THE HANCOCK JEFFERSONIAN.

E. G. DEWOLFE & CO., Proprietors. Let us have Faith that Right makes Might, and in that Faith let us to the end dare to do our Duty as we understand it.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN. TERMS—Two Dollars Per Annum.

VOL. XV.--NO. XVIII. FINDLAY, OHIO, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 799.

New Goods! New Goods!

MILLINERY AND Dress Making!

Mrs. A. C. Lindsay

Would inform her friends that she has received her SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS

Comprising all the Latest Styles. She keeps on hand and makes to order all kinds of HATS and BONNETS, and attends to remodeling old styles, straw work and dressmaking. Work-rooms over R. R. Barney & Snyder's Store. Sales-room one door north of Carnahan's Store.

apr18 MRS. A. C. LINDSAY.

PLANING MILL.

J. & A. PARKER

Keep on hand at all times large quantities of

DOORS, SASH, MOULDING, PICKETS, OAK, ASH, SYCAMORE AND COTTONWOOD

FLOORING.

DRESSED SIDING —AND— Finishing Lumber, LATH AND SHINGLES,

Which they offer reasonably.

Buckley's Patent Lumber KILN,

The best made, is used by us, and with it we can season, perfectly, 25,000 feet per week. Green Lumber seasoned and worked on reasonable terms.]

Custom Planing Done Promptly.

Persons needing anything in our line, are invited to call at our yard, west of the Presbyterian Church.

J. & A. PARKER.

apr19no47ff.

$10,000 Guarantee.

BUCK LEAD

Excels all other Lead.

1st. or its Unrivaled Whiteness.
2d. or its Unequaled Durability.
3d. or its Unsurpassed Covering Property.
Lastly, for its ECONOMY.

☞ It COSTS LESS to Paint with Buck Lead than any other White Lead extant. The same weight covers MORE SURFACE, a more DURABLE and makes Whiter Work.

BUCK LEAD

Is the Cheapest & Best

$10,000 Guarantee.

BUCK ZINC

Excels all other Zincs.

1st. For its Unequaled Durability.
2d. For its Unrivalled Whiteness.
3rd. For its Unsurpassed Covering Property.

Lastly, for its GREAT ECONOMY, being the Cheapest, Handsomest, and most Durable White Paint in the World.

BUY ONLY BUCK LEAD AND BUCK ZINC,

Try it and be convinced.

[illegible]

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,

N. W. Corner of Tenth and Market streets, PHILADELPHIA.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail by

S. & J. M. HUBER & CO.

First Door North of Court House, Dealers in

DRUGS, PAINTS, BRUSHES, &c.

apr9no47.6m FINDLAY, O.

HARDWARE!

A. & B. F. Kimmons & Co.

ARE JUST RECEIVING A LARGE ADDITION to their stock of goods, and invite the special attention of builders and mechanics to their selection of

House Trimmings and TOOLS.

We buy no second class goods to "blow" on cheap prices, but sell work of the best manufacturers at a living profit.

Call and get our prices of

Iron, Nails, Sash, Glass, Putty, Doors, Woodwork, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Horse and Hand Rakes, Rubber and Leather Belting, Saddlery Goods, Gun Trimmings, Mechanics' Tools, Saws, Files, Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Scythes, Chains, Pumps, Pocke and Table Cutlery, Plaed Goods, Revolvers, &c

Glass, all sizes cut to order.

Buckeye Mowers and Reapers, Buckeye Reapers, Pittsburgh Steel Plows, Parker's Patent Horse Hay Fork

In short, everything kept in a first-class Hardware store.

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

Call and see us before buying.

A. & B. F. KIMMONS & C

Nov. 24, 1866 marS

Hancock County PRODUCE HOUSE OF OSBORN & BALDWIN.

Cor. Main and Sandusky Sts., Findlay, Ohio.

We will pay cash for

Hides,	Butter,
Pelts,	Eggs,
Dried Apples,	Lard,
Clover,	Tallow,
And Timothy Seed,	Poultry, Feathers, Beans, Rags,

And all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

apr12no47.tf OSBORN & BALDWIN.

HENRY SCHWARTZ. C. KUNZ.

NEW FIRM. SCHWARTZ & KUNZ,

Dealers in GROCERIES & PROVISION

TWO doors south of W. H. & J. J. Wheeler & Co.'s store, Main treet, Findlay, Ohio, have on hand and for sale choice Family Groceries, such as Flour, Salt, Fish, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Carbon Oil, Tar, Hams, &c.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs. Call, examine and save your money. mar29no6

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO., LEAD PIPE, SHEET

BAR LEAD MANUFACTURERS,

ALSO,

Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Gauges, Whistles and Valves, Iron and Copper Rivets and Bath Tubs, Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps.

And every description of goods for WATER, GAS & STEAM

NO. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET, Send for a Price List. PITTSBURG.

UNPRINCIPLED

Dealers often recommend other bitters because they have not Roback's. We desire to caution the afflicted against purchasing any of them; buy Roback's Stomach Bitters and none other, if you would combat disease successfully.

Sold by Frey & Ettinger, Findlay, O.

At Cost! At Cost!

I now offer my entire Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

HATS AND CAPS,

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

FURNISHING GOODS,

AT COST, AND LESS THAN COST

For the Next 60 days.

I am bound to close out my entire stock of goods.

25 TO 50 PER CENT. SAVED

by buying of me.

COME RIGHT AWAY

as our stock is getting pretty well broken.

The First Coming

will have the

BEST ASSORTMENT.

If you want to buy, stop and ask our prices and we will convince you that what we say is true.

CHARLIE HALL, No. 73 Main Street.

sep11tf.

DRAIN TILE!

LEWIS & BRADNER, FOSTORIA, OHIO,

Are now manufacturing DRAIN TILE of the best quality and of a shape whereby a perfect joint may be secured. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Address

LEWIS & BRADNER, Fostoria, O.

Orders may be left at RUTHRAUFF & CONY's, where samples may be seen.

jul17no2-1y.

LADIES

Of sedentary habits who require a gentle purgative will find Roback's Blood Pills just the medicine they want; they are perfectly safe and can be taken at all times; they contain no mercury or mineral poison, but are purely vegetable.

Sold by Frey & Ettinger, Findlay, O.

ANOTHER EXHIBITION OF HARDWARE AT Farmers' Exchange.

T. K. WILLIAMS

Having purchased the stock of Hardware formerly owned by Bushon & Williams, will continue the business at the old stand. Where he is now making many additions to the stock, and has especially replenished his stock of general Hardware, consisting in part of IRON, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, SASH, CHAINS, SPOKES, HUBS, BENT-WORK, SADDLERY HARDWARE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, &c., &c., &c.,

Carpenters.

I would invite Carpenters and builders to call and examine my stock of Tools and building materials, which I am bound to sell at bottom prices.

Farmers

I would call the attention of Farmers to my stock of Farming implements, consisting of Steel Plows, Cast Plows, Corn Plows, Plow Wings, Cultivators, Patent Sulky Rakes, Revolving Horse Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Grind Stones, spade, Hoes, &c., all of which I purpose selling at the lowest possible rates. Give me a call, and remember the place, one door south of Frey & Ettinger's Drug Store, No. 71, West side Main St.

apr18no47tf. T. K. WILLIAMS.

HANCOCK COUNTY PLANING MILL!

D. C. FISHER & CO.,

West Crawford Street,

FINDLAY, OHIO,

Return their acknowledgements to their many customers, and would state that they are in better shape to furnish builders with

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LATH, FLOORING, PINE AND ASH SHINGLES, &C.,

Manufactured from good lumber, than ever before.

ALL KINDS OF PLANING

Done on short notice. Our machinery is mostly new and of the most improved kind, and work done by it may be relied on.

Cash paid for all kinds of Lumber.

Nov. 2 2, '67. 1y. D. C. FISHER & Co.

Do You Want to Make Money By Saving It?

If you do call at the

Pittsburg Glass Store

No. 68 Main Street, Findlay,

If for nothing else than to get well posted in

Low Prices.

Remember that our goods are all warranted and are not found as represented, the money will be refunded.

"Small Profits and Quick Returns,"

is the only certain way to do a successful business, and honest dealing such as CHASBRYSON'S cautious system on the "Nimble sixpence" is the only right one. The laws of prudence must always be respected, an mistakable of which is the advantage Bryson enjoys by his

Practical Knowledge

of the Glass Business.

Table-ware of Lead Glass, Table-ware of Lime Glass,

Bar-Room Ware, Locking Glasses, Queensware, fall sets, Lamps, Brackets, Reflectors, &c.

Country Merchants,

Will do well to call and examine stock and prices.

Sam, Comet and Solar Chimneys and fine Coal Oil, kept on hand: Curtain Pins, plain and engraved, all sizes: Splendid Glass China Ware. Window Glass of all sizes, etc.

Motto-- Cheap as the Cheapest.

nov1no24.tf CHARLES BRYSON.

K. S. BAKER, J. FULLHARD, JOS. STACKHOUSE, GEO. A. GLICK

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS!

SPRING STOCK

JUST RECEIVED AT

K. S. BAKER & Co's

One door North of J. S. Patterson's.

IT HAS been thought by many that the Boot and Shoe Business was overdone in Findlay. This a great mistake. True, a great many persons are engaged in the trade including Merchants, etc., but how many of them know anything about the different grades of Leather, or are capable of discriminating between a good and a poor job of work. The firm of K. S. BAKER & Co., is composed of thorough

PRACTICAL WORKMEN

Men who know just what they are doing, consequently they can be relied upon by the public. They have just opened a splendid stock of

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.,

and invite all to

COME AND SEE THEM.

They keep their own manufacture on hand and make to order

Call and leave your Measure.

K. S. BAKER & CO.

Apr24no491y

WM. GRIBBEN, Attorney at Law,

Office over Ewing & Redick's Shoe Store Main street, Findlay, O. jan16no31.1y

LAW CARD

M. B. WALKER,

Will continue to practice Law, and may be found at the Old Office, of Mungen & Walker on Main street.

M. B. WALKER, no49tf. Findlay, Ohio.

H. A. LEASE, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.

PROMPT attention paid to all business entrusted to his care.

Office over Postoffice, Bowling Green, O. july31no11tf.

HENRY BROWN. J. P. BURKETT. A. W. FREDERICK.

BROWN, BURKETT & FREDERICK Attorneys at Law,

Will attend to all business entrusted to their care in Hancock and adjoining counties.

OFFICE:

Over Gray's Drug Store, opposite Court House. FINDLAY, OHIO.

☞ Particular attention given to Collections; Foreclosures of Mortgages, Partitioning of lands, Guardian and Administration matters Jan. 24. 68

EZRA BROWN. JAS. A. BOYD.

LAW OFFICE.

BROWN & BOYD

Having formed a co-partnership, will promptly attend to all business, in and out of Courts, requiring the services of an attorney, and to the collection of all claims against the Government, or otherwise.

Office over "Head Quarters," Findlay, O. Aug. 21. 1865—12 14 1y.

D. B. BEARDSLEY, Attorney at Law and Claim Agent,

Will practice in State and U. S. Courts, will attend promptly to business entrusted to his care.

As Justice of the Peace will attend to conveyancing and taking Depositions.

Office—Room No. 1, Melodeon Building, Findlay, O. june11.1y

E. T. DUNN ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY

Has superior facilities for conducting cases in Bankruptcy, in a speedy and proper manner. Petitions may be filed WITHOUT PAYING ANY DIVIDEND.

Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

CHAS. OESTERLIN, M. D. W. M. DETWILER, M. D.

OESTERLIN & DETWILER, Homœpathic Physicians & Surgeons.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE Opposite the Golt House. mar16-1y

Drs. Entrikin & Miller, Physicians & Surgeons, FINDLAY, OHIO.

☞ OFFICE—In the room formerly occupied by Dr. F. W. Entrikin.

Surgical and Chronic Cases solicited. Dr. Entrikin will be found in the office on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m.

Dr Miller can be consulted on Tuesdays and Fridays from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m. apr1no47.1y

JAMES SPAYTH, M. D. ANSON BURD, M. D. H. D. BALLARD, M. D.

DRS. SPAYTH, BURD & BALLARD,

Have formed a co-partnership in the practice of Medicine & Surgery,

Will promptly attend to all calls.

OFFICE—Over Frey & Ettinger's Drug Store.

PETER KESSLER. N. H. BELDING.

KESSLER'S HOTEL,

KESSLER & BELDING, Proprietors. Corner of Pike and Front Streets, FREMONT, OHIO.

aug24'66-v13n14 1y.

Siddall House,

Main and Front Streets, D. D. McCAHAN, Proprietor.

This house has recently been repaired and newly furnished. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of the traveling public. apr17no48

I. O. O. F.

Golden Rule Encampment No. 92, FINDLAY, OHIO.

Stated meetings on the second and fourth Fridays, of each month, 7 o'clock, P. M., in Odd Fellows Hall.

H. B. GREEN, C. P. A. P. SHAACK, Scribe.

HANCOCK BANK,

HENDERSON'S BLOCK, MAIN ST., FINDLAY, OHIO.

SELLS DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, GERMANY and all Principal Cities of Europe, in sums to suit, and do a

General Banking Business.

CRONINGER, GAGE & CO.

no4-1y.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FINDLAY, OHIO.

(Authorized Capital, - - $100,000.)

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the U. S. Bank of Discount, Deposit and Exchange. Interest paid on Special Deposits

Banking Hours—9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 1 to 4 o'clock P. M.

DIRECTORS

E. P. JONES. W. H. WHEELER, HENRY BROWN. ISAAC DAVIS. J. H. WILSON.

☞ Banking House in Crook House Block

E. P. JONES, Pres. Oct26 14 23tf. C. E. NILES, Cashier.

Schwab & Wheeler,

New Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

You will save money by purchasing your Goods of apr17 SCHWAB & WHEELER.

J. H. KIBLER, ARCADIA, HANCOCK CO., OHIO,

MANUFACTURER OF THE

Reaction Pine Pump

All orders, either verbal or written, will be promptly filled. All pumps warranted to give satisfaction. Refers to the public who have had his pumps in use for a number of years. july31no11md.

Meat Market

FRED. KARG,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is prepared to furnish all kinds of meat at the old stand. He will pay the highest market price for

FAT CATTLE.

Those having good beef cattle should bring them along. FRED. KARG.

Nov. 2. 1866v13n24tf.

STONE! STONE!!

(Cut and Sawed by Machinery.)

For Building Purposes, &c.

FREDRICK HARPER, TIFFIN, O.

Orders solicited. Prices as low as elsewhere. For further particulars enquire at Larkin's Marble shop, where, also, orders may be left.

The Hancock Jeffersonian

Published Every Friday.

OFFICE: Sandusky St., First Door East of Post Office.

E. G. DE WOLFE, Editor.

TERMS—$2 00 Per Annum in Advance.

For the Jeffersonian.

FINANCE.

GOVERNMENT DEBT.

The Republican party is responsible for the creation of the National debt, and they do not only excuse, they justify its creation, on the ground that without spending the money they did, rebellion would have been successful. The debt is larger than it would have been had we been able to stick to a gold basis all the time, but the party justifies its departure therefrom on the ground that it was utterly impracticable to procure gold enough to carry on the war a single year, and therefore if they paid the soldier at all, it must be in a currency other than gold.—Their choice of greenbacks was wise, for their issue created a debt on which interest was not paid. They were obliged to make them legal tender, so that the soldier could pay his debts with them.

The debt created on this system, (and we think it was as good as human wisdom ever invented in such emergency,) was, on the

1st April, 1865,	$2,366,955,077

In addition, there were claims on account of the war, which have since been allowed and paid, up to June 30, 1868, as follows:

Pay of army, including subsistence and medicine, &c., up to June 30, 1866,	698,546,078
Pay of Navy, up to June 30 1866,	76,319,773
Bounties to soldiers, up to June 30, 1868,	49,382,859
Pensions to soldiers, up to June 30, 1868,	62 828,955
State war expenses reimbursed.	12,330,188
Claims of loyal men for losses, not consequent upon the war,	11,811,360
Freedmen's Bureau, from April 1, 1865 to June 30, 1868,	5,617,000
Prize money, expenses of reconstruction, cemeteries, &c.,	4,642,099
Total debt, as it would now stand but for payments made since April 1, 1865,	3,387,733,329
From this deduct debt as it stood June 30, 1868,	2,511,000,000
Leaves for amount actually paid in three and one-fourth years,	776,733,329
Add to these payments for bonds advanced to the Pacific R. R.,	26,000,000
Add interest paid from April 1, 1865 to June 30, 1868,	438,484,883
Total payments on account of debt in three and one-fourth years,	1,241,218,212

Since June 30, 1868, the Alaska [illegible] currency), and a further advance of bonds has been made to the Pacific Railroad, and now the debt stands on these accounts about $8,000,000 larger than June 30, '68, In round numbers, the debt is about $2,520,000,000—an enormous debt, truly. But it is gratifying to note that under such revenue laws as those of 1866, we could pay it in ten years.

INCOME OF THE NATION.

Since April 1st, 1865 up to June 30, 1868, the following has been the income of the nation:

From customs,	548,978,848
From Internal Revenue,	812,336,278
From miscellaneous sources, such as direct taxes, public lands, sale of stores, and premium on gold,	179,743,769
Total income for three and one-fourth years,	1,540,058,895

The internal revenue receipts for the year ending June 30, 1866, was near three hundred and eleven millions; for the year ending June 30, 1868, it was only one hundred and ninety-three millions.

This was caused by the reduction of income-tax, so that very few farmers, or persons in middling circumstances pay any income-tax, and by dropping the tax on most manufactures.

This reduction was justified, for under the laws of 1865 we should have got money to pay bonds faster than they will mature, and it would be folly to continue oppressive taxlaws to gratify national vanity, or for any other purpose than to maintain national economy and good faith.

EXPENDITURES.

We have come to that part of the finance administration which tests the honesty and economy of the Republican party. Any party in power can make debts and levy taxes; if, in addition, the Republican party can be, and have been, frugal and economical, they have fair claims to further trust.

The income was for three and one-fourth years as we have seen,	$1,540,058,895
With this money they paid debts as shown above,	776,733,329
They paid interest on the public debt,	438,484,883
They advanced to the Pacific Railroad,	26,000,000
Total payments,	$1,353,218,212
This subtracted from the income, leaves,	298,840,371

for the ordinary expenses of the Government for four and one-fourth years, being not quite ninety two millions a year. These ordinary expenses embrace all salaries to internal revenue officers, as well as very large expenditures for river and harbor improvement, and for Indian wars, and all other army expenses since June 30, 1866. And it must be remembered that the expenses are shown in currency, not gold.

James Buchanan's administration covered a population some millions smaller, we had a smaller army, made less improvements, and were less vexed with Indian wars, yet the yearly expenses of his administration in gold, was $76,000,000, which is equivalent in our currency to $107,000,000.

When we consider the host of officers of internal revenue that now have to be paid, and which were unknown eight years ago, it is gratifying to know that a Republican Congress has got along with such limited expenditures, and in spite of the frauds perpetrated by, and under the cover of a corrupt Executive.

Our expenses, reduced to gold, would be less than $66,000,000 a year, or ten millions less than under Buchanan's administration. In this view, can Democracy complain of our housekeeping? I think not.

FUTURE POLICY.

The Republican party desires to improve the credit of the Government by honestly paying dues as they mature, and funding the debt at about four per cent. as soon as practicable. This may be done, we know, for within the current quarter Canada issued a four per cent. bond to the amount of about twenty millions, and sold it all to the Rothchilds for five per cent. above par. This is because business men know that Canada will never repudiate. So British three per cent. stocks sell at 94½ per cent., for British faith will endure while her rocks rise above the sea. Meanwhile we proud Republicans of America—because we are under the rule of the people, and because capitalists of the world say men are incapable of self-government,—are offering our six per cent. bonds, and can get but seventy-one cents on the dollar for them. This is not the fault of the Republican party, for they have never talked repudiation. It is chargeable in a large part on the Democratic party, who want to make our bonds worthless by issuing a thousand millions of greenbacks, and forcing them, or nothing, on the bond-holders; and what is not chargeable to the Democratic mob spirit is chargeable to an over-estimate of the power of that mob over our politics. Every man whose heart beats for the honor of his country, character and manliness in the Democratic masses to sustain a policy which disgraces the nation, and shames the very name of a republic.

As sure as there is honor in a free people, so sure will our country throw aside the vile politicians who tamper with our faith, and so surely will the time come when the world's capitalists will believe that the bond of a republic is as good as that of a monarchy. Hitherto we have had a proud record. We have not as a nation shrank from the payment of the last cent, and for all time to come, we shall keep our record so. The villainy of a corrupt party may make it more difficult to do this, but the body of the people will sustain the nation's credit.

The Springfield *Republican* says: "The gossips are right at last in making a matrimonial connection for Speaker Colfax. He is engaged to Miss Nellie Wade, a niece of Senator Wade of Ohio, and one of the family party that accompanied the Speaker on his late trip to the Rocky Mountains. She is a sweet, sensible accomplished lady of 30 years, an Ohio farmer's daughter, quite worthy the place she has won in the heart of the second man in public life in the nation, and of the position by his side in home and in society she is destined soon to take. Her father, the brother of the Ohio Senator, died several years ago, and she spent part of a Winter in Washington with her uncle two years since, when the acquaintance began with Mr. Colfax and his family, which has ripened into this interesting relationship, so pleasant for all the Speaker's friends to know, and so promising to his happiness for the future. The Rocky Mountains whispered the sweet secret to the world, and congratulations are echoed back from all quarters to both parties." Mr. Bowles was of Speaker Colfax's party in his recent trip to the Mountains.

"I see the Republicans are trying to dodge "the financial issue," wrote Gov. Seymour to Mr. Ingersoll, "and sink the election into a "mere personal contest. Our papers must not allow this. They must push the debt and taxation upon public attention." Well, the Democrats have begun the pushing process, and a pretty fist they are making of it. The Massachusetts State Convention unanimously resolves that "the Democracy of Massachusetts, now as in the past, are true to their "old faith in hard money." The New York Convention, on the contrary, puts itself squarely on record as in a favor of irredeemable paper. Whereupon The *World* pooh-poohs the whole question, thinks "debt and taxation" not of much consequence, and recognizes no issue but Reconstruction. "Let the poor cat "alone." *New York Tribune.*

END OF EARTH.—The first day of October next has been decided on by the Second Adventists, lately assembled at Janesville, Wisconsin, for the ending of earthly things.

For the Jeffersonian.

TAXES AND TAXATION.

THE STATE OF OHIO AND HANCOCK COUNTY.

Republicanism and Democracy.

It is a significant fact that all our Democratic speakers persistently ignore the great and really only issue of the campaign, to wit: Reconstruction. They never refer to Blair's "Broadhead" letter, or the speech of Wade Hampton wherein he unwittingly gave us the secret history of the New York Convention. They talk only, in order to blind their hearers, of taxation, and say the Republicans are afraid to meet the issue on finance, and this, too, in the face of the fact that the Republican Central Committee, of Hancock county, have challenged them to a joint discussion, a challenge they have refused to accept. They say that the people of Hancock county are oppressively and enormously taxed. This is true. They also say that the amount of taxes collected in Hancock county for the General Government under the United States Revenue laws is scarcely sufficient to pay the few hundred dollars' salary paid to the Revenue officers. This, too, is true. But it proves, if anything, that the people of Hancock county, with all their wealth, do not pay as much tax to the United States as will pay the paltry few hundreds necessary to pay our Collector and Assessor. Where, then, does the enormous amount of taxes paid by our people go, and who is responsible for these immense sums so oppressively levied upon our people? This question we propose to answer.

It will be admitted by all, that the Republican party is responsible for all the taxes levied upon, and paid by our county, for State purposes. It will be equally admitted by all, that the Democratic party is responsible for all the taxes assessed upon, and paid by our people for County purposes—as they have controlled the county from time immemorial. In order to avoid repetition of authorities, I cite my readers and the taxpayers of Hancock county, to the following authorities—and beg them to get them at the office of the Clerk of the Court, and read and examine for themselves, to-wit: Executive Documents of 1855, report of Wm. Medill, Governor of Ohio, pages 60 and 64; also, report of the State Auditor of Ohio, for 1866, pages 53, 56 and 60; also, report of Auditor of State, for 1867, pages 30, 32 and 36; also, Hancock *Courier*, of Oct. 31, 1867.

From these official records, we find that in 1855, upon a total valuation of the taxable property of Hancock county, of five and a half millions, the county paid a total State tax of $17,772.36. In 1866, upon a total valuation of over seven and a half million of dollars, we find a total State tax of $26,581.35. In 1867, upon a valuation of seven and a half millions, we find a total State tax of $26,243.19.

Thus we see that our State taxes have not increased, but, on the contrary, are being slowly diminished year by year. This is the result of Republican rule, and this, too, notwithstanding the immense burden thrown upon them, by the increased expenditure caused by the Democratic rebellion. But, let us examine this State tax. It is made up of three items, to-wit: The Sinking Fund, the School Fund, and the General Revenue for the support of the State Government, Legislature, Charitable Institutions, &c. The levy for the Sinking Fund is made pursuant to an express provision of the Constitution of the State, for the liquidation of the State debt. The debt is of long standing, created under former Democratic rule. The Constitution was framed by a Democratic Constitutional Convention, and adopted by the people of the State when the Democratic party were in the ascendancy. The levy is obligatory and fixed—no difference what party is in power. The county is taxed for this fund about $9,000.00, and for this the Republican party is clearly not responsible. Hancock county is taxed for the School Fund $9,747.00; but, upon the redistribution of the fund we get over $13,000, or over $4,000 more than we pay, and for this fund, which any party in power must levy, the Republican party cannot be said to be responsible. Of the $26,243, therefore, of State taxes, there yet remains but the third sum paid by our county, viz—$7,498 paid by us to the General Fund, for support of the State Government, and for this small sum only is the Republican party in Ohio really responsible.

Let us now look at Democratic rule in Hancock county. Upon the valuation above given, the taxes levied in this county for county and local purposes were as follows: In 1855, the amount was $32,671.98.—In 1866, it increased to $108,459.22; and in 1867, it again increased to the enormous sum of $128,871.14. Of these sums the county taxes, proper, were, in 1855, about $9,361.00. In 1866, over $46,589,00, and in 1867, over $62,417.00. This shows a recklessness and extravagance in the administration by the Democratic party of the affairs of the county that is amazing. Yet, astounding as all this is, it is surpassed—if such a thing be possible—by another fact: The County Expense Fund, is the fund levied for running the County Government. In 1855, the amount levied for this fund, was $5,553.86. In 1866, it had increased to $17,909.32; and in 1867, to the enormous sum of $33,741.24. Where has all this money gone? There are in Ohio eighty-eight counties. Hancock is less than an average county in wealth, territory, and population.—There should be at least sixty counties in the State whose county expenses should be greater than those of Hancock; yet, amazing as it may seem, in 1866, there were but twelve counties in the State whose county expense fund was as great as ours; and in 1867, there were but five counties whose expenses were as great as ours.

Tax-payers of Hancock county—what think you of this? What say you to Democratic rule? Think of it! What is your remedy? What will you do? The above statements are hard to believe! Are you incredulous? Then get the books, official reports, and authorities, I have cited above, and examine for yourselves.

How long will you submit to this reckless extravagance; to this utter disregard for your interests and to economy? How long will you submit thus to be plundered? Look at the repeated defalcations of your Democratic office-holders! Look at the unwarranted, useless and illegal expenditures and allowances! Consider all these things well. Tell them to your neighbors and friends; talk them over together; examine the authorities—investigate—make up your minds, and then act; act boldly, firmly, unitedly, and on the second Tuesday of October, redeem the county from such misrule; place the candidates of the Republican party in the offices now so unworthily filled, and we will venture the assertion that upon an investigation of fifteen years' records for the past will be unearthed and made public as will astonish all.

TAX-PAYER.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM GENERAL GRANT TO HIS FATHER.

The following letter has been placed in our hands by a gentleman who furnishes it from a collection of autographs. It was written by Major General Grant, to his father, from Milliken's Bend, La., during the Vicksburg campaign. We print it just as it is, word for word. We have no hesitation in saying that a more remarkable document, and one that reflects more credit upon the illustrious writer, has not before been given to the American people:

GEN. GRANT'S LETTER.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, LA., April 21, 1863.

DEAR FATHER: Your letter of the 7th, of [illegible] reached me. I hasten to answer your interrogations. When I left Memphis, with my past experience, I prohibited trade below Helena. Trade to that point had previously been opened by the Treasury Department. I give no permits to buy cotton, and if I find any one engaged in the business, I send them out of the Department and seize their cotton for the Government. I have given a few families permission to leave the country and to take with them so far as Memphis their cotton. In doing this I have been deceived by unprincipled speculators, who have successfully smuggled themselves along with the army in spite of orders prohibiting them, and have been compelled to suspend this favor to persons anxious to get out of Dixie.

I understand that the Government has adopted some plan to regulate getting the cotton out of the country. I do not know what plan they have adopted, but am satisfied that any that can be adopted, except for Government to take the cotton itself, and rule out speculators altogether, will be a bad one. I feel that all army followers who are engaged in speculating off the misfortunes of their country, and really aiding the enemy more than they could possibly do by open treason, should be drafted at once and put in the first forlorn hope.

I move my headquarters to New Carthage to-morrow. This whole country is under water, except strips of lands behind the levees, along the river and bayous, and makes operations almost impossible. I struck upon a plan which I thought would give me a foot-hold on the east bank of the Mississippi before the enemy could offer any great resistance. But the difficulty of the last one and a half miles next to Carthage makes it so tedious that the enemy cannot fail to discover my plans. I am doing my best, and am full of hope for complete success. Time has been consumed, but it was absolutely impossible to avoid it.

An attack upon the rebel works at any time since I arrived here must inevitably have resulted in the loss of a large portion of my army, if not in an entire defeat. There were but two points of land, Haines Bluff and Vicksburg itself, out of water at any place from which troops could march. These are thoroughly fortified, and it would be folly to attack them as long as there is a prospect of turning their position. I never expect to have an army under my command whipped unless it is very badly whipped and can't help it, but I have no idea of being driven to do a desperate or foolish act by the howlings of the press. It is painful to me, as a matter of course, to see the course pursued by some of the papers. But there is no one less disturbed by them than myself. I have never sought a large command, and have no ambitious ends to accomplish.

Were it not for the very natural desire of proving myself equal to anything expected of me, and the evidence my removal would afford that I was not thought equal to it, I would gladly accept a less responsible position. I have no desire to be an object of envy or jealousy, nor to have this war continue. I want, and will do my part toward it, to put down the rebellion in the shortest possible time, without expecting or desiring any other recognition than a quiet approval of my course.

I beg that you will destroy this letter; at least do not show it.

Julia and the children are here, but will go up by the first good boat. I sent for her to come down and get her instructions about some business I want attended to, and see no immediate prospect of attending to myself.

ULYSSES.

[From the Ohio State Journal.]

DECREASE OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

In Edward Atkinson's able and admirable *resume* of the financial history of our Government for the last three years, which we published yesterday, we desire to call attention to two points:

What was the actual amount of the national debt incurred in consequence of the Davis rebellion? This is the important fact first to know.

It is evident that if a man is building a house and has employed workmen by the job or month, and has ordered and made use of materials for its construction, that the cost of the house is not the actual amount paid out on the day of its completion, unless all the bills for work done and for materials furnished have been presented for payment. The house may be finished, and yet a month or three months' wages may be due the workmen, and the amount due for lumber and brick and glass may be not even known. This illustration is so simple that no one need be told what the cost of the house would be in such a case.

Now what was the cost of the slaveholders' rebellion?

Is it estimated by the cash actually paid out, and the claims duly presented and audited on the day that Johnson's army surrendered, or must we take into account in addition to this the liabilities incurred by the Government up to this time, in consequence of this rebellion? Unliquidated claims, claims for supplies and materials furnished, not yet presented, compensation to a vast army in the shape of monthly wages, pensions, bounties, &c., are just as much a part of the cost of putting down the rebellion as the amount paid for gunpowder and cannon balls used at Gettysburg.

The apparent debt as it stood upon the books of the Treasury Department April 1, 1865, that is, the debt already liquidated or audited for payment, was $2,366,955,077. Now to get at the actual debt or cost of the rebellion we must add to this, disbursements made under the direction of the War and Navy Departments during the months succeeding April 1, 1865, *on account of the rebellion.* Those disbursements amounted to $774,865 85! They were for pay of army fifteen months, 206 millions; pensions, 15 millions; bounties, 60 millions; medical and hospital department, 17 millions, and for other similar purposes.

It is therefore not only legitimate, but strictly in accordance with the facts, to assume that this large expenditure of nearly eight hundred millions of dollars from April 1, 1865 to June 30, 1866, was in every sense a war expenditure, and that it was a liability on the 1st of August, 1865, the date on which our debt appeard to be at its maximum by the Treasury books, as much as if 7 3-10 notes or 5 20 bonds has been issued and entered upon the ledger; and this expenditure is to be measured and estimated by the same standards as those by which the expenditures of the active war are adjudged to have been necessary and unavoidable on the one hand, or unnecessary and inexpedient on the other.

In addition to this, then, must be included, as a part of the war debt, pensions, bounties, &c., amounting to $145,912,401, which liabilities have been recognized and paid. Adding these two classes of expenditures together, and we have the total amount of the war debt which did not appear on the books of the Treasury at the close of the war, $920,778,252. This sum added to the amount of the debt audited for payment April 1, 1865, before stated, makes the aggregate cost of the Davis rebellion, **$2,287,733,329.**

Subtract from this the debt of June 30, 1868, and we find that the war debt has been reduced $802,733,329—an actual payment of more than one fourth the entire amount in three years!

It is not strange that the party which is not satisfied with this progress, should favor wiping out the debt in one year by the greenback system of repudiation.

The other point to which the attention of every voter should be called is this, that a Republican Administration, hampered by a hostile Executive, has been cheaper by 15½ millions per annum than the Administration of James Buchanan. It is now about time that the stuff and nonsense uttered about Republican extravagance should cease.

RAIN-WATER was six cents a bucke in Holland last month.