The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VI.—NUMBER 930.] CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1868. EIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK

THE NEWS FOR THE CAMPAIGN—GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

The importance of the great political contest upon which we have now fairly entered renders the dissemination among the people of sound political views and accurate and early information of the progress and incidents of the canvass, a matter of peculiar interest and expediency. Every individual who has any stake in the welfare of these Southern States, should give an active, personal and unflagging support to the candidates of the National Democracy—SEYMOUR and BLAIR. A triumph of the Radicals will result in the utter desolation and ruin of the South, and the placing of an ignorant and brutal race in all positions and places of honor and trust, to the exclusion of the white race. The government must be wrested from the thieves and plunderers who now have control of it, and power placed in the hands of a party pledged to give peace to a distracted country, and to make it a government for white men, and not for negroes. It is only necessary that the people should be thoroughly informed; to accomplish this, and THE NEWS will be an admirable means of diffusing this information. In order to place the paper within the reach of all, we have adopted a scale of reduced rates of subscription for the four months covering the Presidential canvass, and offer besides peculiar inducements for the formation of clubs. We are determined that THE NEWS shall be the cheapest and best newspaper in the South. Its blows will fall thickly, steadily and rapidly; and if the friends of law, order and the Constitution do their duty by extending its circulation, its labors can be made powerfully effective for good. We appeal, then, to our readers to examine our remarkably low terms, and go to work with a will to get up large clubs for THE CHARLESTON NEWS.

RATES FOR THE CAMPAIGN NEWS.

Daily News (four months)	$2 00
Tri-Weekly News (four months)	1 00

CLUB RATES.

Five copies Daily News, four months, to one address	$8 50
Five copies Tri-Weekly News, four months, to one address	4 25
Ten copies Daily News, four months, to one address	15 00
Ten copies Tri-Weekly News, four months, to one address	7 50

One copy of THE NEWS free to every person who sends a club of ten subscribers at these rates. The cash must in all cases accompany the order.

These prices should secure for THE NEWS a vast circulation, which would result in a corresponding benefit to the Democratic cause. May we not confidently ask the kind offices of our friends in this behalf?

Remittances can be made by money order at our risk, and all letters should be addressed to

RIORDAN, DAWSON & CO.,
Charleston, S. C.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches.

[PER ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA—DEFEAT OF THE BRAZILIANS.

LONDON, August 21.—Rio Janeiro dispatches confirm the Brazilian disasters before Humaita. This defeat gives a great impetus to the peace party.

THE AMERICAN YACHT SAPPHO IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 19.—Soon after the arrival of the American yacht Sappho at Cowes, on Friday last, P. P. Baldwin, the captain, issued a general challenge to the yachtmen of England for a race. The challenge was immediately accepted by the following named well-known yacts: Olive, Cambria, Onnara and Condor. A conference was held and the details of a friendly encounter agreed upon. The race which will be for sweepstakes of £20 will occur on Friday next, the 21st. The yachts start from Cowes, and proceed east through Spithead, out to sea, around the Isle of Wight, to the westward, and through Salent to the place of starting—a distance of perhaps 75 or 80 miles. The event has made a considerable stir in sporting circles, and a fine race is looked for.

SPANISH CRISIS.

LONDON, August 19.—Dispatches from Madrid state that a crisis has taken place in the Spanish Government. The Minister of War has withdrawn from the Cabinet, and the Captains-General of Madrid and Barcelona have withdrawn.

BULGARIAN REVOLT.

VIENNA, August 19.—Apprehensions are entertained that the recent attempts at rising against the Turkish authority in Bulgaria will be renewed. Accounts received from that quarter represent the country to be in an unsettled condition, and though the insurrectionary bands have disappeared or been dispersed, the indications are that secret preparations of a formidable character are being made for another and more extensive outbreak. The attention of the Austrian Government has been called to this threatening state of affairs by the unusual demand for firearms from the other side of the Danube, and an order has been issued prohibiting the exportation of arms or ammunition from Austrian territory into the Danubian Principalities.

Our Washington Dispatches.

THE MILITIA QUESTION—WHY THE ARMS ARE NOT GIVEN—A HAPPY OVERSIGHT.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—A circular letter issued from the War Department to-day includes the following extract from the Army Appropriation bill passed at the last session of Congress:

"*Be it enacted*, That all militia forces now organized or in service in either of the States of Virgina, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, be forthwith disbanded, and that the further organization or calling into service the said militia forces, or any part thereof, is hereby prohibited under any circumstances whatever, until the same shall be authorized by Congress."

The publication of this extract is intended as an explanation of the refusal of Secretary Schofield to furnish arms for the militia of the Southern States on the application of their Governors, and also for the information of army officers now on duty in the South.

There are over four thousand vacant offices under the new Tax bill.

The customs receipts from the 10th to the 15th August were over three million five hundred thousand dollars.

There was a Cabinet meeting to-day, all the members being present but Welles and Randall.

Alluding to the militia in the Southern States the New York Times says editorially, that "the case is made a good deal plainer by the extract from the law which the Secretary of War introduces to explain his order. By one of those unfortunate blunders which have marred the progress of reconstruction at almost every stage the South is literally without a militia. Not only have the local governments no arms for their use, but the supplying of arms by the War Department is forbidden by a clause which, passed under different circumstances, is yet unrepealed. Congress, therefore, in its haste to adjourn, did more than neglect the distribution of arms, which a measure brought forward at a late day rightfully contemplated, but it left on the statute book a provision which restrains the War Department from arming the militia, whatever the urgency. To this extent the reconstructed States are powerless. Their authorities are paralyzed by an order which nothing less than the action of Congress can set aside."

Gossip from the Springs.

GREENBRIER (VA.) WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, August 21.—General Robert E. Lee arrived here last night, and was received with great enthusiasm. Governor Pickens, Governor Letcher, General Echols, General J. R. Anderson and the Hon. Linton Stephens were among the late arrivals. Secretary Browning has engaged a cottage, and will arrive Saturday. Generals Ewell and Longstreet will arrive tomorrow night.

A large number of railroad officials and directors are here. Gen. G. T. Beauregard, the President of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, Col. Beauford, President of the Richmond and Danville, and Capt. Louis Zimmer, Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio, are here discussing railroad matters. Gen. Rosecrans is now at Rockbridge Alum Springs, but has secured a cottage here and will arrive to-night. It is pretty generally understood that the meeting of Gens. Lee and Rosecrans relates to matters of great importance to the country. Rosecrans was outspoken in the cars in regard to his mission. A grand masquerade ball will be given on Thursday night in honor of distinguished visitors.

The Good Work in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, August 21.—The Hon. W. B. Jones, the Presidential Elector for Grant in the Fourth Congressional District, has taken the stump for Seymour. He declines to serve as an elector for Grant.

The Hon. Thos. Masterton, representative from Laurens County, has abandoned Grant and declared for Seymour.

The Radical organ in this city has suspended publication. It has not paid expenses.

The Tobacco Interest.

NEW YORK, August 21.—At a meeting of the tobacco manufacturers a resolution was adopted that no tobacco can be inspected except for manufacturers of the same, and that the breaking of packages by dealers and peddlers for sale to retailers was clearly illegal. The meeting had official advices that the ten per cent. discount allowed on other stamps was refused on tobacco stamps.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, August 21.—The bill in the House to exempt from taxation foreign capital invested in the manufacture of woollen and cotton goods, and other fabrics, for the term of five years, was defeated.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE MONEY QUESTION AGAIN—THE CHATHAM RAILROAD—THE LOAN BILLS PASSED—THE NEGRO EQUALITY BILL IN THE SENATE—BILLS APPROVED.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, August 21.—In the House to-day the greater part of the time was occupied in the discussion of the bill to pay members their mileage and per diem; the objectionable clause being that members should be paid in bills receivable at seventy cents on the dollar. An amendment was finally adopted that the bills shall be taken at their face value.

The bill enabling the Chatham Railroad to extend their line to Columbia was favorably reported on by the committee, and received its first reading. Also the bills fixing the amount of official bonds for certain county officers and establishing Justices' Courts.

A resolution was introduced by McIntyre that the Secretary of State, Treasurer, the Comptroller and Attorney Generals constitute the Board of Canvassers to meet after any general election to determine the votes and persons elected. Referred.

The bill authorizing the loan to redeem the bills receivable passed its third reading; also, the bill authorizing a loan to pay the interest on the State debt. On both bills the Democrats voted in the negative.

In the Senate, Whittemore reported favorably on the resolution appointing a joint committee to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the State.

The bill incorporating the Home Insurance Company of Charleston was recommitted, with instructions to amend, so as to require one-half instead of one-quarter of the capital stock paid in before the company commences business.

The bill to prevent discrimination by persons licensed to carry on business, on account of race or color, came up for its second reading. Sundry motions were made, and pending a motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee, the Senate adjourned.

The Governor has approved of the Appropriation bill to supply the deficiencies of 1867; also a bill providing for the recording of the certificates of the sales of the Tax Commissioners in Beaufort.

FURTHER BY MAIL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, August 20, 1868.—Republicanism in South Carolina, as illustrated by present actions, means, first, devotion to the interests of individuals; second, protection to the party; and third, and only incidentally, consideration for the welfare of the State.

Measure this general proposition by events, and you will recognize its truth. There is scarcely a man in office who is not a stranger and an adventurer. How did he get there? By deceiving the negro: alienating him first from his own people, and then, under the plea of friendship and of duty, binding him hand and foot in a political organization in which the white Republican has seized the kernel of the fruit and left to his colored *confrere* only the dry and unprofitable husks. Take Bowen, or Corley, or Willard, or Hoge, or any other office-holder, and to what do they owe their brief honors but to the "rings" formed to delude and make use of the black men who hold the votes. Money, whiskey and promises constitute the capital which nine-tenths of the so-called "leaders" have staked on success, and with this small investment they have won. A single colored man—Cardoza—holds the only responsible office in the State government, and that, bestowed on him with fear and trembling, would have been snatched from his grasp by a white man, if it had been worth a *sous-marquee*. Let an intelligent colored man aspire to Congress, and he will raise a howl among the carpet-bags that Eastern dervishes cannot surpass. Let him, on the other hand, come to the Legislature and sit week in and week out, voting like an automaton on the measures prepared for him, and that is all right. He is precisely where the schemers want him; precisely where influences can be brought to bear upon him that will control not only his vote on the floor, but the suffrages of his great constituency. He is looked upon as a creature of profit—an object of barter and sale—and the white man who can give the greatest proof of his undying regard for these legislators, can be elected to any office in their gift. Galvanized Confederates—"the good old rebels" of the war—are especially popular, and next to these are the ex-officers of the Freedmen's Bureau. The confiding colored man believes that both of these classes are his best friends, and with an unselfish devotion to what he conceives to be "principle," votes for them with an energy that is irrepressible.

The more intelligent of the race have discovered the mistakes of the past, but too late to remedy the evil. The men they have chosen to put in office cannot be ousted, and the colored people must content themselves with being represented by those to whose personal characters is attached a record that is damnable both to the individual and the party.

To consolidate the work thus commenced, all sorts of plans are being devised. Various offices are being created, with handsome salaries connected therewith. These are promised in advance to somebody who will secure a certain number of votes for somebody else who expects to be a member of Congress, or a judge, or a solicitor, or a commissioner. The bait takes; the bill providing the office is rushed through with railroad speed; nobody stops to criticise or amend it, and if he did—especially should he prove to be an unfortunate Democratic member of the House or Senate—his proposition, however wise, would be voted down with the most immutable unanimity. It is by this mode that the party organization is preserved intact. The public weal is subordinate to party zeal. Show to the men who pull the wires that there is party strength or personal profit in any enterprise, and it will go through both bodies of the General Assembly like a dose of salts. If on the contrary, there is nothing to be gained, a motion is made to postpone the matter to a more convenient season, which is a polite way of killing the measure. Practically, therefore, the State has not received one iota of benefit from the present General Assembly.

The tax bill is still incomplete; money has to be raised on securities which the Governor cannot readily obtain; the assets of the State Bank are not yet "gobbled;" the bills receivable are not likely to command a high price; the proposition to aid the Charleston and Savannah Railroad hangs fire; the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, which asks a renewal of endorsement upon its bonds, is kept in the background, and even the Blue Ridge Railroad, the pet measure of the party, to the completion of which a considerable portion of the Republicans of South Carolina are informally pledged, has scarcely been thought of beyond the portals of the Executive office.

While the General Assembly are thus legislating on matters of inconsiderable benefit, looking after the interests of individuals, and creating offices, great enterprises which are calculated to promote the prosperity of the State are held in abeyance, and never may be reached by the present body.

The proceedings of both Houses to-day have been covered by the synoptical telegram published in THE NEWS of yesterday. Much of the time of the Senate was occupied in discussing the "bill to close the operations of the Bank of the State." Corbin was the chief opponent to be encountered, but the bill was amended so as to extend the privilege to all billholders to fund their money and receive bonds therefor. In the House, on the contrary, some of the members were anxious to reconsider the vote of the previous day whereby the bill was ordered to its third reading. The vote was accordingly reconsidered, and the bill was recommitted to the committee. I believe it will be brought up again and passed. Stoeber, of Marion, made an effort to have all bills printed and laid on the tables of members at least twelve hours previous to action upon them, so that they could be scrutinized; but the House voted it down, apparently satisfied that a few seconds perusal of any bill would enable them to vote with the majority, which, after all, appears to be regarded as the essence of legislation.

The bill to declare the right of way, &c., was passed to its third reading, and when duly enrolled and signed will become a law.

The bill regulating the elections in Charleston, and amending the charter, passed to its third reading, and was ordered to be enrolled for ratification.

I enclose a copy of the bill as amended.

The House would have considered the subject of per diem and mileage to-day if it had not been for the accidental mixture of two bills, neither of which came from the proper committee. It is proposed, however, to take the bills receivable at the market rate. This will make a very pretty speculation should the Governor succeed in redeeming them, as he undoubtedly will do, because, from all the indications, the B. R.'s will go down nearly to zero, and give every one a chance to make a handsome percentage by holding on. The State will, of course, lose the difference.

PERSONNE.

Items of State News.

—A negro was caught on the morning of the 13th instant stealing corn out of the field of Dr. Thomas Powe's place, one mile above Cheraw, by a colored man who was working in the farm at the time, and who shot him. The thief ran a short distance and then dropped dead.

—The Darlington Agricultural Society, on the 11th inst., was largely attended by farmers from various parts of the district. The anniversary address by Major J. L. Coker was listened to with deep interest, and was an able production. Immigration, mixed husbandry, root crops, grape culture, orchards and fruit were the subjects discussed.

—The Darlington Southerner says, for more than a week past the weather has been rather mild "for the hottest month in the year." During the middle of the day it is warm enough, but at night it is so cool that extra covering is very acceptable. The cotton is said to be seriously injured by rust in some parts of the district, and also suffering for rain; this with the cool nights will materially injure cotton.

—The Bennettsville Journal says: "During the past two weeks the seasons have been admirably adapted to the growth of corn and cotton. We have conversed with several friends from the country, and it is the opinion of all that the crops are better now than they have been at this season for many years. The farmers are all in good spirits, and are sanguine of a bountiful harvest."

THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN

A POWERFUL APPEAL.

SPEECH OF THE HON. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, OF INDIANA.

AN ELOQUENT ARRAIGNMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—THE NATIONAL DEBT—EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURES AND UNEQUAL TAXATION—THE INIQUITIES OF RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION—SEYMOUR AND BLAIR THE REMEDY.

The Western papers bring us full reports of the speech delivered some days ago, at Terre Haute, Indiana, by the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, one of the boldest and ablest Democrats of the Northwest. We give some extracts:

THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE CONTEST.

I need not, my fellow-citizens, seek by strong expressions to enhance and magnify the importance of the questions to be settled by you at the approaching election. They are the gravest, the mightiest, and the most commanding that were ever submitted for decision to the ballot of freemen. The great and original principles of free government are all at stake. The sacred blood of the revolution cries to you from the ground to save the great charter of liberty for which it was shed. The whole framework of the government sways to and fro with an uncertain and uneasy motion. Its various departments no longer move in harmony, but crash and jar in angry and dangerous collision. The laborer no longer enjoys the fruits of his toil, but is daily robbed by the unrestrained hand of plunder, and unequal and unjust taxation. Since Adam went forth from the groves of Eden—the founder of the laboring man's party throughout the universe—the chief and paramount duty of every government has been to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of their own hard earnings. That government which fails to do this is on the swift, sure road to ruin and decay. Let us take a survey of the facts on this point for which the Radical party is responsible to the people. The best test of the capacity of a party to bring prosperity to a country is its use of the public money. The Radical party has had entire supremacy in the legislation of the country for many years past, and must stand or fall by the record it has made.

THE VAST PROPORTIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The amount of our national debt is known to be about two thousand six hundred millions of dollars. This is a sum so vast that the public mind scarcely grasps it at a mere statement, and yet it is highly necessary that every citizen should fully comprehend and measure its gigantic proportions. This debt exists as a perpetual mortgage on all your property, and on all your labor, and on the property and labor of your posterity. According to the policy of Congress, it is to be handed down from father to son for the next hundred years, darkening every doorway with its inexorable demands. Has it fully occurred to you what proportion this debt bears to your possessions out of which it is to be paid? A careful estimate of all the property of the United States subject to taxation would show a value at this this time of about fifteen thousand millions. Thus you see more than one-sixth of everything owned by the American people is covered and absorbed by their national debt. This is a plain fact that a boy at school can demonstrate. Where, in the history of civilized nations, was there ever before such a debt in proportion to the means of payment? I challenge the annals of mankind. Other nations have tithed their people—taken a tenth of their productions, but such instances have heretofore been cited only as bold illustrations of audacious despotism. You are nearly double tithed, and the Radical Congress gives no sign nor promise of relief. At the close of the great Napoleonic wars of Europe, in 1815, England found her debt to amount to about three thousand five hundred millions of dollars, but to meet this liability her taxable property reached the enormous sum of fifty thousand millions of dollars, making her debt bear the proportion of one-fourteenth to her ability to pay. Your burden, therefore, is more than double that which lay upon the shoulders of the Englishman. Yet British statesmen found it necessary, in order to relieve their people, to reduce the rate of interest on their bonds to two and a half and three per cent., thus making a reduction of one-half of the public burdens. Shall the American laborer be less an object of care and kindness on the part of his government than the subject of the British monarchy? Shall a crowned head be more tender and considerate to the demands of labor than an American Congress? Shall the old tyranny of King George, against which our fathers drew the sword, become more tolerable to the tax-payer than our own boasted asylum of the oppressed? But while looking at this question of our national debt, let us not forget that your liabilities do not stop there. It is, perhaps, impossible to ascertain the exact amount of the State, city and county debts which are owed by the people of the United States; but their amount will at least double the national debt, which is known and ascertained. I trust the people will look squarely at these important facts, not as partisans, not as Democrats, not as Republicans, but as honest men who hold in their own hands the remedy for all evils and injustice in the legislation of the country. I speak to you not for party or party triumph, but for the prosperity of the people. But it will be said that this vast debt was made by the war, and that the war was necessary to preserve the Union. Even if this were all true, and that no part of your debt was the work of those thieves and plunderers whom John P. Hale described in the Senate in 1862 as endangering the government and liberties of the people more than the armed enemy in the field, yet it would in no way affect or defeat the purpose I have in making this statement. I wish the people in the first place to see clearly and plainly where they stand, how much they owe, and what they have to pay with. They will then be better able and prepared to appreciate the crimes that have been committed against them during the last three years by the Congress of the United States. When the war closed, and a mountain of debt, as I have shown, lay upon the bended shoulders of honest toil, what policy on the part of your law-makers was so strenuously called for as the policy of economy—close, rigid, searching economy? With one-sixth of your lands and their harvests, one-sixth of your flocks and herds, and every sixth day of your labor under mortgage for a public debt, one-half of which was the result of robberies on the treasury by contractors and other birds of prey, it was not wonderful that from every farm and workshop, from every hearthstone where industry presides as a household god, there went forth an appeal for retrenchment and reform such as never before rose from the hearts and minds of the American people. I ask you what answer has been made to this appeal? Has Congress cut off useless expenditures and lowered your taxes? Has the government returned to the simplicity and economy of your fathers? Remember that all the responsibility is with Congress, for by a two-thirds vote all power is in their hands. Every dollar you pay has to be sanctioned by Congress in an appropriation bill before the tax-gatherer comes for it. Congress fixes the annual amount and sends the collectors. How, then, has the Radical Congress administered your interests and disposed of your money?

EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURES.

A short time since an investigation and publication were made by a Radical gentleman of the name of Wells, in Washington City, with a view of answering the charge of extravagance now made from every mouth against Congress. According to his own estimate, since the surrender of Lee up to June 30, 1868—a little more than three years of profound peace—you have paid for the army $917,117,043, and for a navy "as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean," the sum of $133,119,276, making for warlike purposes and preparations, in a period of perfect peace, the appalling sum of $1,050,237,319. This, for a period of three years, shows an average annual tax upon the country of over $300,000,000 for the army and navy alone! Is this to be borne? Who will vote to continue such a frightful curse? Three hundred millions a year for the army and navy! Before the war the expenses of this government, including everything, never reached over eighty-five millions per annum, and when they arose to near that amount during the Mormon war of Buchanan's administration, the people were aroused to fury by Radical leaders who now calmly behold the army and navy alone costing nearly four times that amount. No one need hesitate to denounce this atrocious crime against the labor and the liberties of the country.

FALSE PROFESSIONS OF ECONOMY AND VIRTUE.

One of the resolutions of the Chicago Convention is as follows:

"The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for Radical reform."

With this false pretence of virtue and economy in their mouths, every expenditure has been steadily increasing, and the scheme of reconstruction upheld by the army is costing $40,000,000 more than it did a year ago. How is Andrew Johnson responsible for this? He cannot spend a dollar that is not appropriated by Congress, and he has steadily opposed all those measures which are enforced upon the country by Congress and which are crushing you to the earth with taxation. We have then the Radical definition of the "strictest economy," as practiced in the legislation of the country. It means an annual expenditure of nearly $500,000,000 of the people's money in time of peace, which never before cost you over $85,000,000. If this is the "strictest economy" of that party it is time the economy of some other party should be tried.

HAVE THE PUBLIC BURDENS BEEN EQUALLY AND JUSTLY IMPOSED UPON ALL?

Now, if we have up to this point obtained some clear idea of the amount of our indebtedness and the objects in which the public revenues are lavished, and of the wholesale extravagance of the legislation and of the legislators of the present period, let us next ascertain whether the duty of bearing these great burdens has been equally and justly imposed upon all. Has the party in power created any privileged classes in this country by law? Is there any one man in the United States who has to pay out of his substance more than any other one man, in proportion to his means, to meet the demands of the Government? If so, then such enactments should be torn down, and the party that framed them be condemned at the ballot-box.

PRIVILEGED CLASSES CREATED BY RADICAL LEGISLATION.

I have already shown that the amount of the national debt is one-sixth of the entire possessions of the whole people. But it will be said in answer that there is no danger of the one-sixth of your possessions being disturbed or taken, as we are simply paying interest on the debt and waiting for a better day to pay the principal. Paying heavy interest is a dangerous experiment to individuals or nations. You are paying to the bondholder, on our enormous debt, an interest of six per cent. in gold. This is nearly ten per cent. in greenbacks. Hence you are paying the high rate of between nine and ten per cent. interest on such money as you have, for gold is not for the people under Radical rule. Then if you own a farm worth $10,000, and it would take one-sixth of it to pay your part of the national debt, will it not take even more than one-sixth of its proceeds, its income, its interest we will say, to pay your proportion of this exorbitant interest on the national debt? You are paying in gold over $140,000,000 interest without making any reduction of the principal. Directly or indirectly every dollar has to be produced by the workingman, and it goes, wet with his sweat, into the coffers of privileged wealth. But it will be said that this is a sacred debt, and not to pay the interest would be repudiation. I am against repudiation in all forms, but in the language of the Democratic platform, laid down in plain words at New York on the 4th of July, I am for "One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder." I would pay all creditors alike. The pensioner is forced by a Radical Congress to receive the monthly wages of his pain, blood, and mutilated limbs in depreciated paper money. I would pay no bondholder upon earth in any better currency than I would pay yonder soldier, leaning on his crutches. There is a plank in the Radical Chicago platform which warmly compliments the soldiers and sailors in the late war, and proceeds to say that "the bounties and pensions provided by law for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the people's wards, a sacred legacy, bequeathed to the nation's protecting care." These are fine sounding words, but how cheap and deceitful! Those who spoke them compel these brave defenders of the nation to receive their bounties and pensions in an inferior kind of money, while the shoddy contractor, who amassed millions during the war and never saw the smoke of battle, is paid in gold. If the one-armed or one-legged pensioner is entitled, by law, to fifteen dollars a month, they pay him in currency, worth about ten dollars, and repudiate the balance. But the bondholder gets fifteen dollars whenever the bonds say fifteen dollars.

EQUAL TAXATION—THE CHICAGO AND NEW YORK PLATFORMS COMPARED.

But there is another question in this immediate connection on which I must also be plainly understood. Property of all kinds must pay an equal taxation. You are taxed on everything you touch, either directly or indirectly. Yet the man whose wealth is in bonds on which he collects from you all, from the crippled soldier and the widowed mother, six per cent. in gold, is especially by a law of Congress exempted from taxation. You are paying higher taxes than the people of Great Britain or the subjects of the French Emperor, and yet this party now in power allows a favored class, holding one-sixth of the whole wealth of the country, to escape the visit of the tax gatherer. There is no answer for this party here. If they are in favor of taxing bonds, as some claim, why have they not done so? Congress has all the power over the subject, and yet they are to-day not taxed, and your property is. There was no taxation in the Funding bill which recently passed. It was simply a bill providing that a man who held a bond paying six per cent. in gold might exchange it, if he wished, for one paying only four per cent. This was called at Washington reducing the rate of interest on the public debt, while it was left entirely to the present holder of the bonds to determine whether they should be exchanged for four per cent. bonds or not. This delusion and snare, this cheat and fraud upon the people, was laid before the President for his approval a few minutes before the adjournment, and it was very properly not signed and did not become a law. Nothing, therefore, has been done for you on this great and vital question, nor will there ever be until you change the political character of Congress. The Chicago platform has this deceptive plank: "It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit." But the bondholder and the bondholders' Congress say that "the national faith" will not permit equality of taxation—that while your property is taxed, theirs cannot be without violating "the national faith." As to the reduction of taxation, the official figures show that you are now paying more by over a hundred millions than you did at the close of the war. Thus it is plain that you have nothing to expect either from the promises or the practices of the party in power. It does not mean to give you relief. It is opposed, as shown by its recorded laws, to the same kind of money for all classes alike; and it will never allow a Federal tax gatherer to cross the threshold of a bondholder. Listen, however, to the plain ringing sentence which constitutes the fourth plank of the Democratic platform, as laid down at New York: "Equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value, including government bonds and other public securities." What music there is in that glorious sentence! It is the clarion call of redemption to laboring millions. It bids the sweating face look up and hope. It proclaims that day is breaking, and that the night will soon be gone. You have been told that the New York Convention was controlled by the bondholders. Yet, in a voice clear, direct, unequivocal, and high above all other voices in the ears of oppressed labor, that convention proclaimed one currency for all. Lawful money for the bondholder as well as for you, and equal taxation of all property, according to its real value, including government bonds and other public securities. I take my stand on these great maxims of truth and justice. Never before in all the history of parties in this or any other country were the interests of the laboring men, the tax-payers, so distinctly recognized and defended as by the New York Convention. Its position is so plain "that he that runs may read, and the wayfaring man, though a fool, may not err therein." It is the embodiment of the hopes, the wishes, the interests, and the prayers of every son of toil from one ocean to the other. Elect a Congress to carry the immortal principles into the practical legislation of the country, and every branch of industry will spring into a newness of life, as our decaying bodies in the final day will arise at the trumpet tones of the resurrection. It is the magna charter of the tax-payer, the palladium of the working masses.

THE INTERESTS OF LABOR SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

I have thus far, fellow-citizens, dealt in very plain and simple terms upon the great interests of labor. Every financial system is based upon your toil. He who discusses with you the expenditures of your government and its methods of taxation is talking to you about each hour of your daily labor; about all the comforts as well as all the privations and wants of your homes; about every dollar that you owe and all your embarrassments for want of means to pay; about all your cares for the future, your hopes and anxieties for the prosperity of your children when you shall have closed your eyes on time and opened them on eternity. It is the mighty, momentous question of the hour. My interest in it is a part of my nature. I inherit a sympathy with those who eat their bread in the sweat of their faces. I know their ways, their wants, and their cares, and should I be chosen their representative in Congress, the protection of their interests would be to me as the protection of my own blood and kindred.

THE EVILS OF CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION CONSIDERED.

There are other vast questions of national import which I will more fully discuss soon before the people. I have arraigned Congress and its supporters to-day mainly upon a single issue. My views upon its policy of reconstruction are familiar to you all, and I shall have many occasions again to repeat and enforce them. By that policy it has surrendered to the negro a region of your country more vast, more productive and fertile than any of the proudest kingdoms of Europe. It has blighted the fairest fields of wealth and national revenue the dews and rains of heaven ever descended upon. The Radical leaders are not content with negro equality. They have established negro supremacy in ten of the States. Once Henry Clay asked in accents of despair, "Who shall rebuild this glorious Union if it is once broken?" The leaders of Radicalism answer him as he sleeps his honored sleep at Ashland, by exclaiming, "The negro! the negro!" He is to resurrect fallen States and by his wisdom and intelligence restore their delicate relations to the Federal Government. In the hands of a few more negroes in the South than there are voters in Indiana has been placed the control of ten States, and virtually the election of twenty senators and fifty members of Congress. Under Radical rule the political power of one negro, under the sway of a standing army, and sustained and fed by the Freedmen's Bureau, is equal to the votes of ten white men in Indiana. The barbarism of the African, which, never since the dawn of time established a government, is made to outweigh and overawe the civilization of the white man, both North and South. He is thrust into the arena of public affairs, clothed with ten times the power that is given to you under the Constitution. His votes are to count ten times more than yours in the election of President. In the interest and under the leadership of wicked and evil-minded partisans, the unlettered, densely ignorant negro of the South holds the balance of power in this country, and will be made to dictate its future politics and mark out its destiny. By the State constitutions recently framed in the South by the blacks and their vagrant white allies, every Northern man who does not endorse negro equality in its widest bearings is excluded from the right to citizenship if he should wish to settle in those inviting lands. In all the recent negro constitutions you will find a clause like this, which I read from the constitution of Arkansas: "All persons, before registering or voting, must take and subscribe the following oath: 'I ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men.'"—Article 8, section 5.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

If, then, Radicalism is defeated in its attempts, so often made to force negro suffrage on the people of the North, at their own homes, yet it compels the Northern man to swear that he will support it forever, and never attempt to abolish it, before he can live as a citizen in any one of the reconstructed States. Last year the Radical leaders made negro suffrage an issue in Ohio, and were beaten fifty thousand; yet a citizen of Ohio cannot be a citizen of Alabama, unless he takes an oath to change his principles. Again, the attempt was made to establish negro suffrage last fall in Kansas. It was defeated by eight thousand. Yet a citizen of Kansas cannot move into the neighboring State of Arkansas, and carry with him the right to vote or hold office, unless, in the most solemn manner, he first repudiates the public will of his present home. But a few months ago Michigan drove negro suffrage from her borders by forty thousand majority; yet, in order to be clothed with citizenship in ten other States, her people are called upon to reverse this powerful record. Thus a barrier is raised against emigration from the North to the fertile fields of the South. The doors are open only to such as are willing to affiliate with the negro, and to swear that they will never attempt to disturb his absolute equality with the white race. Are you, who are living in the descending waters of the Mississippi Valley—those channels which nature made for your communication, trade and social intercourse with the South—are you willing to be halted on the borders of Tennessee Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, or Louisiana, by a negro sentinel, and made to swear allegiance to the policy of negro suffrage? You would repudiate it by a hundred thousand majority in Indina—yet in one-third of the boundaries of the republic no one of you can be a citizen who does not embrace it, and seal his degradation by an oath—an oath reaching to all the future, and excluding in advance every reason which might dictate a change hereafter. The whole South is thus to be Africanized, her civilization destroyed, her fields of cotton, sugar, rice, corn and tobacco, made barren and unproductive; her capacity to assist you in paying the taxes of the country stricken down, and all her fruitful lands and mighty rivers denied to you and your posterity. I am no foe to the black man. I would make the government a blessing and not a curse to him. In the work of his own hands he should eat his bread, and I would protect him in the fruits of his industry. Nor would I tax him, save for the education of his children. But from all participation in the affairs of government, I would exclude him in all the States as you do here in Indiana. The examples of the Almighty, the teachings of all history, and the deep philosophy of human nature, all denounce the commingling of separate and distinct races. It is an unimaginable curse to both. Prosperity never blessed a land that attempted it. Every age and every clime in the annals of the human race proclaim this great fact. I am therefore for the supremacy of the white race, and the rule and government of the white man. He alone, of all the tribes and kindred that have peopled the earth since the stars first held high jubilee in the sky together, has shown himself capable of self-government. Into his hands, and his alone, would I commit the mighty mission and the lofty destiny of my country. And, sooner or later, to this doctrine we will all come, with one mind and with one heart, regardless of party ties or party names. Then will our country rise from her distractions and calamities, and present her bright forehead without spot or wrinkle to the gaze of the nations.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

On these principles, then, I am willing to stand or fall at the ballot box. Horatio Seymour stands upon them, and I support him as a lofty, unsullied statesman. Party rage may assail him, but his record brightens as we behold it. To save the Union, and save it on the principle of civil liberty, has been the guiding motive of his life. On such a platform as we presented in New York, he will be carried higher by the American people. And another name is with him worthy to be there. The intrepid leader, whether in the council or the field, the brave, chivalric Frank Blair—whose services are more conspicuous, whose escutcheon brighter with honorable action? He is charged with revolutionary designs. Was he a revolutionist when in the dark, opening hours of the rebellion, he held Missouri in his iron grasp and kept her from plunging into revolution? Was he a revolutionist when at the head of his corps he fought his way with Sherman to the sea? No; nor is he now. He asks that public judgment may be invoked against unconstitutional laws, the usurpations and the crimes enacted under the name of reconstruction, and that then such wrongs will cease. I, too, invoke the public judgment on this subject. Public opinion is a power. When uttered at the ballot box in a free country it must be obeyed. Governor Morgan cries out that we mean war, and seeks as usual to alarm the timid with visions of blood. Nobody dreams of war but himself. Who is making preparations for war except himself and his friends at Washington? Who is buying rifled muskets at your expense and seeking to place them in the hands of partisan organizations? He voted to purchase and distribute two hundred and eighteen thousand at a cost of nearly four millions. Where is the foe he is to meet? Where is the armed enemy? Not in the North. Not in the South. It is too late to practice upon the prejudices or fears of the people with the outcry of another rebellion in that region of abject submission and hopeless poverty. It is a thrice told tale, and falls dead upon the intelligent public ear.

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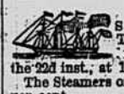

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