



THE ILLUM CITIZEN OF TAXATION.

This republican organ scoffs at the idea that we should "mourne" at the tax-ridden condition of the country. The people, it would seem, are not to have even the poor privilege of complaining of the exhausting burdens of debt which oppress labor, and eat out the substance of capital.

Republicans like Congressman DAWES of Massachusetts, may confess that "loyal" thieves have stolen as much as has been used to put down the rebellion; Congress may give manufacturers a carte blanche to tax consumers; it may bestow upon the bankers of the country twenty or thirty millions annually, to gain their political influence; it may for a reward parcel out the public lands, and fleece the people for the benefit of classes and favorites, but to complain of these proceedings is to incur the sneers and ridicule of the pensioned and treasury-fed apologists of radical misrule.

We may see war expenses kept up in time of peace to serve party ends; standing armies may be marshaled in the South to watch over the formation of a radical party; Freedmen's Bureaus may be converted into a Commissary Department to feed republican camp-followers and missionaries, and to attract the vanguard to the republican ranks; the assumption of municipal administration in the Southern States may not only violate liberty and law, but entail vast expenses—we see this policy run our expenses for administration up to over \$400,000,000, aside from the interest upon the national debt, this reaching figures greater than the expenses of the early stages of the war, but we are abused if we fail to see that debts are a blessing, and taxation a proof of prosperity.

The refusal to remit the government of the South to its own people, may make our cotton fabrics dearer, rice dearer, sugar dearer, tobacco—; but we dare not mention that, the Citizen can not doubt prove that this is an immoral and wicked deed—but all this tax must be cheerfully borne, inasmuch as it is brought upon us by the measures resorted to by the radicals in order to retain political power.

The Citizen asks us to believe that the mass of republicans desire economy, integrity and a reduction of public matters. It would be strange if they did not, and this encouraged us to hope that they may sink party considerations long enough to secure economy and retrenchment by a change of men and measures. When the citizens of this county examine the financial record of the Democratic party and that of its opponents, they cannot fail to see that Democratic policy is less controlled by corrupt schemes, less disposed to a loose and spendthrift use of public money, more frugal, more vigilant to protect the tax-payer, more averse to debt than their opponents. And if party madness subsides before the wreck of our finances takes place, the policy of the Democracy will be found the only financial salvation of the country.

The Citizen resorts to the vile sophistry of charging the rebellion to the Democracy party because it happened to have a majority at the South. Yet it knows that this revolt was sectional, that party organization did not produce it, and that a whole people engaged in it without distinction of party. The radical organs may defame the Democratic party, but it cannot disprove its services in the war—services without which the whole struggle would have been futile. Its leaders aroused the patriotism of the whole people to rescue the Constitution and the Union from peril; its masses filled the ranks of our armies; its Generals organized its crowning victories; it gave money and blood for the preservation of the nation, while whole troops of its slandersers were plotting in dark-lantern conclaves how they could best make spoils out of the money raised from the people.

When we point to the fact that the opponents of the Democracy have raised the cost of State government from \$750,000 in 1848 to \$3,500,000 in 1868, and probably \$4,000,000 in 1867, the Citizen wants to make an offset of the cost of the liquor traffic! Does the Citizen delude itself with the idea that republicans fail to get their full share of liquor whether legal or contraband? And if we indulge the very rich joke of supposing that Democrats drink all the liquor, what has that to do with the question of republicanism? Grant that Nye and Chandler and Banks and the other republic-

can leaders are models of temperance, does that make the stealings of Congress and the Canal and Contracting Boards any the less?

The Citizen asks why the Democrat does not grieve over the money lost in drunkenness? We answer that the Citizen has no right to assume that we do not regret the evils of drunkenness. But those evils cannot be eradicated by political action. This the republican leader in Massachusetts, Gov. ANDREW, admits, and we see the republican editor of the Utica Herald preparing to run for Congress by splitting the difference and going for free-trade in wine and beer! It is very poor morality which covers up the iniquity of unjust taxing and robbing the people, by pointing to the offences of others, and the argument ceases to be happy for the republican party, when we find that its leaders add to official thieving, the whole schedule of profligate vice, the arrogant argument, "I am holier than thou," may as well be dropped, and long prayers "for a pretence" will not much longer deceive a cheated and plundered people.

THE WAR UPON THE PRESIDENT.—The New York Tribune closes an elaborate editorial article, grossly abusive of President JOHNSON, with the following: "We admonish the people to prepare for a stern and long responsibility. It is nearly a hundred days until Congress meets. Till then we are powerless.—We can only howl to this dreadful tyranny. The President appealed to the country in his last message. We join him in the appeal. Let our friends organize everywhere. Let us make the canvass upon the infamy of Mr. Johnson's Administration, and having defeated him at the ballot-box, we can prepare, through our representatives, to consider the best course to be taken to punish him for his crimes against the sovereign will of the American people."

NEWS ITEMS.—Ben. Mason, an officer in the United States Navy, in a letter dated at New Orleans, says: "That he knows Surratt was not in Washington at the time of Lincoln's assassination; that he has the best evidence that Wilkes Booth is alive in a foreign country, and that John R. Eaton, a friend of Booth, and closely resembling him, was killed instead of Booth."

GRANT AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—Notwithstanding the chronic recidivism of Gen. Grant, an officer who has daily intercourse with him has informed me that he has expressed himself privately against unqualified negro suffrage. This fact is corroborated by the leading Radicals, who declare they will not take him for President unless he comes out square on the question.

ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL BRINKLEY has published an opinion on the relations of the Supreme Court and its decisions to the governments of the Military Districts, and to Congress itself. He thinks the court has absolute authority over the subjects which are proper for its action, and that such subjects are not in the power of Congress. He thinks General Sickles was greatly in error, and that if his conduct is persisted in it will constitute the crime of war on the United States.

GRANT HAS OBEYED THE ORDERS OF THE PRESIDENT. He removes Sickles and sends him to New York, and makes Canby the Monarch of the Carolinas.

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perhaps it is safest to say that as yet the exact provisions of the forthcoming proclamation are not agreed upon.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.—Some facts, compiled from official documents, are published which throw additional light upon our Indian troubles. Letters from Gen. Hancock and others, written some time ago, made it appear that the savages were bent on war and had no honest intention of keeping peace with the settlers. They sent numerous threats to the agents, ordered the military not to cut wood, and wound up by sending in a message requiring the removal of the soldiers, or they would help them to leave the country. The Indians also expressed their decided determination not to permit the construction of the Railroad through their grounds. Upon Gen. Hancock's moving his forces among them, the impression prevailed that he had come to murder them and destroy their villages. The compilation closes with an account of numerous murders and depredations committed by the redskins.

THE REVENUE.—The World's special says returns from the Internal Revenue to the department here show that there is a falling off of \$15,000,000 in the revenue for the two months past as compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year.

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SICKLES' CASE.—WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Times special says, in a nutshell, Gen. Sickles' violation of the law was this: He issued an order which was, in effect, a stay law, and postponed the collection of debts by action of the State courts, in his district, for a certain time. This order evaded was very generally, by means of the transfer of these debts from citizens of North and South Carolina to the citizens of other States, thus throwing their causes of action into the jurisdiction of the United States courts, which was open. Gen. Sickles' order No. 10, forbade the execution of judgments thus obtained.

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LOCAL MATTERS.

Little Falls Farmers' Club. The meeting of the Club at the Court House on Friday, August 23d, had under discussion the subject of fertilizers.

The Cheese Market. The cheese market at Little Falls, Monday, Sept. 23, was brisk and prices a trifle better than for the week previous. The usual force of dealers was upon the grounds with several from houses in New York.

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On Saturday of this week a Trot for \$250 will take place on the Herkimer County Fair Ground Track, between the following horses: C. Losee, B. G., Joe Hooker.

Base Ball. The Rough and Ready Club of Little Falls and the Phoenix Club of Middleville, played for the Champion Club of Herkimer County, on the grounds of the latter on Saturday last. The game resulted in favor of the Little Falls Club. The following is the score:—

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