

The Democratic Watchman.

BELLEFRONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28 1868

Frightful Statistics.—The Atrocities of the Radical Party.

In this indictment we have thus far dwelt only upon things fundamental—the tearing of one-half the States by violence from the rest, thus blotting one-half of the Union from the map—the destruction of civil liberty in these States—the overthrow of the Constitution—the insidious undermining which if permitted to continue, must ultimately result in the overthrow of the whole governmental fabric. Of the cost of all this—the substance wrung from the sweat of men's brows to pay for it—we have said nothing. Little, we trust, will answer our purpose. Much we have not space to say. Let these figures rather indicate than express the grinding burthen of the people, put upon them by keeping the Radical party in power.

They have, by the manner in which they conducted the war, and prolonging it for the benefit of the Radical party years after it might and should have been closed, and by the most unnecessary, reckless, and ruinous prodigality of the people's money, created a public debt whose ascertained (official) amount is about two thousand five hundred millions of dollars, (\$2,500,000,000) and which when the unascertained is added to it, will, as estimated by Thaddeus Stevens, who had charge of the subject of finance, of ways and means and appropriations for several years in the House of Representatives, including all the years of the war and since, and who, therefore, had the very best means of information on this subject, amount to the astounding sum of five thousand millions of dollars (\$5,000,000,000). This estimate of Mr. Stevens probably includes the private claims for the destruction of property North and South, debts arising out of breach of contract by the government and spoliation at home and abroad growing out of the prosecution of the war, and probably, in his contemplation also, the assumption by the general government of the war debts of the several States, counties, towns, &c. Others again, have estimated the debt, all things included, as high as six thousand millions dollars, (6,000,000,000).

They have not only lessened the stupendous debt, but have increased it, during the last two months, over thirteen millions of dollars, (13,000,000), as shown by Mr. McCulloch's official report.

First as to revenue: They have, from the 30th of June, 1863, to January 1, 1868, collected from the people a revenue amounting in all, as set down in the official record, to seven billions, six hundred and eighty-seven millions, eight hundred and one thousand and sixty-four dollars, (7,687,801,064) including the five billions, six hundred and twenty-seven millions, three hundred and sixty-two thousand, three hundred and eighty dollars, (\$6,827,462,308), from loans and Treasury notes.

As going to make up these seven billions, &c. are put down, under the head of "direct taxes" (but these are only from 30th June, 1862,) (twelve) millions, one hundred and sixty-one thousand, three hundred and twenty-seven dollars, (\$12,161,827), having collected in 1867 alone, for direct taxes, four millions, two hundred thousand, two hundred and thirty-three dollars, (\$4,200,233).

Under the head of "miscellaneous," two hundred and thirty millions, one hundred and fifty-one thousand, nine hundred and fifty-three dollars, (230,151,953), having collected in the year of 1866—under the "miscellaneous" head, mark you—sixty-seven millions, one hundred and nineteen thousand, three hundred and sixty-nine dollars, (\$67,119,897).

They wrung from the people in the one year of 1866, total revenue, the appalling sum of one billion, eight hundred and five millions, nine hundred and thirty-nine thousand, three hundred and forty-five dollars, (\$1,806,939,345).

Thus much on the subject of money collected. Now a few figures as to money paid out—expenses of carrying on the government.

They have expended from June 30, 1861, to January 1, 1868, total, seven billions, five hundred and fifty-seven millions, seven hundred and forty-one thousand, two hundred and ninety-five dollars, (7,567,741,295;) having spent in 1865 alone, one billion, eight hundred and ninety-seven millions, six hundred and seventy-four thousand, two hundred and twenty-four dollars, (\$1,897,674,224).

As going to make up this sum they expended for the War Department three billions, one hundred and eighty millions, three hundred and sixty-eight thousand four hundred and six dollars, (\$3,180,868,406;) having paid out in one year—1865—one billion, thirty-one millions, three hundred and twenty-three thousand, three hundred and sixty, (\$1,081,328,860).

For the Navy Department, four hundred and fourteen millions, eighty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-five (\$414,088,286); having spent for the year 1865 one hundred and twenty-seven millions, five hundred and sixty-seven thousand, seven hundred and seventy six dollars, (\$122,667,776).

For "ordinary expenditures" three billions, nine hundred and forty-five millions, two hundred and ninety-one thousand, one hundred and fifty-five dollars, (\$3,946,291,155;) having spent under this head of "ordinary expenses," for the one year of 1865, one billion, two hundred and twelve millions, nine hundred and eleven thousand, two hundred and seventy dollars, (\$1,212,911,370).

For miscellaneous expenditures, for June 30, 1868, one hundred and fifty-eight millions, sixty-one thousand, four hundred and fifty-two dollars, (\$168,061,452).

Somewhere swallowed up in these amazing sums of money which stagger the mind in the effort to realize them, the amount squandered on the Freedmen's Bureau would reach probably fifty millions. At least for the year ending January 1, 1867, as estimated by General Howard, Commissioner of the Bureau nearly twelve millions were required.

At this rate, for the three years the Bureau has been in existence, it has consumed thirty-six millions; and we know that a vastly greater amount—at least fifty millions—have been spent upon it, all to keep the Radical party in power.

The rate at which we are going to ruin—the astounding sums of money drawn by the tax-gatherer from the hard labor of the people, and spent—can be better understood when we say that during the seventy-three years preceding the war, as estimated recently, the whole expenditure of the Government amounted, to less than fourteen hundred millions of dollars, while the Radical party in the one year of 1875 spent nearly nineteen hundred millions as above stated.

Such an exhibit as this may well strike the people with dismay, and cause them, as they do, to cry aloud for relief from so intolerable a burden.—National Intelligencer.

Another Republican Paper Out for Seymour.

The Nysak City and Country, the only Republican paper published in Rockland county, New York, comes out for Seymour. It says:

"The emergencies which exist in our National and State affairs, brought about mainly, as we firmly believe, through the incompetency and, in some instances, the dishonesty of those placed in power by the Republican party; the reckless extravagance which marks the legislation of that party wherever they are in the ascendant, the enormous taxation imposed upon the whole people; and bearing with almost crushing effect upon the laboring and producing classes, imposed, continued, and with every prospect of increase, too palpably with a view to keep that party in power, without regard either to the absolute wants of the country, or with any apparent intention of ultimate liquidation of our enormous indebtedness; the elevation of a class of people to the elective franchise, too ignorant and degraded to understand or intelligently exercise the high privilege, leaving them a prey to designing, dishonest and corrupt politicians, and disfranchising a large portion of that class of persons best qualified, by long habit, education, and more recent political affliction, to properly shape the machinery of government; the keeping and maintaining an enormous and expensive military establishment in a time of profound peace; the erecting and maintaining a vast charity machine for the support of idle negroes, and still more idle politicians called the Freedman's Bureau, not only at a heavy tax upon the country, but by its very institution and operation, making dangerous inroads upon the civil administration of law and a pretext for military rule; the incompetency manifested in understanding or grasping questions of finance; and, finally, the fearful and rapid strides towards centralization, thus seeking to absorb in the General Government, and in the same measure deprive States and municipal corporations of that just distribution of governmental power which is a republic where that power is expressly derived from the people, and experience has demonstrated as fatal to republican life and liberty.

This is a true bill of indictment against Radicalism, which furnishes ground for other Republicans to change their course. Now is the time. Thousands upon thousands will do so in November.

Who Pays the Taxes?—A Few Words for the Mechanic and Laborer.

The Radicals cannot understand why the Democrats make such an outcry about the taxes. They tell us we are mostly poor people, who have little property, and who pay no taxes, because they do not find our names in the assessors' lists. The great manufacturers may think they pay the taxes on manufactured goods; but do they? What ever tax they pay they charge to the wholesale purchaser, and recover it back from him with interest. The wholesale dealer adds the tax, with still more interest, to the retail storekeeper. The storekeeper puts his own tax and all the accumulated taxes the others have charged to him upon the piece of the article when he sells it over the counter to the workman. This is what makes things so dear. The laborer buying goods in the store, has to pay not only the original value of the thing, but all the tax on it that has been paid at each stage by manufacturer, wholesale dealer and store keeper. Each of these in turn recover from the next man the amount of tax they have paid; but the last man, the laborer, the consumer, the ultimate owner of the article, who does not sell it to anybody else, but keeps it, uses it, and wears it out—whe pays him the accumulated taxation which all these richer men have, one after the other piled upon the goods, to enable them to meet the demands of the taxgatherer? The tax is shifted from manufacturer to wholesale dealer, and from him to the storekeeper, and from him to the workman. But on whom shall the workman shift the tax? He must pay it all, and get none of it back from anybody else. As long as the goods are being sold and transferred from hand to hand, so long the tax is kept shifting from one man's back to another; but when the article ceases to be turned over in trade, and becomes applied to the use it was designed, then the tax can be no further shifted. The man who wears the shirt pays the tax of the storekeeper who sold it, of the wholesale dealer who supplied it to the store, and of every man that has handled it, back to the cotton factory millinaire in whose mill it was woven. As Jefferson says, "taxation is like a ball rolling down stairs; it bumps on each step, but finally rests on the lowest." It is the working man who pays the taxes; it is he who has the deepest interest in honest economical administration of the government. It is their money that pays the Freedmen's Bureau, and supports lazy negroes in idleness, and resolutely carpet-baggers in playing pranks before High Heaven in the capacity of bogus legislators of the States of the South. The men in this country who work with their hands for daily bread are the ones who pay the four hundred million deMars, a year which the Radicals contrive to dissipate in carrying on the Government.—Brooklyn Eagle.

EXPENSES OF OUR STATE GOVERNMENT.

There Increase Under Radical Rule. Comparative Expenditures of the last Democratic and the last Radical Legislatures.

The Economy of Blenker the Democrat vs. the Extravagance of Hartranft, the Radical, as Auditor General.

LOOK AT THE FIGURES!

We have compiled, from the Executive Documents of the State, the following table, to which we ask the close attention of the reader:

Table with columns: Year, Amount. Rows for 1852-1859 showing expenditures of the Legislature per annum during the nine years preceding the accession of the Republicans to power.

Expenses of the Legislature per annum during the nine years of Republican ascendancy.

Table with columns: Year, Amount. Rows for 1860-1868 showing expenditures of the Legislature per annum during the nine years of Republican ascendancy.

Excess of Radical expenses... 1,120,169 74

Thus, it will be seen, the figures show that during the nine years of Radical rule, the making of our State laws, has cost the people upwards of one million one hundred and twenty thousand dollars more than it did during the nine years preceding the accession of Radicalism to power; or at an average of about one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars per annum more than under Democratic rule. The expenses of the last Legislature also shows that the tendency is to increase instead of diminish. Compare the cost of the last Radical Legislature with that of the last one in which the Democrats had a majority in both Houses, and we have following exhibit:

Table with columns: Year, Amount. Rows for 1868 (R) and 1858 (D) showing expenditures of the Legislature.

The reader must not commit the error of supposing that the above tables show the sums of all the appropriations for each year. These figures cover only the cost per head of the members, clerks and attaches of each Legislature. The appropriations made by them for other purposes, amount to many millions, and are not here taken into the account at all. In order to make the matter clearer, let the above sums be divided by 133, the whole number of Senators and Representatives, and the cost of each member, to the State, will be ascertained. Thus, a member of the Democratic Legislature of 1858, with his proportion of the incidental expenses added to his salary, cost the State \$1,206, while a member of the Radical Legislature of 1868, with his proportion of the incidental expenses added to his salary, cost \$2,581! With the difference between gold and greenbacks added to the cost of the Democrat, it would bring it up to only \$1,625, or \$806 less than that of the Radical showing that 188 members of the Radical Legislature cost \$107,198 more per annum than 133 members of the Democratic Legislature, even upon an equalization of the currency of 1868 with that of 1858.

So much for the expense of the Legislature. Now, let us take a peep into the accounts of the Auditor General's office. We find the expenses of conducting that department as follows:

Table with columns: Year, Amount. Rows for 1863, 1864, 1865 showing expenses of the Auditor General's office.

During these three years, Isaac Blenker, Democrat, was Auditor General, and whilst he was in office, more labor was required in the department than ever before, or since, owing to the pressure of business growing out of military affairs. Now look at the expenses of the next three years:

Table with columns: Year, Amount. Rows for 1865, 1867, 1868 showing expenses of the Auditor General's office.

Gen. J. F. Hartranft was elected Auditor General in 1865, and during his administration that office the expenses thereof have increased \$18,827,26, or \$6,109 06 per annum. He is now the Radical candidate for re-election.

The public now have the figures as proof of the extravagance of Radical legislators and officials. We shall expose the reckless appropriations of the Legislature, and the abuses in other departments of the State government, in due time. Let the above suffice to show the cost of the services of our legislators and Auditor General.—Morning Patriot.

MONSIEUR RUFFIANIEM.—A colored man, native of Virginia, was brought to Hudson City and lodged in jail, for having violated the person of a child only eleven years of age. She is the daughter of a respectable man named John Kilpatrick, and was on an errand to a neighbor, when she was met at 8 p. m. at Seacott, alone by her, by the negro, who took her in his arms, carried her through some bushes and threatened to take her life if she made any noise. He there violated her person and then left. He had not been long gone when she ran to the house of some neighbors and acquainted the inmates of the fact. They came up to the ruffian near Hackensack bridge, and were about to drown him from the bridge, but he pleaded so hard for life that they thought the best course to adopt was to have him brought before a justice, and dealt with according to law. He was accordingly brought before Judge Aldrich of Hudson City, but the little girl had become so ill it was necessary to adjourn the case, and the prisoner was committed until further examination. He admitted to the Chief of Police the part he had taken in the transaction.—Trenton True American.

Greenbacks or Nothing.

Gen. Samuel P. Cary, of Cincinnati, recently elected member of Congress, addressed the workingmen of this city, at Lafayette Hall, on Saturday evening. We make the following extract from his speech in relation to the bond and greenback question:

Let any candid man take up a six per cent five twenty bond and a five per cent ten-forty bond, examine them, and say if he can tell whether the principal of both is to be paid in the same manner.

In the five per cent, it is declared payable in gold, and in the six per cent, in lawful money. Turning then to the law authorizing the issue of legal tenders—and the fact is published on the back of every one of them—we find that they are receivable for all debts public and private, except interest on the public debt; that is to say on all debt, public as well as private, except that which Congress had declared specifically should be in gold, and no such declaration has been made on any debt, except the interest on the bonded debt and the principal of the ten-forty.

Again, when the ten-forties were for sale, it was published by authority that they were the best investment for capital; that they were the only government securities the principal and interest of which was payable in gold. The opinions expressed by Secretaries of the Treasury that the bonded debt would be paid in coin are no better than other men's opinions, as all must be governed by the law of the land. The humblest citizen has just as good a right as the top-holder or Secretary of the Treasury to form his opinions, and is much better situated to pass a patriotic judgment, in our canvass in the Second District of Ohio we maintained that the National Bank currency should be called in and cancelled, and greenbacks substituted in its place. That with these greenbacks the Secretary of the Treasury should pay off an equal amount of the bonded debt in 1867.

That instead of the policy of contraction, the circulation should be gradually enlarged until it had reached at least the maximum point attained before the contraction policy was inaugurated; and that neither the greenback nor the gold accumulation beyond the immediate wants of the government should be allowed, but that all such accumulations should be immediately applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds.

By the substitution of the legal tenders for the national bank currency we would be able to reduce to that extent our interest-bearing debt, and by the increase in their issue and by the receipts from customs and excise we could rapidly reduce the debt, keeping the circulation full in volume and fixed in amount. What we require is a fixed and stable currency, not small to-day and large to-morrow. As well change the length of the yardstick (the measure of length), or the pound (the measure of quantity), as the acreage the measure of value. The value of currency should not be diminished until the debt was all paid or funded in hands at a low rate of interest. But we are told that legal tenders are not money, but only promises to pay money, while the bonds are payable in money, and we should act in poor faith by requiring the government creditors to receive mere promises to pay.

To this we reply that we give you the same currency (only greatly appreciated in value,) which they paid for their bonds. That soldiers and their widows, and all laboring and business men are required to receive greenbacks as money and that what is money for these must be the same to the rich bondholders.

Forecast of the Dawn.

It is for no political effect, apart from a sincere opinion; from no particle of excitement to disturb a sober judgment, that we say all that is wanting to secure an overwhelming Democratic triumph next fall, is steady, honest work from every quarter of the country who bear the tones of confidence in regard to how the battle is going on there. The reaction is prodigious. In the far West it was so intense that Gen Grant found what had been intended as evasions for him, turned into expressions of contempt so rough that we could wish they had been spared.

Let it not be lost sight of, for a moment, that the issues to be decided are two: One is the restoration of all the States to their ancient free and harmonious position in the Union, with their rights as States unimpaired. This is against Grant's "Let us have peace," which is to keep the afflicted people of the South from rebuilding what Tennessee, Attila burned and destroyed—and to call that desolation peace!

The other issue is to adjust the financial trouble, by ridding honest labor of a large part of the taxes now unjustly imposed.

The Democratic platform was intended, this time, to be explicit, not ambiguous. It means putting an end to the oppressive National Bank. It means adding to the "Legal tender" Greenback currency about five hundred millions. It means, thus, diminishing taxation to the amount of sixty or seventy millions a year, without raising the price of gold much beyond its present mark.

Let Democrats be emphatic, everywhere, in insisting on each of these issues. The first concerns not only the restored prosperity of the whole country, but the very preservation of our liberties, at the North as well as at the South. A population of political subjects at the South, hanging on the will of the General of the Armies, who has held and used that position to make himself President also, is incompatible with the preservation of liberty in any part of the North.

And, again, the horrible debt, which is distressing the laboring people of the country—who seem to be getting great wages, but can save none of it, because it is eaten up by taxes—this debt, we say, must be gotten rid of. When it is cleared off then labor may hope to have some rest, or to make some savings.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

John C. Brookbridge is living very quietly at Niagara, a little town about twelve miles away at the eastern terminus of Thomson's railroad. He does not come to the Falls very often. He was at the Clifton Hotel a short time since, with General Early, as the guest of Mr. Claiborne, of St. Louis. Ex-President Fillmore is also at Niagara.

The Reign of Terror in the South.

The following extract from a letter written by a lady in Elizabeth City Va., dated July 23d, shows the result of Radical government in the South:

You never saw such a frightened set as we were last night and even now it makes me shudder to think of it. Last night we all retired as usual, and had been asleep I suppose about two hours, when we were suddenly aroused by the furious barking of a dog, and four or five successive reports of fire arms. Instantly all were wide awake and on the alert, confident in the thought that no harm had been awakened, and gone out to learn the cause of such an uproar, as he had often done before; but presently, in a coarse, gruff tone, which we knew proceeded not from our own, we heard, "Shoot him! hit him again!" Oh! you cannot imagine, nor I describe, my feelings. I made sure that no harm had gone out and been caught by the ruffians, from whom proceeded these unfeeling remarks. "Judge if you can our surprise and relief when we found that he had not gone out, but was preparing to do so. We succeeded in dissuading him from this would-be mad act, as the doors were all guarded, and the gang outside could furnish enough men to overpower and murder him without missing them from the main body, so numerous were they."

Just think, here we are, and have been for the last two years, working as hard as our health would permit, to obtain an honest and common livelihood, and for what? To have a parcel of worthless, impudent, and lazy negroes steal it; and what is worse, be prevented by their superior forces from defending our property.

When we arose this morning we found nearly all of the back part of the smoke-house torn down, four hogs missing, and the bravest of the dogs shot through the head. It makes my blood boil to think of it; but while I am indulging in such feelings I am truly thankful it is no worse, and that we are all alive. * * * But we dread a repetition. * * * You may think that in my excitement I have colored the facts rather too highly, but I have related them as they actually occurred.

How Ku Klux Stories are Manufactured.

The following paragraph from the Trenton [Tenn.] Gazette of the 1st inst., tells its own story: "We understand that the Tax Collector for this county, Mr. Parker, a few days since visited Rutherford Station, for the purpose of collecting the taxes of that district, and seeing a young man wearing a pair of red pants (the uniform of the members of the base ball club), at once concluded that he was a Ku Klux, and that his presence was intended as an intimidation, left the place, declaring that he could not collect the taxes without the militia. And it is believed that he has gone to Nashville on that mission. This is the way in which most of the ridiculous stories about Ku Klux originate, and such are the silly pretenses upon which the Legislature is called together to discuss the arming and equipping of the militia."

An Old Dog.—The Radicals have at last reached the height of imbecility. It is impossible for them to climb any higher in that direction. They now pretend to be highly scandalized at the alleged connection of General Blair with army contracts, and are manufacturing any quantity of falsehoods in reference to the Democratic candidate for Vice-President. During the war they lived upon public plunder. Some of the same men now whining about General Blair, grew rich by swindling the government, and stepped at nothing to fill their pockets with the people's money. Many of their own friends are now in the tentatively; and Mr. Dawes publicly told them, on the floor of the House, that the Republican party had stolen more in one year, than the whole expenses of Mr. Buchanan's administration amounted to in four years. In order to divert public attention from their own rroguesy, they are now clamoring against General Blair, and thus hope to hide their own criminality from observation and punishment. The trick which was played by the butcher, sticks its head in the sand, and, leaving its body exposed, sticks itself safe. So do the Radicals, but the trick won't answer. The "barrenness must first be the beam out of their own eyes, before they attempt to remove the mote from their neighbors'."—Age.

JOHN RANDOLPH'S BLACK COLONY.

The fairest experiment on any scale of magnitude that has been made in this country to test the capability of a negro community to maintain itself, was the notable one made by the celebrated John Randolph, of Roanoke, who, by his will, emancipated a considerable number of his slaves, who were subsequently settled on good land in the free State of Ohio. The latest mention of these negroes we find in the Cincinnati Enquirer, and it comes from a gentleman who resided for some time near John Randolph's colony of blacks. His statement is that the original settlers were extra intelligent negroes; that they were established on farms, having good houses and fences, and well stocked with domestic animals and implements and requisites; that their condition was better than that of the small, even moderate farmers of the neighborhood, but now what remains of them and their descendants are sunk into a state of barbarism, shunned by their neighbors, except the Quakers, who still extend civility to and communicate with them; that their houses are dilapidated, their fences rotted down, their fields grown up in briars, and their animals and implements long since gone.

AN ANDERSONVILLE PICTURE.

The Radicals ought to get out another edition of the miserable dab of a caricature which they circulated in this State two years ago. That represented our prisoners starving in Andersonville prison. Another is needed now with Joe Brown, the former landlord of the place since a delegate to Chicago and a Radical candidate for U. S. Senator, in the foreground. He should be pictured in the act of reading Grant's order to stop the exchange of prisoners. It would be a truthful and effective campaign document. Won't they please to let us have

Organize.

The necessity for immediate and thorough organization cannot be too frequently or too earnestly urged upon the Democrats and Conservatives, the opponents of Radical revolutionism throughout the country. There is no time to be lost now. The Radicals are completely organized. Their forces are well and constantly drilled. They are working like beavers, under instructions from active, energetic, and unscrupulous leaders, to whom the defeat of the Radical party will be utter and irretrievable ruin, politically and socially. They are openly and unblushingly levying contributions from the various offices, holders which a too generous administration has permitted to occupy two-thirds of the places of trust and profit, even after it was known that they were flagrantly abusing these offices for the benefit of the faction that is making war upon the Constitution, the Union, and the people. All the machinery of Congress, its privileges and powers, are prostituted to the uses of their partisan committees. Having seized upon every department of the Government, they are now concentrating their efforts for the perpetration of still more grossly outrageous frauds upon the people in the coming election.

It is time that the real sovereigns of the country, the people themselves, whose dearest and most sacred rights and privileges are thus openly manacled, should be aroused to a proper appreciation of the exigencies of the moment. They must themselves, as a body, work out their own salvation, and combine together, ere it shall be too late, to throw off the incubus of Radical misrule and Congressional tyranny that has paralyzed industry and commerce, imposed intolerable burthens of taxation upon the millions for the exclusive benefit of a pampered few; and in striving to convert a nation of white freemen into a hewers of wood and drawers of water, for a petty faction of desperate adventurers sustained by an army of semi-civilized negroes.

This is no time for the people to rely solely upon their leaders, however trustworthy and patriotic. They must gird up their lions for the great work of political regeneration and social salvation that is before them. They must, if they would be successful, organize themselves in every community, however large or small, and prepare to act in concert. In union there is strength. By complete organization alone in every voting precinct can proper information be disseminated, the masses convinced of their great danger, and taught how to avoid it, and the whole popular strength brought to bear in a contest where the life of the nation is at stake. Let them not wait for the tardy movements of national or State executive committees, but set to work with a will among themselves, and organize immediately in every separate precinct, in every county and State, their own campaign clubs of active, industrious, and earnest workers for the cause.—National Intelligencer.

LARGE INCREASE OF THE NATIONAL DEBT IN JULY.

The official statement of the public debt has just been published.

It shows an increase, during the month of July, of thirteen million, two hundred and fifty eight thousand, five hundred and ninety three dollars and ninety three cents. What has become of all the money raised by taxation? How has it been squandered? To what purposes has it been applied? The debt has constantly increased for months. Is that to continue? Are the people to be taxed as they now are for all the time to come, and never to see the debt reduced or paid off? When will we see economy practiced by the Government? When will some wise financial system be adopted? How long are we to endure the rule of the set-off thieves and public plunderers, who are expending all the money wrung from the toil and sweat of the masses, and constantly increasing the debt? The people are asking themselves these questions.

There can be but one answer to them. Not until the Radicals are turned out of power will there be a change.

Let the tax-ridden masses remember that when they go to vote—Vote for the Negro Convention at Baltimore.

The Negro Convention at Baltimore.

The Negro Convention at Baltimore continued its session through Wednesday—Resolutions invoking the negroes of the South to vote for Grant and Calfax, and demanding universal suffrage and the right of blacks to hold office everywhere were adopted. There was much discussion as to the proper time for holding a National Negro Convention. Some wanted it to meet before the Presidential election, and a resolution to that effect was adopted, but was darkly named Dr. Brown got the floor and opposed the action which had been taken. He said, the colored people had begun to feel that they should have their political rights in December they could say, "We have now waited until Grant is elected and Calfax is in the Senate; now we want the universal suffrage bill passed." They would have Senators at that time to visit their convention, and they could tell them that "we have abided your time, now give us our rights.

After some further discussion, in which confidence was expressed that the next Congress would agree to their demands for the passage of a law giving them right of suffrage in all the border and Northern States, the second Wednesday of January was fixed as the day for the assembling of the National Negro Convention in the city of Washington.

The expression of a belief that they would unquestionably be given the right to vote and hold office in all the States, by Congress, if Grant was elected, was universal; and it was stated by some of the speakers, that they had the promise of leading Republican Congressmen to that effect.—Ex.

The Grant family have been unfortunate. Hiram lost his name at an early age. His father Jesse failed in a cotton speculation. His brother Orville sunk twenty thousand dollars in leather. The family record will be completed in November next, says the Brooklyn Eagle by Ulysses suffering a total collapse.