

Democratic Watchman

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 18, 1867.

THE "SOLDIER'S FRIEND."

On Tuesday, the 15th of January, 1867, the public career of Andrew Gregg Curtin...

Count Convention.

The delegates from the different townships and boroughs in the County...

The "Great Commoner."

In no one thing is the full of the Abolitionists made more apparent than in the extravagant and railing manner in which they designate their party...

Whoever will search for this parallel will discover a perfect contrast in every respect.

It was a leader in the House of Commons, most of that time in opposition to the ministry.

He opposed General warrants, corruption in office, the American stamp act, and the various schemes by which the colonies were sought to be taxed without representation.

He was frequently termed "the responsible and lucid voice of duty."

It was his genius and talent that made him great, and not the official positions which he occupied.

He acquired his greatness by thirty years' strenuous labor in defense of the Constitution of his country and the maintenance of the Constitutional rights of his countrymen.

THADDEUS STEVENS commenced his public career about thirty years ago.

He served, if we are not mistaken, two sessions in the Legislature of this State, when in consequence of his attempting to set at defiance the sovereign will of the people by voting "an election as though it had not been, and attempting to inaugurate an unlawful and revolutionary proceeding in order to keep his party friends in office, he was driven to ignominious obscurity, where he remained for twenty years, nothing being remembered of him but that he was a man who had thought upon his adopted State, and the millions which were clustering around his own name.

His private character was equally bad with his public reputation, for he lived in open concubinage with a negro woman, whom he seduced, the wife of a Harrisburg barber, and was the notorious partner and frequent forger of bank and gambling bills. Always having been ambitious to hold place, he removed from his former residence in Adams county to Lancaster, the seat of old John Adams federalism in Pennsylvania. He has represented that county in the Federal House of Representatives for the last eight years, during the whole of which time his party has been in a minority in that body.

He has gained an undeviating pre-eminence by the persistent advocacy of the most illiberal, impolitic, unconstitutional and inhuman acts and schemes which ever disgraced the records of a professedly civilized country.

In his reckless disregard of decency, his violence and incontinence, his utter contempt for the Constitution and laws of his country and for race and gentes, capacity, statesmanship or eloquence that has given him prominence.

Besides Thaddeus is ambitious to hold office—he aspires to reach in the "upper house" of rather, rather than to be a simple H. C. member, he is intriguing.

He obtained the assistance of Forney, of Morford, of Kelley, of Greeley, and the whole host of ultra-radicals in and out of Pennsylvania to blow his trumpet for him, and attempt to manufacture a fictitious pressure that would make him Senator. He and his satellites came on to Harrisburg and put forth every effort to secure his nomination. So anxious was he for his own success that he was willing to impose upon his friends the suspicion of being controlled by corrupt motives, which he said could properly be laid to their charge if he went to Harrisburg. And the sequel was, he received full votes in consequence "Oh what a fall was there in our countryman! What a humiliation for the 'great commoner'!

What a parallel this is to the life and conduct of Wm. Pitt!

It is a man who has been a member of the House of Commons, most of that time in opposition to the ministry.

He opposed General warrants, corruption in office, the American stamp act, and the various schemes by which the colonies were sought to be taxed without representation.

He was frequently termed "the responsible and lucid voice of duty."

It was his genius and talent that made him great, and not the official positions which he occupied.

He acquired his greatness by thirty years' strenuous labor in defense of the Constitution of his country and the maintenance of the Constitutional rights of his countrymen.

THADDEUS STEVENS commenced his public career about thirty years ago.

He served, if we are not mistaken, two sessions in the Legislature of this State, when in consequence of his attempting to set at defiance the sovereign will of the people by voting "an election as though it had not been, and attempting to inaugurate an unlawful and revolutionary proceeding in order to keep his party friends in office, he was driven to ignominious obscurity, where he remained for twenty years, nothing being remembered of him but that he was a man who had thought upon his adopted State, and the millions which were clustering around his own name.

His private character was equally bad with his public reputation, for he lived in open concubinage with a negro woman, whom he seduced, the wife of a Harrisburg barber, and was the notorious partner and frequent forger of bank and gambling bills. Always having been ambitious to hold place, he removed from his former residence in Adams county to Lancaster, the seat of old John Adams federalism in Pennsylvania. He has represented that county in the Federal House of Representatives for the last eight years, during the whole of which time his party has been in a minority in that body.

He has gained an undeviating pre-eminence by the persistent advocacy of the most illiberal, impolitic, unconstitutional and inhuman acts and schemes which ever disgraced the records of a professedly civilized country.

In his reckless disregard of decency, his violence and incontinence, his utter contempt for the Constitution and laws of his country and for race and gentes, capacity, statesmanship or eloquence that has given him prominence.

Besides Thaddeus is ambitious to hold office—he aspires to reach in the "upper house" of rather, rather than to be a simple H. C. member, he is intriguing.

He obtained the assistance of Forney, of Morford, of Kelley, of Greeley, and the whole host of ultra-radicals in and out of Pennsylvania to blow his trumpet for him, and attempt to manufacture a fictitious pressure that would make him Senator. He and his satellites came on to Harrisburg and put forth every effort to secure his nomination. So anxious was he for his own success that he was willing to impose upon his friends the suspicion of being controlled by corrupt motives, which he said could properly be laid to their charge if he went to Harrisburg. And the sequel was, he received full votes in consequence "Oh what a fall was there in our countryman! What a humiliation for the 'great commoner'!

What a parallel this is to the life and conduct of Wm. Pitt!

It is a man who has been a member of the House of Commons, most of that time in opposition to the ministry.

He opposed General warrants, corruption in office, the American stamp act, and the various schemes by which the colonies were sought to be taxed without representation.

He was frequently termed "the responsible and lucid voice of duty."

It was his genius and talent that made him great, and not the official positions which he occupied.

He acquired his greatness by thirty years' strenuous labor in defense of the Constitution of his country and the maintenance of the Constitutional rights of his countrymen.

THADDEUS STEVENS commenced his public career about thirty years ago.

He served, if we are not mistaken, two sessions in the Legislature of this State, when in consequence of his attempting to set at defiance the sovereign will of the people by voting "an election as though it had not been, and attempting to inaugurate an unlawful and revolutionary proceeding in order to keep his party friends in office, he was driven to ignominious obscurity, where he remained for twenty years, nothing being remembered of him but that he was a man who had thought upon his adopted State, and the millions which were clustering around his own name.

His private character was equally bad with his public reputation, for he lived in open concubinage with a negro woman, whom he seduced, the wife of a Harrisburg barber, and was the notorious partner and frequent forger of bank and gambling bills. Always having been ambitious to hold place, he removed from his former residence in Adams county to Lancaster, the seat of old John Adams federalism in Pennsylvania. He has represented that county in the Federal House of Representatives for the last eight years, during the whole of which time his party has been in a minority in that body.

He has gained an undeviating pre-eminence by the persistent advocacy of the most illiberal, impolitic, unconstitutional and inhuman acts and schemes which ever disgraced the records of a professedly civilized country.

In his reckless disregard of decency, his violence and incontinence, his utter contempt for the Constitution and laws of his country and for race and gentes, capacity, statesmanship or eloquence that has given him prominence.

Besides Thaddeus is ambitious to hold office—he aspires to reach in the "upper house" of rather, rather than to be a simple H. C. member, he is intriguing.

The Soldier's Friend.

On Tuesday, the 15th of January, 1867, the public career of Andrew Gregg Curtin...

Count Convention.

The delegates from the different townships and boroughs in the County...

The "Great Commoner."

In no one thing is the full of the Abolitionists made more apparent than in the extravagant and railing manner in which they designate their party...

Whoever will search for this parallel will discover a perfect contrast in every respect.

It was a leader in the House of Commons, most of that time in opposition to the ministry.

He opposed General warrants, corruption in office, the American stamp act, and the various schemes by which the colonies were sought to be taxed without representation.

He was frequently termed "the responsible and lucid voice of duty."

It was his genius and talent that made him great, and not the official positions which he occupied.

He acquired his greatness by thirty years' strenuous labor in defense of the Constitution of his country and the maintenance of the Constitutional rights of his countrymen.

THADDEUS STEVENS commenced his public career about thirty years ago.

He served, if we are not mistaken, two sessions in the Legislature of this State, when in consequence of his attempting to set at defiance the sovereign will of the people by voting "an election as though it had not been, and attempting to inaugurate an unlawful and revolutionary proceeding in order to keep his party friends in office, he was driven to ignominious obscurity, where he remained for twenty years, nothing being remembered of him but that he was a man who had thought upon his adopted State, and the millions which were clustering around his own name.

His private character was equally bad with his public reputation, for he lived in open concubinage with a negro woman, whom he seduced, the wife of a Harrisburg barber, and was the notorious partner and frequent forger of bank and gambling bills. Always having been ambitious to hold place, he removed from his former residence in Adams county to Lancaster, the seat of old John Adams federalism in Pennsylvania. He has represented that county in the Federal House of Representatives for the last eight years, during the whole of which time his party has been in a minority in that body.

He has gained an undeviating pre-eminence by the persistent advocacy of the most illiberal, impolitic, unconstitutional and inhuman acts and schemes which ever disgraced the records of a professedly civilized country.

In his reckless disregard of decency, his violence and incontinence, his utter contempt for the Constitution and laws of his country and for race and gentes, capacity, statesmanship or eloquence that has given him prominence.

Besides Thaddeus is ambitious to hold office—he aspires to reach in the "upper house" of rather, rather than to be a simple H. C. member, he is intriguing.

He obtained the assistance of Forney, of Morford, of Kelley, of Greeley, and the whole host of ultra-radicals in and out of Pennsylvania to blow his trumpet for him, and attempt to manufacture a fictitious pressure that would make him Senator. He and his satellites came on to Harrisburg and put forth every effort to secure his nomination. So anxious was he for his own success that he was willing to impose upon his friends the suspicion of being controlled by corrupt motives, which he said could properly be laid to their charge if he went to Harrisburg. And the sequel was, he received full votes in consequence "Oh what a fall was there in our countryman! What a humiliation for the 'great commoner'!

What a parallel this is to the life and conduct of Wm. Pitt!

It is a man who has been a member of the House of Commons, most of that time in opposition to the ministry.

He opposed General warrants, corruption in office, the American stamp act, and the various schemes by which the colonies were sought to be taxed without representation.

He was frequently termed "the responsible and lucid voice of duty."

It was his genius and talent that made him great, and not the official positions which he occupied.

He acquired his greatness by thirty years' strenuous labor in defense of the Constitution of his country and the maintenance of the Constitutional rights of his countrymen.

THADDEUS STEVENS commenced his public career about thirty years ago.

He served, if we are not mistaken, two sessions in the Legislature of this State, when in consequence of his attempting to set at defiance the sovereign will of the people by voting "an election as though it had not been, and attempting to inaugurate an unlawful and revolutionary proceeding in order to keep his party friends in office, he was driven to ignominious obscurity, where he remained for twenty years, nothing being remembered of him but that he was a man who had thought upon his adopted State, and the millions which were clustering around his own name.

His private character was equally bad with his public reputation, for he lived in open concubinage with a negro woman, whom he seduced, the wife of a Harrisburg barber, and was the notorious partner and frequent forger of bank and gambling bills. Always having been ambitious to hold place, he removed from his former residence in Adams county to Lancaster, the seat of old John Adams federalism in Pennsylvania. He has represented that county in the Federal House of Representatives for the last eight years, during the whole of which time his party has been in a minority in that body.

He has gained an undeviating pre-eminence by the persistent advocacy of the most illiberal, impolitic, unconstitutional and inhuman acts and schemes which ever disgraced the records of a professedly civilized country.

In his reckless disregard of decency, his violence and incontinence, his utter contempt for the Constitution and laws of his country and for race and gentes, capacity, statesmanship or eloquence that has given him prominence.

Besides Thaddeus is ambitious to hold office—he aspires to reach in the "upper house" of rather, rather than to be a simple H. C. member, he is intriguing.

He obtained the assistance of Forney, of Morford, of Kelley, of Greeley, and the whole host of ultra-radicals in and out of Pennsylvania to blow his trumpet for him, and attempt to manufacture a fictitious pressure that would make him Senator. He and his satellites came on to Harrisburg and put forth every effort to secure his nomination. So anxious was he for his own success that he was willing to impose upon his friends the suspicion of being controlled by corrupt motives, which he said could properly be laid to their charge if he went to Harrisburg. And the sequel was, he received full votes in consequence "Oh what a fall was there in our countryman! What a humiliation for the 'great commoner'!

What a parallel this is to the life and conduct of Wm. Pitt!

It is a man who has been a member of the House of Commons, most of that time in opposition to the ministry.

He opposed General warrants, corruption in office, the American stamp act, and the various schemes by which the colonies were sought to be taxed without representation.

He was frequently termed "the responsible and lucid voice of duty."

It was his genius and talent that made him great, and not the official positions which he occupied.

He acquired his greatness by thirty years' strenuous labor in defense of the Constitution of his country and the maintenance of the Constitutional rights of his countrymen.

THADDEUS STEVENS commenced his public career about thirty years ago.

He served, if we are not mistaken, two sessions in the Legislature of this State, when in consequence of his attempting to set at defiance the sovereign will of the people by voting "an election as though it had not been, and attempting to inaugurate an unlawful and revolutionary proceeding in order to keep his party friends in office, he was driven to ignominious obscurity, where he remained for twenty years, nothing being remembered of him but that he was a man who had thought upon his adopted State, and the millions which were clustering around his own name.

His private character was equally bad with his public reputation, for he lived in open concubinage with a negro woman, whom he seduced, the wife of a Harrisburg barber, and was the notorious partner and frequent forger of bank and gambling bills. Always having been ambitious to hold place, he removed from his former residence in Adams county to Lancaster, the seat of old John Adams federalism in Pennsylvania. He has represented that county in the Federal House of Representatives for the last eight years, during the whole of which time his party has been in a minority in that body.

He has gained an undeviating pre-eminence by the persistent advocacy of the most illiberal, impolitic, unconstitutional and inhuman acts and schemes which ever disgraced the records of a professedly civilized country.

In his reckless disregard of decency, his violence and incontinence, his utter contempt for the Constitution and laws of his country and for race and gentes, capacity, statesmanship or eloquence that has given him prominence.

Besides Thaddeus is ambitious to hold office—he aspires to reach in the "upper house" of rather, rather than to be a simple H. C. member, he is intriguing.

He obtained the assistance of Forney, of Morford, of Kelley, of Greeley, and the whole host of ultra-radicals in and out of Pennsylvania to blow his trumpet for him, and attempt to manufacture a fictitious pressure that would make him Senator. He and his satellites came on to Harrisburg and put forth every effort to secure his nomination. So anxious was he for his own success that he was willing to impose upon his friends the suspicion of being controlled by corrupt motives, which he said could properly be laid to their charge if he went to Harrisburg. And the sequel was, he received full votes in consequence "Oh what a fall was there in our countryman! What a humiliation for the 'great commoner'!

What a parallel this is to the life and conduct of Wm. Pitt!

The Why and the Wherefore.

The disposition of mankind to follow some leaders was never more fully shown than at the present time in our own country.

When Abolitionism was confined to the fanatical and crazy men and women of New England, their threats and promises only excited a smile from the sober, thinking people of this republic.

It was not thought of as a possibility that they could ever seriously endanger the peace of the country, or be able to exert any influence in political affairs outside of their own New England. But when leader of ability, from motives, not of philanthropy, cast their influence with these fanatics, abolitionism began to be a power which was feared and hated by the great-statement of the past generation.

When the religious zeal of the members of any party can be aroused in the pursuit of political ends, defeat only adds strength and support to the defeated party. A political party, mainly composed of men who are blindly following their fanatical impulses, when guided by a skillful and careful leader, becomes an almost irresistible engine against those who are guided by patriotism and a just reverence for the Constitution and laws of their country.

In their mad haste for the accomplishment of one or two objects, an able leader can move them entirely to his will, and use them for any other purpose, provided they are progressing continually towards the attainment of their fanatical designs.

It was a knowledge of these truths which induced the men who now stand high above the wreck of our ruined institutions to cast their fortunes and influence with the original Abolitionists. They meant to hold the offices, to pocket the money, and to guide the deluded men who were rushing blindly to their ruin.

The original Abolitionists were like a river which spreads itself upon a plain. They had the elements of power, but they only used it to make their own vicinity disagreeable to all the rest of the world. But when this power was united by skillful leaders and directed into a channel, it became a torrent almost irresistible.

For a time, the other sense of our people was too much even for the fierce and determined onset of fanatics. The leaders found it necessary to introduce other planks into their platform than the blind and crazy hatred of the institution of slavery. They invented the idea of a life and death struggle between the free and slave States of the Union. While in fact the "slave power" in the very nature of things, was daily growing less powerful, the Northern people were led to believe that it was a great and growing oligarchy which was determined to oppress the black and white fields of New England, as well as the rice and cotton fields of South Carolina. The cry of "no more slave territory" was raised, and with the assistance of the misguided men thus gained, fanaticism bore into power the most cruel and wicked set of scoundrels who ever ruled any country.

We could understand the reasons which induced honest and superficially educated men to join the "Republican party" of 1860. The hook was well baited, and the barbs cruelly concealed. But we can account for the support given to the negro-suffrage-negro-equality-misrepresentation party of 1860 only upon the idea that a man is a gregarious animal and follows blindly after a leader. The objects for which the "Republican" party of 1860 ostensibly labored have all been more than accomplished, and the results foreseen by the Democracy have followed. The Union of our fathers is destroyed, the negro is a "free man" and a starving vagabond, "free" are crying the life out of the laboring classes, corruption and fraud accomplish their ends despite the will of the people, and the utter ruin of our institutions is the avowed object of those who are in office.

If our object did their own thinking, if they read and reflected for themselves, these things could never be. But they have become accustomed to following their leaders. They have adopted the idea that "success is a virtue," and that men who can lead them successfully are worthy of their support. They have forgotten that ours is a government of principles, and have transferred their allegiance from the Constitution to the men who lead them.

There are indications that this state of things is passing away. The people are beginning to feel the force of truths which they would not hear, and already the most cunning and skillful of their leaders are deserting the sinking vessel. William H. Seward, a politician of forty years standing, made no mistake in abandoning the Radical party, and we may well conclude that he saw the approach of dissolution in the party he had so long led. Before he left it. There is encouragement and hope for the Democracy in the present posture of affairs, and our organizations must be always ready for work.

The Galveston (Texas) News gives an account of the arrest of one of the most respectable citizens of that place by a "Col." Sinclair, of the negro bureau, for simply telling that sucking of the government teat, to go to hell.

"Col." Sinclair we suppose didn't like being ordered to go to hell, but he didn't have taken it in such high dudgeon.

LOOK DOLEFUL—"Our Andy's" friends in this section, laying him on the shelf as old "moccasin tracks" did on Tuesday last, has blighted their hopes of future pickings from the government office. Poor fellows! They will find themselves and "our Andy" of little consequence in this world hereafter!

U. S. SENATOR.—The election of U. S. Senator from this State, which came off on Tuesday last, resulted in the choice of BRISON CAMERON. The vote stood as follows: SENATOR—CAMERON 19; COWAN 10. House—CAMERON 62; COWAN 37; 81—77. We shall give a short history of the Senate election next week; it will be complimentary—in a horn.

New Advertisements.

Read the first article on the first page of the "SOLDIER'S FRIEND"...

The Negro Sale in Maryland.

A prominent gentleman of Annapolis has written a letter to the papers, explaining all the circumstances connected with the sale of the negro convicted in that city.

The disposition of mankind to follow some leaders was never more fully shown than at the present time in our own country.

When Abolitionism was confined to the fanatical and crazy men and women of New England, their threats and promises only excited a smile from the sober, thinking people of this republic.

It was not thought of as a possibility that they could ever seriously endanger the peace of the country, or be able to exert any influence in political affairs outside of their own New England. But when leader of ability, from motives, not of philanthropy, cast their influence with these fanatics, abolitionism began to be a power which was feared and hated by the great-statement of the past generation.

When the religious zeal of the members of any party can be aroused in the pursuit of political ends, defeat only adds strength and support to the defeated party. A political party, mainly composed of men who are blindly following their fanatical impulses, when guided by a skillful and careful leader, becomes an almost irresistible engine against those who are guided by patriotism and a just reverence for the Constitution and laws of their country.

In their mad haste for the accomplishment of one or two objects, an able leader can move them entirely to his will, and use them for any other purpose, provided they are progressing continually towards the attainment of their fanatical designs.

It was a knowledge of these truths which induced the men who now stand high above the wreck of our ruined institutions to cast their fortunes and influence with the original Abolitionists. They meant to hold the offices, to pocket the money, and to guide the deluded men who were rushing blindly to their ruin.

The original Abolitionists were like a river which spreads itself upon a plain. They had the elements of power, but they only used it to make their own vicinity disagreeable to all the rest of the world. But when this power was united by skillful leaders and directed into a channel, it became a torrent almost irresistible.

For a time, the other sense of our people was too much even for the fierce and determined onset of fanatics. The leaders found it necessary to introduce other planks into their platform than the blind and crazy hatred of the institution of slavery. They invented the idea of a life and death struggle between the free and slave States of the Union. While in fact the "slave power" in the very nature of things, was daily growing less powerful, the Northern people were led to believe that it was a great and growing oligarchy which was determined to oppress the black and white fields of New England, as well as the rice and cotton fields of South Carolina. The cry of "no more slave territory" was raised, and with the assistance of the misguided men thus gained, fanaticism bore into power the most cruel and wicked set of scoundrels who ever ruled any country.

We could understand the reasons which induced honest and superficially educated men to join the "Republican party" of 1860. The hook was well baited, and the barbs cruelly concealed. But we can account for the support given to the negro-suffrage-negro-equality-misrepresentation party of 1860 only upon the idea that a man is a gregarious animal and follows blindly after a leader. The objects for which the "Republican" party of 1860 ostensibly labored have all been more than accomplished, and the results foreseen by the Democracy have followed. The Union of our fathers is destroyed, the negro is a "free man" and a starving vagabond, "free" are crying the life out of the laboring classes, corruption and fraud accomplish their ends despite the will of the people, and the utter ruin of our institutions is the avowed object of those who are in office.

If our object did their own thinking, if they read and reflected for themselves, these things could never be. But they have become accustomed to following their leaders. They have adopted the idea that "success is a virtue," and that men who can lead them successfully are worthy of their support. They have forgotten that ours is a government of principles, and have transferred their allegiance from the Constitution to the men who lead them.

There are indications that this state of things is passing away. The people are beginning to feel the force of truths which they would not hear, and already the most cunning and skillful of their leaders are deserting the sinking vessel. William H. Seward, a politician of forty years standing, made no mistake in abandoning the Radical party, and we may well conclude that he saw the approach of dissolution in the party he had so long led. Before he left it. There is encouragement and hope for the Democracy in the present posture of affairs, and our organizations must be always ready for work.

The Galveston (Texas) News gives an account of the arrest of one of the most respectable citizens of that place by a "Col." Sinclair, of the negro bureau, for simply telling that sucking of the government teat, to go to hell.

"Col." Sinclair we suppose didn't like being ordered to go to hell, but he didn't have taken it in such high dudgeon.

LOOK DOLEFUL—"Our Andy's" friends in this section, laying him on the shelf as old "moccasin tracks" did on Tuesday last, has blighted their hopes of future pickings from the government office. Poor fellows! They will find themselves and "our Andy" of little consequence in this world hereafter!

U. S. SENATOR.—The election of U. S. Senator from this State, which came off on Tuesday last, resulted in the choice of BRISON CAMERON. The vote stood as follows: SENATOR—CAMERON 19; COWAN 10. House—CAMERON 62; COWAN 37; 81—77. We shall give a short history of the Senate election next week; it will be complimentary—in a horn.

New Advertisements.

Read the first article on the first page of the "SOLDIER'S FRIEND"...

The Negro Sale in Maryland.

A prominent gentleman of Annapolis has written a letter to the papers, explaining all the circumstances connected with the sale of the negro convicted in that city.

The disposition of mankind to follow some leaders was never more fully shown than at the present time in our own country.

When Abolitionism was confined to the fanatical and crazy men and women of New England, their threats and promises only excited a smile from the sober, thinking people of this republic.

It was not thought of as a possibility that they could ever seriously endanger the peace of the country, or be able to exert any influence in political affairs outside of their own New England. But when leader of ability, from motives, not of philanthropy, cast their influence with these fanatics, abolitionism began to be a power which was feared and hated by the great-statement of the past generation.

When the religious zeal of the members of any party can be aroused in the pursuit of political ends, defeat only adds strength and support to the defeated party. A political party, mainly composed of men who are blindly following their fanatical impulses, when guided by a skillful and careful leader, becomes an almost irresistible engine against those who are guided by patriotism and a just reverence for the Constitution and laws of their country.

In their mad haste for the accomplishment of one or two objects, an able leader can move them entirely to his will, and use them for any other purpose, provided they are progressing continually towards the attainment of their fanatical designs.

It was a knowledge of these truths which induced the men who now stand high above the wreck of our ruined institutions to cast their fortunes and influence with the original Abolitionists. They meant to hold the offices, to pocket the money, and to guide the deluded men who were rushing blindly to their ruin.

The original Abolitionists were like a river which spreads itself upon a plain. They had the elements of power, but they only used it to make their own vicinity disagreeable to all the rest of the world. But when this power was united by skillful leaders and directed into a channel, it became a torrent almost irresistible.

For a time, the other sense of our people was too much even for the fierce and determined onset of fanatics. The leaders found it necessary to introduce other planks into their platform than the blind and crazy hatred of the institution of slavery. They invented the idea of a life and death struggle between the free and slave States of the Union. While in fact the "slave power" in the very nature of things, was daily growing less powerful, the Northern people were led to believe that it was a great and growing oligarchy which was determined to oppress the black and white fields of New England, as well as the rice and cotton fields of South Carolina. The cry of "no more slave territory" was raised, and with the assistance of the misguided men thus gained, fanaticism bore into power the most cruel and wicked set of scoundrels who ever ruled any country.

We could understand the reasons which induced honest and superficially educated men to join the "Republican party" of 1860. The hook was well baited, and the barbs cruelly concealed. But we can account for the support given to the negro-suffrage-negro-equality-misrepresentation party of 1860 only upon the idea that a man is a gregarious animal and follows blindly after a leader. The objects for which the "Republican" party of 1860 ostensibly labored have all been more than accomplished, and the results foreseen by the Democracy have followed. The Union of our fathers is destroyed, the negro is a "free man" and a starving vagabond, "free" are crying the life out of the laboring classes, corruption and fraud accomplish their ends despite the will of the people, and the utter ruin of our institutions is the avowed object of those who are in office.

If our object did their own thinking, if they read and reflected for themselves, these things could never be. But they have become accustomed to following their leaders. They have adopted the idea that "success is a virtue," and that men who can lead them successfully are worthy of their support. They have forgotten that ours is a government of principles, and have transferred their allegiance from the Constitution to the men who lead them.

There are indications that this state of things is passing away. The people are beginning to feel the force of truths which they would not hear, and already the most cunning and skillful of their leaders are deserting the sinking vessel. William H. Seward, a politician of forty years standing, made no mistake in abandoning the Radical party, and we may well conclude that he saw the approach of dissolution in the party he had so long led. Before he left it. There is encouragement and hope for the Democracy in the present posture of affairs, and our organizations must be always ready for work.

The Galveston (Texas) News gives an account of the arrest of one of the most respectable citizens of that place by a "Col." Sinclair, of the negro bureau, for simply telling that sucking of the government teat, to go to hell.

"Col." Sinclair we suppose didn't like being ordered to go to hell, but he didn't have taken it in such high dudgeon.

LOOK DOLEFUL—"Our Andy's" friends in this section, laying him on the shelf as old "mocc