THE REVIEW!

RATES FOR ADVERTISING:

Each square, (9 lines or less) first insertion legal and transient matter	$1 50
Each additional insertion, of each square for six weeks or less	1 00
One column—three months	35 00
" " —six months	60 00
" " —one year	100 00
Half column—three months	20 00
" " —six months	37 50
" " —one year	60 00
Fourth col.—three months	12 50
" " —six months	20 00
" " —one year	35 00
Local business notices per line, 1st insertion	10
Each subsequent insertion, per line	

CIRCULATION - - - 2000

Job Printing Promptly and Neatly Executed.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Monopoly and Privilege vs. the Interest of the Laborer.

The Fiction and Fraud in the Creation of The Public Debt.

Plans for the Payment of The Public Debt.

Speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees in the United States House of Representatives, January 28, 1870.

Mr. Chairman, now that the conflict between the sons of Massachusetts is suspended, and each party is resting to recruit his forces; now that the Administration has been proven a delinquent in its use of the public money by the chairman of appropriations, (Mr. Dawes,) and has been defended with a magnanimity and oblivion of past injuries which has no parallel in the history of human charity and forgiveness by his military and warlike colleague, (Mr. Butler,) now that there is a lull in the storm, and peace for a brief season on the opposite side of the Chamber, I arise to ask the indulgence of the House while I demonstrate that the wrongs and oppressions of the people have a longer growth and more giant proportions by far than even those which this striking and remarkable debate has disclosed.

The interest now felt in the public mind upon the subject of our financial policy is deep and universal. All classes are bending their thoughts towards this great theme. It awakens a solicitude as widespread as the winds and as all-pervading as the light that breaks with the opening of the day. The people of every grade and condition are impelled by the strongest of all human inducements to give eager heed to the actions of this Government on the subject of its revenues.

But while this question thus presents a common center, which with the irresistible force of some vast controlling magnet attracts every mind to its earnest contemplation, yet the points of observation from which it is approached and considered are widely separated, and stand apart like places of fortified hostility frowning upon each other. The great body of the people who work with their own hands through all the weary days of the year, and whose earnings constitute the wealth of the nation, occupy one position, and with painful anxiety pray for relief against the further operations of a system of appalling injustice and crushing monopoly. The owners of idle capital, the favorites of fortune and of special legislation, who like lilies toil not and yet surpass kings in the splendor of their habits and luxuries, occupy the other position, and invoke the powers of the Government to make no change, to continue forever the enchantment of their feast for which others pay. The farmer, who forces the bosom of the earth to yield its annual products for the support of men and nations; the machanic, who increases the value of things by his skillful industry; the toilers of the land and of the sea, in whatever avocation the gifts and bounties of nature are extracted by human labor, discover in the present policy of this Government toward themselves, their classes, and their posterity after them, nothing save exactions, usury, and penalties. The man whose greatness of brain and heart consist solely in his ability to wring money from the hands of others, and to amass sufficient wealth to obscure his vision of justice on earth and to darken his hopes of heaven hereafter, beholds nothing in our revenue laws in regard to his interests except emoluments, richness, and careful exemptions.

Sir, of these two opposing classes I range myself with the most friendless in this body, in whose behalf a voice here speaking plainly the truth is but seldom now heard. Monopoly and privilege have clamored in high and imperious tones in these halls for years. They have secured a lodgement beyond the reach of the humble and the poor. Their advocates on this floor are numerous and able. They listen with impatience to contradiction, and attempt to drown the authority of reason by the force of worn out epithets. The capitalist, for whom American legislation is now enacted, is always here. He has the time and the means to look after his mighty interest at the seat of Government. He is vigilant, and his face may be seen in all the corridors of the Capitol. He comes armed with the powers of bonds, banks, and manufactories, and wherever he treads monopoly lifts up its ugly crest and mocks the people with the special favors it has received at the hands of Congress.

Why comes not the farmer here? Why is his honest, sunburnt face unknown in the precincts of national legislation, at the ear of the Executive, and in the long and busy aisles of the Departments? Why are his plain clothes never seen amid the throng which surrounds and invades this capitol? He is the power above all others which upholds the entire political and social structure. From his hard hands flow those constant rivulets which feed and swell the illimitable ocean of our revenues. Delegations crowd the official chambers of the Government in behalf of every human enterprise except that which is greatest of all, the cause of labor. The farmer and mechanic toil at home to meet the exactions of the tax gatherer, while those whose hands are unstained with labor and whose lives are given to sumptuous ease, shape the legislation of the country for the purpose of private gains and individual monopolies. In the absence of the laborer I propose to-day to speak for his welfare and to the best of my abilities uphold his cause.

Sir, in examining the financial policy which is now proclaimed by the administration in power, the history of the creation of our national debt, the manner in which it was formed, becomes a primary and important subject of investigation. It had its origin in the midst of the convulsions of war. The contract for its payment was made when the sword impended with bloody menance over the existence of the Government. It was negotiated when the sounds of battle along a thousand miles of dividing and ensanguined borders were in our ears. The smoke of carnage lay heavily on all the air, and under the shadow of its threatening canopy, the borrower for the maintainance of the armies and the lender for usury and gain crept about and arranged the terms of that stupendous debt which now confronts us with its insatiable demands. The hard, bitter duress of a deadly peril was upon all the functions of the nation. But little was done in those dark days from untrammeled choice, but much upon cruel compulsion. The dotrine of free will gave way in the councils of the Republic to the code of an inexorable necessity. We were compelled to have money or perish from the face of the earth, and this was known in every money market in the world. We went, reeling and bleeding under the blows of the rebellion, to the counters of brokerage and offered our paper for discount, when money was as vital necessity as breath to a dying man or water to one whose lips blacken with thirst in the burning desert. Were these circumstances favorable to a just and equitable negotiation? Did these sinister omens give promise of a fair transaction with the capitalists and money changers? Will wealth seek no advantage from individual or national distress? Is amassed capital unselfish? Does it seek no more than its own when the straits of poverty or peril drive men or Governments into its power? Such is not the experience of mankind, and such was not the experience of the American people when under the stress of mighty afflictions they became borrowers and tendered their bonds for the repayment of the sums obtained. I appeal to the facts of history within the knowledge and memory of all who hear me. The capitalists of this country discounted the credit of their government in its struggle for life more heavily, shaved its notes in the broker shops more deeply than was ever before known under similar circumstances in the annals of civilized nations. They drove the hardest bargain ever known between citizens and the Gavernment which protected them. They traded with less conscience upon the fluctuating fortunes of the flag than any other class of beings that ever drew breath beneath its folds. Their keen-eyed cupidity kept watch upon the imperiled standard of their country, and the measures of their exactions was gauged according as it was advanced full high in the hour of victory, or born back in gloom upon the ebbing tide of defeat. And disaster brought them the richest banquets. The clouds that so often filled our sky with darkness were to them relieved by a golden lining. Speculation hovered over the fate of our armies and fattened like the vulture upon the unburied dead of lost and stricked fields. Death and the sordid greed of gain held high carnival together, and ministered to each other's ferocious and insatiate lusts and appetites from the opening to the close of the dreadful conflict. I stand prepared to sustain these statements. I am fully aware of my responsibility in making them, but knowing, as I do, the fact as recorded in the archives of the Government, I here solemnly assert, and shall prove, that a vast proportion of the public debt, as it is stated upon paper, has no existence whatever in reality; that it is a fiction created by unjust and scandalous legislation, or the still more unjust and scandalous perversion of the true contract; that it is a fraud fastened upon the labor of the nation utterly without consideration, either legal or moral; that it is a sheer and naked extortion from the wants, the necessities, the helplessness of the people and the armies when they were wholly at the merey of capital. I have made my calculations, and made them safely. I have underestimated the wrongs of the people and the enormous advantages of the boudholder, rather than overestimated them. I desire those who receive my statements as authority, to feel amply secure from successful contradiction. I wish to enable them to challenge denial everywhere, as I do here.

The first step in the creation of the present interest bearing bonded debt was taken by the Government in 1862. In that year there were issued bonds amounting to $60,982,450, bearing six per cent. interest, and due in twenty years from date. The average price of gold at that time, as given by high authority, was 138½ in currency. At this rate the purchasers of this first sale of over sixty millions of bonds paid for them only $44,030,649 in gold. It is now demanded that they shall be paid in gold at their face, and not according to their consideration. If this shall be done the bondholder in this comparatively small transaction will receive $16,951,801 more than he paid to the Government. This is a bonus, a gift, absolutely so much out of the pockets of the taxpayers for nothing at all in return. But the obligation, as now construed, stops not here. On this bonus, not one dollar of which the Government ever received, interest has already been paid to the amount of $6,102,654 and the interest yet to acrue on this fictitious claim will reach the sum of $14,239,526, when it falls due. The account, therefore, in 1862, stands as follows:

Amount of bonds sold	$60,982,450
Amount paid for them	44,030,649
Amount of bonus, clear gain to the bondholder	16,951,801
Interest already paid on bonus	6,102,654
Interest yet to be paid on bonus	14,239,526
Amount paid and yet due the bondholder for which he never paid a cent	$37,293,981

Thus it will be seen beyond cavil or question that upon an investment of a little over forty-four million dollars the traffiers in national bonds obtained the obligations of the Government for over thirty seven million dollars, not one dollar of which ever left their coffers or ever found its way into the vaults of the Treasury. I am treating now simply of that which is clear gain. I leave out of view their bonds for which they paid. I shall in this connection discuss those only for which they did not pay; I shall separate the fraud from the reality; I shall draw its startling outlines so that all men may hereafter behold it and know their rights.

During the year 1863 the records show that the Government issued its bonds again to the amount of $160,987,550. Estimating the price of gold at 158 in currency, which will be found too low instead of too high, it will be seen that those who bought this issue of bonds paid to the Government only the sum of $101,890,854, being the vast sum of $59,096,696 less than their face at which they are now held over the bended shoulders of weary and over taxed industry. This was the original discount—the brokers shave in the beginning. The amount nominated in the bonds is unreal and imaginary and represents only the grasp of remorseless creditors. But this bonus of over fifty-nine millions by which we procured the accommodation of capital in our days of distress bears also its six per cent. interest, and enables the usurer literally to reap his annual golden harvest where has sown no seed. The people have already paid upon it as interest in gold the sum of $17,729,010. This is interest paid upon money never received, and which the people do not owe. The amount still to be paid as interest upon this fraudulent bonus by the time this issue of bonds mature is $53,187,030. Remember that the bonus itself being placed in the face of the bonds without consideration, all interest arising from it is likewise a spurious extortion. The transactions of 1863, then, sum up in the following striking light:

Amount of bonds issued	$160,987,550
Amount paid for them	101,890,854
Amount of bonus	59,096,696
Interest already paid on bonus	17,729,010
Interest yet to be paid on bonus	53,187,030
Amount paid and yet due the bondholders for which he has paid nothing at all	$130,012,736

Here is a demonstration which boldly defies all assaliants that the bondholder to-pay has in his possession the obligations of the American people to pay him over one hundred and thirty million dollars in gold, growing out of the operations of a single year, not one cent of which did he ever advance or expend in their behalf. He paid into the Treasury one hundred and one millions and a fraction over, as I have shown. This he of course receives back again with its six per cent. interest, but the unbearable injustice lies in the additional $59,000,000; the bonus and the interest thereon, all of which is something for nothing.

If the laboring masses of this free land are willing to endure such a system of wrong, of plunder, and of wickedness, then indeed may they well crouch down, like Issachar of old, between heavy burdens and at the bidding of privileged masters.

In 1864 there was issued $381,292,250 worth of bonds, so far as their face disclosed their value. The price of gold during that year was at an average of 201 in currency. Here we find that the sale of these bonds realized to the Government the sum of $189,697,636—less than one half of their nominal amount. The sum charged by the bondholders for the advancement and loan of something one hundred and eighty nine millions was the fearful bonus of $191,594,614.

Figures are the faithful witnesses of truth, and I submit them here to reveal oppression and produce reform and justice. On no other subject did they ever speak with a more potent voice; in no other age did they ever bring to light a blacker phase of the avaricous nature of man. Nearly two hundred millions are shown to be an gratuity, and the interest which up to this time has been rung from tax-payers and applied upon this enormous donation to avarice, reaches the sum of $45,982,708. The usury yet to be paid upon it as interest on money never received by the Government amounts to $183,930,832. The result of financial operations in 1864, therefore, stands as follows:

Amount of bonds issued	$381,292,250
Amount paid for them	189,698,636
Amount of bonus	$191,594,614
Interest already paid on bonus	45,982,708
Interest yet to be paid on bonus	183,930,832
Amount paid and yet to be paid for which nothing was ever received by the Government	$421,508,154

Four hundred and twenty-one millions, five hundred and eight thousand, one hundred and fifty-four dollars! A speculation as wholly and totally unsupported by a particle of consideration as the highwayman's profits upon a midnight adventure. I propose to tear away the obscuring veils which have heretofore shrouded this question. I shall run a dividing line between the sound and the unsound, that an honest people may see plainly their duty to themselves and their posterity.

In the year 1865 bonds for the additional sum of $279,746,150 were issued, with the average price of gold in the market at $1 43 in currency For them the traders in Government securities paid 208,214,090, realizing as a bonus in the transaction, the sum of $71,532,060. The people have paid as an interest on this bonus the sum of $12,875,772, and by the existing financial system they will be called upon to pay $72,962,708 more by the time these bonds mature. The gains of this year to the bondholder appear thus:

Amount of bonds issued	$279,746,150
Amount paid for them	208,214,090
Amount of bonus	71,532,060
Interest already paid on bonus	12,875,772
Interest yet to be paid on bonus	72,962,708
Amount paid and yet to be paid which is without any considerations	$157,370,540

In 1866 with the price of gold at $1 41 currency, the Government sold $124,914,400 of its bonds, for which it received $88,591,773. The bonus, or the difference between the face of the bonds and the price which they brought in the market in this instance was $36,322,627. The holders of the bonds have received as interest on this bonus $4,358,716. They are yet to receive as interest on the same $39,228,444. The following calculation will be found correct for this year.

Amount of bonds issued	$124,914,400
Amount paid for them	88,591,773
Amount of bonus	36,322,627
Interest already paid on bonus	4,358,716
Interest yet to be paid on bonus	39,228,444
Amount paid and yet to be paid on bonus and interest on bonus for which the bondholder never paid anything	$79,909,787

In 1867 bonds for the vast sum of $421,469,550 were issued. With gold quoted at an average of 139 the purchasers of these bonds paid for them $303,215,503, making thereby $118,254,047 as clear profit in the opperation. They have collected as interest on this profit, or bonus $7,095,243. The amount to be paid on the same as future interest until the bonds mature will be $134,809,617; making in all an account for the year 1867, as follows:

Amount of bonds issued	$421,469,550
Amount paid for them	303,215,503
Amount of bonus	118,254,047
Interest paid on bonus	7,095,243
Interest yet to be paid on bonus	134,809,617
Amount paid and yet to be paid as bonus and interest on bonus (clear gain to the bondholder)	$260,158,906

The issue of 1868 reached the sum of $425,443,800. The estimated price of gold being 136, those who bought these bonds paid $312,826,323; realizing as a bonus $112,617,477. Their receipt of one year's interest on this bonus is $6,757,048, while there remains to be collected between this time and the maturity of these bonds the further sum of $128,383,932 as usury, or interest upon nothing ever received by the Government.

ACCOUNT FOR 1868.

Amount of bonds issued	$425,443,800
Amount paid for them	312,826,323
Amount of bonus	112,617,477
Interest paid on bonus	6,757,048
Interest yet to be paid on bonus	128,383,932
Amount of bonus and interest on bonus paid and to be paid entirely destitute of consideration	$247,758,457

All the bonds which I have thus far considered bear six per cent. interest. During the years, however, of 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868 there were issued five per cent. bonds amounting in all to the sum of $195,139,550, which at the various estimates already made of the price of gold cost the purchasers the sum of $122,957,410. The bonus to the bondholders growing out of the sale of these bonds amounts to $72,182,140. The interest thus far received on this fictitious $72,000,000 and upward is $11,679,296. That which remains to be received in the future on the same fraudulent basis will reach $132,684,958. The transactions of those five years in five per cent bonds may be stated in a condensed form thus:

Amount of bonds issued	$195,139,550
Amount paid for them	122,957,410
Amount of bonus	72,182,140
Interest paid on bonus	11,679,296
Interest yet to be paid on bonus	132,684,958
Amount of bonus and interest on bonus paid and to be paid for which the bondholder never paid a dollar	$216,546,394

Sir, allow me now to recapitulate and place in a compact and distinct form the aggregate of the obligations, the bonds which were given as a bonus, as a bare gratuity, to the reluctant and unpatriotic capitalists of the country in order to win their support when our need was the sorest. Allow me to array together the items of an appalling account now in the hands of the tax gatherer for collection, every farthing of which is a mere fabrication upon paper and as completely devoid of merit as a forged check presented for payment. My former statements and calculations establish the following table, as showing the amount of the people's obligations which the bondholders obtained in the creation of the national debt each year for nothing—absolutely nothing.

1862	$37,293,981
1863	130,012,736
1864	421,508,154
1866	157,370,540
1866	75,909,787
1867	260,158,907
1868	247,758,457
Bonus and interest on five per cent bonds	216,546,394
Total	$1,550,558,956

Here stands, then, this stupendous total of $1,550,558,956, which the party now in power says the people shall pay under inexorable penalties, not one cent of which I have proven ever left the coffers of the speculator or found its way into the Treasury of a distressed and struggling country. I invoke scrutiny upon my statements, and shall at all times defend their substantial correctness.

But in this connection, let us recapitulate also upon another point. Let us see distinctly how much money the bondholders actually did loan, did advance upon the bonds of the Government to aid the great cause of national unity. I have already established the facts, and now place them in tabular form. The payments of the bondholders were as follows:

1862	$44,030,649
1863	101,890,854
1864	189,697,636
1865	208,214,090
1866	88,591,773
1867	303,215,503
1868	312,826,323
Amount paid for the five per cent. bonds	122,957,410
Total	$1,371,424,238

Compare this amount of $1,471,424,238, which the Government did receive, with the amount for which our bonds are outstanding, which the Government did not receive, and we find the following result:

Amount of debt which has no consideration	$1,550,558,956
Amount which was paid for	1,371,424,238
Excess of bonus and usury over the actual debt	$179,134,718

Sir, who has known the parallel to this in the history of constitutional Governments? Where shall we look for comparisons to this monstrous oppression? In what realm or land, governed by written law, will the explorer of other countries and other ages find such a wholesale and flagitious plunder of the people as here stands naked and confessed? Under what baleful sky, in what other quarter of the earth has such an awful visitation fallen upon human labor? Where else than in this land of professed equality has wealth ever committed a crime against industry and liberty of such huge proportions and infernal aspect as now towers up in our midst and darkens the homes of the people with its cruel and ceaseless demands? Kings, it is true, unrestrained by law have robbed their subjects. Despots who rule by prerogative, have torn away the substance of their unfortunate serfs and lavished it upon the favorites of the throne. The pampered and lawless tyrants of Asia, Africa and Europe, have seized the fruits of toil, the painful and precious and painfull earnings of vigilant daily labor, and wasted them in palaces of revelry and endless indulgence. The millions under imperial sway have been trodden down, beggared and held to servitude by the unbridled avarice of absolute monarchs. But in what region of the globe penetrated and influenced by the popular will, where the voice of the people was permitted to create their laws, has ever before in the annal of the human race such a giant extortion been fastened like a vampire of death on the resources of a nation.

Sir, we have heard the patriotism of the capitalists made the eloquent theme of eulogy. His praises have swarmed upon partisan lips. The air has been laden and vocal with sweet encomiums of his generous sacrifices. His claims are exalted as those of beneficent philanthropy. He comes here with the air of a public benefactor. He assumes a loftier port than the heroes of the war, and demands payment for what he has done, as a first mortgage on all the chattels, land and labor of the nation. Never since the birth of time, in the whole wide range of human conduct, was a pretension more false. Never was a base assumption more utterly crushed by the undeniable facts of history. That beautiful love of country, that sublime devotion to her institutions which constitutes bulwarks of national defense more powerful than iron, brass or stone, was not an inmate of his breast. It electrified all hearts but his. It enobled and glorified all classes save that which made merchandise of the country's woes and trafficked for a hundred per cent. of profit amid the roar of cannon and a deluge of blood. The father left his broken-hearted home; the son and the brother in the brightness of youth, took his last farewell of fainting kindred; the armies were filled with ardent, hopeful lives as food for the leaden hail, the bayonet and the grave. Flesh and blood volunteered, or if the precious ties of home and loved ones overmastered the patriotic will, the draft, the unrelenting draft, replenished the ranks of war and listened to no bargains in behalf of the hearthstones which it made desolute forever.

But while the soldier stood on the outermost brink of danger, while he walked on the perilous ridge of battle, the men of many millions parted not with one dollar with which to pay and feed him at his post of death until their remorseless terms were complied with. Money was no volunteer, nor did the fatal wheel of conscription wrench it from the hands of its sordid masters. It heard the beseeching voice of the Government with a dull, indifferent ear. It laid still in its vaults and dens watching for its prey and its profits. It witnessed a devotion and a sacrifice in this land more universal and unselfish than ever before illuminated the pages of time, and its metallic heart alone remained cold and unmoved under the heat of the fiery blaze. While the armies moved on, and the lamps of dear and valuable lives went out on the ghastly field and in the hushed stillnes of the hospital, almost like the innumerable stars fading away at dawn in the sky, the spirit of Mammon, the least erect of all that fell from Heaven, crouched in the rear and pursued his calling and drove his fell contracts. He brooded over his treasures until the calamities of life, of homes, and of families, swolled them into twofold proportions. In the midst of the mighty throngs, such as the eye of man hath not seen in all the ages that are gone in the shadowy past, pressing forward to save the emblems and the unity of the Republic, he was doling out to them as they passed into the tempest one dollar, and extorting their obligation for more than two.

If the sons of toil and moderate means could afford their lives and the widowhood and orphanage of their homes for the supremacy of the Union, how much more could the masters of wealth afford to divide their substance and give of their abundance in the same great cause! The duty of the citizen is in proportion to the protection which he receives. The capitalist has the benefit of Government more than the humble laborer, who has little to be guarded by the law. To the bondholder much had been given. The Government in its prosperity had fostered him with its blessings; he had become by its nurture as one of the princes of the earth in affluence and splendor, and over all his gains and accumlations the government held a sleepless guardianship, and assured him the enjoyment of his wealth in safety. But when the deadly peril of dissolution came upon us no sentiment of gratitude to that Government, no generous hand or just recognition of its protecting hand animated the hard and bitter selfishness of hoarded capital. It relied upon the people to uphold a cause of more absolute value to it than to any other interest. They who now hold our bonds not only depended upon the patriotism of others to maintain the shaken foundations of the Republic under whose care they had waxed so fat and strong, but they turned the great and sacred occasion to traffic and multiplied their possessions. Neither the money nor the money-changers came forth to the conflict. Hearts bounding with warm affections and brains filled with visions of peaceful and happy years sprang up from every little spot, far away up in the dark pines of Maine to the far off mouth of the Columbia River, and gave all that God enabled them to give. They were taken and the brokers of the nation's credit was left. The throbbing pulse is still and the bright eye is dark; but above and around the graves of heroes who died for glory and not for gain, speculation is busy, reaping its double harvest from the hallowed blood which they shed.

But, Mr. Chairman, there is another feature in the creation of the national debt which demands consideration in this connection. The system of flagrant injustice which I have thus far exposed has its final and fitting climax. I have shown the enormous speculation made in the purchase of the bonds, a clear profit of over fifteen hundred millions. I have demonstrated that this vast sum is absolutely so much out of the pockets of the people for nothing ever paid out of the pockets of the bondholder. But was greed and cunning and malignant avarice content with this stupendous plunder? Did shame, or remorse, or honor, or forbearance seize the obdurate heart of capital and arrest it in its career of merciless exactions? Did the nature of Shylock relent or the edge of his knife grow dull when the consideration of his bond was tendered two-fold in the Venetian court? Not so. There was one more blow to be struck at the victim, there was one more stab to be inflicted upon the helpless cause of labor. The usurer with all his gains, his bonus, and his usuries, still witheld his money from the aid of his Government until its bonds were placed in his hands as so much property exempt by law from taxation. The advantage which he took of the necessities of the Government not only doubled his estate but released it also from all future burdens in its support. This wrong upon the people is such an aggravation of their other injuries in this connection that it is difficult to speak of it in terms of moderation. It is a crying, burning infamy. Taxation stalks up and down all the land with hungry, ravishing strides, like some famished beast of prey, and commits its ravages on every substance save that which is richest. It pursues every footstep and haunts all the humble and obscure ways and wants of the people. It knews no sleep nor rest from weariness or surfeit. Its hard, tithing hand is laid on every moment of life's journey, from the cradle of the children born to toil and of toiling parents to their graves in the closing twilight of old age. There is no sign on the door posts of the poor to guard away the angel of exortion from their homes. The tax gatherer is as ever present as the breath of the pestilence when cities and nations "wail its stroke." He goes with the husbandman to the counter of the merchant, and there gathers in for the bondholder on every purchase made for the necessities of a family. The shirtings, the flannels, the calicoes, the muslins, the delaines, the bonnets, the hose, the cassimeres, the cassinetts, the boots, the shoes, the buttons, the thread, the needles, the pins, the hooks and eyes, and the eyelets, have all been taxed from forty to two hundred per cent.; and the amount paid upon them has been put in their price for the consumer finally to pay. The collector of revenue walks by the side of the farmer in his daily labor, and reaps a golden income for the holders of a spurious debt from the plowshare, the hoe, the sickle, the scythe, the reaping machine, and the mower, the wrought-iron finish of the wagon, the chains, the clasps, the buckles, and the bridle-bits of harness, the iron teeth of the harrow, the many tined forks, the grain shovels, and the shoes on the horses' feet. He goes into the shop of the mechanic and puts a twofold tariff price on the saws, the augers, the knives, the planes, the anvils, the hammers, the tongs, and all the utensils of those who work in wood, brass and iron. He sits down at meal time with the laborer at his table and points out to him that his knife and fork and his unpretending plates have cost him double because of the bondholder's demands upon them before they came into use. The coffee, and sugar, and tea at this frugal board have paid their twenty-five to fifty per cent. to the Government, and the very salt that savors the bread and meat of the people, and the coal which warms their humble abodes are enhanced in their prices by the present system of tariff taxation from one hundred and twenty-five per cent. over their real intrinsic value. Water itself, the flowing fountains of life without which human nature sinks and dies, is not free. The pump with its machinery, the windlass with its chains that control the wells, and the buckets which come and go from the springs, and the cups from which thirst is at last quenched, all stand their levy of an exorbitant per cent. Nor is this insatiable system any respecter of persons after it leaves and passes by the proud, the rich, and the exalted. The soldier who has left an arm on the field of battle has no exemption in behalf of the labor of the hand which remains. It toils as best it can to be ready for the demands of the tax-gatherer, while the other lies perishing in the ground far away where swept the stormy and headlong charge under the bright folds of the blessed flag. The pallid and stricken widow in her lonely tenement of sorrow end bereavment knows not the abatement of one farthing on the part of the revenue official or the laws of Congress because of her irreparable sacrifice, the sacrifice of him who made life warm and beautiful to her, but who now sleeps in same distant spot with his cherished face turned upward towards the flowers that bloom over him. The child bereft of a father's guiding and sustaining care by the fierce havoc of war finds no privilege for its earnings and possessions against the grasp of taxation. The veteran of the entire conflict, who has returned to finish the journey of life upon one leg, pays tribute to the Government and to the owner of exempted bonds on the very crutches which bear him in pain along our streets.

And when the citizen of this ill-governed land, whether he has been a soldier in the field or a laborer at home, passes away from this scene of treadmill slavery he invokes in vain the shelter of the tomb. Between the chamber that was darkened for the closing moments and the quiet cemetery on the hill his unburied remains are made to pay tribute for the brief passage. The snowy shroud that covers him up for his long sleep, and the coffin and the screws, and the screw-driver which fastens down the lid over the still, cold face, have all paid taxes which new fall on the earnings of the dead within. And when all is over, and friends turn away and leave him alone forever in his dark and narrow bed, the officer of the revnue still plies his trade in the midst of the broken household. The letters of administration, the bond, the inventory, the bill of sale, the report, all pay toll to privileged wealth, as the estate proceeds to final settlement. The tombstone, if one is raised, concludes this dismal drama by paying a heavy tax for the privilege of keeping watch as a loving memorial over the dust that reposes below.

In this terrible minute, and universal manner of visitation there was extracted from the labor of this country during the year ending the 30th of June, 1869, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the sum of $366,923,402 for the support of the Federal Government and the further enrichment of a frightful monopoly. The heavy load of State, county and municipal taxation rests upon the same industrial classes. To uphold the thirty seven local governments into which this Union is divided, and the still smaller corporations of cities and counties and corporations under them, is costing the American people the additional sum of $250,000,000 per annum. Thus for each seed-time and harvest of the revolving year the toiling men and women of this Republic pour into the coffers of taxation the vast aggregate of $616,923,402.

Annual Federal taxation	$366,923,402
Annual State and local taxation	250,000,000
Total per annum	$616,923,402

There is on langurge within the scope of the human tongue that can exaggerate the overwhelming significance of these reliable figures. The great fact stands out with the awful distinctness of a mountain upon a plain that no people beneath the circle of the sun, between the two poles of this fertile globe, are taxed so deeply upon the earnings of their hands as this people whose representatives we are. The official statistics of the five great powers of Europe and of all the withered and ancient realms of Asia and Egypt bear constant wit-

(Concluded on First Page.)

GROCERIES.

BECK & JOHNSON

DEALERS IN

Groceries & Provisions,

Corner of Green and Market Streets,

Crawfordsville. Indiana.

THE new firm would respectfully inform the citizens of Montgomery county that they have purchased the Grocery establishment as the known Lynn & Son Grocery, wherein will be found a large assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES!

Consisting of

Coffee, Tea, Sugar Fish, Molasses, Spices, Wooden Ware, Crockery, Tobacco, &c., &c.

We have retained the services of Mr. Henry Sloan, the popular salesman, so well known to the public, and shall be pleased to receive calls from all the old friends of the former firm.

We shall pay the highest market price at all times for

PRODUCE,

AND SELL

GROCERIES,

At the lowest figures.

Dec5'68 BECK & JOHNSON.

MACHINERY.

R. M. McGRATH & Co.,

MACHINISTS,

Manufacturers of Corn Shellers, Horse Powers, Drag Saws, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Castings, Brass Castings and Machinery of every description.

ALSO,

McGrath's Improved THIMBLE SKEINS,

Patented January 28, 1868.

Cast Every Day.

Can turn out Repair Work in a few hours.

Shop on 3d St., south of Bramble House,

LaFayette, Ind.

may4'67y1.

DRUGS.

T. W. FRY & CO.

Have just opened a fine assortment of

Drugs, Paints, Chemicals, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Toilet & Fancy ARTICLES, Cigars & Tobacco,

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

CALL and see us, Exchange Block Main street, 1 Door West Corner Book Store.

jun23'66wet T. W. FRY & CO.

LIVERY.

LIVERY, SALE & FEED STABLE

I would respectfully announce that I am now prepared to accommodate the publice with the best outfit in the way of livery teams to be found in the city. I have the

BEST TRAINED HORSES,

and the finest

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES

Charges are always reasonable. Stock men will find my fire-proof brick stable an excellent place for selling or keeping horses being in the center of the city, near the Cout House.

A Bus will be run to and from all Railroad Train.

dec25'69tf I. C. BRITTON.

A GREAT CHANCE! AGENTS WANTED! $1000 per year sure made by Agents, male or female, selling our WORLD-RENOWNED PATENT EVERLASTING WHITE WIRE CLOTHES LINES. Cheapest and best clothes lines in the world; only 3 cts per foot and will last a hundred years.—Address the HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 75 Wm. St., N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. febl2 w4

PRINTING of all descriptions neatly done at the Review Job Office.

E. J. BINFORD & BRO.'S COL.

THE SIX GREAT REMEDIES

HURLEY'S STOMACH BITTERS,

FOR

Debility, Loss of Appetite, Weakness Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Want of action of the Liver or Disordered Stomach.

There are no bitters can compare with these in removing complaints. For sale or can be had at any drug store in the United States.

JAMES RUDDDLE & CO.,
Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

To Jas. Ruddle & Co., Louisville, Ky.: Gentlemen: This is to certify that I have been for years a sufferer and tried all the tonics I have heard or seen advertised, with little or no relief from any of them. I heard Hurley's Bitters highly spoken of, and tried a bottle; with little faith in it before I commenced, and to my surprise and joy, before I finished one bottle, I felt a great deal better and firmly beleive that one or two occasions it was the means of saving and prolonging my life. I conscientiously recommended them to all sufferers as the best Bitters known, and advise them always to ask for Dr. T. A. Hurley's and have no other. You can use this as you think proper, if it will benefit others. Yours truly etc.

JOHN W. DIXON.

Louisville, Ky.; December, 10, 1868.

MOTHERS TAKE NOTICE.

DR. SEABROOK'S Infant Soothing Syrup.

Use in the future only SEABROOK'S, a combination quite up with the advancement of the age. Pleasant to take, harmless in its action, efficient and reliable in all cases. Invaluable in the following diseases:
SUMMER COMPLAINT, IRREGULARITIES OF THE BOWELS, RESTIVENESS TEETHING, &c.

Gives health to child and rest to the mother.

TO PARENTS.—LOUISVILLE, OCT. 3 1868.—MESSRS JAMES RUDDLE & Co.—Gentlemen: We have for some time been using your Dr. SEABROOKS INFANT SOOTHING SYRUP, and have given it a fair trial. For curing colic, removing pain, quieting restlessness, and relieving sick stomach, we have found it more efficacious than all other remedies we have ever used. It is very pleasant to the taste, while most remedies for colic, &c., are very nauseous. Another great merit that will commend itself to all parents is the entire absence of the stupifying effects on the the child, so common in the use of Dewee's Mixture and other preparations we have used for similar diseases. We most cordially recommend it to all parents.

J. W. DAVIS, Sheriff Jefferson co.

Hurley's Ague Tonic.

No Arsenic—No Mercury.

PERFECTLY RELIABLE.

The only remedy for Chills and Fever, or Ague and Fever, that is or can be depended upon is Hurley's Ague Tonic. There have been thousands cured by using it who have tried the usual remedies without benefit.

NEW ALBANY, IND., May 24, 1868.

Messrs James Ruddle & co.,—Gents: I was afflicted with ague for months, perhaps for a year or more. HURLEY'S AGUE TONIC was recommended to me by a friend. I got a bottle immediately and commenced taking it according to directions and have not been troubled with a chill since. I am satisfied that if it be taken according to directions it will cure any case of ague and cheerfully recommend it to all suffering with this disease.

Yours Truly, VINCENT KIRK.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

USE

Hurley's Sarsaparilla

WITH IODIDE OF POTASH.

Affections of the Bones, Habitual Costiveness, Debilit, Diseases of the Kidneys, Dispepsia, Erysipelis, Female Irregularities, Fistula, all Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Indigestion Piles, Pulmonary Diseases Scrofula, or King's Evil, Syphilis.

LOUISVILLE, April 4, 1856.

Hurley's Sarsaparilla is what it is represented, and I believe it the most wonderful medicine before the public. Nothing under the heavens could induce me to say so without proof of the strongest and surest kind; therefore, I speak willingly and positively on the subject.

My daughter has been afflicted with skin disease and stiffness of the joints for several years, I employed the principal physicians of the city and they could not cure her. I gave her your Sarsaparilla not expecting it would do her much good, but to my great astonishment she rapidly got well, and thank God continues so. Had she been taking any medicine I would not give this certificate; but your Sarsaparilla, the only remedy employed, leaves no doubt of its medical qualities, and that it alone cured her.

(Signed) LUKE REYNOLDS.

Any person requiring the truth and honesty of the statement, will find me at my residence, corner Ninth and Walnut streets, Louisville, Ky.

HURLEY'S POPULAR WORM CANDY

As this is really a specific for Worms, and the best and most palatable form to give to children, it is not surprising that it is fast taking the place of all preparations for Worms—It being perfectly tasteless and any child will take it.

PONTOTOC, Miss., April 17, 1868.

Dr. Thomas A. Hurley, Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir—I have recommended your "Vegatable Worm Candy," and cordially endorse the assertion that it is the most effective, safe and pleasant specific I have ever used. Your medicines are all the go in our town.—Can you