

The Democratic Watchman.

BELLEFRONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18 1868

How we are Making the Rich Richer and the Poor Poorer.

We have in our eye two citizens of this town—the one a rich Radical Bondholder, the other a well-to-do Mechanic.

Ten years ago, if the Radical had invested his \$80,000 in Government bonds, he would have received an annual interest of \$1,800 and paid his full share of taxes.

What interest has he been getting for the last six years? Eighteen Hundred Dollars a year, IN GOLD! That gold he sold at an average of about 60 per cent., realizing \$1,080 more every year.

Here is a gain of \$1,080 a year, with the regular legal interest, besides having no taxes to pay, which is equal to \$1,200 a year.

He keeps his carriage and horses, and uses the public roads, but pays no road tax. The property of the Mechanic pays his share.

He sends his children to the Public Schools, but pays no School tax. The Mechanic pays for the education of his children.

He has the benefit of the State and County governments, Courts, &c., giving him the protection of the law, but pays no State or County taxes. The Mechanic pays these for him.

The Mechanic pays on his property 4 per cent. taxes, on \$200 a year.

If the Radical lives to keep his Bonds twenty years, he will have drawn \$50,000 interest, and \$21,600 premium on his gold—which is a fortune in itself. And yet we are told by the Radicals that at the end of these twenty years we must pay him the principal of his Bonds in gold!

This is the Radical system of "making the Rich richer." "Take care of the rich," said the Federalists in the days of John Adams, "and the rich will take care of the poor."

But the poor now a days prefer taking care of themselves.

"ONE CURRENCY FOR ALL." Money that is good enough for the Farmer, the Mechanic and the Laborer, is good enough for the Bondholder.

Take the case of the Journeyman Mechanic. What are his wages? From \$2 to \$3 a day, with a family dependent on labor. Does he get his pay in gold? Oh no. Saturday night comes and he draws his \$12 or \$15 or \$18. Three dollars of it go for house rent. His boys want shoes and muslin for shirts, besides a good many other articles, meat, flour, vegetables, coffee, sugar, &c. He or his wife goes to the Store, where the Dry Goods store and the Grocery. He finds that \$18 don't go as far as \$10 did ten years ago—Am't this true? Every old housekeeper knows that it is. And why? Because everything has doubled in price, in consequence of heavy taxation. Because the Radicals have kept house so badly, have plunged the Country so enormously into debt—loading thousands of lay, idle negroes, supporting a huge standing army, "reconstructing" Negro States and other extravagant party projects, that public credit is impaired and a dollar greenback is worth only 60 cents.

Now take the case of the Laborer.—His average pay is about \$1.75 per day.—On this he must live, pay rent and clothe his family. How far will his \$10.50 per week go? He is glad to live in a shanty in a dirty alley, at from \$8 to \$10 a year. Ten years ago he could rent a comfortable house in a respectable street for \$50. Very few misers pierce or strawberries do his young ones get. How many Spring chickens, Mr. Workington, at \$1 per pair, can you afford to buy? Are you not glad at the end of the year, that you have kept body and soul together? No gold interest for you. You get your pay in Greenbacks—60 cents on the dollar.

And remember! Whenever you buy a hat, a coat, a few yards of muslin or anything else you pay a TAX for the FREEDMEN'S BUREAU!

Are you as well off as you were ten years ago, when you worked for \$1.00 a day?

WHAT IS THE REMEDY? Simply to help turn the Radical party out of power and put conservative men at the head of our Government who are pledged in favor of ECONOMY and REFORM.

VOTE FOR A CHANGE. The Workingman who votes for Grant, votes to oppress himself and his children.—Your condition cannot be made worse.—We have confidence that under the hand of Governor Seymour, it will be vastly improved for the better.

We go before the people on the great issues. Shall we restore the Constitution and the Union of our fathers? Shall we restore and preserve the supremacy of the white race, or make the negro the ruling element?

Shall we preserve and continue the Antislavery National Debt, to please the Bondholders?

Shall we continue a large standing army to support the negro power south?

Shall we continue the Freedmen's Bureau to aid the despotic south and the carpet-bagger?

Shall we continue to give the Bondholder's gold and other people's money worth about 70 cents on the dollar?

Shall we continue to vote all these and thus vote over five hundred millions of taxes upon ourselves?

The Bondholders in Account with the People of the United States.

Senator Sherman states that just as certain as Congress meets next session it will enact what is known as the Fund Bill into a law. Under this view of the case, and supposing the statute to be fully executed, let us see how the account will stand between the people and the bondholders:

BOOKS TO BE POSTED IN 1908.

The United States debt to the bondholders for \$2,500,000,000 in greenbacks, bought on the average at say 81 per cent. on the dollar in gold.

The United States debt to the bondholders in the following amounts: Interest in gold at one per cent. from 1873 to 1885, on an average say of \$2,000,000,000.

Principle then to be paid in gold, \$2,500,000,000 more.

Exemption from State and local taxes for forty years at 11 per cent. on \$2,500,000,000, or \$25,000,000 a year, or \$5,000,000,000 for the whole time.

The United States debt to the bondholders in interest, \$2,500,000,000.

The U. S. debt to the bondholders, \$10,350,000,000.

Thus the account current will stand in 1908, at the expiration of the forty years provided for the bonded debt to run by the Funded Bill. The people will then have paid to the bondholders \$10,350,000,000 in gold which they received in them in other words they will have paid back nearly nine dollars for every dollar they borrowed. This letter seems startling at first, but it is substantially true. We defy any one to show any material error in it.

If the Funding Bill passes, and is executed, we repeat, it will cost the people of the United States over \$10,000,000,000 to pay the \$1,250,000,000 they borrowed between 1861 and 1865. This is to be paid, the tax payers will remember, in gold coin, for the bondholder has a great partiality for that kind of money.

In order to head this trifling sum of \$10,000,000,000 over to 150,000 bondholders, we shall have to discover several new California's, filled with gold ore. Our tax payers must not think that this \$10,000,000,000 which they are to pay the bondholders in the next forty years will constitute the sum total of their taxation. Far from it. This is in addition to all the expenses of the different governments, Federal, State and local, which will amount to at least \$500,000,000 more per year, or \$20,000,000,000 in forty years. Thus the tax payers will be in for \$50,000,000,000 to be paid by two generations of men. It is easy to write these immense sums, but they are really so great that it requires a vivid imagination to sufficiently comprehend them. What a frightful mortgage is this upon the industry of the country! How to pay it will impoverish and beggar the people! How it would deprive them of many of the most substantial comforts of life! Will the American people allow themselves to be ridden by the bondholder, boot and spurred in this manner? Will they allow so large a portion of all their earnings to be siphoned from them by this inconsiderable in numbers—privileged class? Yet in order to defeat this scheme of robbery, what a terrible struggle will have to be made! When thousands of millions of dollars are at stake as the prize, what immense sums the bondholder can afford to, and will, spend for purposes of corruption! How many members of our corrupt Congress will be bought, like sheep in the shambles, made partners in the stealings! How many newspapers and popular orators will be made acquainted with the wink of the bondholders' gold!

A more monstrously corrupt scheme was never devised than this of funding the greenback bonded debt for forty years, then paying principal and interest in gold, and securing for that large interval the exemption of one fifth of the capital of the country from taxation! Before it all the "whiskey rings," and even the land robberies, pale in insignificance! It is one of the most gigantic frauds that the world has ever known.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE RICH ARE FOR HIM.—Forney, in his "two papers, both daily," exultingly proclaims that the rich men of the country support Grant. This is very natural. The shabbyites, contractors, bondholders, &c., who have fattened upon the government and grown rich in the hour of its necessities, will be found supporting the party that paved the way for the accumulation of their wealth. Contributing nothing in the way of taxes to support the Government, they will, of course, desire the continuance of that party in power, so that the sources of their wealth may not be curtailed. Arrayed against this purse-proud aristocracy will be found the honest, hard working mechanic, artisan and laborer who have to toil and sweat to pay the taxes to support the Government, so that thieves, corruptionists and demagogues may thrive and flourish. But their end draws near. The strong arm of industry will crush them.

MENAGER MODE OF PAYING OFF THE DEBT.—According to the official statement of Secretary McCulloch, the public debt amounted, on the 31st of March, 1865, to \$2,355,965,077 34; on the 31st of July, 1865, the debt amounted to \$2,522,554,180 67. Increase of the public debt in three years one hundred and fifty-six million, five hundred and seventy-nine thousand four hundred and three dollars and thirty-three cents. This is the mongrel mode of paying off the debt. At this rate, how long will it take to swamp all the bonds in general repudiation.

Who Cannot Consistently Vote for Grant and Colfax.

1. No foreigner of whatever nationality can vote the Radical ticket in November, which if adopted by the government of this country, would subject all who come here to escape from the disabilities and oppression of the old world, to a probationary term of twenty one years, before they can be invested with the full rights and privileges of American citizenship. It has been proved, and cannot be denied, that Shnyder Colfax was, a few years ago, leading Knownothing, and there is no reason for believing that he has ever renounced the infamous doctrines of that organization, or disavowed its proscription oaths; while Gen Grant, by allowing himself to be associated with a man of such principles and especially by his order expelling the Jews from the District under his command, has signified, with sufficient distinctness, his disposition to be equally narrow minded and proscriptive.

2. No man who depends upon honest industry for a living—whether a farmer a mechanic, an artisan, or a common day laborer—can, consistently with a just self respect, or decent regard for his own interests, vote the Grant and Colfax ticket; for it is known, and has been repeatedly demonstrated, that while the former has stultified himself by voluntarily declaring that he has "no policy" above that of unquestioning subservience to a usual Congress and its pets the bondholders and bankers; who bribed him into that degradation by the offer of Four Hundred Thousand dollars by the way of indemnification, the latter has, by every act of his public life, evinced a ready willingness to favor the rich at the expense of the poor, by exempting the property of the bondholders from taxation, and increasing their ill gotten wealth by casting the enormous debt and extravagant expenditures of the Government upon the producing classes.

3. No strictly honest man can consistently vote the Grant and Colfax ticket; for these men are the representatives of and apologists for the conduct of a party, by whose assumptions, usurpations, extravagances, frauds, dishonesties and rascalities, the country has been plunged into a debt almost beyond computation, and which is being every hour increased by unnecessary and inexcusable expenditures for its own aggrandizement. No honest man, knowing these facts, can directly or indirectly, sustain a party whose candidates are pledged to continue a course of legislation so obviously unjust and ruinous to the producing classes.

4. No one who prefers peace, prosperity and fraternity within the Union and under the Constitution, can consistently vote for Grant and Colfax. It is an established and well known fact that they are but plant tools in the hands of a party, which for three years past has been actively engaged in the work of establishing a despotism of ignorance, at the point of the bayonet, over at least ten independent States, in violation not only of pledges voluntarily given, but of the sacred covenant by which, in the frame work of the Government instituted by our fathers the States were once bound together. Until men can gather grapes of thorns and figs of thistles, peace and contentment can never co-exist with high handed infractions of the fundamental law of the land, or injustice in the administration of our national affairs.

5. No one who honestly believes that the Constitution of the United States should be scrupulously respected and upheld as the fundamental law of the land, can consistently vote for Grant and Colfax; for it is well known that they are candidates of a party which has violated many of its provisions, and, in seeking to perpetuate their power, have legislated without regard to its requirements. What assurance can we have that the candidates of a party whose antecedents are so flagitious, will not, if placed in high and influential positions, still continue to violate that sacred covenant of the States, until not a vestige of it remains?

6. No one who regards the reserved rights of the States as the palladium of civil liberty can consistently vote for Grant and Colfax. It is not to be denied that those men are tied up to the policy of a party whose object it has been and is, to centralize all power in the Legislative department of the General Government, thereby robbing the States of their reserved rights, and thereby to the full extent of its ability subverting the Government and trampling under foot its time honored usages.

7. No laboring man in favor of justice and equal rights, privileges and immunities can consistently vote for Grant and Colfax; for it is undeniable that they are both the willing servants of a party pledged to a system of glaring inequality of taxation, and of criminal partiality to the bondholders. Unless the people prefer oppression, and injustice to impartial and beneficent legislation they will withhold their suffrages from the men who would grind the faces of the poor for the benefit and aggrandizement of the rich while laying burdens upon the producer of all wealth which they will not touch with one of their fingers.—Plaindealer.

FACTS.—We tell our Democratic friends to compel political opponents to contest this canvass on facts—not on personalities.

Tell them we go before the people on the great issues. Shall we restore the Constitution and the Union of our fathers? Shall we restore and preserve the supremacy of the white race or make the negro the ruling element?

Shall we preserve and continue the immense National debt, to please the Bondholders?

Shall we continue the Freedmen's Bureau to aid the despotic south and the carpet bagger?

Shall we continue to give the Bondholders gold and other people's money worth about 80 cents on the dollar?

Shall we continue to vote all these and thus vote over five hundred millions of taxes upon ourselves?

All persons who wish to continue this condition of things will vote the Radical ticket from President down—those opposed will not so vote. Choose ye between!

How a Radical Congressman Was Conquered.

A few days since the Democrats of Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pa., called an evening meeting and, announced as a speaker, Alexander Foster, Esq., of Pittsburg. The Radicals became alarmed and called an afternoon meeting, pulling forward as their champion, Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, of Washington county. After speaking some time, Lawrence declared himself ready to answer any questions, and Mr. Foster being present, asked a number of questions which the reader will see completely cornered Mr. Lawrence, and fully exposed the weak and vacillating position of the Radical party upon the great questions before the country. The Pittsburg Post gives the following report:

Mr. Foster asked Mr. Lawrence to define distinctly what was the meaning of "the letter and spirit of the law," as used in the Chicago platform. Does it mean gold or greenbacks?

Mr. Lawrence.—That is not a political question; it is to be decided by the Courts.

Mr. Foster.—Will Mr. Lawrence explain how the question can get into Court? Can any bondholder, can any one sue the Government?

Mr. Lawrence.—In a debate in Washington Mr. Blaine and Gen Butler said so.

Mr. Foster.—No lawyer whose opinion is worth a pinch of snuff would say so. Mr. Lawrence continuing to fight shy, Mr. Foster remarked that Mr. L. had stated that \$1,500,000,000 in greenbacks at one time, and said this was news to him. Mr. L. would confer a favor by stating to which of Mr. Peadleton's speeches Mr. L. alluded. Mr. Lawrence could not say, and finally admitted that he had not read it in any of Mr. P.'s speeches.

Mr. Foster asked him if he was in favor of or opposed to negro suffrage in the North.

Mr. L.—"No, the States have control of that."

Mr. F.—Why then has not the State of Virginia the same right? Will the gentleman inform me whether Virginia is not named as a State as well as Pennsylvania, in the Constitution? This question was evasively answered. Mr. Foster continued by asking Mr. Lawrence whether as a member of Congress he would be in favor of counting Southern electoral votes cast for Seymour and Blair.

Mr. L.—I will count all but Virginia, Mississippi and Texas.

Mr. F.—And why not them?

Mr. L.—Because they are not "reconstructed."

Mr. F.—What constitutes reconstruction?

Mr. L.—Adopting the constitution we sent them.

Mr. F.—Then you will reject Pennsylvania, for we have a Constitution made and adopted by our own people. Will the gentleman place his finger upon that portion of the Constitution vesting in Congress the power to furnish the organic law of a State?

Mr. Lawrence declined going into such an effort. The colloquy was very interesting, and I have only given an outline of it. It was continued courteously by the most entire courtesy by both gentlemen.

The Books Posted—Where the Money Comes From.

We once heard of a book keeper in a large business house, when called on for a statement of the financial condition of the establishment, reported "all paid in and all paid out." This appears to be the condition of the General Government at present. One David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been making a report showing the operations of his Department for the year ending June 30, 1868, from which we learn some interesting facts.

The entire amount of money collected during the year is thus stated:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Customs: \$163,500,000; Internal Revenue, currency: 193,000,000; Miscellaneous: 47,000,000; Public lands & direct tax currency: 2,000,000.

Total Receipts \$406,500,000. To show the entire receipts, the gold, which under the present order of things is a mere article of commerce, should be expressed in currency, and amounts to \$233,000,000, making the total receipts for ONE YEAR \$478,800,000!

This vast amount of money is all collected off of the people in some shape of taxation—

- By tariff,
By income tax,
By stamps,
By license,
By every conceivable manner!

WHERE THE MONEY GOES TO. The same report also shows how this enormous sum of money was expended, which was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Civil list: \$53,000,847; Navy: 25,775,503; Army: 56,715,410; Rivers and harbors: 6,132,820; Indians: 5,600,000; Freedmen's Bureau: 82,683,294; Interest on debt: 146,635,551.

Total: \$371,502,223. It must also be remembered that the item of \$141,685,511, of interest on the public debt, is what many gold dollars, which in currency amount to about \$212,000,000.

Soldier. A Word With you?

We met on the bank of the James in 1861. Have you forgotten it? It was in October of that year; the steeples of Richmond and Petersburg were in sight; it was the night after the attack on the Danville Railroad. As there was but one attack in that month of that year, you cannot fail to recollect the time. You were one of the slightly wounded, and lay in the hospital when we met you. We had a conversation relative to the war, and its management.

You said you were fighting for the Union. We said that you would never get the Union saved but at the hands of the Democratic party. You said there would be Union the moment armed opposition to the government ceased. We said that the party in power cared nothing for the Union. That they went in to the contest for negro supremacy, and the spoils of war. That there was no hope of a cessation of hostilities, as long as the radicals ruled, and there could be spoils to get, and negroes to elevate (?).

You said you believed we were deceived, and that if it proved otherwise you would come over square and put upon the democratic platform.

We said that the Radicals bared more for the negro than for you, and that you would discover it sooner or later.

You said that the government would take care of its soldiers.

We said that the abolition hell born government didn't care a nickel cent for its soldiers, only to use them for its own aggrandizement.

How is it? Don't say you won't talk with us. Stand fair and square on your declaration.

Look the facts in the face. You were told that there would be Union the moment armed opposition ceased. Armed opposition ceased more than three years ago. Is there Union?

You were told that the rights of the States were to be left intact; that the general government would not seek to subjugate, it only sought to conquer armies. How has the promise been fulfilled?

What of freedmen's bureaus? What of negro suffrage by the general government? What of interfering in elections? What of removing officers which the people had elected?

It was comparatively little moment whether negro suffrage carried in Ohio and other Northern States or not. Yet the people voted it down. Yet, did not the Radical representatives of these same people impose, force, thrust negro suffrage on the South at a time, and in such a manner as to make negro suffrage negro supremacy?

What shall we call subjugation? What deed was ever done on earth more damnable, more hell-impregnated than this?

Will you sanction it? Will you have anything further to do with men who can conceive such a monstrous thing?

Another thing concerns you. How does the government take care of its soldiers?

You cannot be rich. You were in the ranks. You have a little home of your own it may be. Perhaps you work from morning till night, for the necessary of life. You trusted the Radical tyrants to take care of you. Surely you had some reason. But who stands the ease?

Negroes are cared for. Those who stand at home and cheer you, are cared for. But you are left out in the cold, now that you have been used. You must pay taxes, to support the elegant equipage, and luxurious haberdashery of the bondholding aristocracy. The kind of money that is good enough for you, is not good enough for them. So says your Jacobin friends.

Now, soldier, this is a land of liberty. Every man who has been wronged, has a right to turn upon those who wronged him and demand justice. It is no disgrace to a man that has been deceived. There is an opportunity now to get—Satisfaction for the past.

A perfect Union. White man's government. One kind of money for all. Equality of States. Taxation to all alike.

by voting the straight Democratic ticket. If you wanted the Union enough to fight for it, you do assuredly continue to want it enough to vote for it. Vote for Horatio Seymour and you will have it.

QUESTIONS FOR THE PEOPLE.—For Auditor General who will the people choose? Charles E. Boyle, the Democratic candidate, a man of integrity and capacity against whose character not a word even of suspicion dare be breathed, or John F. Hartranft, the Radical candidate whose chief recommendation has been that he was a soldier, but who now is hors, under the unrefuted and irrefutable charge of official misconduct, in this that he authorized the payment of thousands of dollars in the violation of the law? (One or the other of these candidates must be elected Auditor General. Which one will it be? The man of irreproachable character, and acknowledged fitness, or the man who, occupying the post of sentinel over the Treasury, failed to protect it?

For Surveyor General whom will you have, people of Pennsylvania? General Wellington H. Est, Democrat, an approved soldier, who bares upon his person the scars of actual conflict, and is an intelligent honest man, who would honor the office, or General Jacob M. Campbell, whose soldieryship is to be inferred from his title alone, his deeds in the field being unknown to fame? The real soldier, who marched and fought and bled, or the one who, we believe, never smelled powder burnt in the face of the enemy?

You must take one of them. Choose wisely.—Patriot.

FACTS, TAX PAYERS.—1. In one month—the month of July—during the present year, the Radical party increased the national debt over 13,000,000. This is not the economy of wealth. Honest republicans reflect where this will end.

2. In March, 1866, two years and a half ago, gold was selling at 24 per cent. premium. It is now selling at double. Thus, in these two years of peace, the Radicals have reduced the value of the currency in which the soldier is paid his pensions and the laboring man his wages, what it has increased the value of gold which is reserved for the bondholder.

These two facts are worth pondering by all candid men.

Will General Hartranft Withdraw?

General John F. Hartranft, the Radical candidate for re-election to the responsible position of Auditor General, stands before the people a willful and deliberate violator of the law which he, above all other men, was bound to religiously observe. His duty to the people, who had confided a great trust in his keeping, and his oath of office, as well, should have admonished him to its faithful observance.

The law was framed for his guidance. Its plain provisions required him to pass no accounts for services of members of legislative committees. Yet he had audited accounts to the amount of nearly ten thousand dollars, and had ordered the payment of the money. The provision in the appropriation bill was drawn up by Hon. Chas. E. Boyle, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, to protect the State treasury from the ravens in the Leg slature, who innocently assaulted it. Notwithstanding, Gen. Hartranft, utterly unmindful of the responsibilities of his important office, and in reckless disregard of his oath, did officiously sign and mark of approval to these unjust accounts. What excuse do his apologists and defenders offer for his gross betrayal of a high public trust? Why, they with cool impudence inform the people that Democrats were chosen some of these committees, and in partook of the plunder unlawfully dispensed by this faithless official.

What is that to the purpose, except as a confession of guilt? Does the guilty participation of others relieve him at all? Is he less guilty of violation of his duties as a public officer? No, he and on him alone will rest the responsibility with the entire people of the State. The wrong could not have been consummated by any person on earth but himself. The Legislature might have returned itself into a hundred committees to inform the public, under pretext of investigation, and yet not one dollar could have been abstracted from the Treasury except by order of the Auditor General. He was chosen for the special purpose of guarding the access to the doors of the Treasury. To his honesty, his integrity, his practical good sense, were entrusted millions of the public money. He has shown in many ways his utter unfitness for the high trust reposed in him.

General Hartranft is again a candidate for Auditor General. His official conduct is to be passed on by the people in October. Who dare say that it does not deserve the deepest condemnation? In view of his unworthiness it is the duty of the Radicals to withdraw him from the canvass. If they do not, they become responsible for his offenses, enforce them. But if the Radicals, relying on party discipline, and the blind obedience of the masses within their organization, shall defiantly keep this faithless official in the field, the people will unite in his condemnation.

His election would be disgraceful to the State. It would throw open the doors of the Treasury to the plunderers who have so long infested the capital. It would be an invitation to gorge themselves on the money of the people. It would remove every restraint on the indulgence of official licentiousness and rapacity. His election would be a premium for inactivity in official station, a high reward for faithlessness in the discharge of most important public trusts.

It will not do to take refuge behind General Hartranft's military reputation. No man proposes to assault his record in the field. But if he has since stained it by misconduct in civil station, the fault is his own.

Gratitude for martial service will not require the people to repose confidence in a man who has already betrayed them. It is not Major General Hartranft, but the Auditor General of Pennsylvania, who is before the people. It is no question about the Petersburg mine explosion but one of treasury abstraction.

Will the Radical candidate for Auditor General withdraw?—Harrisburg Patriot.

A Talk with the Working Men.

The Cincinnati Enquirer has the following: You are paid for your day of hard and unremitting toil—for the wear and tear of your bones and sinews—in legal tenders. That money is thought good enough for you, and why should it not be good enough for the bondholder who tills not, who is arrayed in fine linen, and lives upon the fat of the land? If it is good enough for him, ought you to vote for the party which says that he must have better money than you receive—that he must have the solid gold? You are oppressed with exorbitant taxation in every variety of form. The rent of the dwellings in which you live is far too high. You are taxed two or three prices for everything you buy in the shape of clothing and provisions. Why is this? A portion of your money does not go to your landlords, to your grocers, or your retailers, or your tailors.—They only receive it and then pass it to the tax gatherer. \$151,000,000, Senator Sherman admits, was paid for interest on the bonded debt last year. It is proposed to pay this interest, for forty years, which would be \$1,000,000,000; and then we must pay the principal of the debt, \$2,500,000,000 more—pay it, too, in hard coin! Have you thought how much of your sweat and blood would have to go toward paying this enormous debt—of how many comforts yourself and family will have to be deprived, and in that long interval of time, on its account—unless we pay the debt, a portion of it, off in legal tenders, and thus save this exorbitant interest?

Will you vote for Grant, and thus vote to establish this dreadful incubus upon yourself and your posterity? Remember that this \$4,000,000,000 in four years, is in addition to all the other taxes for the support of the Government, and that there will be at least \$6,000,000,000 more in that interval. Do you think we can stand that burden of taxation? Do you think the \$2,500,000,000 capital, which is now in bonds that are not taxed—which capital in its present shape affords no employment—ought to be permanently looked up or do you want it paid and the now idle capital used in building houses and steamboats, and giving employment to millions of laborers? If you want this change, you cannot get it by voting for a ticket which believes that the bonds should go unpaid for generations to come.—Ez