TIFFIN TRIBUNE.

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Tiffin, Thursday Eve., Aug. 18th, 1870

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
I. R. SHERWOOD.
SUPREME JUDGE,
G. W. McILVAINE.
MYTROLLER OF TREASURY,
W. W. WILSON.
MEMBER BOARD PUBLIC WORKS,
PHIL. B. HERZIG.
CONGRESSMAN—NINTH DISTRICT,
CHARLES FOSTER, of Fostoria.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

SHERIFF,
J. T. KAUP.
AUDITOR,
HENRY BROHL.
COMMISSIONER,
LEVI KELLER.
CORONER,
JAMES LEWIS.
INFIRMARY DIRECTOR,
MIRON SEXTON.

CONGRESSIONAL PROSPECTS.

It is always well, when entering upon a campaign, to not only know the probabilities of success or defeat, but also to understand the tactics and the expectations of the opposition. Among leading Democrats there is a feeling that this is "their year," and that with a united effort that party can secure a majority in the next Congress. Previous to the adjournment of Congress, the Democratic members fully discussed the matter, and the most sanguine of them were so hopeful of success in this that they even got up a slate for Speaker, and Chairmen of the important Committees; none could be found who was not confident of reducing the Republican majority at least as low as fifteen or twenty.

A correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, who has listened to and talked of the matter with the Democrats, gives some very important facts and figures as considered from their standpoint. They count largely upon the prevailing dissatisfaction felt throughout the country with the results of the session just ended. The long tinkering with reconstruction, the tedious quarrels about the tarriff, the failure to do anything to restore the commerce of the country, the constantly recurring dissensions among the Republicans, and the precipitate adjournment, with much important business neglected, have, they think, disgusted the people with Congress. As they assume to wash their hands of all the sins of omission and commission of which that body has been guilty, they count upon a powerful reaction in their favor. The great number of enemies which this Administration, like every other, has made by the exercise of the appointing power, the Democrats hope to muster in their ranks. They have, besides, a sort of superstitious belief that there is a law governing the workings of politics which prevents any party enjoying a lease of power beyond the duration of three administrations, and which, whatever its virtues may be, throws it out and puts the reins of Government into the hands of the opposition. They have faith in the old adage that "every dog has his day." The Republicans have had theirs.

The Democratic strength in the present House of Representatives is 66 members. It requires 122 members for a majority. They must therefore gain 56 members to organize the House on the 4th of March, 1871. Their chief gains they expect to make in New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the Southern States. The result of the recent Judicial election in New-York gave them great courage and they declare that there are not more than eight or ten districts in that State which the Republicans feel assured of carrying. In Ohio there are quarrels among the local politicians in some districts and in certain localities some feeling on the tariff question, which will work in favor of the Democrats. In the South they hope to make nearly a "clean sweep." The carpet-baggers have killed the Republican party in that section, they say.

The following table shows the present Democratic strength in the House and the gains their leading politicians hope to make in the Congressional elections now pending:

	Dem. rep. Present'n.	gain		Dem. rep. Present'n.	To gain
Maine	0	1	Texas	1	2
Massachus'ts	0	1	Tennessee	0	1
Connecticut	1	1	Kentucky	9	0
New York	12	10	Arkansas	1	1
Pennsylvan'a	4	3	Ohio	5	2
New Jersey	2	1	Indiana	4	2
Delaware	1	0	Illinois	4	1
Maryland	5	0	Missouri	2	1
Virginia	4	4	Wisconsin	1	1
N. Carolina	1	2	Minnesota	1	0
S. Carolina	5	2	W. Virginia	1	1
Georgia	0	7	California	2	1
Alabama	2	2	Oregon	1	0
Mississippi	1	3			
Louisiana	0	3	Total	66	65

Present numbers of Democratic members, 66; expected gain, 65; total 131; necessary for a majority, 122.

These figures are no doubt exaggerated, but an exhibit of the views of the Democrats on the present political situation shows at least that there is danger of losses to the Republicans in the Congressional elections, if they do not put forth exertions. There is a *per contra* side of the account which we must not ignore. The Democrats are figuring too largely in the North, and they may be altogether in the wrong about the South. It cannot be said that they have any sufficient reasons for believing that the whole South is going to face about and desert the Republican party in a body. Then there is the Fifteenth Amendment, the workings of which our enemies do not calculate upon. The colored vote will probably elect a Republican Congressman in Delaware, two or three in Maryland, and has already as many more in Kentucky, and it may turn four or five doubtful districts in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio.

Such a presentation, though purely a Democratic view, ought to warn the Republicans of the necessity of working faithfully and to a purpose. A fair presentation and understanding of the general good work performed by the Republicans during its long lease of power, can not but satisfy the people. Of course mistakes have been made, wrongs have been committed—that all will confess. But that these have been rectified when discovered, when it was possible to do so, no one doubts.

And a little review of the responsibility and labors of the Republican party since 1861 will only raise the question—How was it possible to get along with so few mistakes?

It only requires an earnest endeavor on the part of the Republican party in Ohio this fall, to not only retain its representation in Congress intact, but also to carry the State by a large majority.

Consider the subject carefully, Republicans.

The reports of the whereabouts of the Prince Imperial still continue conflicting. One report asserts that he is at London, another he is with the Emperor, etc., etc. The conundrum of the day is—where is the Prince Imperial? and it reminds us of the old song, altered to suit the occasion:

"Where now is the Prince Imperial?
Where now is the Prince Imperial?
Where now is the Prince Imperial?
Safe with the English people—
or with his pa, or his ma, or with some one else—who knows?"

We publish the Address of the Republican Congressional Committee elsewhere. It is somewhat lengthy, but clearly sets forth the objects of the Republican party, and its work in the past. It is worthy a careful reading and thorough thought.

STATE TICKET AND PLATFORM.

The action of the State Republican Convention in nominating the Ticket, and adopting the resolutions it did, meets with the approval of all Republicans.

Gen. Sherwood, at present Secretary of State, was nominated and will be for the second, as he has been for the first term, an efficient officer. Mr. McIlvaine, the candidate for Supreme Judge, is an able man and a good lawyer. Gen. W. T. Wilson, nominee for Comptroller of Treasury, was a soldier during the war and did good service for the Union cause. He was "tried in the fire"—or what is the same was a prisoner in Libby prison for months—and was not found wanting. He will make a worthy officer. The re-nomination of Phillip B. Herzing for member of Board of Public Works, was simply a recognition of the services of a good officer.

The ticket is a strong one, and its election is without question.

The platform of principles is one that commends itself to every liberal mind. It is sufficiently clear to speak its own praises, and covers the entire issues before the people. Particularly do we like the resolution expressing sympathy with Prussia in its war with France. And in that resolution can be seen what has always been a leading idea with the Republican party since its existence—a determination to stand by right and opposed to tyranny.

A good platform—one on which the Republican party can make a fight that will secure the overthrown of the opposition this fall.

Republicans, now is time to commence work. It is all laid out, and but about six weeks remain in which to marshal your forces at the polls. Be active.

Mr. Brohl was defeated by the Radical party, and his friends know it.—And they also know that he will be defeated in the same way this year. The Reds are only running Kaup, and hope to elect him by selling out Brohl. That game is understood, Mr. *Tribune*, as you will see in October.—*Advertiser.*

The *Advertiser* is a little excited when it talks like the above, and were it not that it sees the defeat of the party, in the future, we should say unnecessarily excited. Don't the *Advertiser* know that Mr. Brohl was swindled last fall? Does it not remember that in recounts of the votes of certain townships, in the presence of Republicans and Democrats, a gain in favor of Brohl was found; and that when these same votes were subsequently, in Court, counted they showed a gain against Brohl. Is the *Advertiser* not satisfied that some tool of the leaders of that party changed and fixed up these votes, and by that means defeated Mr. Brohl? It is satisfied of that fact, and we wonder, knowing as it must that the people are fully aware of the swindle, at its opening up the question. Really it is very short sighted.

As regards "selling out" Mr. Brohl, we wish the *Advertiser* would tell us where it got that idea. Now, we know better. Mr. Brohl is the nominee of the party as much as Mr. Kaup, and we know that the TRIBUNE will use every honorable means to elect both of them, and the balance of the ticket as well. We pledge the entire Republican party to the same mode of operation.

Now, dear *Advertiser*, don't say such foolish things about our local politics. It would be much more to the point for you to give your reasons, and the reasons of the Democratic leaders here, why you and they sympathise with the French and wish them to succeed, in the war between Germany and France.

A few observations and explanations on that question, from your master mind, would be thankfully received. Shall we have them?

A Washington dispatch announces that the printing of all papers in the State Department bearing upon the Alabama claims, called for by the resolut ion of the Senate last winter, has just been completed. It makes five volumes of 750 pages each, and begins with the correspondence between Mr. Black and Minister Dallas in 1861, upon the recognition of belligerency and the declaration of Paris, and runs through all the diplomatic discussions of neutrality, of the rebels in Canada, rebel cruisers, and kindred subjects, till the matter of the Alabama claims proper is reached on page 2,000. The fourth and fifth volumes are in fine type, and are principally reprints of official reports and speeches in Parliament upon various subjects connected with the American war.

It will cost several thousand dollars to secure the reading of these volumes, for we do not think any one will be crazy enough to attempt it, unless there is a prospect of an immediate liberal fee. By way of sarcasm the dispatch adds:—No fears are entertained that England will retaliate by reprinting a volume or two of the Congressional Globe.

The *Advertiser* makes a severe attack upon Charles Foster in its last issue in the following words:

"As a Radical he is known as having been one of the most proscriptive and bitter partisans in Fostoria during the war, when it was unsafe for a Democrat to make known his principles. A reign of terror prevailed in that village at that time, led on and upheld by the Fosters, as will be remembered by the Democrats who had occasion to do business there."

We do not deny the above for the purpose of denying it, because any one who knows Mr. Foster will set it down as a mean falsehood—we use the word *mean* in a full understanding of the term. Mr. Foster was a staunch war man, and did everything possible in the support of the army in the field, but that he ever did what is said to his charge is false.

Our object in copying the above is simply to show the way in which the *Advertiser* opens out on the campaign, and to say that while we would like to have it conducted decently, we shall, if forced to by a continuance of the style quoted, enter the lists in the same style. When necessary we can sling dirt as "nasty" as anybody, and use as vile language; besides this we have things to tell that will cause a "rattling of dry bones."

Through the failure of the Monroeville convention to make a platform we are left in the dark, and we should ask the Radical press of this District to explain where Mr. Foster stands on the important issues now before the people. Does he favor the Protective Tariff system, the Funding Bill, the Railroad Grants, the payment of Gold to the Bondholders, and the protection of the monopolists at the expense of the people? Let us know, for the people want to know what they are voting for. Will the Radical papers give us the desired information.

So says the *Advertiser*. Then the *Forum* wants to know about the platform and so does the Messenger. Suppose all these papers would examine the resolutions of the recent State Convention, and see how they like that for a platform. That is a pretty good declaration of principles, and on that stands our future Congressman, Charles Foster, as does the whole Republican party.

How do you like it?

At the Democratic Congressional Convention, in Sandusky Mr. Clymer of the Bucyrus *Forum*, pledged a majority from Crawford of 1,700. This he did in his usual sanguine manner, with fervent petuosity—just as though he believed it. Can it be possible that Mr. Clymer has in contemplation the immediate erection of a naturalization paper mill in reliable, old Crawford? It looks very much like it.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democracy of this District held their Convention for the nomination of Congressman in Sandusky, yesterday. Judge Pillars was chairman of the meeting and J. S. VanValkenberg Secretary. After the usual preliminaries the following were announced as candidates: Dickinson, Sandusky; Williams, of Erie; Patrich and Skillinger, of Huron. One ballot settled the business.

It was as follows, by figures furnished by Mr. Kagy, Deputy Auditor.

COUNTIES.	Dickinson	Williams	Patrick	Skillinger
Crawford	56	4	4	0
Erie	60	35	3	0
Huron	3	3	34	2
Ottawa	23	0	0	0
Seneca	46	12	7	0
Sandusky	53	0	0	0
Total	181	53	48	2

The convention was large and we understand that it was very quiet. As the delegates say, there was not the least opportunity for a muss, between Crawford and Seneca. Of course both looked for a chance for a broil, but could not find one. Unfortunately Crawford did not get on the ground till late in the day, and so matters were all fixed up before that delectable crowd had time to get on steam. Each delegate from Crawford had a chip on his shoulder, but that fact was entirely ignored so the chips staid there.

Mr. Dickinson was nominated simply because it would not have been politic to throw him aside, and it was considered that he had the best mill of any man in the District for manufacturing votes. Aside from these two reasons he is the weakest candidate it was possible to nominate. His course as a Congressman has simply consisted in occupying his seat and voting with the party every time. A child could have taken his place and have done as well. It will be very hard to tell of one single thing he has done for the District or for any one in Congress.

He has drawn his salary regularly and there his services end.

Let the Democracy weep over the weakness of their candidate for Congress.

Democratic papers in the District are accusing our candidate for Congress of being rich—doing this with a view to array the vote of the poor man against him. We admit that Mr. Foster is rich, but every cent he is worth he got in a legitimate manner—by attending to his business, and handling it in a masterly and honest manner.

Is it a sin to be honestly rich?—If it is we are mighty anxious to be a "sinner," and if the papers that charge this "sin" on Mr. Foster are not in our boat we should like to know why they conduct business with a view of making a handsome profit, instead of barely a living?

These papers must consider the poor men of their party fools, or they would not consider it necessary to try to array them against the rich. There are numbers of Democrats that are rich who have run for office, and these same men, whom these papers are trying to prejudice against Mr. Foster, voted for them.

If the papers in this district have no more shrewd charges to bring against Mr. Foster than those already presented, their chances in the fight are very poor, and they had better turn their attention to something else.

At the recent election in Louisville, it was charged that a colored man voted twice, and the *Commercial* of that city responds by remarking that it could put up with theft, murder, elopement with heiresses, and all other claims of social equality, but when the negro sinks to the level with the Democratic repeater, there is room for apprehension that emancipation may prove a failure, indeed.

Secretary Robeson on Tuesday said it was not true that the free use of U. S. vessels of Asiatic fleet has been tendered Mr. Seward for traveling purposes. There is no authority for thus using vessels of the navy. Our officers have been instructed, however, to extend Mr. Seward every attention and facility consistent with the interests of the service.

The following State Republican Executive Committee has been appointed: R. D. Harrison, Chairman; Rodney Foos, Secretary; George K. Nash, Treasurer; General C. C. Walcutt, Wm. R. Thrall and James Williams.

The Committee is a strong one and will make a vigorous campaign.

ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

To the Republicans of the United States: The Executive and Legislative Departments of the National Government and two-thirds of the State Governments have been committed to your keeping. Such power carries with it grave responsibilities. The people, as is their right, will hold you to a strict accountability for the exercise of this great trust. Elections are soon to be held for the National House of Representatives. These elections will determine the political complexion of the popular branch of Congress. They will, too, determine the political character of several State Governments. And these results will be accepted as the verdict of the people upon the ideas, principles and policies of the Republican party, and upon the measures and character of the national Administration. To these responsibilities, and to the gravity of these issues, your thoughtful consideration is invoked.

In the present juncture it behooves the Republican party not to forget its origin, nor its history. Amid the difficulties that beset it, and the responsibilities and labor, which the needs of the country in the new and untried condition of affairs imposes, it should remember that it was born of the nation's necessities, and thus far it has grandly met the exigencies for which it was formed. Having passed triumphantly through three great eras of its history, it is now summoned to enter upon its fourth. Gathering, therefore, inspiration from past successes, it should grapple hopefully and with unshrinking confidence with the duties of the present and near future.

Recurring to their origin, republicans will remember when the land was the theater of a stern and irrepressible conflict between the demons of Slavery and caste and the spirit of liberty and equality, when the slave power held great interests and powerful organizations in its grasp and ruled the nation with imperial sway, that the founders of the party instructed by passing events, with convictions deepened and zeal quickened by the teachings of history and of holy writ and inspired by the deathless words of the patriots, statesmen, and heroes of our earlier time, rose to the exigencies of the hour, opposed the haughty ambitions, the maddening passions, the cruel prejudices, and the disorganizing theories of the dominating majority, and, although long overborne by numbers, still struggled on amid jeers, insults, mobs, blows, and assassinations, till under the lead of Abraham Lincoln they achieved success and grasped the scepter of political power.

Entering upon its second era, appalling responsibilities at once arose. The slave masters, in the pride and arrogance of power, instantly plunged the nation into the fire and blood of civil war. But the Republican party rose with the crisis. It raised money in unstinted measure, organized vast armies, created powerful navies, fought bloody battles, crushed the most gigantic rebellion of all recorded history, and saved a nation's life. It was then, amid the clash of arms, that the Republican party saw that Slavery was the relentless and unappeasable foe of the country, was the inspiration, the heart and soul of that civil war, and that its death would be the annihilation of the Rebellion, the unity of the Republic, and the development of free institutions. Against cowardly fears, selfish instincts, and unreasoning passions and prejudices, it pronounced the doom of that hideous and horrid system of human bondage, though it was upheld by the aggregated interests of three thousand millions of dollars, hedged about by the accumulated passions and prejudices, prides and ambitions of seven generations, and intrenched within the social, political and ecclesiastical organizations and affiliations of life. By a series of executive and legislative acts it broke the chains and lifted from the depths of chattelhood up to the summits of manhood full and a half millions of helpless bondmen, and they stood before the nations with their given fetters in one hand and their title deeds to freedom in the other.

The war ended, the Rebellion subdued, the bondmen emancipated, the Republican party entered upon the third era of its eventful history. Though conquered by arms the Rebels did not accept the just, humane, and generous ideas of the victors, nor did they return to their proper allegiance and loyalty to the Government, but still bemoaning the "lost cause" they remained unsubdued in will and unrepentant in spirit and purpose. Though made free the bondmen were homeless, without property, without employment, subject to the cruel laws against free people of color which had always disgraced Southern legislation, and in the midst of a people exasperated by defeat and maddened by their loss of power still longer to hold and oppress. Property was swept away, industry disorganized, society disintegrated, and States were without lawful governments.

Upon the Republican party devolved the task of reconstruction. To its intrinsic difficulties were added the intense hostility of the ex-Rebels, the lingering prejudices long engendered by the slave system, the timid counsels of Conservatism, and the apostacy of the Executive. Great interests and powerful combinations sought to so reconstruct the South as to place the power in the hands of the late slaveholding class, and leave the helpless freedmen in the abject condition of practical serfdom. Seldom in history has there been imposed upon any body of men a work of greater magnitude or difficulty. The Republics might have shrunk from and avoided it. They were sorely tempted to do so. But they resisted the temptation of official power and patronage, the threats of Executive dictation, and all other adverse influences, and with sublime fidelity and courage addressed themselves to the herculean task.

To aid in reorganizing disordered industries, caring for, protecting, and instructing the emancipated bondmen in the new duties of their changed condition, the Republicans established the Freedmen's Bureau, which, by the wise expenditure of a few million of dollars, did an incalculable work for order, peace, and the rehabilitation of Southern society. To reconstruct rebellious States on the solid basis of equal rights, they gave suffrage to the freedmen in the reconstruction measures. To secure citizenship and civil rights to a wronged and hated race, they proposed and adopted the Fourteenth Amendment, and enacted the bill of Civil Rights.—To establish by irreversible guarantees equal political rights and privileges, they adopted the Fifteenth Amendment, and as a crowning act for freedom they provided by law for the enforcement of those amendments thus newly enshrined within the Constitution. Thus the Republicans against the sternest opposition, against misrepresentation, against appalling obstacles, have struggled on until the Rebel States, reconstructed on the basis of impartial liberty, have been restored, and the sublime doctrines of the Declaration of Independence made assured and practical realities. In the progress of the ages it has been given to few, in any form or by any modes, to achieve a work so vast, so grand, beneficient, so sure to be recorded by history, and applauded and remembered by coming generations.

Having achieved this grand work, having passed through these three eras of its history, the Republican party, entering on its fourth era, was summoned to deal with questions resulting to the national debt, the currency, finances, and taxation, to reforms in the military, naval, and Indian service, and whatever remaining burdens and legacies were left by the war. Concerning these questions there are apparent diversities of interest and real differences of opinion. The solutions of some of them are embarrassed by grave difficulties.—They require time as well as financial skill and practical statesmanship for their adjustment. Differences of opinion on matters so recondite and complex, in an organization embracing so many elements of large intelligence, trained to habits of independent thought, expression, and modes of action, are inevitable. They are indeed to be expected and desired, for from such freedom of discussion truth is elicited and proper modes of action are decided. The men, therefore, who stood so firmly while in a minority, amid the denunciations, arrogance, and scorn of power; the men who met the stern exigences of civil war with such heroic courage, assailed the slave power and extirpated the slave system; the men who grappled so successfully with the perplexing and pregnant issues of reconstruction, lifted helpless freedmen up to citizenship, exalted them to the hights of civil and political rights and privileges, and made the nation free in fact as well as in name, should not shrink from the less momentous and less embarrassing questions now before them.

Patriotism, principle, the continued existence, reputation and renown of Republican party, and a due sense of self-respect and pride of character demand that Republicans now, as in the past, should have faith in the capacity to carry forward to completion reforms so auspiciously begun. It came into being as an organization of reform and progress, and should be ever ready to accept the living issues of the hour and march abreast with the spirit of the age. Unaided it has fought the battles of reform with constancy and courage. Nor in the work still before it can it hope for aid from those who still cling to the traditions of the past, pride themselves on their conservatism, and who, during the conflicts of the past twenty years have resisted all reform, and mourned over every effete and hateful abuse as it fell. If there are any Republicans who are weary of the ascendancy of a party which has achieved such crowning victories, who are tired of the responsibilities of power, and would relinquish it to other hands, they should remember that there are none worthy to accept it. For surely they cannot fail to see that the Democratic party, by its policy during the closing years of its power, and by its blind and unrelenting opposition to reformatory measures while out of power, even now, as if smitten by judical blindness, refusing to accept the Constitutional amendments as fixed and final, has demonstrated its utter incapacity for such a trust.

Accustomed to success even against fearful odds, and underrating perhaps the intrinsic difficulties of the pending issues, many Republicans looked to Gen. Grant's Administration with highly raised expectations. Of course they have been impatient, and not always satisfied with results. But with these expectations have not been fully realized in the action of either the President or of Congress, much has been achieved; enough, at any rate to satisfy them that the difficult problems will be wrought out and the hoped for results accomplished.

Gen. Grant came into office pledged to maintain inviolate the public faith, reduce the national debt, diminish taxation, appreciate the currency, reform abuses in the civil and military service, and maintain order in the States lately in rebellion. By the patriotic action of the President, the Heads of Departments, Congress and the General of the army, many abuses have been corrected and many reforms inaugurated. President Grant's Indian policy is bringing forth evidences of its justice, its humanity and its wisdom. The firm, just and generous policy of the administration toward the States lately in rebellion, has brought much of order and security and crimes have largely diminished. In the interests of the economy the services of thousands of employes, both civil and military, have been dispensed with. The currency has been appreciated in value by tens and scores of millions of dollars, and the national credit has been largely strengthened.

Without any increase in the articles subject to taxation, or in the rate of taxation, the revenues of the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1870, were nearly four hundred and nine millions of dollars against less than three hundred and seventy-one millions for the year ending 30th of June, 1869, showing a gain of nearly thirty-eight millions of dollars. On the other hand the expenses of the fiscal year 1870, were less than those of 1869 by more than twenty-nine millions of dollars thus showing an increased revenue, and saving in expenditures of more than sixty-seven millions of dollars in the first fiscal year of Gen. Grant's administration. In the last 16 months of Mr. Johnson's administration, the receipts from customs and internal revenue were less than three hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars. During the first 16 months of General Grant's administration, there were more than four hundred and sixty-nine millions, showing an increase of nearly ninety-seven millions of dollars.

Republicans will remember that during the last two years of Mr. Johnson's administration he removed Republicans appointed by Mr. Lincoln and others who adhered to the principles of the Republican party, and appointed Democrats where he could do so. The character of these appointments and the demoralizing influence which his opinions and conduct had upon them were seen in the loss of scores of millions of dollars of revenue in these years. The large gain in the collection is mainly due to the determined and avowed purpose of Gen. Grant to secure an honest administration of the revenue laws and the appointment of Republicans who are earnestly devoted to his economical policy.

During the recent session of Congress taxes have been reduced more than $75,000,000. The taxes have been removed from transportation by canals and railways, from sales by dealers and manufactures. The income tax has been reduced to 2½ per cent on all incomes above $2,000; and it is to expire at the end of two years. The tax on tea has been reduced from 25 to 15 cents per pound; on coffee from 5 to 3 cents; and the tax on sugar and molasses has been reduced in industry disorganized, society disintegrated, and States were without lawful governments.

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To aid in reorganizing disordered industries, caring for, protecting, and instructing the emancipated bondmen in the new duties of their changed condition, the Republicans established the Freedmen's Bureau, which, by the wise expenditure of a few million of dollars, did an incalculable work for order, peace, and the rehabilitation of Southern society. To reconstruct rebellious States on the solid basis of equal rights, they gave suffrage to the freedmen in the reconstruction measures. To secure citizenship and civil rights to a wronged and hated race, they proposed and adopted the Fourteenth Amendment, and enacted the bill of Civil Rights.—To establish by irreversible guarantees equal political rights and privileges, they adopted the Fifteenth Amendment, and as a crowning act for freedom they provided by law for the enforcement of those amendments thus newly enshrined within the Constitution. Thus the Republicans against the sternest opposition, against misrepresentation, against appalling obstacles, have struggled on until the Rebel States, reconstructed on the basis of impartial liberty, have been restored, and the sublime doctrines of the Declaration of Independence made assured and practical realities. In the progress of the ages it has been given to few, in any form or by any modes, to achieve a work so vast, so grand, beneficient, so sure to be recorded by history, and applauded and remembered by coming generations.

Having achieved this grand work, having passed through these three eras of its history, the Republican party, entering on its fourth era, was summoned to deal with questions resulting to the national debt, the currency, finances, and taxation, to reforms in the military, naval, and Indian service, and whatever remaining burdens and legacies were left by the war. Concerning these questions there are apparent diversities of interest and real differences of opinion. The solutions of some of them are embarrassed by grave difficulties.—They require time as well as financial skill and practical statesmanship for their adjustment. Differences of opinion on matters so recondite and complex, in an organization embracing so many elements of large intelligence, trained to habits of independent thought, expression, and modes of action, are inevitable. They are indeed to be expected and desired, for from such freedom of discussion truth is elicited and proper modes of action are decided. The men, therefore, who stood so firmly while in a minority, amid the denunciations, arrogance, and scorn of power; the men who met the stern exigences of civil war with such heroic courage, assailed the slave power and extirpated the slave system; the men who grappled so successfully with the perplexing and pregnant issues of reconstruction, lifted helpless freedmen up to citizenship, exalted them to the hights of civil and political rights and privileges, and made the nation free in fact as well as in name, should not shrink from the less momentous and less embarrassing questions now before them.

Patriotism, principle, the continued existence, reputation and renown of Republican party, and a due sense of self-respect and pride of character demand that Republicans now, as in the past, should have faith in the capacity to carry forward to completion reforms so auspiciously begun. It came into being as an organization of reform and progress, and should be ever ready to accept the living issues of the hour and march abreast with the spirit of the age. Unaided it has fought the battles of reform with constancy and courage. Nor in the work still before it can it hope for aid from those who still cling to the traditions of the past, pride themselves on their conservatism, and who, during the conflicts of the past twenty years have resisted all reform, and mourned over every effete and hateful abuse as it fell. If there are any Republicans who are weary of the ascendancy of a party which has achieved such crowning victories, who are tired of the responsibilities of power, and would relinquish it to other hands, they should remember that there are none worthy to accept it. For surely they cannot fail to see that the Democratic party, by its policy during the closing years of its power, and by its blind and unrelenting opposition to reformatory measures while out of power, even now, as if smitten by judical blindness, refusing to accept the Constitutional amendments as fixed and final, has demonstrated its utter incapacity for such a trust.

Accustomed to success even against fearful odds, and underrating perhaps the intrinsic difficulties of the pending issues, many Republicans looked to Gen. Grant's Administration with highly raised expectations. Of course they have been impatient, and not always satisfied with results. But with these expectations have not been fully realized in the action of either the President or of Congress, much has been achieved; enough, at any rate to satisfy them that the difficult problems will be wrought out and the hoped for results accomplished.

Gen. Grant came into office pledged to maintain inviolate the public faith, reduce the national debt, diminish taxation, appreciate the currency, reform abuses in the civil and military service, and maintain order in the States lately in rebellion. By the patriotic action of the President, the Heads of Departments, Congress and the General of the army, many abuses have been corrected and many reforms inaugurated. President Grant's Indian policy is bringing forth evidences of its justice, its humanity and its wisdom. The firm, just and generous policy of the administration toward the States lately in rebellion, has brought much of order and security and crimes have largely diminished. In the interests of the economy the services of thousands of employes, both civil and military, have been dispensed with. The currency has been appreciated in value by tens and scores of millions of dollars, and the national credit has been largely strengthened.

Without any increase in the articles subject to taxation, or in the rate of taxation, the revenues of the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1870, were nearly four hundred and nine millions of dollars against less than three hundred and seventy-one millions for the year ending 30th of June, 1869, showing a gain of nearly thirty-eight millions of dollars. On the other hand the expenses of the fiscal year 1870, were less than those of 1869 by more than twenty-nine millions of dollars thus showing an increased revenue, and saving in expenditures of more than sixty-seven millions of dollars in the first fiscal year of Gen. Grant's administration. In the last 16 months of Mr. Johnson's administration, the receipts from customs and internal revenue were less than three hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars. During the first 16 months of General Grant's administration, there were more than four hundred and sixty-nine millions, showing an increase of nearly ninety-seven millions of dollars.

Republicans will remember that

MARRIED.

RIDGELY—EACHER—On the evening of the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. L. H. Kefauver, Mr. John H. Ridgely and Miss Ella E. Bacher, all of this city.

RUPERT—MULL—On Thursday, August 11, at the residence of the bride's father, near Vanlue, O., by Rev. H. Longbraka, Dr. Geo. Rupert of Vanlue, and Miss Mary Mull.

BORN.

LOCKE—On Wednesday, August 11, 1870, to Charles N. and Amelia H. Locke, a male child.

COMMERCIAL.

TIFFIN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY BUSINESS MEN.

APPLES, green per bush	40 to 50
APPLES, dried, per lb	5c
BEESWAX	25@30
BUTTER	20
CORN MEAL, per lb	2c
EGGS, per doz	12
FEATHERS, live goose	65 to 75
FLOUR, per barrel	5 00 to 5 50
HONEY	10 to 20
HAY, per ton	8 00 to 8 00
HIDES, green	5 to 6
HIDES, green	6½ to 7½
Hogs, dressed	
Hogs, live	
LARD	14 to 15
ONIONS	
POTATOES new	45@70
MIDDLINGS	1 50
SALT, coarse rock, per bbl	3 00
SALT, common, per bbl	2 50@2 60
SALT, fine table, per sack	20 to 25
CHEESE PRIME	10@ 75
CALF SKINS, per lb	12½
TALLOW	7@8
SHOOTS, per cwt	1 00
WATER LIME, per bbl	2 50 to 3 00
WHITE LIME, per bush	40
SEED, front qr	8
SEED, hind qr	9
HAMS	10 to 12
SHOULDERS	12 to 14
POULTRY—	
CHICKENS, per p	8
TURKEYS, per lb	
GRAIN—	
BARLEY	90
CLOVER SEED, per bush	6 00
CORN	60@65
FLAX SEED	1 75
OATS	33
RYE	80
TIMOTHY SEED	3 00@3 00
WHEAT	1 10 to 1 15

TIFFIN WOOL MARKET.

FLEECE WOOL—	
CHOICE	40 to 45
FINE	35 to 40
MEDIUM	30 to 40
PULLED WOOL—	
SUPERFINE	28 to 33
TUB WASHED WOOL—	
CHOICE PICKED	42 to 45
MEDIUM	40 to 42

BELLEVUE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Higbee & Co.

Red Wheat	$1,15@1,20
Flour	5 50@7 00
Corn	70
Oats	30@35
Rye	80@85
Middlings	1 25 per 100
Bran	85c. " 100
Butter	18@20
Eggs	12@16
Lard	15
Wool	32@40

FOREIGN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Wheat 2@3c. Cheese 13@14. Eggs 13@14. Feathers 78. Apples, per bbl., $2 50@3 00. Apples 6@7. Flour 10 to 15c. Wheat—Winter Red 1 17@1 22; White 1 25@1 40. Corn 75@80. Oats 48@55. Rye 80. Barley 1 05@1 20. Potatoes, per bbl., 2 25. Lard 16. Seed—Flax 1 80@1 90; Timothy 4 00@5 50; Clover, per lb., 18. Wool 40@48.

NEW YORK.—Flour 6 35@7 65. Wheat—Winter Red 1 17@1 22; Amber Western 1 23@1 48. Oats 60@65. Rye 104. Corn 91@1 07.—Lard 16@17. Butter 22@28.

TOLEDO.—Wheat—Amber 1 23; Red 1 22@1 25. Corn 78. Oats 41. Rye 78. Wool 35@41. Tallow 8. Seed—Clover 7 50; Timothy 4 00; Flax 2 16. Dried apples 5@8. Lard 18@19. Butter 22@26. Eggs 15.

CLEVELAND.—Flour 6 75@8 00. Red Wheat 1 20@1 28. Corn 93@95. Oats 42. Rye 64@90. Lard 17. Butter 22@28. Eggs 15@16. Dried Apples 5@8.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Wheat quiet and steady. Corn steady 93@98. Oats dull and unchanged. Gold 112½.

TOLEDO, Aug. 18.—Wheat firmer and steady, No. 2 White Michigan 1 23@1 25. Cord quiet and unchanged, No. 1, 78; No. 2, 78. Oats better, No. 1 old 46; No. 1 new 42½; No. 2, 45.

New Advertisements.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

Wanted by the

TIFFIN AGRICULTURAL WORKS

To contract immediately for

200,000 FEET

OF

WHITE ASH LUMBER!

For which they will pay the highest market price. Call at once and get a bill as we must have it delivered at our Works by the First of September.

TIFFIN AGRICULTURAL WORKS.
Aug. 18, 1870.-3t4.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Lebanon, Warren Co., O.

FALL TERM 16th YEAR,

BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1st, 1870.

EXPENSES $4 00 PER WEEK.

Including tuition, books, room rent, table board, washing and lights; by self-boarding these expenses are often reduced to $3 00 per week.

DEPARTMENTS SUSTAINED.

PREPARATORY—Common Branches, Algebra and Rhetoric.

PRACTICAL—Common branches reviewed. Training in Teaching and Government.

BUSINESS—Full course in business operations.

ENGINEERING—Surveying, civil and railroad engineering.

COLLEGIATE—Scientific course; classic course.

A more thorough, vigorous and extensive course is given here, in two and a half years than in any college in five years, and like advantage is given in every other Department. These are demonstrated facts.

Success of Graduates.

The majority of graduates from this school succeed better in business, in teaching, in any of the professions than the majority of college graduates. Why? Because students here are habituated to hard work. Shirking and shamming, so generally the boast of college students, are here of rare occurrence, being prevented or corrected by the general feeling of the school.

No Rules Necessary.

Such is the unvarying spirit of earnest effort that no rules are used to enforce order, or secure diligent application.

ATTENDANCE INCREASING.

Entire enrollment last year, 920; this year it will exceed 1,200 different pupils.

ADVANTAGES AND FACILITIES.