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## The Republican Party Viewed from a Republican Stand Point.

Don. Platt, the able Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, has for more than a year past denounced the short comings of Congress, and the office bartering and ignorance of the President, with an unparagoned pen, for which, one General Cornly, has recently abused him roundly through the columns of the Ohio State Journal. The Don in his letter, printed in the daily Commercial, of the 30th of June, maintains his views as follows:

Let us see. It was the desire of our fathers to frame a government that its powers should be few, and its duties simple. Recognizing the great truth, and the object of the Government was to keep the peace, they sought to frame its organic law as to have the powers intervene only when the peace was broken. In a word, their idea of self-government meant the intervention of the consular. They sought to leave all the various avocations and pursuits of humanity to free individual effort, seeing only that the strong should not impose upon the weak. To the States they gave the care of the local affairs, to the General Government all the duties requisite to our protection as a nation.

It seems a waste of time to repeat these great truths, where are we? At the risk of a dreary repetition of all that has been said for a year past let me say in brief:

Under our present system the local governments have lost all significance. Through out the South, under our so-called acts of reconstruction, the law of hate, the Legislatures have come to be Congressional dependencies, where ignorant negroes, under the control of unprincipled demagogues, are made to steal and plunder, until the law-maker and the law-breaker differ only in name. In the Northern States seats in the Senate are put up at auction, and knocked down to the highest bidder, and into the Senate are gradually gathering, through usurpation, all the political powers of the Government.

To the Government thus centralized come all the business interests of the people, save those of the farmer and laborer, each striving to secure laws that will enable it to overreach the other. And to this usurped despotism come all the rogues to plunder, through unjust legislation. It is openly avowed and generally believed that no law can pass to the signature of the President, that has not to use the slang of the lobby, "money in it."

We once thought ourselves safe from a privileged class, and that the property accumulated by one man to-day would be expended by another to-morrow.

To-day we have corporations in the shape of railroad companies, that cover the land like a net-work and setting all Government control at defiance. They own States, control courts, make Senators and dictate legislation. But yesterday, a so-called law was passed the New York Legislature, and approved by a corrupt Governor, that took the control of a great railroad from the hands of its stockholders, and gave it to a man whose criminal conduct is a disgrace to our age and country, because unpunished.

The late Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Salmon P. Chase, informed the country that in an hour of distress and peril he was forced to purchase the bankers of the United States. And, to get these capitalists interested in the Government that protected them, he had to make the most extraordinary terms—I will not repeat the terms and the Republic like a gang of Shylocks—but they were so treated by the eminent financier who was then at the head of the Treasury, and they accepted the terms and the character. It is no exaggeration to say, that for the purpose of enriching and sustaining these money changers we pay more than our National Government costs. Any attempt to amend, revise or repeal these terms—considered a war necessity and temporary—is met by the violent opposition of eighty national banks on the floor of the House, and enough in the Senate to give the leeches a majority.

All the corporations, firms and persons interested in the iron business are openly organized into an association, and pay into a common treasury a fund that may be called a corruption fund, for it is used to influence legislation. Its fifty agents, when not members, reside in Washington, and are supported handsomely in their corrupt business.

The same may be said of the salt monopoly. Indeed, the same may be said of every interest that has money enough to use and is corrupt enough to use it. Generally, your members of Congress has his family, through whom his vote is purchased. Sometimes organizations exist wherein ten, twenty or thirty votes are represented by one man, selling the vote in the direction of the caucus the entire pen full.

We have a corrupt Congress, a stupid Executive, and the only arm of the Government that remains pure is the Supreme Court, and that a President has sought to pack with creatures of his own, and the Senate strives to destroy.

What is here said by a Republican of the Republican party has been said over and over again by the Democratic press for years and years, but with no more effect on the public mind than a passing breeze.

It is with no feeling of pleasure that we quote the extract above, for Republicans and Democrats alike are made more prosperous when our law makers and rulers are governed in their official acts so that the good of the many shall be their aim instead of a very small number of the whole people.

We would rather that this terrible arrangement of the Republican party was untrue, as it proves that a free and intelligent people, with the best form of government for man, can in the short space of ten years be so utterly demoralized that calm, moderate and good men say to themselves, "our form of government is a failure."

It is a remarkable fact that the decline in moral and honesty in the administration of the public affairs, both of the States and the Nation, are brought upon us by the very party that came into power ten years ago on the claim that it was a party based on great moral ideas.

In the convention assembled at Chicago, in 1860, this party resolved that it was absolutely necessary that a change of rulers should be made on account of the enormous sums required

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Just look at the profession and then at the practice. Horrified at an expenditure of sixty millions, it professes to the people that so much money could only be spent corruptly and when it attains to power, spending nearly or quite three times sixty millions in the administration of the General Government.

Who would have thought that a great party, claiming to be a party governed by moral ideas, could in 1860 resolves "That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of each State, to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively," and then practice in the face of it, as Don Platt has said "under our present system our local governments have lost all significance, throughout the South under our so-called reconstruction, the law of hate, the Legislatures have come to be Congressional dependencies where ignorant negroes, under the control of unprincipled demagogues, are made to steal and plunder, until the law-maker and the law-breaker differ only in name."

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Of the outrageous robberies permitted under our tariff laws, we could not write in a single article, and perhaps it does not matter how much is said or written; the people are too thoroughly debauched to make a change of rulers this fall.

Further along in his letter, Don Platt says, "The Democratic party upon the financial issues now binding the people is nearer right than the Republican organization, for it drives clear of the moneyed interests that are the great causes of our political decay."

But what of that; so fully was the Republican party impressed with the fact that the Pendleton or Democratic policy was acceptable to the people, that throughout the West the two parties had about the same platform on this issue, but as soon as the Republican party assembled in Congress, they resolved that the faith of the nation required that the 5 20's should be paid in gold.

There are some who think that so many broken promises and so much of misrule and corruption in the party of great moral ideas, will induce the people to rebuke it this fall. We confess that we have no such hope. A free people so thoroughly debauched as we are will not redeem themselves in so short a time.

A Present of Five Hundred Millions of Dollars.

The Funding Bill, which has passed the House of Representatives, virtually makes a present to the bondholders of five hundred millions of dollars. It proposes to pay one thousand millions of dollars at par in coin which we have now a right to pay, under the contract, at half that price in gold. It relinquishes the right of Federal taxation which, up to this time, has been retained. The only plea for this gift of an immense sum, and for the surrender of a valuable privilege, is that the interest is to be four instead of six per cent. If this measure passes a purchased Congress, there will only be one resource—that of the entire repudiation of the debt—principal and interest.

MASSACHUSETTS is not honest upon this question of negro suffrage. The Sumners and Butlers are not willing to take the "black draught" straight. The Legislature of that State had before it during its late session two amendments to the Constitution, which affected the right of suffrage. One of these, abolishing the payment of taxes, was lost, while the other requiring voters to be able to read and write, was promptly carried. Massachusetts is quite willing to force the ballot into the hands of 750,000 negroes for the South, but when it comes to Massachusetts it puts on checks and balances, so that not even the half regiment of black voters in the State will have the ballot.

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A Present of Five Hundred Millions of Dollars.

The Funding Bill, which has passed the House of Representatives, virtually makes a present to the bondholders of five hundred millions of dollars. It proposes to pay one thousand millions of dollars at par in coin which we have now a right to pay, under the contract, at half that price in gold. It relinquishes the right of Federal taxation which, up to this time, has been retained. The only plea for this gift of an immense sum, and for the surrender of a valuable privilege, is that the interest is to be four instead of six per cent. If this measure passes a purchased Congress, there will only be one resource—that of the entire repudiation of the debt—principal and interest.

MASSACHUSETTS is not honest upon this question of negro suffrage. The Sumners and Butlers are not willing to take the "black draught" straight. The Legislature of that State had before it during its late session two amendments to the Constitution, which affected the right of suffrage. One of these, abolishing the payment of taxes, was lost, while the other requiring voters to be able to read and write, was promptly carried. Massachusetts is quite willing to force the ballot into the hands of 750,000 negroes for the South, but when it comes to Massachusetts it puts on checks and balances, so that not even the half regiment of black voters in the State will have the ballot.

EVERY day furnishes us some indication of the returning senses of the people by their desertion of the Radical ranks. The Wooster (Ohio) Democrat says:

Seventeen men who have hitherto uniformly acted with the Radical party, came without any solicitation to the Democratic Primary election in this place, and pledged themselves to vote the Democratic ticket this fall. We met one of them on the street afterwards, and he said to us: "I am sixty years of age, and have never voted a Democratic ticket in my life, but if God spares me till next Fall, I will vote it, the nigger business is more than I can stand."

During the last Democratic administration, (Mr. Buchanan's), the sums paid into the National treasury, were, for interest on the Public Debt, about three millions five hundred thousand dollars, and for all other purposes including the army and navy, about sixty millions, making the annual expenses of the Government about sixty millions. Now in the year of grace 1870, we pay into the National treasury about three hundred and