

THE BONDHOLDER.

Oh, the Bondholder rests in a cushion'd chair,  
As he sits at his table to dine;  
While before him is spread out the daintiest fare,  
And the choicest of foreign wine,  
Then he thinks of the wealth that he made  
By the war,  
For his heart has grown selfish and cold,  
And he laughs, and he quaffs, and he smokes  
his cigars,  
As he counts up his interest in gold.  
Oh, a rollicking fellow he is, he is,  
And his life passes smoothly away,  
And what careth he for you, or me,  
While he has no taxes to pay.

CHORUS.

Then a rollicking time will have we, have we,  
And our days will pass smoothly away  
When our country we see in prosperity  
And we have no taxes to pay.

And the Bondholder's wife in her coach and four,  
Knows nothing of labor and care,  
As he drives by the suffering tax payer's door,  
Not heeding the misery there,  
The brave crippled soldier she sees not now,  
Nor his children so hungry and cold,  
While the laboring man by the sweat of his brow,  
But pays up his interest in gold.  
Oh a right merry life has she, has she,  
This Bondholder's wife so gay,  
And what careth she for you or me,  
While they have no taxes to pay.

Then a rollicking time, &c.,

Then working men all put your hand to the wheel,  
And let us no longer delay,  
For I tell you we're only beginning to feel  
The taxes we'll soon have to pay.  
Oh! some crippled soldier, come rally again  
Till our Union restored we behold,  
For our sons have been slain, and your  
blood shed in vain,  
Till we wipe out this interest in gold.

Then a rollicking time, &c.

Then comrades arouse for the people no more,  
And to be purchased or sold,  
Instead of one kind of money for rich and for poor,  
We'll have that paper or gold.  
Hurrah boys, hurrah, for the burdens so  
lighter merry days of old,  
When, on Saturday night, by his fireside bright,  
The poor counts his wages in gold.

Then a rollicking time, &c.

Why A Change is Needed.

The national debt is now twenty-six hundred millions of dollars. Let us remember on the 9th day of April, 1865, the national debt on that day was twenty-three hundred and sixty seven millions.

In three years of peace the debt has increased two hundred and thirty three millions.

The people have paid into the Treasury in those three years, fifteen hundred and twenty millions. In 1865, \$561,572,000, in 1866, \$190,634,000, and in 1867, \$471,700,000.

The official statements show that in the first two months the debt has increased \$13,258,593.

All of this money came from the earnings of the people, and should have been applied to paying the debt; for it is a mortgage upon all of our property and encumbers and oppresses us in our business.

Every article that enters into our daily use and consumption is taxed to raise this money. The poor man's tea pays twenty five cents in gold, his sugar, four cents, his coffee five cents, the leather out of which his shoes are made, the matches with which he lights his fire, the shovel, the pick, the plow and the harrow, all bear their share of these taxes, and all these increase the cost of living.

This system of taxation is more severe on the poor than the rich—for the necessities of a man (and not his property) are taxed, so that a poor man with a family of six, pays three times as much tax as the rich man with a family of two. In the year ending June 30, 1868, six hundred and seventy millions of dollars were taken from the comforts and necessities of the lives of the people, and were put into the Treasury of the nation. There are thirty millions of people in the Union, and this is more than four hundred dollars for each man, woman and child.

This is mainly paid in paying what we eat, drink and wear.

About eight days work are now required from the laboring man to buy a barrel of flour, while in 1860 four day's work would buy as good a one. One day's work now will only buy five pounds of coffee, while in 1860 it would buy twelve pounds.

The farmer, the mechanic, and the merchant, find their profits all spent in the increased cost of living; in the large taxes imposed for State, county, municipal and city purposes; in the increased cost of tools, of clothing, of labor hired, and of taxes upon income, and they have nothing left.

Increase of the debt means increased hours of labor, increased taxes and increased privations to the mass of the people.

The Radicals have wasted your money and ought to be turned out.

The reconstruction of the South, with the negro above the white man, prevents prosperity there. The enormous taxes we pay go to maintain the army and the Freedmen's Bureau in the South, for this purpose. Instead of us paying over 100 millions each year to do this, the South ought to be put to work to earn

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200 millions to help us to pay the debt and the taxes.

Take away the army and the Bureau and give the white man as good a chance as the negro, and it will be done.

They cannot buy our iron, cotton and woolen manufactures as long as we persist in keeping them poor. Put them to work to develop their resources, and allow them to aid in governing themselves, and we will relieve ourselves from a grievous burthen.

The Radicals have put the negro above the white man and ought to be turned out.

The exemption of bonds from taxation is unjust and oppressive. The poor man who owns a house and lot, has no right to be taxed to protect the property and educate the children of the rich man, who pays none, because his property is all in United States Bonds.

The Radicals made this system, and defend it, and they ought to be turned out.

A greenback dollar is now worth about sixty-eight cents in gold. There are sixteen hundred millions of 5 20 Bonds, which the Bondholders want paid in gold, but which the law promised to pay in greenbacks. We now pay them one hundred and thirty millions in gold interest every year, and we find this a grievous load. The debt bearing gold interest has increased sixty-seven and a half millions in the last two months. This has added four millions to our burthens. If the principal of the 5 20s be paid in gold, it will add eight hundred millions of dollars to the value of the claim they make, and this terrible debt will crush the energies of the people. They paid greenbacks for the Bonds at fifty cents on the dollar, and the contract was they were to take the same in pay.

The Radicals are for paying the Bondholder in Gold, and ought to be turned out.

Reduce the enormous, useless and corrupt expenses of the government, and thus dispense with taxation and leave the money with the people. Pay the debts as rapidly as possible; remove the curse of negroism in the South, and let the white man govern himself and help us pay our debt, tax the people equally and reduce taxation; reduce the amount of interest we must pay by paying part of the debt in greenbacks, restore the Union and obey the Constitution. Pursue this policy and business will brighten, our national troubles will be over, our credit will be at par, and a specie currency re established.

The Radicals refuse to do this, and ought to be turned out.

The debt must be paid, but we must commence to pay it now or it will never be paid; the party in power have learned to be extravagant, and cannot quit it if they wished to, a change will reduce taxation and ensure the payment of the debt.

Let us go for a change and turn the Radicals out.—Lan. Intelligencer

Address of the Democratic State Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COM. ROOMS, 901 Arch street, PHILADELPHIA, AUG 24, 1868.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Radicals re-produce the state slanders of the past, and try to ignore the grave question of the present. They prate of their loyalty and make it the excuse for their corruption, their extravagance and their misrule.

They imagine that you have slept during three years of their iniquitous misgovernment, and that you will forget that taxation oppresses you, that your commerce languishes, and that your business is broken up.

They have proven themselves powerful to destroy and powerless to restore.

Their only policy is hate, and upon this they ask a new lease of power, forgetting that a thinking and a practical people require them to answer:

Why is the national debt greater now than when Lee surrendered, and why does it still increase?

What has become of the fifteen hundred millions of dollars they have wrung from the comforts and necessities of the people since June, 1865?

Why are more than one hundred millions of dollars annually wasted on the unoppressed South, and why is it not made to yield us as much, to relieve us from taxation, and aid in paying our debt?

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Why is the white man made the inferior of the negro in every Southern State?

Why is one class of men totally exempt from taxation whilst all others groan beneath the load they should aid in bearing?

Why shall the 5-20 bonds be paid in gold when by the express terms of the contract they were made payable in legal-tender notes?

Why is the constitution violated and the Union not restored, and why are our resources wasted, the people oppressed, the cost of living trebled and our trade destroyed?

DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA:

AROUSE THE PEOPLE.

Organize a speaking canvass in every locality. Go into the strongholds of Radicalism, and

TEACH THE PEOPLE.

Direct your arguments to reason and not to the passions. Confine them to the living issues of the present and of the immediate future.

PURSUE THE ENEMY.

Our grand old state moves steadily but surely into her true place in the Democratic line.

From every section comes the glad news of a defiant and united Democracy, and of a torpid and dispirited foe.

Organization, energy and united effort will bring you a glorious victory.

AROUSE THE PEOPLE

TEACH THE PEOPLE

PURSUE THE ENEMY

By order of the Democratic State Committee,

WM A WALLACE,

Chairman.

The History of the Radical Party.

Would be Vice President Colfax, in a recent speech, asserted that the "history of the Republican party is written in the brightest pages of our country's annals." The following are some of the prominent results of the success of the Radical party which now seeks by usurpations and military force to perpetuate its power, as stated in the New York Express.

1. The history of the Radical party began in 1860, in a war which extremists North and South labored to perpetuate.

2. In two millions of men, North and South, in arms, facing each other with the most destructive weapons of warfare of modern invention.

3. In the loss, North and South, of over 500,000 lives.

4. In the expenditure of over four billions of dollars for the North alone—\$4,000,000,000.

5. In an existing debt of over two billions and a half—2,500,000,000.

6. In the heaviest taxation ever imposed upon any people in any country, under which our labor is so groaning, that it can no where come into competition—even with taxed Germany, England or France.

7. In enormous high prices upon everything.

8. In an irredeemable currency of mere paper money, \$300,000,000 in National banks, which are paying the owners of them from 10 to 30 per cent per annum, and in \$400,000,000 of greenbacks, not good enough to pay the duties to the custom-house; or interest due the bondholders on their \$2,500,000,000 of debt.

9. In a standing army of 60,000 men on paper, 80,000 men in fact, costing millions and millions of dollars, nearly \$2,000,000 for every regiment.

10. In the hordes of freedmen's bureau office holders, paid for by the North to govern the negroes of the South, costing millions per annum.

11. In a tariff which drives off from the outer ocean (reserving for Americans only the coastwise trade) almost every American ship, and which nearly stops all foreign ship building in the United States.—Ex.

The poor man of the country is made to pay the taxes of the rich man by the present Internal Revenue laws, passed by the Radical Congress. Every poor man who wishes to be relieved from this burden of taxation, will vote the Democratic ticket.

—Refreshing—the rain of yesterday.

THE BONDHOLDERS SONG.

The bondholder sat in his easy chair,  
Counting his bonds was he;  
And he turned up his nose at Seymour and Blair,  
And called them a terrible traitorous pair,  
While he sang to himself in gloe.

"The people are saddled for us to ride;  
And booted and spurred are we;  
We rowl well every painting side,  
And as safe on their brassy back abide  
As Sisabab's Old Man of the Sea.

"We gave them paper for what we hold,  
At not quite half of the face;  
But we'll get full payment in gold, hard gold,  
(Though laboring men are bought and sold,  
If we only win the race!"

"The war is over—so some folks say,  
But certainly that won't do;  
We must keep it up 'till election day,  
(Till then at least we can make it pay.)  
Hurrah for the Red, White and Blue!"

Hurrah for that glorious hero, Grant;  
"The bondholder's choice is he;  
He'd speak if he could, but luckily he can't,  
And the masses won't know what a regular  
plant  
A glorious hero can be.

"I have misgivings, I must confess,  
That we can't put the ticket through;  
That the people at last are beginning to guess  
A national debt is a blessing to bless  
A ring of a chosen few.

"But away with misgivings, for who can  
prevent  
The 'loyal' from getting their pay?  
It is only three hundred and fifty per cent  
On every dollar of paper they lent  
Toward keeping the war under way!"

"Hurrah for the flag of our country, then,  
For, writing on every field  
I see, inscribed by Jay Cooke's pen  
'Down with the rebels,' which means all men  
Who won't pay our bonds in gold!"

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER.

—The Radical cry—"Help us postmasters, or we sink!"

—Is the Union restored? Not according to the Grant Reconstruction plan!

—Grant and Colfax "snatch 'em" and cause a spontaneous combustion?

—Gen. Grant leads the party of standing armies, heavy taxes and negro supremacy.

—Nebraska rolled up a thousand majority for the Democratic cause, in her recent contest.

—Democrats in New York are offering to bet that that State will give Seymour and Blair 75,000 majority, but find no takers.

—Gen. Wade Hampton has been invited by the Democracy of Connecticut, to deliver a series of speeches in that State during the campaign.

—The Chicago Times, which hitherto has reckoned Illinois for Grant, begins to believe it is going for Seymour and Blair. Messrs. Radicals, your cake is dough.

—Williams, the impeacher, has been defeated for a re-nomination in the Pittsburg district. Thus is "traitor Andy" endorsed even by Radicals.

—Mr. Peniston addressed a meeting of 25,000 people at Portland, Maine, a few days ago. Extraordinary enthusiasm prevailed.

—Under Democratic administration the national debt was less than a million. Under Radical administrations it has run up to thousands of millions.

—The Democracy are in favor of the greatest good for the greatest number. The Radicals are in favor of the greatest good for the smallest number.

—Only one member of the original Cabinet of Lincoln's now in accord with Radicalism, and that one is Simon Cameron, who was turned out of office by "the Martyr."

—A Radical newspaper recently asked with refreshing simplicity, "Who began the war?" The popular belief, at the present day, is, that it was General Tyndale's old friend John Brown at Harper's Ferry.

—Ergerson says the Democratic party is in favor of negro equality because several of its members, in past years, were of sely connected with negro women. He forgets to say that all such living, who are shining lights in the Radical party.

—It is not what people eat, but what they digest, that makes them strong. It is not what they gain, but what they save that makes them rich. It is not what they profess, but what they practice, that makes them righteous. Mind that as you go along.

—An exchange says with great truth that in good old Democratic times the poor man might go to market with his money in his pocket and bring back his purchase in a basket. Now the order of things is reversed. He may take money to market in a basket and bring back the purchase in his pocket.

—If the Radicals hold an extra session of Congress this month, it will be because they have expended their money stamping for Grant, and want to make another raid on the Treasury. There can be no other reason for Congress convening. The condition of the country does not demand it—the people are averse to it. But if they have exhausted their plunder they will meet.

Greenbacks for bonds.

The Bondholder demands gold for his bond; the soldier must take greenbacks for his pension.

The Bondholder demands gold for his bond; the laborer must take greenbacks for his daily toil.

The Bondholder demands gold for his bond; the farmer and the mechanic must take greenbacks for their productions. The soldier's pension of \$15 is worth but about \$10 in gold; the Bondholder's \$16 in gold are worth \$22 in greenbacks. \$1 in gold will buy as much as \$1 50 in greenbacks.

The Bondholder obtains his gold and he grows richer; the soldier, the laborer, the farmer, and the mechanic, must take the greenbacks, and they grow poorer.

The Bondholder pays no taxes upon his bonds, for they are exempted by law; the soldier, the laborer, the farmer and the mechanic, pay their own taxes and the bondholders too.

The Bondholder gave greenbacks for his bonds. He has drawn the interest in gold, and now he demands gold for the principal.

In 1863 the average of a greenback dollar was seventy one cents; in 1864, fifty cents; and in 1865, fifty nine cents.

In 1864, the Bondholder paid \$250 in gold for a \$500 bond. He has drawn interest in gold upon it to the amount of \$120, which was worth at least \$200 in currency. If his bond is in gold he has cleared \$250, worth now \$375, and this added to the interest, makes a neat profit of \$675 in four years on an investment of \$250.

The gold to pay both principal and interest comes from the tariff that the government lays on the poor man's tea, coffee and sugar, for all other taxes are paid in currency.

Every pound of tea pays twenty five cents in gold to the Bondholder.

Every pound of coffee pays five cents in gold to the bondholder.

Every pound of sugar pays four cents in gold to the bondholder!

The whole debt is now twenty six hundred millions of dollars. In the month of July the interest bearing portion of it increased sixty-seven millions, thus adding in one month nearly four millions of annual interest to the burthens of the people.

Sixteen hundred millions of the debt are, by this contract, payable in greenbacks, if this is paid in gold it adds eight hundred millions to the value of the Bondholder's claim, and to the terrible load that now oppresses the people and destroys their business.

The bondholders demand that labor and production shall be taxed for their benefit; they claim that they are a privileged class, and exempt from taxation.

Pay the debt in greenbacks, and you reduce the burthens of the people.

Everything we eat, drink and wear, are now taxed to pay the bondholder.

Pay the debt in greenbacks, and you pay it in the currency the Bondholder gave for his bond.

Pay the debt in greenbacks, and you stimulate industry and invigorate business.

Pay the debt in greenbacks, and you pay it according to the contract.

The Radicals say pay the Bondholder in Gold. The Democracy say pay Bondholder according to his contract.

What are Principles?

Are you in favor of Negro Suffrage? If so, vote for U. S. Grant. He stands upon the platform which pledges the continuance of Negro Suffrage in eleven States of the Union, by the interference of the Federal Government.

Are you in favor of one rule of suffrage for twenty-six States, and another for the remaining eleven? If so, vote for U. S. Grant. He is pledged to this unequal doctrine by the Chicago platform.

Are you in favor of the impeachment and removal of the President for political reasons? If so, vote for U. S. Grant. The Chicago platform endorses the impeachment conspiracy.

Are you in favor of negro legislatures, negro governors, and a negro balance of power? If so, vote for U. S. Grant. The platform which he has accepted sustains the Reconstruction acts by which these things have been forced upon an unwilling people.

Are you in favor of a large standing army and navy, maintained at an expense of one hundred and fifty millions per annum? If so, vote for U. S.

Grant. He stands upon a platform which proposes to govern the Southern people by the military despotism of the Reconstruction acts.

Are you in favor of the continuance of the Freedman's Bureau? If so, vote for U. S. Grant. He is the candidate of the party which established and which continues in existence that expensive institution.

Are you in favor of exempting the wealthy bondholders from taxation? If so, vote for U. S. Grant. He is the candidate for the Money-King, A. T. Stewart, and stands upon a platform that is silent upon this subject.

Are you in favor of a double-faced financial policy? If so, vote for U. S. Grant. He is the candidate of a party whose platform is construed by Greeley and Forney to mean the payment of public debt in gold, and by Stevens and Butler to mean the payment of the same in greenbacks.

Are you in favor of a candidate who declares he will have "no policy" if elected? If so, vote for U. S. Grant. He assures you, in his letter of acceptance, that he will not trouble the country with a policy.

On the other hand are you opposed to Negro Suffrage? Are you in favor of one rule of Suffrage for the whole country, and that rule the regulation of that question by the people of each State for themselves? Are you in favor of rebuking the impeachers? Are you opposed to negro Legislatures, negro Governors, and negro balance of power? Are you opposed to a large standing army, and the continuance of the Freedman's Bureau? Are you in favor of taxing the bonds, and of the payment of the public debt, as speedily as practicable, in the lawful currency of the country, when not otherwise provided by law? Are you in favor of a candidate who will have a policy, the policy laid down by the Democratic platform? If so, vote for Horatio Seymour, the statesman, the scholar and the Christian gentleman.—Harrisburg Patriot

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