It is said that Gen. Grant intends to see the Niagara Falls this summer—let him wait until November before he goes and he can witness two falls, Niagara, and the fall of the Black Republican party.

There was a grand enthusiastic Grant club meeting held in Port Jervis, one day last week—only eight persons present.—Not much enthusiasm there.

A severe case of sun-stroke—Grant telling his father to "stop them letters."

The Democrats carried every county in Kentucky except one.

Gen. Blair has been making more of his very effective speeches. Colfax is afraid to say anything.

Fred. Douglas refuses to take the stump for Grant and Colfax. Fred. has the old prejudice of his race against poor white trash.

The Democrat.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor. TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT, HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEN. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Auditor General, CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette.

Surveyor General, Gen. WELLINGTON ENT, of Columbia.

Delegate Election.

The Democrats of the several election districts in this County will meet on Saturday next (the 29th inst.) to choose Delegates to the Democratic County Convention to be held on the following Monday.

Three persons for Vigilance Committee for each district are also to be selected.

Our friends in making these selections should do so, with especial regard to the best interest and success of the party.

No minor personal considerations should be allowed to stand in the way. Let the contest, if any there shall be, between the friends of rival candidates, be decided in a fair and friendly manner.

Let all agree to abide by the result, whatever it may be, and cheerfully vote and work for the whole ticket which shall be put in nomination. Those who threaten to bolt a ticket regularly placed in nomination because their particular wishes or interests have not been gratified are not the men for these times.

We want no bolting Democrats, no secret enemies in our ranks. The issues to be decided at this time are too important—too momentous to allow personal preferences or petty bickerings to interfere with the general welfare.

We do not believe that Democrats will allow this to be so. We throw out these reflections, in advance, that they may not be thought to apply to any particular candidate, who may fall to get a nomination not to the friends of such.

When asked as to where we stand as to rival candidates; we do and truthfully answer that we are for the Whole Democratic Ticket, which the Convention in their discretion shall place in nomination. We feel certain that they will select good and true men. We ask nothing more.

The negro soldiers selected by the radical managers, as a "guard of honor" to escort the remains of late Thaddeus Stephens, while passing along the streets at Washington, on their way to the capital where the body lay in state, on some real or imagined provocation of a trivial character fired indiscriminately into the crowd upon the streets scattering the missiles of death in every direction. Several persons were wounded—one, it is said, fatally.

This negro "guard of honor" for the leader of the great Republican party—its representative man—was a very fit arrangement. It could hardly be expected that the managers of that affair would consent to make use of "white trash" for this purpose.

These sleek bureau-fed, pampered pets of radicalism were very appropriately chosen for this solemn state occasion. But that they should have thought it necessary to assert their superiority and dignity by shooting down white men in the streets, smacks a little too strong of "the colored troops fought nobly."

This little sportive affair of the darkeys we learn by the late papers is likely to end in something more serious.—Twenty of these gay and festive black "guards" have, since the depositing of the remains of the "great commoner" in a nigger burying ground, and since their return to Washington, have been arrested as rioters. Three of them were fined and seven put in prison to await further hearing.

"Let us have peace" says Grant.—"Give us muskets for the loyal negro" say the carpet baggers.

A Charleston artist thus draws the portrait of a genuine "carpet bagger": "A man with a lank head of dry hair—a lank stomach and long legs, club knees and spay feet, dried legs and lank jaws, with eyes like a fish, and a mouth like a shark. Add to this, a habit of sneaking and dodging about in unknown places—habiting and cohabiting with niggers in dark dens and back streets—a look like a hound, and the smell of a skunk. He would rob a dead nigger and forge his dead father's name to a draft for \$5.

MASS MEETING.

At a meeting of conservative citizens of Wyoming County, held at the office of R. R. Little, on Monday evening Aug. 17th 1868, called for the purpose of considering the question of holding a mass meeting of the conservative citizens of Wyoming County; during the present Presidential canvass, R. R. Little was elected chairman, and O. L. Parrish, Secretary of said meeting, whereupon it was unanimously Resolved, That a meeting of the conservative citizens of said County be held at Tunkhannock, at such place as shall be decided upon by the Committee of arrangements on the 15th day of Sept. next, in the afternoon and evening.

Hon. J. V. Smith was appointed a committee to correspond in reference to speakers upon the occasion. On motion, L. C. Conklin, O. L. Parrish, W. F. Terry, Carl Heninger and J. P. Loderick were appointed as a committee of arrangements.

On motion the following named gentlemen were chosen as a committee in reference to attendance, viz.

- HAMLET HILL, Henry Newcomb, T. D. Healdy, Wm. Benedict, Riley Sickler, Hiram Hitchcock, Miles Avery, C. L. Vaughn, Richard Moore, Ahira Gay, Ziba Billings, L. Harding, J. M. Carey, H. Comstock, Lewis Agner, Daniel Ball, Geo. Ostrout, John W. Crawford & Jacob Decker, Roswell Carey, Windham, R. R. Little, Chairman, O. L. Parrish, Sec'y

Wendell Phillips on Grant as a Drunkard. AN INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

In order to show that it is not Democrats alone that believe that Grant takes too liberally of "tear-punch," we publish what Wendell Phillips said upon this subject in February last. He demanded an investigation. Has this been made?—If so, when, where, and by whom?

Mr. Phillips' information from "different and trustworthy (black Republican) sources," on this subject are not to be treated with silence nor contempt. Democrats and decent Republicans, don't want a "confessedly inveterate drunkard" for President, whatever Mr. Phillips and the radicals may think of his fitness, on the score of "fidelity to the nigger."

This is an anti-slavery journal. Looking out on politics, as the negro looks on them, it deals with public men and measures only as they are true or false to him. But has abundantly proved even before the existence of the present administration, that only temperance is the substratum of all other reforms. How sad the result when power is given to men who are wont "to put an enemy into their mouths to steal away their brains," this war has almost impressively shown us. Now rumors reach from Washington, coming from different and trustworthy sources, that General Grant has been remarkably drunk in the streets of that city within a few weeks. We know nothing ourselves of the truth of these rumors. We make no charge against General Grant in this respect. But even the possibility of the truth of these reports is of too momentous importance to be lightly dealt with. The nation is bound to inquire as to the habits of candidates for high office. After the experience of the last three years it has no right to run the slightest risk in this respect. No public man, whose friends are asking for him high office, ought to complain of the strictest scrutiny by the public, as to his habits in this particular.—We call, therefore on the national and State temperance societies to investigate these reports. They have this subject in their special charge. They are bound to give us the facts, and save us from even the possibility of such another infliction as the nation now suffers. Especially we call on the Hon. Henry Wilson, a pledged teetotaler, to see that the whole truth in this matter is given to the country. He has devoted himself to the advocacy of Grant's claim. As a temperance man, he is bound to see that we run no risks of this kind. Living in Washington, he must know, or have ample means of knowing, the truth as to this matter. If we are unnecessarily anxious, let him relieve us by trustworthy assurances that Grant is now a temperance man, fully able, on all occasions to withstand this temptation. If the fact is not so, let him explain to his temperance associates how he dares to ask their votes for General Grant. It is perilous enough to give the Presidency to a man who was confessedly an inveterate drunkard two or three years ago. But it will be the gravest crime to give it to him if that vice still holds him in its grasp. Of course fidelity to the negro must be our first and decisive test of any man's fitness for Presidency. But this test of temperance is also vital.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The Radicals will have it that Southern Democrats are anxious for battle at arms; but the Democrats declare it is only a contest at the ballot box they contemplate or desire. The Richmond Examiner says: "Our notion is that the people of the United States this Fall are going to use the peaceful remedy of the ballot-box to put down the mad revolutionists of Radicalism. They are going to outvote them. It is possible that the Radicals may arm and resist the verdict of the ballot box, but if they take the sword they will perish by the sword."

The negroes in Washington are armed by Radicals. They march through the streets with guns loaded with ball cartridges, and at the slightest provocation fire a platoon of musketry into the nonoffending wayfarers on the side walk.

"Let us have peace."

Is It?

Is the fact that GRANT rode a mule in a circus when a boy, a sufficient reason why you should vote for him?

Is the fact that he was a drunken worthless vagabond at West Point and graduated at the foot of his class, any reason why you should vote for him?

Is the fact that he resigned his position in the regular army, to save expulsion and disgrace on account of drunkenness—"condemned unbecomingly a gentleman and officer," any reason why you should vote for him?

Is the fact that this drunken imbecility during the war murdered more men than his adversary had command of, any reason why you should vote for him?

Is the fact that he issued an order expelling from the lines of the army, the "Jews as a class" because they would not pay his father double price for the cotton he stole, any reason why you should vote for him?

Is the fact that he draws twenty two thousand dollar a salary per year, upon which he pays not one cent of taxes, any reason why you should vote for him?

Is the fact he is seen almost daily when in Washington, bristly drunk or carousing about some house of prostitution, any reason why you should vote for him?

Is the fact that he is the candidate of gold-grabbers, treasury plunderers, bond holders, national banks, tax-collectors, constitution defiers, thieves, liars, hypocrites, prostitutes, deserters &c., any reason why you should vote for him?

Is the fact that he is the candidate of the party that oppresses the poor for the benefit of the rich,—that gives to the laboring man greenbacks and to the nabob gold—that makes the working man pay the taxes of the bloated bond holder—that takes the bread out of the mouths of white children to feed overgrown niggers who are to lazy to earn a living for themselves, any reason why we should vote for him?

Is the fact, that he is the candidate of those who have run this country in debt so deep that figures can't represent the amount, and who are daily squandering millions of dollars of the peoples money, upon negro bureaus, large armies, thieving officials, villainous politicians and houses of prostitution about the capitol of the country any reason why you should vote for him?

Is the fact that he represents all that is corrupt in politics, puerile in religion, debased in morals, and revolting in society, any reason why we should vote for him?

If for none of these reasons, why do you vote for him?

His friends deny none these facts, and they present no other inducement for your support. Think well before you cast your ballot.—Bellefonte Watchman.

Large Increase of the National Debt in July. The official statement of the public debt has just been published. It shows an increase, during the month of July, of thirteen millions, two hundred and fifty eight thousand, five hundred and ninety three dollars, and sixty cents.

What has become of all the money raised by taxation. How has it been squandered? To what purpose has it been applied? The debt has constantly increased for months.

Is that to continue? Are the people to be taxed as they now are for all time to come; and never to see the debt reduced or paid off?

When will we see economy practiced by the Government? How long are we to endure the rule of the set of thieves and public plunderers, who are spending all the money wrung from the toil and sweat of the masses, constantly increasing the debt?

The people are asking themselves these questions? There can be but one answer to them. Not until the Radicals are turned out of power will there ever be a change.

Let the tax-ridden masses remember that when they go to vote.

BANKRUPT LAW.—In the Bankrupt Law of March 2d, 1867, it provided by the 2d clause of the 33d section, that "In all proceedings in Bankruptcy commenced after one year from the time this act shall go into operation, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets do not pay fifty per centum of the claims against his estate, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and in value of his creditors who have proved their claims is filed in the case at or before the time of application for discharge." The act went into operation on the 1st of June, 1867, and therefore, any debtor whose estate would not pay fifty per cent of his indebtedness, has been debarred since the 1st of June, last, of an application with the prospect of a discharge. The Senate, however, on the 22d ultimo, passed finally an amendment to the act, which amendment had previously been passed in the House of Representatives, which extends the time for an effective application by those who cannot pay fifty per cent on their indebtedness, to the first of January, 1869.

THINK OF IT.—Farmer, mechanic, workman—and especially you who have acted with the Republican party—you have now till November to think of a matter that concerns you and your children. Will you vote the Radical ticket and pay the bondholder's taxes, or will you vote the Democratic ticket and make the bondholder pay his own taxes? Every dollar added to tax duplicate relieves you. The Democratic platform demands that bonds shall be taxed the same as other property—the same as your dwelling house. The Republican Platform favors the exemption of the bondholder, says, in effect, that he is a privileged character, and shall not be taxed on his bonds. Which is right?—Throw away your party prejudices, and think of it.

LET US HAVE PEACE.—The best way to secure peace is to put a stop to all this fighting. The best way to put a stop to all this fighting is to whip the Radicals so badly that they will not be heard of again for ten years, for they are the ones who have provoked civil war in this country, and they are the ones who wish to renew it. Ask the Radical papers and Radical politicians if this is not true.

The National Intelligencer, in a late issue, adverts to the increased cost of running the legislative machine of the nation, and shows how the people are deuced out of their hard earnings in that direction. According to the Intelligencer:—

The bills brought in by the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate and House are frightful. They are salaried officers, and yet are allowed to charge mileage and to collect fees for summoning witnesses and bringing in members, which may be called shameful extortions. It is understood that the Sergeant-at-arms of the House has charged for over two hundred thousand miles of service since the meeting of Congress, in summoning witnesses for the impeachment and other investigations, for which he receives \$20,000 above and beyond his regular pay, and superadded to five dollars per head for every member absent on a call of the House. In other words, he has been, consecutively, nearly nine times round the globe without ever leaving the Capitol building, and is paid for it at the rate of ten cents per mile.—The Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate was equally benefited, and, perhaps, even a greater degree. He summoned witnesses from Alaska by telegraph, and was paid precisely what they received who made the whole journey.

This is the manner in which the tax-wrangling from the people are expended here. And yet we are told it is all done according to law. If so, why not repeal such glaring and indefensible abuses?—So-called committees of retrenchment waste months in absurd schemes for reducing the protection to our citizens abroad by abolishing small missions which are absolutely necessary, and yet they tolerate at their own doors, and encourage the most profligate expenditures and open thieving about the Capitol. They cut off arbitrary some proper salary or officer, and cry out "economy," while they open a source of corruption, and defend it by precedent or convenient construction of law. Radicalism has systematized plunder, and the people's treasury is regarded as the spoil of office holding Jacobins and "loyal" rogues.

The Radical orators and journals are fully aware of all these facts, and hence they appeal to the passions and prejudices of the people on past issues. They are afraid to face such facts as can be gathered from the records of Congress and the books of the departments. But they must do so. When they talk of "traitors" and "copperheads," we respond what have you done with all the money stolen from the people? The proper answers to all the clap-trap appeals of the Radical politicians are such facts as we are daily presenting. We have brought a great national robbery home to the Radical party, and at the coming election the tax-payers will gibbet the robbers.—Ee

Nine Cogent Reasons Why Gen. Grant should be Elected.

1. Because he is General Grant. 2. Because he smokes incessantly. 3. Because he can "talk horses" scientifically. 4. Because he is a statesman. (Should any ill-minded copperhead ask where he learned statesmanship, we answer: first at school, second in the tan-yard, third in the army.)

5. Because he battered down stone ramparts by, almost literally, hurling living human beings against them. 6. Because he lost six Union soldiers where Lee lost one rebel before Richmond.

7. Because he "will have no policy." Wise, from patriot! 8. Because he did not destroy the rebellion, for he did not plan, and for a long time would not consent to Gen. Sherman's march. [Vide Grant's report.] 9. Because he can't make a speech.

We believe we enumerated all Grant's qualifications, and will rest assured that all candid men will see that they are just those which are need-d in a candidate for President of the United States. Vive la bagatelle.

Grant's Record. Radical experts are now busy at work searching for Grant's record. In this labor of love they are necessarily satisfied with a very small reward. The well defined opinions he has been known to entertain in view of their scarcity, and stand out like tombstones in a sparsely graveyard. At present they sum up as follows:—

No. 1. Think negro suffrage unwise, and calculated to produce a war of races.—Doolittle's speech, Oct. 2, 1865. No. 2. He expelled the Jews from his military lines on the plea that they were dishonour as a class.—Order, Aug. 11, 1862.

No. 3. Opposed to the freedom of the press.—Letter, Feb. 17, 1867. No. 4. In favor of stripping the President of all appointing and removing powers.—Letter of Aug. 1867. No. 5. In favor of impeachment, he thinks its defeat would result in "bloodshed."—Letter, May 12, 1868.

No. 6. Endorses negro suffrage in the South and rejects it at the North.—Chicago platform. No. 7. The Radical Lieutenant Governor of New York made a speech in Brooklyn a few nights since, and here is the manner in which he alluded to the Democratic nominee for President: "I make no attack upon Governor Seymour as a man. Most courteous and gentle in his manners, cultivated in mind and persuasive in eloquence, his private character is without a blemish."

LET US HAVE PEACE.—The best way to secure peace is to put a stop to all this fighting. The best way to put a stop to all this fighting is to whip the Radicals so badly that they will not be heard of again for ten years, for they are the ones who have provoked civil war in this country, and they are the ones who wish to renew it. Ask the Radical papers and Radical politicians if this is not true.

Delegate Elections to County Convention.

The Democratic electors of Tunkhannock Borough and the several election districts in Wyoming County, are requested to meet in their several election districts on Saturday the 29th inst., between the hours of two and five o'clock P. M., and elect delegates to represent them in County Convention to be held at Tunkhannock on Monday the 31st inst.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

The following Vigilance Committees, for the several districts in said County, were returned at the last annual Convention:—

Braintim, George Kennard, Hamlet Hill, A. G. Seymour. Clinton, David Armstrong, Daniel Bidleman, A. O. Utley. Exeter, Sam'l Wall, Benj. Sickler, Fisher Gay.

Eaton, George Jayne, John Lee, Bowens Hunter. Falls, Andrew Dewitt, Ira Weed, G. W. Sherrwood. Forkston, Russell Comstock, Chas. Miller, Oscar Parr. Lenoir, George Bebee, H. Billings, L. Clouse.

Mehoopany, Warren Goff, John Shehan, Henry Love. Mehoppen, John Bridget, J. G. Davis, Erastus Bowman. Monroe, C. S. Shooley, W. Watson, Wm. Sickler.

North Branch, W. Hoxie, C. Adams, D. S. Catlin. Northmoreland, L. Winters, J. Perry, E. R. Hallowell. Nicholson, E. N. Bacon, M. Oakley, J. Stevens.

Overfield, Henry Ager, Henry Burgess, Henry H. Walter. Tunk. Boro, Thos. Osterhout, Wm S. Kutz, James Young. Tunk. Twp., S. Nuyhart, D. Z. Michael, Wm. Ball.

Washington, E. Overfield, J. Robinson, W. Crawford. Windham, H. W. Keeney, Chas. Fessolt, W. T. Keitline.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS, &c.

1. The Democratic electors of each election district in this county, shall annually on the last Saturday in August, meet at the place of holding their General and Township elections and elect three suitable persons to serve as a Committee of Vigilance for the ensuing year, whose duty it shall be to superintend all other meetings of the Democratic electors of their district.

2. At the same time and place, shall also be elected two delegates to the County Convention, who shall on the following Monday, meet at the Court House, in the Boro of Tunkhannock, and after organizing by electing one of their number for a President, and two Secretaries shall proceed to nominate such District and County Officers as are to be voted for at the ensuing General Election—elect Conference for such District officers as they shall nominate—appoint Delegates to the next State Convention and a Standing Committee for the County.

3. All County Conventions shall be held with open doors. 4. All candidates for nomination shall be voted for viva voce; and the one receiving a majority of all the votes polled, for any office shall be nominated.

5. The Convention shall keep a journal of all its proceedings which shall be duly published in the Democratic paper or papers of the County; and any nomination not made in conformity with the foregoing rules shall be declared void, and the vacancy or vacancies so occurring, shall be supplied in the manner hereinafter provided.

6. The Standing Committee shall consist of nine Democratic citizens of the county, who shall hold their office for one year from and after the date of the election; and it shall be their duty, during that time, to call all County Conventions, Mass and other meetings of the party—to fill all vacancies of the Committee, occasioned either by the declination of nominees, by a want of conformity to the foregoing rules, or where the Convention shall have failed to make a nomination, and also in special elections, where the necessity for doing so occurs after the regular time for holding County Conventions—and to fill vacancies in the Committee, occasioned by removal, death, or failure on the part of the citizens, to elect him.

7. The Standing Committee shall annually hereafter, in issuing the call for the election of Delegates to the County Convention, cause a copy of the foregoing rules to be published in competition therewith.

8. These rules may be amended, or new ones added thereto by a general meeting of the Democratic citizens of the county called for that purpose by the Standing Committee or if that same shall pass two successive County Conventions without amendment and not otherwise.

J. V. SMITH, Chairman Standing Committee.

THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW.—The new postal law just passed by Congress contains some important changes in the business of conducting the business of the department, and as all our readers are more or less interested in sending and receiving letters and newspapers, we publish some of the provisions of the new law for their information. The law provides that all letters or which the name of the sender is endorsed shall be returned to him if not called for within thirty days, it doubles the compensation of post-masters for the payment of money orders, but reduces the fees on the same. It permits weekly newspapers sent to regular subscribers in the county where published to be delivered free of postage from the post office nearest the place of publication, it also authorizes the issue of duplicate money orders. This law also makes it a felony of high character to use postage stamps a second time knowingly and authorizes the Postmaster General to prescribe a uniform for letter carriers, and make it a misdemeanor for any one else to wear the same.

Money and arms, theft and murder, that's what reconstruction means—Brown wants \$10,000,000 and 20,000 troops. Negro militia bills have passed the pretended legislatures of Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana, and the first move of the carpet-bag men in Congress was for full pay from March 4, 1867, though only elected in 1868.

Colfax was first elected to Congress as a Know-Nothing, and he is now running on a national ticket with a Know-Nothing. If he keeps on in this kind of company, he will be taken for a fool himself at last.

Facts for Workingmen.

While the producing industries of the country are unjustly taxed, and the almost intolerable burdens of the war rest upon those who fought the battles and made the sacrifices, those who tilled lands to produce supplies, and those who labored in the workshops, the organs of the Radicals are asserting that the bondholders are the men who pay all our revenues. The organs of the Radicals in Lorain county, replying to an article which recently appeared in the Plain Dealer, sneeringly say that "not one laboring man in every hundred pays a penny of taxes to the Government directly." True the laboring man does not pay his taxes directly, to the Government, but every man of sense knows that the consumer pays the tax upon every article manufactured by capital. A practical working man, a few days ago, being in our office, handed us the following, which in itself is a volume of argument to show that the poor man does pay taxes:

Radical legislation requires the consumer to pay all taxes. It taxes the hat on your head. The boots on your person. The clothes on your person. The food you eat. The tea and coffee you drink. The pot it is cooked in. The cup you drink it out of. The implements on your farm. The tools you work with. The paper you write on. The pen and ink you use. The papers and books you read. The furniture in your house. The gas or oil you burn. The coal you consume. The stove you burn it in. The match you light it with. The medicine you take. The tobacco you smoke. The pipe you smoke it in. The dishes on your table. All you eat off them.

The laboring man of the country, who owns a little house and lot, which he has earned by toiling from early morning to night, pays State tax, county tax, school tax, door tax, upon it; while his next door neighbor, who is a bondholder, owning \$50,000 in bonds, pays no taxes whatever, draws interest in gold, laughs at his unfortunate neighbor, who has his money in a little home! If the masses of the laboring men desire the equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value—Government bonds and other securities included, if they want one currency for the Government and the people, the laborer, and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder, they will not vote the Radical ticket, but will vote for that of the Democracy.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Radical Rascality at Harrisburg. The Harrisburg Patriot has unveiled a precious bit of "truly loil" rascality at the Capital, that is a very fair specimen of the way the thieving party which rules and robs the State manage the business.

It seems that an account was presented to Auditor General Hartranft and by him audited, passed and paid by the State Treasurer for \$700 salary due to one A. C. Hays as Pastor and Folger last session and \$12 mileage, in all \$712. This Hays, it further appears, had applied for an appointment as Pastor and Folger, but failed to get it, and went home. He never performed a single day's service for the State. He came to Harrisburg, however, and drew the amount as stated above from the State Treasury.

The Patriot has been endeavoring to trace out the authorship of this robbery to the party particularly responsible; but thus far the endeavor has been fruitless. Whether it is Hartranft who passed the account; Speaker Davis or Clerk Self ridge, who certified to it, or Representative Armstrong, of Lancaster, who appears to have been interested in putting the bogus claim through, or who was principally the robbery remains a mystery, and will, doubtless remain so. The truth is, these Radicals thrive at Harrisburg and Washington are too well organized and disciplined for justice ever to be able to overtake them. The only remedy the people have is to drive them from power and elect honest men.

From one end of the country to the other the cry goes up from the people that we must have a change. The farmers demand a change; the merchants demand a change; the laboring people everywhere demand a change; the tax-payers demand a change; the lovers of