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# The Waynesburg Republican.

JAS. E. SAYERS, FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT.—Lincoln. EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. VOL. XI. WAYNESBURG, PENNA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1868. NO. 50.

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## Poetry.

### "THE BLUE AND THE GRAY."

BY ISSIE K.—  
[A lady in New Jersey who had written the following reply to the poem from the "Atlantic Monthly," entitled "The Blue and the Gray," (published in our October paper), wrote us a short complimentary notice in the Boston Post in the December number of our paper. In reply to a request for a copy of her verses, we are favored with the following fine verses, (Ed. "Soldier's Friend.")  
The loyal Blue and traitor Gray  
At the same time are sleeping,  
Lying side by side in the sunlight's ray,  
And under the storm-cloud sweeping.  
"The well-to-do" are sleeping,  
God giving us grace, we may,  
But never, while life shall last,  
Can we honor or love the Gray.  
Our Boys in Blue were loyal and true,  
For their God and their country dying;  
With a watchful pride that is ever new,  
We guarded the graves where they lie.  
They were murdered by rebel hands,  
They fell in fearful gray,  
Guarding our flag from traitor hands,  
We do not love the Gray.  
We would not see—on hours would faint  
Cast a veil of their slanting rays,  
It will not bring back our loyal slain,  
To recall their treason gray.  
But barriers deep and wide,  
Divide the "dolls" from the traitor;  
Shall treason and honor stand side by side?  
Is the Gray the peer of the Blue?  
Answers each loyal heart to-day,  
"They are peers and equals never,  
No wreath on a traitor grave we lay,  
Let shame be his wreath forever,  
Give love where love is due,  
To the loyal all honor pay;  
Love and honor belong to the Blue,  
But what do we owe to the Gray?  
We owe them three hundred thousand graves  
Where the loved and the lost are lying;  
We owe them, wherever our banner waves,  
Homes, filled with tears and sighing,  
Do they think that we forget our dead,  
Our boys who wore the Blue,  
That because they sleep in the same cold bed  
We know not the fate from the foe?  
Believe it not! where our heroes lie  
The very ground is holy,  
His name who dared for the right to die  
Is sacred, however lowly,  
But honor the traitor Gray!  
Make it the peer of the Blue!  
One flower at the feet of treason lay!  
Never! while God is true!

## Political.

### CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AS THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

The possible nomination of Chief Justice Chase as the Democratic candidate for the next President is so generally and so gravely discussed that it would seem an affectation of eccentricity or a betrayal of alarm to avoid the topic. Neither seeking nor dreading such nomination, we can at least canvass it dispassionately. We will take as our text an article in the last N. Y. Times, which says: "We do not think it can succeed, because we do not believe that two-thirds of the delegates in Convention can be brought to favor it. Aside from the hostility it will encounter on grounds of principle, the personal interests to be affected by it are too formidable to be overcome. The two-thirds rule, established for the slaughter of Mr. Van Buren at Baltimore in 1844, has become the settled law of the Democratic National Convention; and it will always be found effectual, not only in defeating any local favorite, but in preventing the adoption of any bold and striking change of party policy. Where two-thirds of the Convention can control its action, it is safe to say that its action will always be timid and commonplace. It was that which nominated Polk in 1844 and Pierce in 1852, and which defeated the party by splitting it in 1848 and 1860; and it will probably defeat the nomination of Pendleton, and prevent such a revolution in the party as the nomination of Chase would involve now."  
We think the Times is here deluded by one of those superficial and misleading analogies which are continually leading a certain class of reasoners astray. The "two-thirds rule" had a temporary object—the defeat of Martin Van Buren in a Convention where a majority of the delegates were pledged to his support, but not sincerely favorable to his nomination—and an abiding purpose, in the firm resolve of the Slave Power to be enabled at all times to control the nomination or at least to prevent one hostile to its pretensions and presumed interests—the Slave States electing less than a majority, but more than a third of each Convention.  
Slavery having perished, there is no more a slave-holding interest demanding distinct recognition and protection. A Southern "Conservative" (late Confederate) has no interest, no feeling, which differentiates him from a Northern Democrat who was of Copperhead proclivities during the war. The "two-thirds rule" has therefore become unmeaning and practically obsolete. Whenever any candidate shall have obtained a majority of votes in any future Democratic Convention, his nomination will be assured, and must soon be proclaimed. Delegation after delegation will pronounce for him until his nomination is made practically unanimous. We still think Pendleton, not Chase, will be the man; but the "two-thirds rule" will hardly influence the result one way or the other.  
The Times proceeds: "It is understood that those who support Chase advocate also the adoption of his principles and policy. They will allow him substantially to make his platform. They hold that the war has disposed of all the ques-

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## THE FIFTEENTH PRESIDENT.

We announce this morning the death of a distinguished citizen and a native of Pennsylvania—JAMES BUCHANAN, who was the XVIIth President of the United States, born in Franklin county, April 23d, 1791, died June 1st, at his residence near Lancaster. He had been for some months an invalid, but, latterly, hoped that he might regain as much health as is naturally permitted to seventy-seven years of age. These hopes were not realized; he experienced a relapse, sank rapidly and passed away at an early hour yesterday morning, retaining consciousness to almost his latest moments.  
The deceased was during a long and conspicuous career actively and influentially identified with the political events and the public interests of his State and of the nation. Called to the bar in his 22d year, he speedily acquired reputation, and in his 24th year entered upon public life as a member of the State Legislature. In 1820 he was chosen representative in Congress, remaining therein ten years. In 1831, he was sent by President Jackson as Minister to Russia, and negotiated an important commercial treaty with that power. In 1833, returning home, he was elected to the United States Senate, serving twelve years. In 1845 he became Secretary of State under Mr. Polk, and negotiated a settlement of the Oregon boundary question, having aided in its consummation by the advice of the Senate. Retiring from the Cabinet in 1849 he remained in private life until appointed by President Pierce in 1853 Minister to England, in which capacity his participation in the celebrated Ostend Conference meeting of our Ministers at European Courts to discuss the propriety of the proposed acquisition of Cuba, was the most prominent event of his mission. Returning home in 1856, he was selected as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. His election, the four years of his administration and his retirement at its end from public life, are matters familiar in the memory of our readers.  
A Federalist in the outset of his political career, he became a Democrat of the strictest sect, and lived long enough to witness the complete final triumph of the Federalism which he had labored for fifty years to overthrow. More consistent in other respects, he survived to behold the absolute and perpetual extinguishment of the institution of slavery which he had from the earliest years defended as an essential element in our political privileges enjoyed by the Southern States, and as uniformly, and with even more ability and zeal, an opponent of the Northern agitation of the high question of Liberty for all men, he looked out from the retirement of age to behold the sectionalism which he had denounced at the North, arraying itself at the South in arms against the Union, and at last conquered into obedience, its special privileges obliterated, and that Northern agitation which he had deplored ripening into the Constitutional mastery of the destinies of the Republic. Entering upon the Chief Magistracy in 1857, as a period of more than ordinary political repose—Kansas furnishing the only vexed questions of our politics—he found the country quiet, prosperous and as firmly united as the essential contradictions then embodied in its Constitution could admit. He retired at the end of four years after from a great trust which he had administered as to bring the Republic to the utmost verge of a fatal ruin. As politician and statesman he had, in all her public career, aimed at the pacification of sectional questions in our domestic politics, and he lived to witness under his own Executive administration, the inevitable culmination of that policy which he had denounced, in the most sanguinary and critical rebellion ever known to a civilized people. And the pacification which he had desired came at last, not as the fruits of his policy, but in spite of it, the naturally matured and victorious issue of the God-given instincts of a free people.  
Charged by his country with foreign trust, he was moderately successful, and a fortunate diplomatist rather than a great statesman. With the brief intervals of such employments abroad his career of nearly fifty years in our domestic politics, however, it may have seemed at times to be marked by temporary partisan triumphs, will be recorded in the history of the Republic as a career of mistakes, and of failures, crowned finally by the most fatal proof of his incapability to comprehend and be faithful to the dominant spirit of our constitutions. How fatal those proofs were near to becoming, not only to his reputation as a Chief Magistrate, but to the national honor, to the life of the Union, to the continued existence of the Republic itself, we do not deem it needful to specify now. The faults of that system of political ideas of which Mr. Buchanan was peculiarly an exponent have been atoned for at a fearful cost of blood and suffering.  
We have spoken of Mr. Buchanan as a public man. There is little else to be said of him. Living single, he leaves no family behind him, and it is only as a public man, and by the history that his memory will be preserved.—Pitt. Gazette.  
The Mississippi election has been fixed for June 23d, "to continue from day to day until completed."