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The People vs. the Bondholders.

Letter from Judge Blake, of Goshen, Indiana — What a true Republican thinks of the financial Question.

[From the Goshen Democrat.]

Below will be found a letter from A. S. Blake, Esq., of this place, who frankly arrays himself on the side of the people and against the bondholders. Mr. Blake is well known in our community as a lawyer of eminent ability, and a highly respected citizen. While he has never been a mere politician, yet he has heretofore given a consistent support to the Republican party. Now, however, upon the new issues that divide the parties, relating to the finances and the usurpations of Congress, he with thousands of the best Republicans in the land—the honest and intelligent portion of the party—can no longer support its destructive and unlawful policies, but is constrained by a sense of justice to the people, and by his own convictions of right, to co-operate with the people's party in the endeavor to overthrow the cormorants in power who are seeking to drain the very life-blood of the nation.

EDITOR GOSHEN DEMOCRAT.—In your issue of the 15th instant I notice the use made of my name as a probable candidate for the office of State Senator from this county, subject, of course, to the decision of the Democratic convention, to be held on the 26th of the present month. In order to avoid any misunderstanding, I desire to say to you, and through your paper to those who may have mentioned my name in that connection, that both you and they are too kind to subscribe the interests of the Democracy, or benefit me materially, for the attaining of that position is an honor so expensive as not to justify me at present in permitting myself to become a candidate for the suffrages of the people.

As to the merits of the issues between the two great political parties of the country, as determined by their platforms and standard bearers, and thus presented for the decision of the people in the campaign, there should be, in my opinion, no doubt or uncertainty in the mind of any candid, honest and thinking citizen.

The most important of these issues, upon the success of which the great interests of the people, is the financial one. The best method of lightening the burdens of the Government, and of equalizing the expenses of the Government.

The present system of taxation, which places the heavy and almost burdensome duties upon the former, the more easily borne burden upon the latter, impoverishes the people of the country, no matter which party is in power, and tends to concentration of the wealth of the nation in the hands of the few, thus building up monopolies at the expense of the country, and make the rich richer and the poor poorer, especially when, as, in our country, a class can be built up, as a class, in this country more powerful and exacting than any yet found in the world, while the laboring man will be forced to be merely the abject slave of the blood-hounds of the north.

We have collected from the hard working people, the laboring men of the land, since the 1st of July 1866, the enormous sum of $1,200,000,000, and yet not one dollar of that sum has been applied by the party in power toward the payment of the public debt. Nearly the whole of this sum has been wrung out of, and collected from the toiling poor men of this country, while the capitalists, the rich bondholders, by Republican policy, have been exempted from paying any portion of the same. I have always been a Republican, and helped to elevate that party to power, but I cannot see any reason for longer continuing in power a party that can adopt and carry out a financial policy so disastrous to the interests of the laboring poor men of our land and calculated to involve the country in bankruptcy and ruin. And when we take into consideration the fact that nearly one third of this sum, or nearly $400,000,000, has been paid to the bondholders, as interest on the capital held by them, while they have been exempted from bearing the burdens of the Government, the injustice of such a policy, and the necessity of hurling from power the men and the party who favor the same, is made most apparent.

Why, Mr. Editor, just look at the results of such a policy as this Republican party, to which I have belonged, has inaugurated and propose to continue.

It takes about $150,000,000 in gold, or about $219,000,000 in greenbacks, to pay the interest on the bonds. This burden upon the industry, this drain upon the resources of the working people, the Republican party proposes to continue without any change for several generations, for they say in their platform: "The national debt, contracted as it has been for the national salvation, should be extended over a fair period for redemption." Why? Because they have not the courage and manliness to grapple with the question as able statesmen should, and because they are working in the interests of the bondholders, and not for the interests of the producing classes.

There are about $2,500,000,000 in bonds, all of which are held by the capitalists of the country. The interest on them amounts to say $150,000,000 a year. As this interest has to be paid yearly, we are entitled to compound it in our calculation. By compounding, this interest alone, in the short space of twenty-two years, will amount to the enormous sum of $6,000,000,000, or nearly three times the amount of the principal of the debt, and yet not a dollar of this debt will be paid. Within forty-four years the compounded interest will have have reached the fearfully great sum of $30,000,000,000 in gold, a sum probably equal to three times the amount in gold value of all the property in the country.

Thus by following out and adopting the policy upon which the Republican party ask for our suffrages to secure the election of Grant, we shall draw from the resources of the poorer classes, as more interest, all of which will be paid to the bondholders to support them in idleness and luxury, about fifteen times the amount of the principal of the national debt, and that, too, while we poor men of the nation shall also have paid the taxes of these same bondholders. Will not such a policy enable the bondholders to absorb the wealth of the country, and reduce the poor men to a condition of slavery far worse than that of any country of the old world?

Now the Democracy propose to pay off these bonds—all of them but the 1040's—in greenbacks, as fast as the commercial interests of the nation will allow, and to tax not yet the capital of the country (taxation, so far, has not been borne of the business of the Government, and thereby relieve the industrial interests of the nation. This we have been told to do cannot be gainsayed by any honest man who will examine the law under which the bonds were issued. The bondholder paid for his bonds in greenbacks, and should be paid back in the same kind of currency. It was greenbacks we borrowed for the soldiers and soldiers' widows and orphans, to Government, they should have paid back in greenbacks for bondholders who, in the selfish, by their patriotic service, protected and saved from utter destruction the country.

There is, I say to you, although I have been a zealous Republican party, I cannot longer in good faith support a party in this country more powerful and exacting than any yet found in the world, while the laboring man will be forced to be merely the abject slave of the blood-hounds of the north.

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in everything. He will be the mere tool of the most dangerous Radicals. Such an administration of the Government must bring unnumbered and unendurable ills upon the people.

The Union will be kept divided.

The Negro Governments in the Southern States will be maintained by bayonets.

A gigantic Army will be kept up for that purpose, at the cost of the toiling masses of the North.

The Freedman's Bureau will be continued.

The South will become less productive each year.

The people will be continually rendered less capable of paying their proper share of taxes.

The burthens of every taxpayer in the North will be thereby constantly increased.

The Radicals being unrebuked, will continue to plunder the public treasury at will.

Congress will appropriate money with greater recklessness.

The flood gates of fraud and corruption will be opened still more widely.

A vast horde of greedy and hungry partisans will be well fed, if the country should be bankrupted in the process.

Official stealing will have been sanctioned by the verdict of the people.

The millennium for political thieves will have been ushered in, and full advantage will be taken of it.

Even the present oppressive system of taxation will not furnish money enough to satisfy the cormorants.

The debt will continue to increase, as it has been doing for months past.

No attempt will be made to pay a dollar of the principal.

The bondholder will get the interest for a while, but complete repudiation will certainly follow.

There is no hope of relief for the taxpayer, no prospect that the bonds will ever be paid unless reform and economy are speedily inaugurated. Four years more of Radical rule will bankrupt the nation. It may not destroy our liberties, but it will be almost certain to lead to a war for their maintenance.

The masses understand the issues which are involved in this contest, and we believe they are prepared to put down Radicalism at the ballot box. The people of Pennsylvania feel the import of the October election. We have confidence in them, and are not only hopeful but confidently confident of the result.

All that is needed to insure a glorious victory for the people is a full poll of the Democratic vote, AND THAT WE INTEND TO HAVE.

But it only can be secured by proper, individual effort. Let every man do his share of the great work, and all will be well. [Lancaster Intelligencer.]

White Slaves.

Thousands of working men in Maine, under the pressure of hard times, were compelled to vote the mongrel ticket or forfeit their situations. The more free working men of the west have no idea of the extent of intimidation practiced on their eastern brethren by the monopoly corporations and capitalist. The eastern working man is a slave to the moneyed power which his industry calls into existance. Without his aid these petty tyrants would be beggars, or compelled to labor alongside of their despised serfs. Yet this social system of rich and poor, is the beau ideal of the opponents of democracy. All their legislation and energies have been directed to it since the foundation of the government. They foster this social inequality. The necessities of the white serf, generated by unequal laws which give "protection" to the employed, another anti political independence, and with a sigh at the harshness of his destiny, he deposits his vote as his "master" dictates. The west and south, from the more independent condition of the workers, give a much fairer indication of the popular feeling and wishes. The eastern white laborers have taken the places of the southern slaves. The mongrel politicians who confirred the elective franchise on the latter know that their pecuniary necessities would compel them to vote according to bureau and mongrel dictation. We need a change in the general legislation of the country, that will not foster the supremacy of one class at the expense of the other.

Heaven help the poor that have only "the rich to look after their interests." This forced voting is paraded as a mongrel victory. As well might independence be expected in the army.—*Pontiac Jacksonian.*

INFAMOUS KNOW NOTHING RIBALDRY.

A Radical Paper Speaks of the Irishmen—"Hair on Their Teeth"—An insult to the Negroes to compare them—Outrageous Attack upon Catholicity—The Catholic Priesthood "Fat Sleek, Rosy-Gilled Liars Scoundrels"—The sentiments of a Grant Newspaper—Colfax's Doctrines on the Same Subject.

[The Chicago *Post*, an extremely Radical newspaper of the 9th instant, contains two remarkable editorial articles. One describes a personal interview with General Grant at Galena showing him to be a bosom friend, and on very intimate relations with the Radical candidate for President. The other article is an argument to prove that the political equality which the Radicals claim for negroes does not involve social equality.—This doctrine the writer illustrates by reference to Irishmen and Catholics which we give below. Their appearance in a Grant newspaper accompanied by the sentiments of Mr. Colfax on the same subject will attract great attention.]

[From the Chicago Post.]

Teddy O'Flaherty votes. He has not been in the country six months. But he has been through Dan O'Harra's Court. He is naturalized. Terrance O'Mannus swore for him that he had been five years in the United States, that he was a gentleman of good moral character, and Dan O'Harra knew that he was a Democrat. And so he was naturalized, of course.

He has hair on his teeth. He never knew an hour's civilized society. He never sat down on any thing more social than a dirt floor, till he lit on the stool in the deck of an emigrant ship.—He is a born savage, as much a ruffian as an untamed Indian of the North American tribes. Of course he can't read. He can't write. All books to him are sealed. He only believes in the priest, and the priest is only a little less of a barbarian than he. "Be Jasus, I'm a Dimocrat!" is his sepulcheral. For king's sake is his practice. The born coward and pauper of the civilized world, and venal the innocent victim of the statecraft of England and the priestcraft of Rome, a wronged, abused, and pitiable spectacle of a man capable of better things, pushed straight to hell by that abomination against common sense called Catholic Religion, and that outrage upon political decency falsely known as American Democracy—what else does he know? To compare him with an intelligent negro would be an insult to the latter.

The country has survived the Irish Emigration, the worst curse which any other country was ever afflicted. The Irish filled our prisons, our poor houses, our reform schools, our hospitals, our eleemosynary and reformatory institutions of all sorts. Scratch a convict or a pauper, and the chances are you will rub the skin of an Irish Catholic at the same time—an Irish Catholic made a criminal or a pauper by the Priest and politicians who have deceived him and kept him in ignorance, in word, a savage, as he was born. He has not, thus far, deteriorated the American blood. Why then fear that with those obstacles of race or color in the way, the nigger will accomplish that in which the Irish have failed?

Bah! This appeal to the fear of the populace that we must have a care 'lest this country shike Mexico," be ruined by mixed race, is only the gabble of rascals who want to perpetuate injustice under cover of a popular prejudice.—Mexico was not so ruined either. The priests, bishops, monks, and nuns, operating upon the Catholic laity did the job for that unhappy Republic. Just as Catholicism, which is despotism, goes out, Mexico rises.

The danger of miscegenation, white with black, then, is as remote as that Teddy O'Flaherty will succeed in making his way by marriage into the American families by whom he is abhorred. We have been acquainted with Teddy a long time. He has dug numberless canals, made many railroads, fought many a fight, voted the Democratic ticket, been in many a jail and pauper house, and he has all the while been priest-ridden. The fat, sleek, and rosy gilled liars and scoundrels (consciously such) who have been about him, have kept him in ignorance, robbed him, after many sprinklings of holy water, what they call passports to heaven; but he is Teddy O'Flaherty still.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.—Radicals talk of economy, but just inquire why they don't practice what they preach? Will they still insist, after the public debt has increased over $13,000,000 in August that they are reducing the debt? Will the laboring man believe Radical assertions, or be guided by what he knows to be the fact, namely, that he is unable to live as well now as under Democratic rule? Voters, if you wish to resume, as nearly as is practicable, the comforts and cheap living of the Democratic days, vote for Seymour and Blair.—*True Democrat.*

From Georgia.

A Terrible Riot in Mitchell County—Seventy-five to one Hundred Killed and Wounded.

AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 21.—A fearful riot occurred at Camilla, the county seat of Mitchell county, Georgia, last Saturday. The following particulars have been telegraphed from the scene of the riot: Pierce the Radical nominee for Congress, and Murphy, an ex-Bureau agent, with about two hundred negroes, armed and equipped, started on Friday for Camilla with three weeks' provisions and boxes of new arms and accoutrements, their intention being to overawe the citizens and kill the leading Democrats of the town and vicinity. Before starting a friendly negro exposed their plans, and a negro courier was despatched to Camilla to inform the citizens what was going on. A deputation of three prominent citizens met the mob at China Church, about five miles from the town, and the Governor's proclamation for disarming and forbidding armed organizations was read. The mob paid no attention to this but determined to march on to the town and kill such persons as they chose. Two more the deputation ran, instructed entering the negroes to come on without arms and they should not be molested. These efforts were fruitless and the mob marched into the town with banners flying and drums beating, numbering nearly four hundred, numbers having joined on the route. The mob halted and clamored for the blood of a man named Johns—Johns, in company with Doctor Twitty presented himself when a hundred guns were levelled at them. The former, being intoxicated, then, when the riot commenced, the mob firing at every one they could see. The citizens, white and colored, rallied, gathering about fifty mounted men. The mob was vigorously attacked and driven back beating a hasty retreat which soon turned into a panic. The negroes were pursued five miles, losing thirty five and many wounded, the total loss so far ascertained, being from seventy five to one hundred killed and wounded. Owing to the panic among the mob only five whites were severely wounded. The colored citizens of the town are reported to have rallied promptly with the whites in defeating the mob. Their stores and arms were captured, amounting to three weeks provisions and several boxes of arms.—At last accounts Camilla was quiet.

The Reason Why.

The Radical Press is making itself jubilant over the fact that British politicians are for Grant and Colfax. This is to be expected. The British feeling and aim has been, ever since the days of 76, the overthrow of our form of government and institutions, and any party in this country which labors to that end, receives their most cordial sympathy. They have always been pledged to all parties and factions under whatever name, from the old Tory and Federal party, down to the present disunion Republican party that has opposed the progress of Democracy. They liberated the negroes in the West Indies, ruined their civilization and commerce as a stepping stone to the overthrow of our government. When they found British gold would not conquer the spirit of freedom, machinations of discord made the element of warfare. And how well they have succeeded thus far is a matter of history. How far they are determined to succeed in the future may be learned by that great British apostle, the Duke of Richmond. When he was governor of Canada in 1835, he said, speaking of the government of the United States. "It is weak, inconsistent, and bad, and cannot long exist. It will be destroyed. It ought not, and will not be permitted to exist, for many and great are the evils that have originated from the existence of that government. So long as it exists no Prince will be safe upon his throne, and the sovereigns of Europe are aware of it, and they have long been determined upon its destruction, and have come to an understanding upon the subject, and have decided on the means to accomplish it, and they will eventually succeed by subversion easier than by conquest." After speaking of the emigration and the mixing of all nations, and the making of them a heterogenous, anarchy, civil war will ensue, and some popular individual will assume the government and restore order, and the sovereigns of Europe, the emigrants and many of the natives will sustain him, particularly the extremes of society, and government will receive the fate of the Republics of France, and a sound and judicious monarchial government will be established upon its ruins. A few years peace in Europe will complete the work. I have conversed with many of the sovereigns and princes of Europe, particularly with George III. and Louis XVIII., and they have unanimously expressed these opinions relative to the government of the United States, and their determination to subvert it."

Here we have British sympathy in a nut shell. Is Gen Grant that "popular individual" who is to "assume the government," and is he to be put into that position by a powerful party of Union lovers? If the sovereigns of Europe are ready to sustain him, why should not their echoes, the *Times* and *Post*, give their sympathy also? I would ask the lovers of our once free institutions if this doctrine of the Duke is not Radical enough for them, and how much further they are ready to go in that direction?—*The People.*

Labor and Taxes.

While the National Labor Congress was assembling in New York, the Nasional Banks were said to be pouring money into Pennsylvania in aid of the Radicals. The Congress of Laborers at Chicago affirmed the doctrine of equal taxation; the Congress of Radicals at Chicago resolved in favor of moneyed monopoly. The "letter on the finances," from the proceeding of the Labor Congress at New York, has the following declaration:

"Turn to the other side of the situation and we behold non-producing capitalists—bankers and bondholders—dwelling in the palatial residences of the land and exhibiting all the evidences of Crœsus-like fortunes—each day growing richer and richer, while side by side with them the industrious working classes, who obey the divine decree and eat their bread in the sweat of their faces, are growing poorer and poorer.—Those who sow do not reap; while capitalists usuriously extract from labor the fruits of its toil leaving only a pittance for subsistence; and the false theory that "capital should own labor" is practically realized in every community.

"The producing industries of the country are unjustly taxed, and the almost intolerable burdens of the war debt rest upon those who fought the battles and made the sacrifices, those who tilled the land to produce supplies, and those who labored in the work-shops to supply the *material* of war, while the money kings, who furnished the so called sinews of war, (and got well paid for it) and kept out of danger, are receiving exhorbitant rates of interest upon their loans, and amassing princely fortunes upon the misfortunes of their fellow countrymen.

Apply to this declaration the increase in the public debt, the reckless squandering of the public money, and the consequent increase in the burthens of taxation which unfairly fall upon the labor of the country, and it will not be hard to discover the path of political self interest which the clerks on finance set out. This is no matter of deceptive demagogism, and is clearly not reproduced here with any such desire or design. The simple and imperishable Facts speak for themselves. It has been made to run to waste in favor of useless expenditure, to perpetuate partizan power. Having a tendency to political consolidation, the Radical party has natural affinities with privileged classes.—It is sustained by sustenance drawn mainly from such sources. Its policy is to confirm to the few privileges which make burthens for the many. If the creed of Democracy is clear upon any points, it is upon the necessity—

1st. Of Taxing the bonds of the government.

2d. Of paying the bonds in lawful money.

3d. Of raising the exemption from taxation from moneyed institutions.

4th. Of throwing open to industry and its products markets now closed to them by the unlawful usurpations of Congress.

5th. Of giving to the people the right of self-government.

6th. Of relieving the people of the unnecessary expense of standing armies and vociferous Bureaus.

Nothing but the election of a Democratic President can bring about these things. The election of Grant will signify an approval by the people of the measures which produced these evils, and the election of Seymour can alone remove them. Do the people understand this? Why not assemble a Labor Congress in Philadelphia at the same time that the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention meets?—*Baltimore Leader.*

——The Auditor General's Office under Gen. Hartranft, the present incumbent has cost the State nearly $20,000 more than under his Democratic predecessors. The reason is, the money was squandered in favoring Radical politicians, and appointing them to office, where there was no necessity for so doing. Hartranft is out for re-election. Taxpayers your time to stop his squandering will be on the 13th day of October.

——A prominent Republican went to a great Grant rally the other night, and returned early to his home, telling his wife she wouldn't catch him going out soon again "to meet three or four men."