HOLMES COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

A Political and Family Journal, Devoted to the Interests of Holmes County, and Local and General Intelligence.

VOL. I. MILLERSBURG, HOLMES COUNTY, O., THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1870. No. 5.

County Officials.

Common Pleas Judge,	WILLIAM REED.
Probate Judge,	THOMAS ARMOR.
Prosecuting Attorney,	C. F. VOORHES.
County Clerk,	JOHN S. ORR.
Sheriff,	JAMES S. MCCOMB.
Auditor,	JOSEPH H. NEWTON.
Treasurer,	JACOB CHERRYHOLMES.
Recorder,	GEORGE L. COOK.
Commissioners,	JESSE A. HARRIS, JACOB FISHER, DAN'L. BAUGHMAN.
Surveyor,	JOSHUA SPONAGLE.
Coroner,	HENRY SHAFFER.
Infirmary Directors,	LUELLEN ALLISON, JOHN SHARP, LOUIS MAYER.

Church Directory.

U. P. CHURCH,

REV. W. M. GIBSON, PASTOR. HOURS FOR Service at 11½ o'clock, A. M. Sabbath school at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

REV. A. S. MILHOLLAND, PASTOR. MORNING service at 11 o'clock. Sabbath school 12½ o'clock. Evening service 7½ o'clock.—Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

DISCIPLE CHURCH,

ELDER WM. SHARP, PASTOR. HOURS for service 11 o'clock, A. M. Sabbath school 9 o'clock. Evening service 7½ o'clock.—Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Railway Time Tables.

Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Delaware R. R.

GOING NORTH.

	Ex. & Mail.	Accom'dn.
Leave Millersburg,	5:37 A. M.	1:39 P. M.
" Fredericksburg,	5:51 "	2:06 "
" Apple Creek,	6:21 "	2:37 "
" Orrville,	7:03 "	3:29 "
" Marshallville,	7:17 "	4:02 "
" Akron,	8:10 "	5:37 "
Arr. at Cleveland,	10:10 "	9:20 "

GOING SOUTH.

	Ex. & Mail.	Accom'dn.
Leave Cleveland,		3:45 P. M.
" Akron,	7:20 A. M.	5:37 "
" Marshallville,	8:58 "	6:39 "
" Orrville,	9:23 "	6:54 "
" Apple Creek,	10:08 "	7:18 "
" Fredericksb'rg,	10:37 "	7:35 "
Arr. at Millersburg,	11:22 "	8:01 "

R. C. HURD, *President.*
G. A. JONES, *Superintendent.*

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

☞On and after June 12th, 1870, trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: (Train leaving Chicago at 5:35 P. M. leaves daily.) (Trains leaving Pittsburg at 2:25 P. M., leaves daily.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp'ss.	Exp'ss.	Mail.	Exp'ss.
Pittsburg,	12.15 A.M.	2.55 P.M.	6.45 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
Rochester		3.58 "	8.20 "	11.36 "
Salem,	2.48 "	5.50 "	10.21 "	1.37 P.M.
Alliance, arr	3.15 "	6.20 "	10.55 "	2.00 "
Alliance, dep	3.20 "	6.40 "	11.15 "	2.20 "
Canton,	3.55 "	7.24 "	12.15 P.M.	3.57 "
Massillon,	4.11 "	7.41 "	12.40 "	4.15 "
Orrville,	4.39 "	8.18 "	1.25 "	5.20 "
Wooster,	5.00 "	8.45 "	2.01 "	6.20 "
Mansfield,	6.13 "	10.20 "	3.02 "	8.05 "
Crestline, arr	6.40 "	10.50 "	4.40 "	6.50 "
Crestline, dep	7.00 "	11.05 "	6.00 A.M.	6.50 "
Bucyrus,	7.30 "	11.39 "	6.28 "	7.23 "
Lima,	8.56 "	1.39 A.M.	9.05 "	10.20 "
Ft Wayne, arr	10.35 "	3.35 "	11.35 "	12.40 A.M.
Ft Wayne, dep	10.40 "	3.40 "	11.50 "	12.50 "
Plymouth,	12.40 P.M.	6.10 "	2.50 P.M.	3.08 "
Chicago,	3.20 "	9.20 "	6.30 "	6.20 "

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp'ss.	Exp'ss.	Mail.	Exp'ss.
Chicago,	11.50 A.M.	9.30 P.M.	6.10 A.M.	5.35 P.M.
Plymouth,	1.50 P.M.	1.50 A.M.	9.50 "	9.05 "
Ft Wayne, arr	3.15 "	5.15 "	12.40 P.M.	11.10 "
Ft Wayne, dep	3.20 "	5.45 "	12.55 "	11.20 "
Lima,	4.40 "	6.05 "	2.15 "	1.20 "
Bucyrus,	6.15 "	10.45 "	5.50 "	3.52 "
Crestline, arr	6.40 "	11.15 "	6.30 "	4.20 "
Crestline, dep	6.55 "	12.05 P.M.	6.00 A.M.	4.30 "
Mansfield,	7.16 "	12.34 "	6.42 "	5.00 "
Wooster,	8.32 "	2.01 "	8.05 "	6.32 "
Orrville,	8.49 "	2.27 "	8.57 "	6.45 "
Massillon,	9.06 "	2.58 "	9.35 "	7.17 "
Canton,	9.19 "	3.13 "	9.57 "	7.35 "
Alliance, arr	9.50 "	3.50 "	10.45 "	8.20 "
Alliance, dep	9.55 "	3.55 "	11.00 "	8.40 "
Salem,	10.18 "	4.22 "	11.40 "	9.08 "
Rochester,		6.09 "	2.05 P.M.	10.52 "
Pittsburgh,	12.30 A.M.	7.05 "	3.15 "	11.55 "

F. R. MYERS, *Gen. Ticket Agent.*

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Physicians.

J. POMERENE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, MILLERSBURG, Ohio. Office—On Main St., 4 doors East of the Bank. Office hours—Wednesdays, from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M., and on Saturdays from 9 o'clock A. M., to 5 o'clock P. M. 1tf

R. H. VORHES, M. D.,
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Butter, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Dried Fruits, &c., &c.
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WHITE WAREHOUSE,
West End Main Street, MILLERSBURG, O. 2tf

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LONG, BROWN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Millersburg, - - - Ohio.
☞Dealers in Exchange and Coin, Bills discounted, and Collections made at all accessible points. 1tf

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FASHIONABLE TAILOR!
Jackson St., Millersburg, O.
Above Maxwell's Clothing Store.
ALL work entrusted in his hands, will be made up in the latest style, most durable manner, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction in every case. Give him a trial.
We are also agent for the Howe Sewing Machines, and keep on hand needles, fixtures and findings; oil by the bottle or gross.
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☞Also agent for the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, of New York. 1tf

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Wines, Liquors, &c.
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SALT, FISH,
WHITE & WATER LIME &c.,
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WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,
WOOL, DRIED FRUIT, BUTTER, EGGS, &C.
At the Red Warehouse,
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Wall Paper, Window Shades.
New and desirable paterns in both.
Just received at the BOOK STORE.
Aug. 20, 1870. 1m2

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Millersburg, O. 4tf

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CHEAP GROCERY & PROVISION STORE.
WELL SELECTED STOCK.
J. & C. SCHULER,
One door West of Mayer's Store.
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Coffee, Provisions, Sugars, Teas, Tobacco, Cigars, Spices, Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Wooden Ware, Fish, Flour Salt, Feed, Candles, Carbon Oil, Lamps, &c., &c.
The Hightest Market Price
paid for all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Feb. 14, '70tf. C. & J. SCHULER.

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MILLERSBURG, - - OHIO.
E. W. FAIR,
IS now prepared to supply the market with the celebrated
SLAT WINDOW SHADES
And would respectfully call the attention of the public to their adaptability to Public Edifices, Churches, School Rooms, Stores, Shops and Show Windows, as well as for private residences, being Cheaper, much Cooler and more durable than any other. The market supplied at the
Lowest Wholesale Rates!
☞All orders respectfully solicited. Shades made to any size desired.
Shop and Salesroom on Main Street, first door west of "Commercial Block."
Aug. 1870. 1tf

Cheap Glassware!
RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
MUST BE SOLD!
War in Europe nothing to do with it.
1m2 At the BOOK STORE.

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OR,
The Unwritten Word,
BY DANIEL MARCH, D. D., author of the popular "Night Scenes." This master in thought and language shows us untold riches and beauties in the Great House, with its Blooming flowers, Singing birds, Waving Palms, Rolling Clouds, Beautiful bow, Sacred mountains, Delightful rivers, Mighty oceans, Thundering voices, Blazing heavens and vast universe with countless beings in millions of worlds, and reads to us in each the Unwritten Word. Rose-tinted paper, ornate engravings, and superb binding. "Rich and varied in thought." "Chaste." "Easy and graceful in style." "Correct, pure and elevating in its tendancy." "Beautiful and good." "A Household treasure." Commendations like the above from College Professors and Presidents, ministers of all denominations, and the religious and secular press all over the country. Its freshness, purity of language, with clear, open type, fine steel engravings, substantial binding, and low price, make it the book for the masses. Agents are selling from 50 to 150 per week.
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LUNCHES served at all hours of the day. Come and see us. 1tf

Matches!
THE BEST,
Aug. 20, 1870.—1m2 At the BOOK STORE.

THE DYING WIFE.

Raise my pillow, husband, dearest,
Faint and fainter comes my breath,
And those shadows stealing slowly,
Must, I know, be those of death.
Sit down close beside me, darling,
Let me clasp your warm, strong hand,
Yours that ever has sustained me
To the borders of this land.

For your God and mine—our Father—
Thence shall ever lead me on,
Where upon a throne eternal,
Sits his loved and only son;
I've had visions and been dreaming
O'er the past of joy and pain;
Year by year I've wandered backward
Till I was a child again.

Dreams of girlhood and the moment
When I stood your wife and bride—
How my heart thrilled with love's triumph
In that hour of woman's pride.
Dreams of thee and all the earth-chords
Firmly twined about my heart—
Oh! the bitter, burning anguish,
When I first knew we must part.

It has passed—and God has promised
All thy footsteps to attend;
He that's more than friend and brother,
He'll be with you to the end.
There's no shadow o'er the portal
Leading to my heavenly home—
Christ has promised life immortal.
And 'tis he that bids me come.

When life's trials wait around thee,
And its chilling billows swell,
Thou'l thank Heaven that I'm spared them,
Thou'l then feel that "all is well."
Bring our boys unto my bedside,
My last blessing let them keep,
But they're sleeping—do not wake them.
They'll learn soon enough to weep.

Tell them often of their mother,
Kiss them for me when they wake;
Lead them gently in life's pathway,
Love them doubly for my sake.
Clasp my hand still closer, darling,
This, the last night of my life.
For to-morrow I shall never
Answer when you call me "wife,"
Then, farewell, my noble husband,
Faint not 'neath the chast'ning rod;
Throw your strong arms round our children
Keep them close to thee—and God.

SHELLABARGER.

OPENING SPEECH,

At London, Tuesday Afternoon, Sept. 6, 1870.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In this discussion of public affairs upon which I, to-day, enter I shall not hope to escape, fully, from the bias of view and feeling, which so besets us all in the circumstances now surrounding me. I shall, however, at least aim, in all that I say, at securing to myself the self-respect which can only arise from a conciousness of having striven after truth unselfishly, and from considerations of duty.

I have decided to begin this canvass by an attempt to present the leading facts bearing upon the inquiry, what has been and what is yet to be.

THE WORK OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

I selected this theme, to-day, for two reasons. One of these is the obvious one, that this party is now again asking the suffrages of the American people and the continuance of its ascendency in the government.

Another reason for this selection of my theme is that, in our press and speeches, this year, I notice what strikes me as a disposition to "protest too much;" that our mission as a party is *not* ended, which makes me fear that there may be forming amongst us a feeling that those affairs whose coming brought the party into being, have come, been accomplished and passed into the irreversable institutions of our country; that the future affairs of the republic must be such as the Republican party was neither organized upon, nor agrees upon, and that for these reasons, the time has come when it must and should pass away. If this feeling is forming, and is, as I think it is, wrong, then its growth must be most mischievous; and I select my subject, to-day, to aid in the effort to check it; and, whether it exists or not, to show that it ought not to exist.

The elements which enter into this question are, of course, too many and complex to be fully considered in this speech. They are not too many or difficult, however, to be presented in their main and decisive views.

WHAT THE CHARACTERIZING ELEMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

That element of our politics which, in the past has made the distinction and characterizing difference between the two parties is that thing, or rather family of things, which I may indicate by the words *"human liberty as guaranteed by the equality of man before the law."* At different stages of our party's opinions upon this subject, the degree of difference between the two parties, has, of course, varied. Still, the difference, upon this and its kindred subjects, is that which marked the line between the parties.

Now let me remind you, citizens, that if the right of man, as a man to be held, by his own country's laws, as, not only "free," but "equal" also, to his fellow man be, indeed, in danger, or even in dispute or doubt, then the disbandonment, or even the defeat of the only party, which defends the right of equality would be a catastrophy most appalling. In the presence of such an inquiry as this whether the equality of American citizenship is indeed recognized and secure, how dwarf and disappear all the other questions we discuss to-day.

The people this year hold their elections, and consider these questions, as to the value there is in admitting man, as man, and because he is a man, to an equal part in making and administering governments, as well as in fighting for them, in the presence of events marvelously suggestive of what that value is. I allude to the events of the present war in Europe. These events it is true, are transpiring upon another continent than ours; but then they are events in which, none the less than in our own late war, the actor is MAN. How such a spectacle as is seen to-day in the beautiful valleys of France compels the world to apprehend the prices men pay for all governments, even bad ones! How especially does the spectacle compel upon the world new apprehensions of the values of good ones—to realize of what values are those laws which make men's voice in determining what his government shall be or do, to be in exact proportion to the part of the government's wars and other burdens which he must bear.

There you see, in France, a people of forty millions. They are as brave and generous as any on this planet. They are as industrious and frugal as any. They live in valleys, along rivers and upon hill and mountain slopes, as beautiful as God ever bestowed, in his boundless love, upon any portion of his children. Some classes of their people are as intelligent, in all departments of knowledge, as any on the earth. In some departments of science they lead the civilization of the nineteenth century. Even their peasantry are as intelligent as their wants and their government will permit them to be. For many of the elements of a great people the French have the admiration of mankind. Look now at that people. Why! The hellish apparition astounds the Universe, and mankind, transported to its presence by the modern miracle of the telegraph, stands there, appalled—transfixed with horror. Two millions of men—men, who like all their brothers, have hearth-stones, children—have muscles, nerves, bones, blood, hearts just like the rest of us, have RIGHTS just like the rest of us, are caught up, at the back of one bad man and his ministers, and dashed into the vortex of a war where, three thousand hecatombs, or more, of human victims have gone down in one huge and infernal maelstrom of human bones and blood.

And why? The world—the governments—the race—human nature everywhere, as it sees, cries out, in one universal, spontaneous exclamation of agonized horror—why! And who has answered? Who can? And as the diplomat, and the cabinet and the philosopher, and the statesman, and all people have stood in this bewildered enquirement, why? the answer they have wrought out, and which is the one most creditable to the Government of France of all they have found—possibly the one most near the truth—is that it is because this man and cabinet designed to bring back from Berlin to Paris the political center of the Continent, and by the *eclat* of that, to fasten upon the great French people the personal government of a boy! Let us, as we go to-day to the business of studying out what is well for the future of our country, look thoughtfully at this picture, and then turn from it to that one which displays how we, too, threw into these same consuming arms of this moloch of war a million or more of our children and five billions of their hard earned treasures. And after you have studied well our own recent spectacle—so recent that the smoke of the sacrifice has not yet ceased to go up, or its odor to taint the air—then ask yourselves what *we* bought with this "great price?" How often and strangely has this startling question been put in America! And what questioners they are who indict the catechism! You are asked it by the tears—not dried yet—of your own desolated ones, and by the inky vestments of their immense sorrow, not yet put off. You are asked it by the gravestones of your slain, and by the bleaching skeletons of the unburied—asked it by the charred ruins of our own cities, villages and homes, and of all of our war-swept battle fields—asked it by the huge burdens of debt and taxation which yet remain—remain the legacy of this great calamity; and you are asked it by the voices of all the people who have endured this calamity.

It is, Republicans, only within a few days, only since the proclamation of the 30th of March last, that we felt that we had attained unto the last, perhaps best, "freedom" which we bought with that "great price." It was when, by its first Secretary, the Republic proclaimed the Amendment had become "valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States," by which all of the people are not only free but equal also. Only since then have we felt assured that the prices we have paid were not too large for the gains which they brought us. Never 'till now have we been fully assured that Heaven had yielded to us the answer, in full measure, to the questionings of this strange array of our interrogators; because never before had the liberties and rights of all the people been based upon *both* the liberty and the equality of all the people, were we certain that any of the prior gains from our great sacrifice were secure or perpetual. When that event had come, you said with gratitude and exultation, "it is finished," and is enough.

It is to this work "finished" as the past of our great party, that I design to look to-day for the evidences of its title to the confidence of the country in its future rule; and it is the resistence to every part of this work, by your political adversary, that I ask you to look in deciding upon their claims to that confidence of their country.

"A NATION."

It is because those results and acquisitions of that physical conflict with the rebellion, and of the moral conflict which has followed it, all belong to one family, are not only near of kin to each other but are each magnitudes and values that we loose all just notions of degrees and differences of magnitude, when we attempt to decide which of the achievments attained by these two conflicts is greatest.

But look at that one which renewed and preserved the Union. Even throw out of your estimates of its magnitude the idea that it in fact saved the life of the Government itself, and delivered all the people from that unnamed and unnamable catastrophe which is but poorly hinted by the words—anarchy—desolation—ruin.

Look at the contrasts which you can already see in material and moral results between that Union which was born of these our two recent conflicts, and that Union which our party received in 1861 a legacy from the Democratic party. That one had in it, as alleged, a right of secession—it had in it, even according to the inecrpretation of the last message of the last Democratic President, that it was wrong for States to go out of the Union, but equally unlawful to keep them in—had in it what made the Union a partnership of States, made it less a rope of sand, made it a myth.

Confine your view of this change, for the present, to the consequences of the fact that the change has made us A NATION. Like the work of some strange magic we passed to being what we now are, from being the laughing stock of the world—a nation making claim by prodigious pretence and "spread," some sort of metaphysical right to be, and yet a nation which was exhibited to the world by that message of its chief magistrate, and by the dogmas of his party, as proclaiming to the highest treason ever arrayed against a nation's life, that the treason was the only thing in the government that was lawful, and that the nation's claim of right to be was a ghastly jest.

Where we are now in the rank and sisterhood of States will be more fully indicated as I proceed, and I only say now upon this subject, that we have passed from that rayless and unalleviated ruin where secession, slavery and Democratic rule had precipitated us, to the unchallenged first rank of the nations, both in our material and moral dignity and power. This is the first event in the record of the Republican party to which I to-day point you.

RESTORATION OF THE STATES.

Vast, inconceivable, as is the importance of these parts of the work of our party which has just gone into history, they are, in an important political sense, wholly trivial compared with the magnitude of one yet remaining to be told. I allude to the restoration of the revolted States. When "war's desolation" had swept past, and its night had lifted from the scenes, where during four sad years, its darkness and its havoc had reigned, what a spectacle was before you! Ten States lay there—in ruin! And what a ruin! In the elements of wrecked power and greatness it was sublime, even in chaos. In the completeness of the disordered overthrow, it was terrible; and in the all consuming sweep of unsubdued and treasonous passions, it was still simply appalling. There they lay, ghastly, desolate, drear, but implicable—States in law, as was alleged, but States in fact, without one element of a State except land and people—the land black with the fires of war, except that uninhabited, and the people all invincible in their treason, except the slaves, and they not "people," but chattels. Such was the task to which the legislative architect was invited by your demand that these States should be, at once restored to their more than pristine grandeur—all restored, foundation and dome—pillar and architrave.

You, and your Constitution demanded, in terms, that they should be "Republican." But how could they be unless based on the votes of the people? You demanded that they should be loyal, but how could they be when the people were disloyal? You demanded that there should be no more treason sent, by these States, to your Senate and House, to contrive under the cover of official oaths, the overthrow of the Government; and to execute the treason, by emyloyment of the Government's own offices and powers. But how could you prevent the sending, when both the senders and the sent were the authors, and unchanged friends of the baffled treason? You demanded that, in the new States, the laws should protect, alike, all of the people against the universal assassinations and murders that had crimsoned, with the blood of patriots, the very earth and rivers of all that sunny land, But how could your demand be secured, when the only laws you had, rendered all loyal men either enemies or slaves, and when they who must make and execute *new* ones were both the authors and unchanged advocates of the assassinations and wrongs you meant to prevent.

Such, faintly, was the Work of Reconstruction to which, my fellow Republicans, you came! How fearful it was in its difficulties, responsibilities and magnitudes! When doing, you thought it was done slowly—perhaps badly. Now, as you look back you wonder—the world wonders—that it was done at all. But it is done—finished—*finished*—FINISHED. There it stands, now, the "New Union." No alien, no foe within its vast dominion, because it rests now upon the equal citizenship, equal rights, and therefore equal love of all its children.

This, Americans, is the last act in that drama, of ten years enacting.

I called it the last. But is it? Let us see.

MONEY.

Let us go for a moment to another view: You have collected of public revenues since June 30th, 1863, $2,824,281,038 38. This is an average yearly receipt of $403,468,719 76. During the same time, from every source, Great Britain collected on an average per year about $386,063,314 28. France collected, per year, a little less than $372,000,000. Prussia, in 1867, (excluding her acquisitions of 1866) collected $126,697,405 90. The United States collected from July 1st, 1869, to June 30th, 1870, (one year,) $408,831,373 42. Great Britain expends, for all purposes, per year, on the average, same as income, $336,063,314 28. The total expenses of the Government of the United States for the year ending 30th of June, 1870, was $291,740,122 94. Of this, in the same year, the interest upon our public debt was $127,686,154 28. The interest and management of the entire public debt of England was, in 1867, $126,135,684 54. The United States have reduced their public debt, since the 1st of March, 1869, $156,138,784 01. At the accession of William III. the debt of England was £664,263. At the close of the French war it was £840,850,491. In 1867 it was £777,497,807. The public debt of Great Britain has not been materially reduced since 1836.

THE LESSON.

I have alluded to these financial facts in our own history, in contrast with other nations, that I might, from them, derive certain hints, for all our people of all parties, of very great practical value, as calculated to increase our admiration of our own country's greatness of resource and power; and especially to reconcile us to the financial administration of General Grant. First of all, our revenues are greater, in gold, than those of Great Britain by thirty-three millions of dollars per year, and this allowing to Great Britain several millions for extraordinary and temporary incomes, as for example from her China War indemnity, &c. Next, this income we derive from the property and business of a country just escaped from a war which desolated and destroyed the business of one-half, territorially, of the whole United States; and that of about one-fourth of its people.

Again, our income is the largest collected by any civilized State on the globe, by many millions. It is three times greater than the ordinary revenues of that nation, (Prussia) which to-day holds the overwhelming and unchallenged military mastery of the Continent. Next, without increasing our taxation, that debt of the nation, which saved this grand life of the State, will be extinguished, principal and interest, in perhaps less than ten more years, should we remain at peace and continue to be governed as we now are. Thus we will be delivered from one hundred and twenty-seven and a half millions per year of our taxation, nearly one-half of our entire annual expenses. Add to this the reduction of the expenses of our pension list, (which was last year $28,077,600 02), and also, the reduction of the bounties to the army and other extraordinary expenses of the war, which will be by the death of pensioners, &c., rapidly diminished, or cease entirely; and we shall soon escape from full half of the present expenses of the government. Again, with many advantages in favor of England, owing to greater compactness of wealth, and population and the like, and with a less interest on public debt, by one and a half millions, yet the first year of Gen. Grant's administration cost less than Great Britian's average annual expenses by $44,323,191 34. This was so, although we collected, as I have said, more revenues than Great Britain by about 33 millions per year.

Last. The debt of England was augmented by her war with the United States, from 1776 to 1784, by the sum of £121,267,993. It was increased by her French war, from 1793 to 1817, about three thousand and seven millions of dollars ($3,007,000,000). The effects of these wars upon the resources, &c., of England, were such that, in the whole period of the last fifty years, she has reduced her debt but little more than Gen. Grant's administration has reduced ours in the last year: and they reduced it none, substantially, during the last twenty years!

I have made these financial suggestions and comparisons rather to encourage the people of all parties, than for partizan argument. They are facts, both the encouragement and the honor of which, belong, in a large measure, to no party, but to the people who pay these revenues.

Still, they are facts which have, in certain views, marvelous significance and value in indicating what claim the Republican party has upon the confidence and support of the people. On the 3d of March, 1861, that party received the country from the hands of the Democratic party, in the very convulsions of dissolution, and article of death. What the relations were, of our party, to the country's deliverance from that immense catastrophe, I have told. And these, the leading facts of your material resources, their relations, in their magnitudes, to other nations, and the methods of their administration, which I have presented last, so far as they show the rank and character of the country *now*, and the way in which our party has preserved, advanced and governed it, are not only *arguments* to which we are entitled in vindication of our claims to public confidence, but they belong to the class which make up the *only* claim of rulers to the confidence of the people. That people which had such wisdom and patriotism as to both contrive and execute the means by which, during these last ten years they have rescued their country and advanced it to where it now is, as indicated by these facts I have alluded to, will, I think, be apt to have sagacity enough to know how far they are indebted to the wisdom and virtue of the republican party for the fact that they exist and will also have both sagacity and gratitude enough to know how far their existence ought to go in securing to that party the continued support and confidence of all the people. To this the last great fact in our record, I point you to-day, Americans. Look at your country now, in the lights and views which these last facts and elements of my argument suggest. With none of the spirit of that self-adulation which characterises and gives name to our "Fourth of July" oratory, and which is as irrational as it is bad in its tastes, but with that wisest most manly, as well as practical, of all purposes, the purpose of apprehending the exact state of the republic, and with the purpose of thence infering how far it is wise in you to continue your suffrages and confidence toward the rulers who are to be honored for its excellencies and condemned for its defects, I invite you, fellow citizens, to scrutinize your country now, in the year of Grace 1870, as contrasted with that sad year '61. "Mark ye well her bulwarks; consider her palaces, that ye may tell." Thus she stands before you, such as the facts I have pointed you to show our dear country to be—such it is in the prospect of the extinguishment of its public debt; such in the actual, as well as relative, costs of its administration; such in her capacity of endurance under, and escape from the most stupendous and crushing calamities; such in power; such in dignity, and such in national rank—its honor not yet tarnished, its faith not violated, its credit, to-day, the best, perhaps, that is debated or vended at the exchange boards of the world; its flag honored in peace and feared in war by each nation of the earth, its protection coveted and secured in the country of their enemy for the citizens of that, now, first military power of the continent; its mediation and offices of peace craved for the purpose of reassuring and establishing the disturbed peace of Europe, the seat of its power for defending and rendering secure the rights of person and property for all its citizens, having its centers EVERY WHERE, and its limits and circumference NO WHERE.

Such, incontestably, your country is. I point to it as it stands before you to-day and I let this last, great, best, all other including and crowning fact—THE COUNTRY'S CONDITION—conclude my story of the deeds of the Republican party. A fact so eloquent with argument, so endowed with resistless force, perhaps never before made its appeals to the confidence and gratitude of any people.

I leave off these allusions to the past of the Republican party of America by leaving with you, and you with it, this enormous fact, and also its mute but amazing eloquence—THE STATE OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE LOGIC OF IT ALL.

These two things being said, turn now to a realization of the spectacle presented by the facts I have alluded to in the past and present of this great Democratic party. There it stands before you to-day, American people, demanding of you that to them, and instantly—this very year, you shall surrender this, your new government. In the presence of the facts, which thus troop around them, as they make this demand of your surrender, look at the prodigious audacity of it!

They come telling you that, in deciding about this surrender, you shall not name their resistance of slavery's overthrow, because that issue is "dead;" when, at the South, they are, to-day, demanding elections to Congress because they believe in its reestablishment. They demand you shall not name "secession," because it is "dead;" when they are electing supreme judges, in the largest State in the Union, "with the declared expectation that they may be called upon to array the State against the Union. They demand that you shall not name their deeds of nullification, when, in '68 they cast over two millions of votes to elect a President and Vice President who by their title, platform, and that vote, were pledged to "trample into dust" every "reconstruction act" of Congress; and, by means of a military command of their President to overthrow both the legislatures of the reconstructed States, and the Senate of the United States!

They demand that you shall not discuss the wisdom of the "reconstruction measures" because that is "dead," when they are organizing, "in the interests of their party," conspiracies, under the names of "White Brotherhoods," and the like, intended, or themselves avow, to "defeat entirely the reconstruction acts."

They demand that you shall not consider the questions of the rights of the colored race, neither his rights to the equal protection of law, nor his right to vote in making laws; because these too are "dead;" when only the 11th day of July last the party, by the about solid vote of its representatives, declare that the 14th amendment not to be law, which amendment first endowed that race with rights which even Democrats are "bound to respect;" and when, on the same day and in voting against the same resolution, they declared the 15th amendment not law; which first gave these people the right to vote; and when also to-day, their platform in Ohio demands "unconditional repeal" of the only law which secures their right to vote!

They demand that you shall say nothing of their party's associations of loyal men at the South, because this is also "dead;" and this they demand although it was only 29th of July, 1870, one of their number declares the existence of a Democratic organization, embracing the entire South, of which their President Johnson was the alleged "head center," embracing in its membership, hundreds of Democrats in a single county, the '*design*' of which was to defeat 'entirely the reconstruction acts,' and the colored man's "civil and political advancement;" and the means for the execution which design this Democrat declares was by "whipping and killing unoffending citizens." They demand that the Republican administration of General Grant shall give place to a Democratic one, so that thereby, the burdens of the public debt may be diminished; when the result (since 3rd of March, '69) of the overthrow of the Democratic administration of Mr. Johnson, has been to diminish that public debt to a sixteenth of its entire amount, or $156,138,784 01.

They demand this change to Democratic administration, so that the frauds upon the revenue may be stopped, and the revenues collected; when the effect of the expulsion of the frauds of a Democratic President and his agents from the Government, was the instantaneous increase of the revenues from $370,943,747 21, for the last year of Johnson's Administration, to $408,831,373 42 for the first year of General Grant's; showing a gain, by substituting Republican for Democratic frauds, of $37,886,526 21 in a single year. They demand this change to Democratic administration, so that the taxes shall be voted down. But only the 13th of July, 1870, the Republicans passed through the House a bill (now a law) which reduced your internal taxes $55,212,000; against which reduction every Democrat from Ohio, who voted at all, voted, and against which 47 Democrats voted, being the entire vote except eight. They voted substantially soldid against a reduction, made by the last Congress, of $26,040 00 of tariff taxes, on iron, tea, coffee, sugar, spices, prints and the like.

They demand this change to Democratic rule so that corrupt and dishonest men may be removed from the public offices; but their last National Convention endorsed the administration of Andrew Johnson, who not only refused to remove, but on the contrary became notoriously, unyieldingly and almost avowedly the champion, protector and ally of that army of villains, of his own appointment, whose frauds upon the treasury, shown to him by sworn testimony, with name, place, time and circumstances given, amounted to perhaps hundreds of millions per year, and rendered the most important of the revenue laws a dead letter.

They demand this change to Democratic administration so that there shall be an end to the waste of public lands by their bestowment upon railroad monopolies; when the fact stares them and the country in the face that upon the 2d day of May, A. D. 1850, the Democratic party in Congress, by a bill introduced by Stephen A. Douglas, began this business, by bestowing 2,595,053 acres of land for creation of a huge railroad monopoly, in the interior of the States; and not like that one to the Pacific, we have made, which bring into our lap the wealths of the Indies and of all the East, stretches across our country the highway for the commerce of the world, and through our territories new lines of population and of States.

Such, an inadequate outline, Americans, is the spectacle presented to you