

Democratic National Ticket.

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

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Democratic County Ticket.

ASSEMBLY,
GEORGE SCOTT,
COMMISSIONER,
WM. G. QUICK,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. R. IKLELEH,
AUDITOR,
A. J. ALBERTSON,
SURVEYOR,
ISAAC A. DEWITT.

NEXT MONDAY will be Court, and a large turn-out is expected. Several weeks ago we gave notice that we would erase from our books all those who did not within a certain time pay their subscriptions to the DEMOCRAT. We have been as good as our word, so far as we have been able, to run carefully over our books. If there are any persons receiving the paper who have not paid last year's subscription, or even this, they should attend to the matter immediately, as we are bound to reach their names. Every man who reads this notice will know at once whether he owes us or not, and if his account is not square we desire that it be looked after at his earliest opportunity. Send the money to us by mail, or by hand, with some one who will attend Court, if you should not come to town next week. The publishing of a newspaper is a cash business, and in order that we succeed in the business, patrons must pay us promptly. This thing of sending out papers for the love of it, besides the name of having the largest subscription list, is "played out" with us. We want our pay now, and if there is any money in the publishing business we want to make it.

REMEMBER TIMES GONE BY.—Some of the Republicans really have the impudence to approach Democrats for their support for Grant and Colfax. Just look at the unbounded impudence of these men! No less than four short years ago, these same Republicans, when speaking of a Democrat who had independence sufficient to defend his principles openly, would say, "never mind, he will soon be put where the dogs won't bark at him—it will only cost three cents to send him there—a letter to Mr. Seward, will be all sufficient—Seward will ring his little bell, and off the secessionist goes." Democrats, you all remember this sad time yet; and take our word for it, the same times will be reinstated should Grant be elected. Now is the time to act.

COL. L. A. MACKEY received the nomination for Congress in the 18th District, on the 26th ult. Col. MACKEY lives in Lock Haven, Clinton county, and was nominated without opposition. JOHN W. MAYNARD, Esq., carried the Conference of Lycoming county, but with an understanding that they go for MACKEY. This nomination is said to be a strong one, and the Democrats talk confidently of electing their congressional standard bearer. We hope they may. That District has been ruled in Congress about long enough by a man no better than a "carpet-bagger."

CHARLES E. BOYLE, Democratic candidate for Auditor General, when a member of the Legislature in 1867, obtained the passage of a section in the appropriation bill, to protect the State Treasury against the incessant assaults made by the thieves, by means of special committees. Auditor General Hartranft deliberately violated that law, and left the plunderers gorge themselves on the public treasury. Hartranft is the candidate of the ring for Auditor General; Boyle is the candidate of all who sincerely desire reform in the affairs of the State.

GEN. McCLELLAN COMING.—The announcement that General McClellan is coming home, will be hailed with pleasure by thousands of his admiring fellow citizens. It is announced that the hero of Antietam will return on the 20th of September next, and will take an active part in the campaign for Seymour and Blair. The soldiers will turn out en masse to greet their favorite general, when his feet shall again press our shores.

EVERYWHERE the Democratic camp fires are brightly burning. They glow from the mountain tops of Pennsylvania, the highlands of New York, the hills of the East, and flame from the Western prairies. The mighty reactionary tide cannot be checked, and everything moves with the current.

THE saw mill of Wm. Reagan, in Sunbury, was destroyed by fire on Thursday evening last. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, partly covered by an insurance of \$6,000.

THE Agricultural Fair of Northumberland county, will be held near Turberville, in that county, on the 23d, 24th and 25th days of September.

Democratic Prospects North and South.

The New York Herald which has until recently been a powerful advocate of the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency, publishes the following despatch from Washington, showing the utter hopelessness of the Radical party.

"All the advices received here recently from the South represent carpet-bagism as on its death bed. With the exception of Florida and South Carolina all the Southern States are conceded as certain to go for Seymour and Blair. The radical organizations in the reconstructed region are dwindling away rapidly, and defection has reached their very stronghold with such alarming results that the carpet bag heroes see nothing but ruin ahead. They have discovered their great weakness in the very spot where they looked for an impregnable tower of strength. The negroes whom they relied upon as their right arm of power have become disgusted and proclaim that the white radical is a greater enemy to them than the white rebels who were lately their masters. The most intelligent blacks, therefore, have determined to join hands with their old masters and thus drive away the carpet-bag adventurers from the South to their native element. This repudiation of radicalism by the colored citizens is overwhelming the republican leaders of the South, and consequently they are beginning to realize that they have been caught in their own trap. Several shrewd republicans who have just returned from different parts of the South admit that Sambo has turned the tables upon them completely and that now their only hope of success is in the North. This last hope seems not to have a very firm hold of them either, judging by the manner in which they write to their friends in this city. The correspondence sent here from different States in the East and West by radical stumblers and managers is of the most desponding character. They admit that Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio are lost to Grant and Colfax beyond redemption, and one of them declares that Illinois will go the same way unless strong efforts are made to save it. Logan's defeat as Congressman at large from the State is spoken of as certain, but the electoral ticket it is urged, may be carried by clever engineering. The most sanguine republican I have seen here from Colfax's State only figures up a republican majority of three thousand in Indiana. This republican is one of the most shrewd and influential politicians in the State of Indiana. In fact the impression is very general here now that Seymour and Blair will be elected by a very decisive majority, because the people of the country are determined to have a change anyhow."

Give us Old Times

Give us back the days when the husbandman sat by his cheerful evening fire, or rested on the ground beneath the tree planted by those long since dead, and read not of the bickerings, dissensions, strifes and plunderings, but of a great and glorious Union of States, each one peaceful, industrious and happy.

Give us back the days when the dignified and contented matron sang olden and light-hearted ballads as she made the spinning-wheel hum so lively, and had no care and anxiety as to how her husband could pay the taxes, or the children be educated.

Give us back the days when the craftsman merrily whistled at his labor, knowing that whatever he earned would come to him in clinging, yellow gold when the week closed.

Give us again the days when our rulers drew an honest balance sheet with the people who placed them in power, and spent their time in studying how to plunder and cheat the hard-working tax-payers—when great and good statesmen raised their voices in the halls of the nation and spoke gratefully and truthfully of the bone and sinew of the country.

Give us the days when the rich were taxed as well as the poor—when wealth was made to contribute to the fullness of the people's treasury, and the few could not overreach the many.

Give us back the long, long years that glided by so smoothly and evenly under the rule of Democratic statesmen—when no internal struggles brought brother in contact with brother—when father was not pitted against son—when America was respected for free government, and feared from the bravery of her sons.

They will soon come back! The people are tired of blood, and turmoil, and high taxes—have tired of the robberies and murders engendered by a fratricidal war and they again wish peace and contentment. They are rising in every town and hamlet, shaking off the public leeches that have drained their blood and money, and are wondering why they slept so long. The present party has reached the length of its rope—it can go no further. For eight long and weary years it has never raised a voice for the people—never cared about but to fill the pockets of its leaders—never sought to lessen in the least the enormous burdens of the struggling tax-payers. A new sun will dawn in November, and the old-time party will again be trusted and honored by the people whom it ever protected and cherished.

HON. JOHN MORRISSEY publishes a card in the New York papers, in which he says: "I have not a cent of money, property, or stake of any kind bet against Seymour and Blair. These stories are put in circulation to injure me with my constituents by interested and mischievous parties. It is needless for me to say that I am a Democrat, and believe in regular nominations, and intend to support Seymour and Blair and the Democratic ticket, as I have done through life."

MURDER IN MILTON.—On Thursday afternoon of last week, a colored man, named Joshua Jones, shot and killed his wife, while walking with her in one of the streets of Milton. The murderer immediately made his escape and has not yet been arrested. The murdered woman formerly resided in Sunbury where she was employed as servant.

Address of the Democratic State Committee.

Democratic State Committee Room,
501 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Aug. 21, 1868.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

The Radicals re-produce the state slanders of the past, and try to ignore the grave questions of the present.

They prate of their loyalty and make it the excuse of their corruption, their extravagance and their misrule.

They imagine that you have slept during three years of their iniquitous mis-government, and that you will forget that taxation oppresses you, that your commerce languishes, and that your business is broken up.

They have proven themselves powerful to destroy and powerless to restore.

Their only policy is hate, and upon this they ask a new lease of power, forgetful that a thinking and a practical people require them to answer:

Why is the national debt greater now than when Lee surrendered, and why does it still increase?

What has become of the fifteen hundred millions of dollars they have wrung from the comforts and necessities of the people since June, 1865?

Why are more than one hundred millions of dollars annually wasted on the unreconstructed South, and why is it not made to yield us as much, to relieve us from taxation, and aid in paying our debt?

Why is the white man made the inferior of the negro in every Southern State?

Why is one class of men totally exempt from taxation whilst all others groan beneath the load they should aid in bearing?

Why shall the 5-20 bonds be paid in gold, when by the express terms of the contract, they were made payable in legal-tender notes?

Why is the Constitution violated and the Union not restored, and why are our resources wasted, the people oppressed, the cost of living trebled, and our trade destroyed?

Democrats of Pennsylvania, arouse the people. Organize a speaking canvass in every locality. Go into the strongholds of Radicalism, and teach the people.

Direct your arguments to reason and not to the passions. Confine them to the living issues of the present and of the immediate future.

Pursue the enemy.

Our grand old State moves steadily but surely into her true place in the Democratic line.

From every section comes the glad news of a defiant and united Democracy, and of a torpid and dispirited foe.

Organization, energy and united effort will bring you a glorious victory.

Arouse the people. Teach the people. Pursue the enemy.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

Democratic Charges and Radical Answers.

Charge: The War ended three years ago, and the Union is not yet restored.

Answer: Rebel.

Charge: Military Despotism has been established and maintained at the South, and still exists there.

Answer: Traitor.

Charge: Civil liberty has been overthrown in ten States of the American Union.

Answer: Copperhead.

Charge: Southern negroes are converted into political instruments to control the white Freemen of the North.

Answer: Loyalty.

Charge: The Executive Department of the Government is degraded into subserviency to the Senate.

Answer: Ku-Klux.

Charge: The judicial process of Impeachment has been prostituted to partisan purposes.

Answer: Secession.

Charge: The Supreme Court of the United States has been muzzled, threatened and cowed.

Answer: Slavery.

Charge: One Thousand Millions have been squandered since the close of war.

Answer: Revolution.

Charge: The ordinary expenses of Government, exclusive of interest, now exceed Three Hundred millions per annum.

Answer: The Poor Negro.

Charge: In three years of peace Gold has advanced from 125 to 146.

Answer: The Declaration of Independence.

Charge: Radical Internal Revenue Officers plunder the Treasury.

Answer: The Fourteenth Amendment.

Charge: The Public Debt is increasing.

Answer: Wade Hampton.

Charge: The credit of the United States in the markets of the world is lower than that of Austria, Brazil and Turkey.

Answer: "I have no policy."

Charge: The distribution of taxes is unequal, and the burthens of the people are intolerable.

Answer: "Let us have peace."

ANOTHER JOURNALIST GONE.—John D. Mendenhall, Assistant Editor of the Doylestown Democrat, died at Doylestown Pa., on Monday, 17th ult., aged 54 years. Mr. Mendenhall acted as editor of the Democrat during the three years that Gen. W. H. Davis, the proprietor and present editor, was in the army. Mr. Mendenhall was an able and energetic journalist, and conducted the paper, which is one of the best weeklies in the country, with much ability. His health has been delicate for a long time past. He was originally from Chester county. The West Chester Jeffersonian says of him:

"Mr. Mendenhall was naturally of a kind and amiable disposition, and a man of sterling integrity. No one could know him without respecting him. He had for years been a faithful and sincere member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and he died as he had lived a truly christian man."

We are informed that Dr. Waldron, of Milton, will have this season about 1,000 bushels of tomatoes, and melons from 1,800 vines.

The Principles of Jefferson.

Nothing can be more plain than that the editors of Republican papers believe the rank and file of their party to be so stupid that they will believe everything which they tell them. Who would believe, when the Declaration of Independence is in every house, and every voter may read it, that the conductor of a newspaper would have the audacity to assert that Thomas Jefferson would favor the establishment of negro suffrage at the point of the bayonet in States where the people are almost unanimously opposed to it, and that to establish negro equality, he would have sacrificed every important principle of our national constitution? The Pittsburg Gazette does this; but it does not tell its simple readers that Jefferson, as well as most of the leading men who adopted the Declaration, were slaveholders. How the wretched demagogue who makes opinions for the Republicans of Allegheny county presents Jefferson's views may be seen from the following extract:

Among the truths which our country declared to be self-evident on the day in which it took its place among the nations of the earth this stands first and chief:

"ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL."

This was no rhetorical flourish, as slaveholders subsequently contended, but the deep and settled conviction of the great and generous men who signed the Declaration of Independence, as it certainly was that of Thomas Jefferson, who originally drafted that eloquent and solemn state paper.

It is true that some men were at that day in the condition of slavery; and that men then living more sincerely lamented that fact than Thomas Jefferson, as his writings abundantly attest, and with almost prophetic ken he fore saw and spoke of the impending wrath of heaven on account of the great wrong. "I tremble for my country," he said, "when I remember that God is just." We have seen and felt what he feared.

How the innocent readers of the Gazette would stare if the editor of that paper should have the candor, to tell them that Jefferson's views of government were the same as those of Calhoun and Jefferson Davis, and that the Declaration of Independence justifies the resistance of the southern rebels to the Federal authorities in the recent war; and yet it would be but simple truth it would tell. It is careful not to say that Jefferson enunciated, in the Declaration of Independence, the principle that governments derive their just powers only from the consent of the governed; and that when any people believe themselves to be oppressed by any form of government, they have the right to change it, and substitute for it another one in accordance with their own views.

It is not possible to find in the English language a document which more plainly and palpably condemns the whole course of the Republican party towards the southern rebels than the Declaration of Independence does; and yet the Republican editors, presuming upon the gross ignorance and indurated stupidity of the voters of their party, have the impudence to tell them that the very document made use of by the rebels to justify their rebellion sanctions Radical tyranny. Such demagogues are constantly boasting of the intelligence of the Republican party.—Daily News.

Letter from the West.

TUSCULOA CO, MICH., Aug. 14, 1868.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT, Dear Sir:—Thinking it might be interesting to some of your readers to read a few lines written in, and sent from this part of Michigan; I send you these, hoping they may meet with their approval. The weather was exceedingly warm here during the month of July, and the first week of August. The thermometer has stood as high as 104 and 106 degrees, and has been above 100 degrees several times. It has also been very dry here, but the drought has not, so far, injured any crops, except the potatoes, mostly in these parts "they are small potatoes"—otherwise they are good. Corn looks well, and there is every prospect of a good crop if the frost stays away a little longer. This part of Michigan seems pretty well adapted to corn if the frost does not cut it down. There was a light frost on Tuesday night, but it did not injure anything. Wheat crop was fair. The insect injured it some, but not so much as to materially effect the yield.

There has been considerable excitement in this part of the State concerning the propriety of having two new railroads built, one from Bay City to Detroit, and the other from Saginaw to Port Huron. The surveys for both have been taken, and most of the money for their construction has been raised, and in time most likely both of them will be built, but it is thought that the one from Saginaw to Port Huron will be built first, and that it will be commenced soon. I have understood lately there is one building from Port Huron to connect with the Detroit and Mackinaw road at Lapeer, or near there; so you may see the people are all alive to public works in this part of Michigan.

There don't seem to be much said or done in these parts about politics, and the present or coming campaign. The Radicals are generally hanging down their heads, and if I mistake not most of them have their longues hanging out. I heard a gentleman say that "he wanted to see the power in the other party's hands now for a while; the Radicals have been running the thing until they have made it so bad that the Government is held in the hands of a few men, and if they are permitted to hold the reins of power much longer, there is where they will land us." "Now," says he, "I have always been a Republican, and supported that ticket, but I am tired of the would be tyrant of that party, if they only had the power, or if they thought they could compel the people to submit; and I am bound to VOTE the whole DEMOCRATIC TICKET this Fall." He, like a great many others, is just getting sensible of the corruption of the Radical party.—Strange they could not see it heretofore.

I heard another gentleman say that about a year ago, he went some sixteen miles to hear Speaker Colfax, and as all the Radicals had told him, he supposed was the smartest man in the United States, says he, "great was my surprise when I heard him, because his speech abounded with nothing but abuse against the opposite party, and I would not more vote for such a man than a downright fool. What wit he had all run to abuse, because there was no argument in his speech. I wonder if they won't send him into Michigan again before the election comes off."

A DEMOCRAT.

Is the Republican party chargeable with this huge debt upon the country? Certainly it is. Is the same party the cause of all the orphans and widows now in the country? Of course it is. Where is the man who dares deny it; we'd give one of Chase's quarters to see him.

Don't fail to remember that this is the day for the Circus in Bloom.

THE STATE DEBT!

Radical Hypocrisy and Deception.

Hartranft's Answer to Galusha's Catechism Not in Accord with the Auditor General's Reports.

The Radical State Committee have printed a "shorter catechism" upon the subject of the State debt, to which Gen. Hartranft makes responses. We give the Committee the benefit of an insertion of the whole matter in our columns, as follows:

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 1105 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, August 4, 1868.—Gen. John F. Hartranft, Auditor General: Dear Sir:—Please furnish me, at your earliest convenience, with such official information as may be in your possession relative to the following questions:

First. How much was the total debt of the State, January 1, 1867?

Second. How much was the total debt January 1, 1868?

Third. To what extent during this period has taxation been abated or repudiated?

Fourth. What amount of extraordinary expenses have been paid by the State during the period? Very respectfully, yours,

GALUSHA A. GROW.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, Aug. 4, 1868.—Hon. G. A. Grow, Chairman, &c. &c. Dear Sir:—In answer to yours of the 4th instant, I annex statement of public debt at the close of the fiscal year 1860, and at this date:

Total State debt, Nov. 30, 1860..... \$36,960,847.50

Total State debt, Aug. 6, 1868..... 33,651,637.47

Of this latter amount the interest is stopped on \$851,641.13, and the amount redeemable on presentation, the funds being on hand for its payment.

The tax on real and personal estate has been reduced as follows:

The net amount charged to the counties annually from 1862 to 1865, was.....\$1,657,314.33

The net amount chargeable to the counties annually for 1866, 1867 and 1868..... 313,222.19

Annual reduction.....\$1,344,092.14

Extraordinary expenses to a large amount have been paid during these years for military services, &c., the items of which you will find in the annual reports from this office from 1861 to 1867 inclusive.

Respectfully yours,

J. F. HARTRAFT, Auditor General.

This "looks very well on paper," but unfortunately for General Hartranft and Mr. Grow, the public records show that the Radical party, instead of applying the people's money to the payment of the State debt, have squandered it for other purposes.

Gov. Geary, in his last annual message, states that the total State debt in 1866 was \$35,622,052.18. Auditor General Hartranft, in his annual report for 1867, says that the amount in the Treasury, on the 30th of November, 1867, "applicable to the payment of interest on the State debt," was \$2,937,978.55. Now, if during the intervening year, from 30th of November, 1866, to 30th of November, 1867, the Radicals had not increased the State debt, it would have stood, at the latter date, at the precise sum of \$32,684,073.71, which we arrive at thus:

State debt, Nov. 30, 1866.....\$35,622,052.18

Deduction of Treasury.....\$2,937,978.55

Applicable to payment of interest on the State debt, Nov. 30, 1867..... 2,937,978.55

\$32,684,073.61

But instead of this sum, the Auditor General fixes the debt on the 30th of Nov., 1867, at \$34,766,431.22, and in his reply to Mr. Grow, says 137.77. Now, we have shown that if the debt had not been increased during 1867, it would have been but \$32,684,073.61, or \$967,563.86 less than Gen. Hartranft says it was on the 30th of Nov., 1867, proving that the debt has increased nearly one million since the 30th of November, 1866.

But we do not stop here. The Constitution provides (Art. XI, Sec. 4), for the creation of a Sinking Fund, to be applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt. In accordance with this provision of the Constitution, the Democratic Legislature of 1868, enacted a law providing for the creation of a Sinking Fund. It is this enactment that we would call the Radicals to do what little they have done toward paying off the debt and to disburse with, the tax on real estate. If they had carried it out faithfully and honestly, as will be shown they could, by this time, have cancelled the entire debt of the State. This Act (see Purdon's Digest, page 914) provides as follows:

"For the purpose of paying the present indebtedness and the interest thereon, and such further indebtedness as may hereafter be contracted on the part of the Commonwealth, the following revenues and incomes are hereby specifically appropriated and set apart, to wit: The net annual income of the public works that now are, or may hereafter be owned by the Commonwealth, and the proceeds of the sale of the same heretofore made and yet remaining due or hereafter made, and the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the State, and all revenues derived from the following sources, to wit:

Bank Charters and dividends.

Taxes assessed on corporations and all the sources of revenue connected therewith.

The tax on taverns, eating-houses, restaurants, distilleries, breweries, retailers, pedlars, brokers, theatres, circuses, billiard and bowling saloons, ten pin alleys and patent medicine licenses.

On theatrical, circus and menagerie exhibitions.

On writs, wills, deeds, mortgages, letters of attorney and all instruments of writing, entered of record, on which a tax is assessed.

On public officers and all others on which a tax is levied.

On foreign insurance companies.

On grant of laws.

On penalties for non-payment of taxes.

On loans of money at interest.

All fines, forfeitures and penalties.

Revenues derived from the public lands.

The excess of militia tax over expenditures.

Militia tax.

Tonnage tax paid by railroads.

Escheats.

Collateral inheritance tax.

Accrued interest.

Refunded cash, and all gifts, grants, or bequests, or the revenue derived therefrom, that may be made to the State and not otherwise directed."

The receipts at the Treasury, from these sources, as per the statements of the Auditor General's office, from 1860 to 1867, inclusive, foot up the enormous sum of Twenty-five Hundred and Seventy Thousand Dollars. We give the receipts for each year, as follows:

1860.....\$2,028,044.64

1861.....2,774,001.88

1862.....2,452,430.16

1863.....2,501,181.13

1864.....3,097,978.68

1865.....4,251,965.76

1866.....	4,237,915.54
1867.....	5,024,232.01
	\$25,347,751.00

Now, these twenty-five millions and upwards ought under the law have gone into the Sinking Fund, and to have been applied to the reduction of the State debt. If they did not go there and were not so applied, where did they go to and what use were they applied? This is a question which the people will ask the Radical State officials, and to which they will demand an honest and straightforward answer.

Subtract this sum from the amount of the State debt as it stood in 1860, and instead of \$33,651,637.47, which, according to General Hartranft, is the sum of the debt at present, there would remain but \$12,622,096.50, thus:

State debt in 1860.....\$37,969,847.50

Amount set apart for Sinking Fund, since 1860..... 25,347,751.00

\$12,622,096.50

Instead of this, Gen. Hartranft assures us that during the eight years of Radical administration, the debt has been decreased but \$4,218,207.03, showing that upwards of TWENTY-ONE MILLIONS of the receipts of the Sinking Fund have been used for other purposes than the reduction of the State debt. Will somebody explain what these purposes were, and whether those twenty-one millions have gone?

Meanwhile, let it be remembered, that from taxes upon real and personal estate, from war loans, from payments by the United States, and from other sources of revenue, as per the reports of the Auditor General's office, there were received at the Treasury since 1860, \$13,107,531.91. Add this sum to that which should have been set apart for the Sinking Fund, and we have a total of receipts at the Treasury, exclusive of loans, since 1860, of \$38,455,232.91. The war loan under the acts of April 12, and May 15, 1861, increased these receipts to \$41,930,282.91, and the loan for the redemption of the over-due bonds, increased them to \$64,930,282.91, or to nearly double the amount of the State debt in 1860. Out of these receipts of nearly SIXTY-FIVE MILLIONS, have not some millions been put into the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the State debt?

Gen. Hartranft informs Mr. Grow that "the interest is stopped on \$851,641.13 of the State debt." But he conveniently forgets to state that upon the bulk of the debt the rate of interest has been increased from 4 and 5 to 6 per cent. Formerly the greater portion of the State loans was at 5 and 4 per cent. interest. Now \$25,311,180 of those loans are at 6 per cent., showing an increase of interest upon that sum payable annually by the State, of \$253,11