

The Democratic Watchman.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 23 1868.

Catechism for the People, by a Democratic Bondholder.

Question—Why are the masses of the people so dissatisfied and discontented?

Answer—Because.
1. The taxes are burdensome.
2. The price of living is high.
3. The earnings of labor are small.

Q. Why are the taxes burdensome?
A. Because we have a heavy interest to pay upon a heavy public debt.

Q. Why is the price of living high?
A. Because the farmers and the man who produces the means of living must pay taxes to the Government.

Q. Why are the earnings of labor small?
A. Because the workingman out of his earnings must make good to the producer the taxes he pays to the Government.

Q. Who then pays the taxes, which go to pay the interest on the public debt?
A. The workingman. It is upon the labor of the country that the burden rests.

Q. Does the workingman who owns no property pay taxes for the support of the Government?
A. Yes. He pays to the manufacturer the tax which he, in his turn, pays to the Government for the article manufactured. He is taxed for what the merchant pays to the Government as import duty on the sugar, coffee, tea and other necessaries of life that he uses. He is taxed to pay back to the tanner the Internal Revenue tax which he in turn pays to the Government for the shoes he wears. He is taxed to pay the revenue tax upon the dress his wife wears, the ribbon his daughter wears, the books his children use at school.

Q. What class of persons pay State and County tax, City tax, Road tax, and School tax?
A. The man or woman and minor who are the owners of real estate, whether it be much or little.

Q. Does the bondholder pay any of these taxes on his bonds?
A. No.

Q. What is the lawful rate of interest in the State of Pennsylvania?
A. Six per cent.

Q. What is the interest which the National Bank receives?
A. Twelve per cent.

Q. How does this affect small property holders and men without capital?
A. They can borrow no money from the capitalists upon their real estate, except by paying high rates of interest.

Q. What follows?
A. They have great difficulty in bettering their conditions. After providing for their necessary wants, they have little left to save.

Q. How much has been raised in this way from the people during the last three years of peace?
A. \$1,700,000,000.

Q. How has it been expended?
A. In paying the expenses of the Government and the interest of the National debt.

Q. Has anything been paid on the principal of it and why?
A. No. Because the money left after paying the interest on the public debt was expended upon arms stationed in the States and for the support of the Freedmen's Bureau. The balance was stolen by corrupt officials.

Q. What then is the condition of the public debt?
A. It is greater today than at the close of the war.

Q. What is the condition of the paper money of the Government?
A. The same as that of any individual who neglects to pay the debt he has really incurred, and adds other debt growing thereon.

Q. What then will become of the bonds and the debt due the bondholders?
A. As the National debt increases the chance of its payment will grow less, until finally, as in the case of individual debt, the Government will become bankrupt, and these bondholders lose all their money or are willing to take a great deal less than they call for.

Q. Cannot the debt be redeemed by increased taxation?
A. Yes. But it is feared that the masses will not suffer and additional taxes will be levied.

Q. What danger then is to be feared for the bonds and why?
A. Repudiation by the people, because they will not be content to be taxed year after year without any diminution, and labor and toil and pain, when they see that there is no reduction of the public debt, but an increase thereof, and no lightening of the burden of life. And an influx is generally centered in the hands of a few, and poverty, or moderate circumstances, are the common lot of the majority of mankind; they will continually grow more restless until they finally rise up against the bondholders and repudiate.

Q. Cannot the Government prevent this?
A. Yes. By the power of the army, but that would be by establishing a Military Despotism in a free country.

Q. Will not the establishment of Negro Suffrage in the Southern States redeem the public debt, and ensure the payment of the bonds?
A. No. They will be less disposed and less able to work for the taxes than the white man of the North.

Q. Is there no hope then for the public creditor and the Bondholder?
A. Yes. If the Standing Army, the Freedmen's Bureau, the long session of Congress, and the thousands of Federal offices now established in the land were abolished, the millions of money necessary to maintain them might be appropriated to the reduction of the public debt. Every dollar paid upon the principal will be so much interest saved, and at the same time lighten the burdens of taxation, and make the people more contented. Every dollar paid upon the public debt would, as in the case of an individual, make its paper better, and a time would come when a paper dollar would be as good as a gold dollar.

Q. Who have collected the taxes and paid the money out for the Government and for how long?
A. The Radical party, and for nearly eight years.

Q. Will they do any better in the future?
A. Not judging by the past. No business man could continue in his employment as an agent who did not better in the management of his financial affairs than the Radical party has done.

Q. What then is the interest and duty of the Bondholders?
A. To go for a change of rulers. To turn out the unfaithful and extravagant public servants. To vote for the Democratic National ticket. To vote for Seymour and Blair—Exchange.

On With the Fight.

Pennsylvania Republican! Ohio Republican!

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Go right on with the contest till the people recover their senses—till the rights of States be restored—till taxation be made equal—till the working man and producer have protection under the laws which now compel industry to support idleness, for ours is a contest for principle, for the rights of the people, and for that liberty which ebbs and flows in the earth when Lincoln first set his foot in Washington—for that liberty which will suffer still more at the hands of the ignorant Grant, should he be elected.

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Who are Responsible.

Very few, even among the Radicals themselves, are willing to attempt a refutation of the charges of corruption and fraud which the Democracy have brought against the Radicals, in this campaign. It is a fact well known, and one that has been frequently confessed by Radical leaders, that the Jacobin administrations of the past seven years have been most infamously corrupt and vile.

During the canvass of 1860 the great charge of the Radicals, who supported Lincoln, was that the people could not bear the extravagance and corruptions of a Democratic administration any longer; that the expenses of the government had reached the enormous sum of seventy-five millions of dollars per annum, and it could not be borne.

With this cry of retrenchment and reform the Radicals went into power, and from that time to this have had entire control of the government, except the Judiciary. "Congress is the branch that is solely responsible for the reckless squandering of the people's money that has been raging so fearfully for the past few years. Congress makes all the appropriations for this thing and that, and also to fill in the deficiencies, which are getting to be somewhat large in the various departments. Congress determines the amount necessary to be collected for its uses and abuses, and then sends the tax gatherer around, and the people have to pay it."

The Radical Convention which nominated Gen. Grant, and which was made up mainly by Rump Congressmen, passed a resolution declaring for retrenchment and reform and accusing the President of reckless extravagance. This will be laughable to one who understands how this appropriation business works. It will seem funny to those who know how the Rump Radicals saddled the enormous burlesque of the Freedmen's Bureau upon the people and how the President endeavored to prevent it by his veto. And how the Rump Congress burdened the taxpayer with a large standing army in the South, and made them pay the expenses of "recons reconstructing the States." Besides this they have forced numerous other loads upon the shoulders of the taxpayers, which the President has endeavored to prevent, but in violation of the Constitution, of all law, and of right, they deprived the President of the power to interfere with their extravagant and corrupt course. He has made many earnest efforts to catch and punish the thieves who are stealing the people's money from the public treasury, but each time a Radical Congress, having the main force, has covered the retreat of the thief, and prevented the arrest of the thief, and prevented the arrest of the thief.

For all the corruption, and extravagance, and useless expenditures of the Radical administration has made, the Congress of Radical thieves is alone responsible, and they alone must answer the charges that are being brought against them by the people. They told us more after the election of 1861, upon the cry of retrenchment, the expenses of the government must be reduced. During the last year ending June 30, 1867, under the administration of the Rump Congress, the total of ordinary expenditures of the government to be \$300,000,000—this under Democratic administration. In 1867, under Radical administration, we find the amount to be \$229,917,874.11. These figures do not include the interest on the public debt, nor the amount of principal paid out during the year.

Can any one tell us why the enormous expenditures now, as compared with those of the Democratic rule? The year 1867 was a year of peace, and we are told that the year 1867 was a year of peace, yet we find the Radical administration in 1867 almost four times more than the Democratic did in 1860 for the ordinary expenses of the government!

In this the economy, of this party which, a few years since run into power upon the cry of reform? When the people placed them in power they did they expected to see a kind of reform, and now they are beginning to enquire what means The people do not see any considerable amount of sincerity in the resolution of the Chicago Radical Convention declaring for retrenchment, when the politicians that passed it go directly home and to nominate for Congress the same Radical plunderers who have so long been robbing the people. In Wisconsin every Jacobin who occupied a seat in the so-called fourth Congress, has been re-nominated for the forty-first, showing conclusively that the professions of economy on the part of the Jacobins, are snares to catch those of the people, who may not suspect their tricks.

There can be no reform until a different Congress is elected by the people. The same man who have plundered and robbed the people for the past seven years will plunder and rob them for the next seventy or more, unless the people are true to themselves and return them to that of security in which they belong.—La Croix Democrat.

During the four years of President Polk's administration, which included the Mexican war, the expenses of the War Department were \$90,640,788. The expenses of that same department for the year ending the 1st of July, 1868, the third year of peace, are \$128,858,494, or over \$38,000,000 more during one year of peace than they were during four years of Democratic rule, with the Mexican war on their hands. Is there any wonder that the cost of living remains at an oppressive figure to the mechanics and laboring classes of the country.

A truly loyal speaker at Sumpter, S. C. declared that Radicalism would triumph "from Dan to Omega!"

The cry of the people is for more greenbacks and fewer bare-backs.

Working Men Look at these Figures.

Henry Grinnel, Royal Phelps and Wilson G. Hunt, three gentlemen of standing in New York city, heavily interested in the financial and commercial prosperity of the country, have addressed a letter to the Hon. Alexander Delmar, Director of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. asking a reply to the following inquiries:

I.—What have been the total receipts and expenditures of the Government during the last fiscal year?

II.—What are the estimated expenditures of the current fiscal year?

III.—What are the estimated revenues of the current fiscal year; and in what condition will the Treasury be on the 1st of January, 1869, and 30th of June, 1869, respectively?

Mr. Delmar in his reply, dated September 26, 1868, gives us the following official figures:

Expenditures for the present

Receipts.....	\$175,959,212,27
Receipts.....	\$111,620,000,00
Deficiency.....	\$164,339,212,23

Here we have an increase of the public debt during the current fiscal year of one hundred and sixty-four millions three hundred and thirty-nine thousand, two hundred and twelve dollars and twenty-three cents.

These are not electioneering figures, but the official record, furnished by a sworn officer of the Treasury Department—one whose position makes him the most reliable authority on all questions connected with the affairs of the United States Treasury.

The disparity between the estimated expenditures of the Government for the current fiscal year, and the receipts from taxes, during the same period, is caused by the action of Congress in temporarily removing the tax on certain articles of manufacture. That removal was intended for political effect upon the approaching Presidential election. While the numerous rates of expenditure are still maintained undiminished to support a standing army in the South to keep up a Freedmen's Bureau with its swarms of petty officials—to maintain a fleet knocking about the harbors of Europe with its obnoxious and a tendency upon principles the sources of supply to pay for all these outlays is cut off by a Rump Congress to enable the Radical party to elect Grant. Once securely seated in power four years longer, the Rump will replace us taxation and bind the labor and the capital alike of the country to the payment of all bills accruing. Eulogizing the radical programme as it is now working, we are going to destruction financially and commercially, by spending all we receive and working the industry of the nation for an excess of debt amounting to more than one hundred and sixty millions of dollars per annum.

All the extravagance, all this waste of the treasury of the nation—whether expended under the color of law or stolen bodily by the thieves who control the affairs at Washington, must be paid, and how?

Every dollar of the debt, if paid at all, must come from the producing class of the country. There is not a fraction of it that does not represent either poor man's toil, some widow's earnings. All the fine theories of all the Jay Cooke, who talk for the bondholders, cannot set aside the fact, that labor not only conquers all things, but it pays for all things.

If the working man does not pay for all this wasteful expenditure directly he pays indirectly. When every article of family use is taxed, the man who has the article left, of whose business, pays the whole bill. He feels the burden of his increased rent—the increase of the cost of everything he eats or wears. And the working man, under this condition of things, is unable to get the polls and vote for Grant, tax, and late of the Bondholder—the man who has no policy—and whose very incapacity must make him the cat's paw of the men to whom we owe all the financial evils that surround us.

Pendleton's Anecdote.

In a speech at Milwaukee, Mr. Pendleton told the following anecdote:

In 1865, after the surrender of the Confederate troops, we had an Indian war in the West. I do not know whether you ever heard of it here in Wisconsin, and yet it cost you \$15,000,000. I was a public member of Congress, and I gave a Republican member of Congress from Wisconsin, one of my friends—a Republican member of Congress, had occasion to investigate that subject, and his report is published in the Congressional Globe. He stated some of the circumstances of this war. He tells us how the money was expended. He tells us that the death of each Indian cost the people \$2,000,000. He tells us of an expedition of a certain valiant Colonel from his own State, I believe, who was burning war military orders. He enlisted a thousand men—He obtained from the Government of the United States a thousand horses. He obtained excellent and abundant arms. He loaded his ample train with commissary stores which cost the Government \$6,000,000. He went upon his expedition; he returned; he made his report. He reported that he had lost all his horses; that he had lost all his wagons; that he had expended all his ammunition; that he had eaten up all his provisions, and that he had killed one Indian. [Laughter and Cheers]

A rider who was employed by the Overland Express Company, whose son was also fired with martial ardor, when he came into the settlement, reported that this Colonel—under a mistake, I suppose—for he himself had killed that one Indian. [Renewed laughter.]

The war between this express rider and the valiant Colonel waxed warm, until some hunters in the neighborhood came to hear of it, and they brought the contest to an untimely end by declaring that they knew the Indian to be still alive. [Boisterous laughter and cheers]

Every defaulter in a Federal office is exerting all the influence in his power to elect Grant. His election is the only hope that class has to continue their plundering.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Schuyler Colfax's Speech, Made in 1855, After his Return from the Know-Nothing Convention in Philadelphia.

An old Fenian friend of this city has handed us the following from his scrap book for publication. It is an extract from one among the many speeches delivered by Schuyler Colfax, Radical candidate for Vice President, on his return to Indiana from the national Know-Nothing convention, at Philadelphia, in 1855. Read it:

"Sometime we had many foreigners are intelligent; yes, intelligent. How in the name of the Almighty God can they say it? Look at the Dutchman, smoking his pipe, and if you can see a ray of intelligence in that dirty, idiotic looking face of his, show it to me! Look at that drunken, bloated Irishman, with his rotgut whisky bottle in his pocket, and he drunk, swearing and reeling, and show me in that polluted face any spark of morality, intellect or education. The idea is perfectly absurd; it is preposterous!

"We must change the laws of the land and prevent these ignorant, degraded paupers here from voting and holding office. There are a set of Unprincipled Villains and Ruffians, who congregate in and around our large cities and villages, and live by stealing and begging from the Americans. Some tell me they have rights. So they have; the right to live under our laws and till the soil, and do as we did. They are inferior in intellect and intelligence to the Americans, and they must and shall be put down and kept down, if it has to be done at the point of the bayonet and with powder and lead. There is no use of talking mincingly, or of fearing results in regard to the matter. A great cry has went up by old liners about the foreigner being driven away from the polls, and not being allowed to vote. This I suppose is true in many respects. Would you have the American citizen stand back, and let a bloated, red visaged, drunken brute of an Irishman vote instead of himself? See the wretch as he approaches; his knees knocking, and the slobber of tobacco running down his jaws, and as he comes you hear him hurra for democracy; and here he comes, fresh from the bog, just one year ago and wants to vote—and he gets knocked down for his impudence, a great cry is made about it by old line demagogues. I say it is right—let them stand back.

"Again, you see a lopsided, wide-mouthed, mullet headed Dutchman coming up just from some hut in the Land of Krant; with the foam of beer still sticking in his nose and in his eyes, and his breath smelling of garlic and onions, enough to kill a wren in three hundred yards, and before he can say any thing in the world but 'Democrat,' he must vote, and that vote counts as much as yours or mine. This is outrageous and unbecomable. These foreigners that have carried elections for old liners will have to learn their place. They have no more right to vote than the brute of the field, and have not the sense of a good New-England dog, and God knows that were I a candidate for any office, I would tell these paupers and vulgar-breed vile, dirty, filthy, degraded, indigent foreigners, I did not want their votes; and if ever I am a candidate, I hope to find I never will get them.—Commerce and Sun

Who Pays the Taxes?

By way of answer to all such Radical theories as are either ignorant or knave, we would like to tell the truth as it was, and to show, by the following list of articles of every day consumption, showing what they cost before the advent of Radicalism, what they cost now, and the amount of tax assessed on each.

Old	Present
Matches per gross.....	25
Tea per lb.....	24
Coffee per lb.....	15
Molasses per gallon.....	20
Sugar per lb.....	7
Salt per bush.....	23
Tobacco per lb.....	26
Cup per lb.....	5
Pepper per lb.....	25
Cloves per lb.....	30
Ginger per lb.....	8
Cassia per lb.....	39
Pimento per lb.....	25
Nutmegs per lb.....	50
Stick pine oil.....	10
Rice per lb.....	10
Freem's butter per lb.....	20
Figgs per lb.....	19
Orange per box.....	2 00
Lemonade do.....	2 00
Candles per lb.....	12
Rice per lb.....	5
Coal per ton.....	3 00
Nails per lb.....	4
Cottage per lb.....	10
Alcohol per gal.....	1 00

Are the wages of the mechanics, and the laboring and produce classes generally, doubled and quadrupled in this proportion? By no means. If they were, there would be less cause for complaint. But every man knows they are not.

In connection with the above, we add the following list of articles, the prices of which have been increased from fifty to five hundred per cent, by the imposition of tariff taxes, &c.