

THE BUCHANAN COUNTY GUARDIAN.

VOL. II.

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THE GUARDIAN.

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Poetry.

THE WEDDED FLAGS.

BY BISHOP BOAS.

Hang out that glorious old red cross—
Hang out the stripes and stars!
They faced each other bravely
In two historic wars.

But how the ocean circle binds
The independent and the bride,
Old England and Young America,
Display them side by side.

High up from Trinity's tall spire
We'll find the banner out,
Hear how the world-wide welkin rings
With that exulting shout.

Forever wave those wedded flags
Above the cross the banner out,
God, for the land, his love has blessed,
The beauties and the love.

But see! the dawning wind, the stars
Above the cross the banner out,
And see, again, the cross around
The stars its folds has thrown.

Was ever sign so beautiful
As that from the spire above?
Old England and Young America,
For Freedom and for God.

The English and American flags, displayed
together from the spire of Trinity, were blown
across each other in mutual embrace.

A PRINTER'S EPITAPH.

Here lies a folk—no more moving stone
To mark the head, where weary it lies;
The matter dead—its mission all being done,
To be distributed to dust again.
The soul is but a breath, at best, of man,
Whose image is the spirit's deathless page;
Worn out, the type is thrown to the again,
The impression lives through an eternal age.

Miscellaneous.

From the Des Moines Citizen.

Misrepresentations Rebuked!

Great Reduction of Taxes this Year!

Facts and Figures for the People.

Des Moines, Aug. 28, '58.

Mr. Editor: I see that certain Democratic papers are publishing my letters to the County Clerk, in which I report to them the action of the State Board of Equalization upon the assessment of 1857.

With this I have no fault to find except that they publish the few in which the tax was raised, and none of the many in which the tax has been reduced. But I do protest against their infamous misrepresentations and unprovoked abuse. They seem to be very solicitous about the rights of the people, and are laboring to convince them that they are to be ruined by taxation, unless they will turn over their business to the honest economy-loving Democracy, who have demonstrated so closely during the last year their ability to take care of the national Treasury, and of the school fund of this State. The last general Assembly passed a law authorizing the County Boards of Equalization to equalize the assessment of real property for the year 1857 and report it to the Auditor as the assessment of 1858. The same law requires the State Board to equalize the assessment of the several counties. This they have done, and the following table will show that the taxes in the aggregate are about 85 per centum below what they were last year—and in many cases it will be seen that the tax does not amount to one half what it did last year. In a few cases, only, rise in all, the tax is higher than it was last year, and this is as it should be. I take for example Lucas county. Lucas county reported a 357,998 acres of land, valued in the aggregate at \$749,416.30-100 which is a little less than two dollars and four cents per acre. Again, Kosciusko county, a new county with a sparse population, and but very little improved, reports the assessment at an average of six dollars and forty cents per acre. What in justice was the State Board compelled to do? Certainly increase the one and reduce the other; and they did so, and so would any honest man. Kosciusko was reduced 50 per cent. The County Board of Equalization for Lucas county reduced the assessment 33 1/3 per centum and the State Board added thereto a per centum making the average price of land \$3.50 which is richly worth, Lucas being one of the finest bodies of land in the State. The report from Clark county, being next West of Lucas, shows the assessment of that county to have been made at an average of \$4.50 per acre. If the assessment is made equal in all the counties it matters but little what the value is so long as there is a given sum to be raised. The Board sought to make them equal. It is not necessary to fix a high valuation in order to produce a large

revenue, so long as the board have the power to change the rate of the levy. The law fixing the rate at three mills on a dollar, of valuation was passed in 1851 and the Census Board of equalization are authorized to fix any less rate. For this year the rate was fixed at one and one half mills per dollar. The rate last year was two mills on the dollar. To make the matter a little clearer, we will suppose that no equalization had been made in Clark and Lucas counties. A man owning 160 acres in Lucas would have to pay a State tax amounting to 40 cents and one having the same number in Clark county would pay \$1, although Clark is the newer county. A large number of counties have not yet reported the assessment of personal property for 1858 and the report of last year has been adopted in the computation of this table. When the true figures are obtained the amount will be still less as some counties that have reported show a falling off from the last year's reports of over 40 per centum. But we will let the table speak for itself—it is taken from the records, and any one who dares to dispute it can examine the matter for themselves. The reduction of taxes in the whole State is very large, and is made in nearly all the counties of the State.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN PATTEE.

COUNTY.	State Tax for 1857.	State Tax for 1858, as equalized by State B'd.
Adair	\$2,278 60	\$1,230 55
Adams	1,844 12	1,181 40
Albany	3,655 52	2,753 33
Appanoose	4,298 64	3,207 49
Archer	5,286 76	No report
Ashtabula	6,574 53	5,782 82
Blackhawk	4,443 77	4,278 64
Boone	2,682 53	2,937 22
Bremner	329 60	2,366 63
Buchanan	2,531 64	2,823 73
Calhoun	5,146 07	4,908 62
Carroll	745 90	453 87
Cass	322 31	357 17
Cedar	1,294 50	No report
Cerro	2,910 52	5,461 13
Cerro Gordo	2,000 05	1,553 91
Chickasaw	3,205 81	2,923 34
Cherokee	3,201 33	145 72
Clarke	2,759 06	2,655 05
Clayton	7,819 84	5,782 82
Clinton	13,779 93	10,737 33
Crawford	323 78	279 86
Davis	7,845 28	5,404 99
Dallas	2,221 31	2,120 48
De Witt	3,138 54	2,923 36
Delaware	3,537 21	3,886 05
Des Moines	15,195 48	No report
Dubuque	32,906 31	29,864 26
Fayette	4,516 08	4,297 19
Floyd	2,807 90	No report
Franklin	1,662 05	No report
Freemont	2,115 14	2,555 02
Greene	1,573 89	1,460 40
Grundy	1,800 13	No report
Guthrie	2,188 43	1,975 05
Hamilton	2,807 83	1,881 14
Harrison	1,369 18	1,432 41
Hardin	2,577 70	2,529 34
Henry	9,516 30	7,285 59
Howard	1,361 39	No report
Humboldt	77 73	142 68
Iowa	5,945 67	4,396 88
Jackson	10,620 22	10,620 22
Jasper	7,132 40	5,427 02
Jefferson	4,953 25	4,880 93
Johnson	11,669 09	7,877 54
Jones	5,753 61	4,396 90
Kearney	7,063 20	6,110 05
Kossuth	156 44	103 58
Lee	24,265 58	No report
Linn	11,773 30	9,708 17
Louis	10,560 96	5,553 17
Luce	2,639 81	2,639 81
Madison	4,012 58	3,724 10
Mahaska	8,628 30	6,341 14
Marion	6,973 53	5,029 33
Marietta	4,087 23	No report
Mills	2,977 77	No report
Monroe	3,506 23	3,038 31
Monroe	393 91	629 48
Montgomery	1,320 28	940 21
Muscatine	15,319 79	No report
Page	1,369 08	1,141 51
Polk	12,440 84	9,254 85
Pottawattamie	7,731 04	5,826 67
Poweshock	4,983 37	3,897 06
Ringgold	1,388 64	1,552 07
Scott	17,371 63	14,923 15
Shelby	2,783 32	No report
Story	475 00	No report
Stark	3,669 40	3,813 93
Tama	2,136 17	No report
Taylor	2,969 58	No report
Van Buren	7,422 11	6,020 73
Wapello	7,968 42	5,070 94
Warren	6,536 65	4,773 74
Washington	9,016 83	6,450 65
Wayne	3,623 11	3,049 38
Webster	2,177 13	1,872 43
Winnebago	4,500 44	4,156 01
Woodbury	No report	No report
Wright	1,605 76	1,172 30
Total	424,878 28	

STROKE COMPARISON.—One of our exchanges gets slightly excited, and piles on the "high faloota" in this wise: "A grain of carmine will tinge a gallon of water, so that in every drop of water the color will be perceptible; and a grain of musk will scent a room for twenty years. Just as if a man cheat a printer—the stain will be forever visible on the minutest atom of the minutest soul, and leave a scent of rascality about an individual strong enough to make an honest man turn up his nose in disgust, and kick him out of his presence, if he can't get rid of him any other way."

How to make Tomato Figs.—Four boiling water over the tomatoes, in order to remove the skins; then weigh them in a stone jar, with as much sugar as you have tomatoes, and let them stand two days; then pour off the syrup, and boil and skim until no scum rises. Then pour it over the tomatoes, and let them stand two days, as before, then boil and skim again. After the third time, they are fit to dry, if the weather is good; if not, let them stand in the syrup until drying weather. Then place on large earthen plates or dishes, and put them in the sun to dry, which will take about a week, after which pack them down in small wooden boxes, with fine white sugar between every layer. Tomatoes prepared in this manner will keep for years.

GETTING INTO THE WRONG SHOP.

A DOWN-EAST SKETCH.

A few months ago there arrived in the quiet city of Portland a home-spun specimen of the down-easter, in a packet all the way from Passamaquoddy. Upon going ashore he inquired the way to the nearest public house, and was informed that it stood directly at the head of the pier where he landed.

Opposite the head of the wharf stands the "Eagle Coffee House." At the corner is located the Custom House, the front of which is surmounted by a large gilt spread eagle. Into the latter our traveler walked, valise and carpet-bag in hand; and having found his way into the first room which presented itself to the Surveyor's Department, he threw his luggage against the corner, seized an arm-chair, and drew himself up to the grate. Bracing his feet against the grate, he pulled forth a huge pipe, and having very leisurely crowded it with pig-tail, he cocked his head over his shoulder, and commenced puffing away in right good earnest. The surveyor gazed at the queer biped a moment, but concluded to wait the finale of this scene, without intruding unprofitable questions. Having finished his pipe lazily, the traveler turned about to official with—

"Cold day, nabur."
"Very, sir."
"How long to dinner?"
"To what, sir?"
"Dinner."
"We dine at two," continued the Surveyor, discovering the stranger's error, and disposed, for the nonce, to humor him.

"What's the old man?" (meaning the landlord.)
"The collector is in the next room, sir," said the agreeable Surveyor; and our down-easter immediately moved him into the Collector's Department, totting his luggage along as he went.

Having laid down his traps, he stepped up to the counter, where stood a pitcher and tumbler, for the use of the room. The Cashier looked at him an instant, when the stranger broke the silence.

"Brandy and water."
"What, sir," exclaimed the astonished accountant.
"A little brandy and water, 'I'u please."

Leaving the bar-keeper (as he supposed him) to fix his toddy, he moved forward, and suddenly discovered the Collector of the Port sound asleep in an easy chair. Stepping up to him, he gave him an unceremonious blow upon the back, and shouted at the top of his voice:

"Hello! ole fellar, how ar yer?"
Had a stroke of lightning struck between the shoulders of the naturally modest and quiet Collector, he would not have been half so seriously startled as he was at this unexpected assault; and, half-spraying, half-tumbling on his feet, he gazed, thunder-struck, upon the unwelcome visitor now before him.

"I say, old hoss, how d'ou deu?"
"Sir?" exclaimed the Collector.
"Gid tu see yer. Tew toddies, bar-keeper! brandy and water for me. Wot der yer drink, 'squire?"
"Sir?" exclaimed the collector again, imagining himself the victim of some horrid dream.

"Come, come, ole fellar, wake up!" added his tormentor, bringing down his huge mauler again between the Collector's shoulders, and well nigh knocking the breath entirely out of his body.
"There's some mistake here, sir," said the collector, springing back.

"Not a bit of it, ole rusty; I know you is just an ink-stain!"
"I don't remember, really—"
"Yes you deu, sure'n. But never mind, wot yer going to take?"
"Do you know where you are, sir?" inquired the Collector, supposing the man to be a lunatic, whom he had better get rid of as easily and quickly as possible.

"Me?" said the man in Polan-Eagle Coffee House. You're ole Brass, the lan'lord; I know you. O, git out! We're bound to hev a drink!—and he drove his thumb and forefinger into the Collector's ribs with so good an earnest, that he nearly "finished his business" for him.

"Excuse me, sir, but—"
"No sir-ree, No backin' out, ole squib—! I've see you go afore, yer know. Come, bar-keeper, lode out the licker. All mum-chum, yer know. I un'sean—again the law to sell brandy in Portlan—but we know, pass it up!"
"You have mistaken your quarters, sir."
"Eh?"
"This is the Custom House."

"Cus—," oh?" continued the traveler. "Then not the Coffee House?"
"No, sir."
"Wal, I never!" said the chop-fallen traveler, gathering up his duds. Looking about him to be satisfied of his error, he concluded by inquiring what was the expense. He was informed that there was nothing to pay.

American Treaty with China.

The following, according to the *Friend of China*, are the principal provisions of the American treaty, signed on the 18th of June, at Tien-tsin, by Mr. Reed on the one part, and by Kweiliang and Hwahanna on the other:

The treaty comprises 29 articles, some of which repeat the stipulations of the old treaty.

Article 1. Provides for general peace, and a stipulation for good offices of the United States, in case of difficulty with other powers.

Article 2. Provides for the deposit and record of the treaty at Peking and Washington.

Article 3. The official publication of the treaty at Peking and Washington, by imperial authority.

Article 4. Direct correspondence (with obligation to acknowledge and answer) of the Minister of the United States with the Privy Councilor, Prime Minister of Peking.

Article 5. Right of annual visit and sojourn, at his own pleasure as to time, of the United States Minister at Peking; journey either to be by the Peking, or overland from Shanghai, and to be provided for by the Chinese government, as well as with an official residence at the capital. His suite not to consist of more than twenty, exclusive of Chinese attendants. His official intercourse to be with the Privy Council or one of its members deputed for that purpose.

Article 6. Permanent residence at Peking, if the same privilege is conceded to other powers.

Article 7. Equality of rank in official correspondence.

Article 8. Interviews of Ministers with Governor General, Governors, &c., always to be at official residences. Interviews never to be denied.

Article 9. Interviews on terms of equality of naval commanders with officials of highest rank. Suppression of piracy.

Article 13. Right to lease property without any intervention of officials. Designation of open ports, new ones being Swatow and Taiwan in Fortness, and any other granted to English, French or Russians. Claustrophobic and contraband trade prohibited. Opium to be prohibited or allowed, according to Chinese law.

Article 14. The United States never to pay higher duty than the "most favored nation."

Article 15. Tonnage duties not higher than imposed on most favored nations; double tonnage duties abolished. Prospective application of tonnage dues to beacons, light-houses, &c.

Article 16. Regulation of pilots.

Article 20. Time of paying dues; to be paid in Sycee or foreign money; consuls not to give up papers before dues are paid.

Article 24. Immunity of national flag and obligation of neutrality.

Article 25. Apprehension of mutineers and deserters, and punishment of criminals.

Article 26. Exclusive jurisdiction of United States authorities over rights and intercourse of its citizens.

Article 27. Mutual appeals to public officers with complaints.

Article 28. Recognition and absolute toleration of Christianity, and protection of Chinese converts.

Article 29. Comprehensive provision that all rights, privileges and powers granted to any nation, its merchants or subjects, whether political, mercantile or otherwise, and not conferred by this treaty on the United States, shall at once inure to the benefit of the United States, its peculiar functionaries, merchants, or citizens.

Treaty to be ratified within a year by the United States, and by the Emperor forthwith.

The claims for pecuniary indemnity, either for English, American or French losses, neither admitted or denied, but referred to Canton.

Facts against Lecomptonite Libels.

It is a fact that the Insane Asylum is planned and built and money expended under a mixed commission, partly Democratic and partly Republican, and that it has never yet been defiled by being made a party measure. The chief advocate of the appropriation was Allen, Democratic Senator from Kansas; and one of its warmest supporters, who voted against reducing the amount, and voted for the full sum of \$100,000, and sustained the bill all the time, was H. H. Trimble, Democratic candidate for Congress from this District. All the dirt now flung on this subject by the man who accompanies Trimble to do the discredit of the leading Democrats of the State of Iowa.

It is a fact, that the last Republican General Assembly retrenched about \$30,000 a year of extravagant allowances out of the School Fund, which was another legacy left by the same reckless Democratic administration, and up to this time under their control through their Superintendent of Public Instruction.

It is a fact which no amount of lying can convert, that the Republican administration has reduced the State taxes this year by many thousands of dollars, and reduced it in all the counties but 9, and in those 9 the total increase is only \$1,756 12, or about \$175 1/2 per acre, to each of the 9 counties, and in most of these the increase of taxable property, so that the tax falls lighter than last year on each tax-payer, in proportion to his property. The general decrease amounting to near \$100,000, the particular increase amounting to about \$1,700.

It is a fact, that the Republican government have ferreted out Democratic School Fund defalcations in State and County officers to the amount of many thousands of dollars, a large part of which will be saved to the people of the State by Republican vigilance.

It is a fact, that all of the Democrats and Republicans in the Senate of Iowa, only two voted against the Appropriation Bill of the last General Assembly; a fact that permanently seals the mouths of these Lecomptonite libellers, and establishes the justice and propriety of those appropriations, to a dollar.

It is a fact, that the Republican State ticket with faithful ELIJAH SELLS, and honest JONATHAN CATTELL at its head, is a perpetual pledge of faithfulness and honesty towards the people's rights, and the people's treasury; and it is a further fact that the people mean to elect this ticket by a crushing majority in October.

An Extraordinary Sentiment.

The speediest and most effective mode the southern extremists can adopt for breaking down the national democracy, and thereby breaking up the Union, is to persuade the Democratic organization of the South to agree to allow a latitude of opinion and of action on national questions to the Democracy at the North. If they bring the South to this indulgence, there will then be no national Democracy, no Union party.

Washington Union, 1th.

Here we have it officially. The "Democratic organization of the South" is the paramount authority. It must not be persuaded, to agree, to ALLOW a latitude of opinion and of action on national questions to the DEMOCRACY of the North, or the Union will at once go to smash, and miscellaneous things be permitted to rip generally. The South grants permission to the Democracy of the North. Northern Democracy can only have latitude of opinion and action on National questions, by permission of the South! If the South gives them permission to exercise the privileges of freemen, then there will be no National Democracy, no Union party! This comes from President Buchanan's particular mouth-piece, the Administration organ at Washington City. This extraordinary declaration is precisely on a par with the whole policy of the Buchanan Administration. It has truckled to the South in the most servile manner. It has been the South's obedient slave. All its political plans have been adopted and carried out to please the South. Now its organ declares the Democratic organization of the South, if persuaded to agree to allow a latitude of opinion and of action on National questions to the Democracy of the North—if the South permits this indulgence, there will be no National Democracy, and therefore the Union will break up. The Southern Democracy, it appears, are to do all the thinking for the Democracy of the Union, and if they permit Northern Democrats any latitude of opinion and action on National questions, the party will be broken up. The Washington Union need apprehend no such danger. The Democracy, at the North, or that portion of it sustaining the Administration, do not dare to think for themselves. All they ask is "what do our masters at the South desire of our obedience?" Their latitude of opinion and action is confined entirely to this, and these men call themselves the National Democracy, and talk about sectional opposition, forsooth!—Dav. Gaz.

The present appropriation, with those heretofore made, amounts to \$250,000. Is this disproportionate to the enterprise? Has any first class institution of the kind, in Massachusetts or New York, or in any other State, been built for less money? He did not believe there had. He had already stated that to build one less than first class, would in the end be extravagance and folly.

It was understood that the present appropriation would be sufficient to complete the building. But gentlemen have said that the appropriation was more than was needed at the present time. It must be remembered that no further appropriations can be made for two years. For his part, he said that he had no doubt that sufficient ought now to be appropriated to complete the building. It is matter of great importance that this should be done at the earliest practicable day.

Judge Clark contradicts Elwood in almost every particular, and it is well known that Dr. Allen, Mr. Trimble, and one of the prominent Democrats of the Legislature voted with Clark in favor of the appropriation.

We need hardly say that Prentice gets off the following:

A French nobleman has announced a forthcoming work under the title of "The Devil Vindicated." The Winchester Republican is publishing a series of articles entitled "The Administration Vindicated." The French nobleman and the Virginia editor should have their Vindications bound up in one volume.

A Note by the Way.

If a Republican officer leaves his office for a few days on important business, some Lecompton paper discovers the fact, and barks at his heels. For the benefit of these parties we make this note, for their attention.

On Monday last a stranger came to the capital on business to the State Land office. He could not get in. On inquiry, he found that Mr. Parvin, the Register, and Democratic candidate for State Auditor, had not been here, except to attend a convention, for months. His deputy had also departed this county, and the office was closed. For a long time this deputy has done all the work, laboring night and day, for a salary about one-half as much as his employer gets, while Mr. Parvin takes his ease at home indifferent to the public business, and pockets his salary while he enjoys his sinecure. We do not blame the deputy for getting a little recreation. But when Mr. Parvin's supporters first insist that a Republican Assembly shall increase his salary, and then turn about and abuse them for an increase of appropriations; first attack a prudent, conscientious workman like ELIJAH SELLS, always at his post, working day and evening for the public service, because he followed democratic precedent and took \$250 for adding gubernatorial labors to his already oppressive work, and then have not a word to say when Messrs. Fisher and Parvin, Democrats, absent themselves continually from their offices and draw their salaries to enjoy their ease at home,—we think the time has arrived for showing up their duplicity to the people of Iowa. The Democratic State Register gets \$1500 per annum from the State, and hardly passes six weeks in the year in his office, leaving his deputy to do the work of both, at half the price of one. A nice, model candidate for Auditor of State!

The Republicans work and earn their wages, the Democrats don't work, and get their wages.—Citizen.

The Lunatic Asylum.

The Journal is publishing the false and reckless charges made by Elwood in regard to our State affairs. We clip the following sample item from Elwood's speech, as reproduced in the Journal:

"In 1855 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the construction of a State Lunatic Asylum at a cost not to exceed \$50,000! Grimes, Johnson and Clark were the Commissioners appointed to attend to its location, &c. They made a report recommending a plan that would require a further appropriation of \$150,000, as the whole amount the construction of the institution should cost the State.—To this the Legislature assented, and appropriated the sum recommended. It was a very short time, however, before more money was asked, and there has been up to this time \$350,000 of the people's money appropriated to this purpose, and not a single wall of the building is yet completed! And I have no hesitation in saying that double, and treble that amount will be expended before the building is finished. It is larger than will be needed for the purpose to which it was intended for fifty years to come."

Judge Clark, of Dubuque, ex-member of Congress, and leader of the Democratic forces in the House of Representatives in Des Moines last winter, made a speech, from which we take the following extracts:

"He would not vote for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Linn county (Mr. Wain) to cut down the appropriation to \$50,000. He was aware that the appropriation asked for was large; but the subject had been well considered by the Committee on Charitable Institutions, of which he was a member, and he was not aware that there was a dissenting voice to the amount named in the bill. The bill was also referred to the commission ways and means, which had reported it back, with a recommendation that the appropriation be made."

"The present appropriation, with those heretofore made, amounts to \$250,000. Is this disproportionate to the enterprise? Has any first class institution of the kind, in Massachusetts or New York, or in any other State, been built for less money? He did not believe there had. He had already stated that to build one less than first class, would in the end be extravagance and folly.

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We know also that Elwood's statement in regard to the walls not being up are false. We saw the building in all its magnificent proportions looming up in the distance, as we passed on the cars the other day. And we felt proud of our State in view of the fact that she could boast of such a noble institution for so humane a purpose.—Gate City.