Address of the Union State Committee to the People of Pennsylvania.

THE VERDICT IN 1864.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In a short time you will again be called upon to exercise the highest privilege, and perform one of the most sacred duties of Freemen. One year ago our State was deeply agitated by a conflict of opinion which was emphatically and unmistakably settled at the ballot box.— Then the public mind was theroughly aroused by the warmth and ability of the contest. On both sides were arin most cases sincerely, endeavored to experiment of war, during which, unpersuade their fellow citizens that the der the protence of a military necessity present. and the nation surely and rayed men who earnestly, and perhaps riumph of their views was indispensathousand majority, rendered their ver-dict. The lines were plainly drawn, and the issue clearly and fully made up. It is impossible for any one to be mistaken as to the character of the trial, or the nature of the verdict. The administration of Abraham Lincoln was on trial. The American people were the jurors. The contest was waged by his friends, under most inauspicious circumstances, and in the by declare that they consider the admidst of unparalleled difficulties and ministrative usurpation of extraordin-willingly and gladly accept the chaltrials. No event, in the history of the human race, was so well calculated to test fully and completely the capacity of man for self government. The people were called upon, voluntarily to immense and daily increasing debt.— where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and They were asked to furnish more men suppression of freedom of speech and for the army; and on the very eve of of the press, the denial of the right of the election, President Lincoln proceeded to enforce a draft to fill up the army at all hazards, preferring the suppression of the rebellion and the life patriotism and of heroic action, never surpassed by any ruler named in his-

The people of the United States proved themselves worthy of such a ruler. Animated by a lofty patriotism rising above all considerations of selfishness, and having resolved upon

the issues which they were trying. declared as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the highest dusentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling, by force of arms, the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes, the rebels and traitors arrayed against

rebels, nor to offer any terms of peace | made the prophesics which they then except such as may be based upon an so carnestly defended and so confident-'unconditional surrender' of their hos- ly proclaimed. tility, and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of skill of American soldiers, sailors and the United States, and that we call up officers, and to the God of battles, the on the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with good old Republic still lives. Peace the utmost possible vigor to the combas again spread her gentle wings over plete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self sacrifice, the The sound of trumpets, the noise of patriotism, the heroic valor and the undying devotion of the American people

"Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be all in former times, comes out of the fiery ways and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand | stands forth more bright than ever be its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic; and that we and oppressed of all lands, as a terror uphold and maintain the acts and to the tyrants of the earth, as an asyproclamations by which the Government, in its own defence, has aimed a and as the wonder and admiration of deathblow at this gigantic evil. We the lovers of freedom everywhere. are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people, in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of Slavery within the limits of the jurisdic

tion of the United States. "Resolved, That we approve and appland the practical wisdom, the unsel fish patriotism, and unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty, with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsi bilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the







WILLIAM LEWIS. Editor and Proprietor.

-PERSEVERE.-

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other Constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country, into full and complete effect."

In opposition to the views and principles thus announced, the representatives of the party in opposition to the administration, met at Chicago, nominated McClellan and Pendleton, and

erected a platform which, among other things, contained the following: "Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the lits.

American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the land plenty, all the evidences of increable to the welfare and prosperity of stitution, the Constitution itself has ever before in the path of progress. tilities, with a view to an ultimate and made their names immortal. convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

the States unimpaired; and they heretax themselves for the payment of an tence of American citizens in States of the Republic, to his own success at the people to bear arms, as calculated the polls, an example of disinterested to prevent a restoration of the Union, and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

FALSE AND TRUE PREDICTIONS OF THE CANVASS.

During the progress of the campaign of 1864, the speakers, writers and cantheir knees and in their closets that vassers filled the country with their the noble old Republic of our fathers hopes and fears, their opinions and should not perish; in spite of all our prophesies. In accordance with the enemies at home and abroad, the typatform of the opposition, their leaders and aristocracies of Europe, the things of the earth, armed traitors in the South, their sympathizers in the North, and all the enemies of human re-election of Abraham Lincoln would the Lincoln would be conquered, and that the South Lincoln would the Lincoln would be conquered. Lincoln would be conquered with the Lincoln would be c liberty, overywhere, they heroically and courageously recorded their verdict at the ballot box. Both parties went into the contest with their principles plainly inscribed upon their honors and destroy the Republic of our fallows. that the people did not understand the nature, extent, and true character of the friends of the Administration urg. ed that there could be no safety for The Union Convention at Baltimore the nation, except in a vigorous prose-which nominated Lincoln and Johnson cution of the war, and that the re-election of Mr. Lincoln would go far and do much to hasten the overthrow of ty of every American citizen to main- the rebellion. The result is before the zain against all their enemies the in- world. The promises and pledges of existed as a fact upon the advent of that the act is null and void. tegrity of the Union, and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and litical adversaries have all been dissidered as the successful party in 1860 to the seat kept and fulfilled. Those of our podicing of power,"—that "slaughter, debt and disgrace are the results of our late civil that, laying aside all differences of pated and proved hollow, delusive and political opinion, we pledge ourselves also as Union men animated by a common jority unprecedented in the history of the nation. The enemies of liberty in foreign lands stood appalled at the result. The friends of the Union everywhere took new courage. The rebels trembled with fear, the heart of the rebellion grew sick and sank in the bosom of treason, and the sympathizers with rebellion in the North hid "Resolved, That we approve the de themselves away from the public gaze, termination of the Government of the and many of them to day deny that United States not to compromise with they ever advocated the doctrines or

Thanks to the heroism, courage and war is over, our nation saved, and the our once happy and still beloved land. cannon and musketry, the tread of armies, the victorious cheers of our brave to their country and its free institution | soldiers, and the sickening groans of thy with such criminals as Wirz or Jeff the wounded and dying are no longer The nation, as heard in our borders. ordeal triumphant, and now redeemed and vindicated before the world, fore as a beacon to the down trodden

streets where the prophesy was made. The ruin, poverty and suffering which forevermore; and next to Him, our were to overtake the people of the thanks are due and are hereby tender.

scattered before the larger and more ment of the people, by the people, for powerful armies of the Republic. Traithe people, is a sinvincible in its strength tors and their friends overywhere have as it is beneficent in its operations.

and the employment as Union soldiers | tempted to desecrate, some are fugi-

THE ISSUES OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN

ple of the Keystone State. But they lenge. ganization, recently held at Harristhe fundamental law, corruptly squanuntold calamities upon the country."

The measures of the administration of Abraham Lincoln, so recently endors-

crime of the age conveys no greater as much a part of the Union as they insult to the memory of Abraham Lin-than the part of the Union as they had been before." It would seem from these views that when it suited the

tent to stop with this resolution. They horse be stolen you cannot bring him say in substance and effect that "war back by declaring ever so carnestly war,"—and that "no more persons shall be murdered by military commissions." We had thought that it had been protty well settled by the American people that the war was caused, commenced and forced upon us by the actions and conduct of trais tors, and that the election of a President according to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the country, was no cause of war whatever. We thought, too, that success, the glory, greatness and renown of our common country,-the death of treason, slavery, State sovereignty, and the right of ecession, and not simply "dobt, disgrace and slaughter" were results of the war. As the action of the Military Commission had cost only the lives of a few of the assassins of President Lincoln, and as only a few of the vilest of the rebels were in danger from similar trials, it is next to impossible to divine a motive for the hostility of the late Convention toward military commissions. It would be uncharitable to intimate that it originated in sympa-Davis.

In contrast with this remarkable platform of our political opponents, we to the abstract question, whether these have that of our own representatives, States are in or out of the Union, bewhich, among other things, contains cause it must be conceded, on all hands, the following:
"The Union Party of Pennsylvania,

in State convention assembled, declare | were the first to insist that those rights loval people of the Commonwealth, we reverently desire to offer our gratitude to Almighty God, whose favor has The grass which we were told would vouchsafed victory to the national grow in the streets of northern cities arms, enabled us to eradicate the crime they were not in the position of belligin case of war, is now growing in the of slavery from our land, and to render North are resting upon the people who ed to our brave soldiers and sailors, prayed for such blessings upon our who, by their endurance, sacrifices and heads. The new paradise which was illustrious heroism, have secured to to be discovered to delight the saints their country peace, and to the down of the "Southern Confederacy," is filled trodden everywhere an asylum of libwith darkness and gloom, with sorrow crty; who have shown that the war for the restoration of the Union is not The large and mighty armies of a failure, and whose valor has proven reason have been overthrown and for all time the fact that this Govern-

ging pardons from the man whom of all others in the land, they have most fiercely denounced, and most bitterly hate. The chief of the rebellion himself from his prigon at Equations Man. same political faith, some difference of all others in the land, they have most fiercely denounced, and most bitterly hato. The chief of the rebellion himself from his prison at Fortress Monor, surveys the ruin he has wrought among his own people and silently and sullenly awaits the action of the Nation he vainly attempted to destroy to make known to him, in its own good time, the doom he so richly meritar.

In the North, we have most discussion deficience of all others in the land, they have most difference of all others in the land, they have most difference of all others in the land, they have most difference of all others in the land, they have most difference of all others in the land, they have most difference of all others in the land, they have most difference of all others in the land, they have most difference of all others in the land, they have most difference of all others in the land, they have most of the treatment of beliger ents? What are some of these liability and standing of States lately in rebeltion against the Government. It is not proposed to discuss the point of difference which mostly involves an arising between the contend with a nation are broken or annulled by a war arising between the contend answer to the question: "Are the states now, and have they been during the war, within the Union or not?" In discussion the same point, and after alluding to a formal declaration of war, which their bound, aries, or the space occupied by them and standing of States lately in rebelt, and standing of States lately in rebelt, and standing of States lately in rebelt, and standing of the war are "debt, distance, now till then, but the fruits of the war are "debt, and the first of the war and with a nation are some of these liability and standing of States lately in rebelt, and the first of the war are "debt, and the first of the war are "debt, and the first of the war and with a nation are some of these liability and standing of States lately in rebelt, and the first of the war are "debt, and the f upon the map, then we rejoice to believe that not one inch has ever vet been or ever can be taken out of the der the pretence of a military necessipresent, and the nation surely and Union. But it would seem equally ty of war power higher than the Concertainly advancing more rapidly than clear that the Governments of those clear that the Governments of those bla to the welfare and prosperity of the State, the peace and enjoyment of the poople, and the duration and life of the Nation. After a long, well constitution itself has public liberty and private right alike tested and thorough canvass, the poople of Pennsylvania, by more than twenty thousand, and the people of the Nation, by more than four hundred well and the people of the Nation, by more than four hundred well and the people of the Nation, by more than four hundred well and the people of the Nation, by more than four hundred well and the people of the Nation, by more than four hundred well and the people of the Nation, by more than four hundred well and the people of the Nation, by more than four hundred well and the people of the Nation, by more than four hundred well and the people of the Nation, by more than four hundred well and the people of the Nation, by more than four hundred well and the people of the Nation, by more than four hundred well and the people of the Nation, by more than four hundred well and the people of the Nation, by more than four hundred well and the people of the Nation, by more than four hundred well and the people of the Nation, by more than four hundred well and the people of the Nation, by more than four hundred well and the people of the Nation, by more than four hundred well and the calamities and sacrifices of four years of bloo ties and sacrifices of four years of bloo day war, (made more destructive by the inhumanity and barbarism of our the States have been wholly and utterly true that war can not be declared, nor a system of general hostility carried on by the Central Government against a After the settlement of the issues of State, then it seems to follow that an 1864, so disastrously in the field, and attempt to do so would be ipso facto an so overwhelmingly at the ballot box expulsion of such State from the Union, "Resolved, That the aim and object against our adversaries, it would seem of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of should be again presented to the peocordingly. And if Congress shall break cordingly. And if Congress shall break up the present Union by unconstitution-ally putting strife and enmity and armed hostility between different sec-At the convention of their or tions of the country, instead of the doburg, it was resolved, that "the men and the party administering the Government since 1861, have betrayed their trust, violated their sacred oblimestic tranquility, which the Constitu gations, disregarded the commands of money or their blood to carry on a contest like that? If in accordance dered the public money, perverted the with this view "those States were expel-whole Government from its original led from the Union," and if "they were purposes, and thereby have brought absolved from their Federal obligations,"

it would seem to be pretty clear that they were out of the Union. On the other side of the same quesed by so large a majority of his countrymen, are here foolishly and wick-edly denounced by the members of this Judge Black, Chairman of the Comconvention, and the people of Penn- mittee on Resolutions, reported, among convention, and the people of Fennsylvania are gravely asked to sanction
the act, reverse their own judgment
and repudiate the verdiet of the nation
solemnly rendered at the ballot box.

mittee on Resolutions, reported, among
other things, the following: "That the
States could not absolve the people from
their Federal obligations; that the State
ordinances of Secession were nullities, solemnly rendered at the ballot box.

The "Sic Semper Tyrannis" of the ever to be execrated Booth, uttered as olution came to an end by the submissions. ne rushed from the scene of the great sion of the insurgents, the States were

diers, officers and men with a host of new recruits be on hand, ready for the fight.

to commit murder. But you cannot restore the life of the victim by declaring the illegal act null and void. But our adversaries were not con- It is unlawful to steal; yet if your

Concede that the act of secession was not only illegal and unconstitutional, but also null and void, then, of course, all that followed in pursuance thereof must be null and void. If the foundation is removed the superstructure must full. It is matter of history, lowever, to every one, that in those States all the judges, Legislatures, and officers chosen, and all the laws passed since the commencement of the rebellion, were chosen and passed in pursuance of the ordinances of secession Of coarse, these actions are all null and void. Hence we find these States without Governors, without Judges, without Legislatures, and with their entire government subverted and overthrown. Being, however, a part of the soil and territory of the nation, it is for the nation to provide a Government for them until their people, freed from the odium of treason and taught to submit in good faith to the issue of the contest through which they have ust passed, shall propare and adopt for themselves a truly Republican form of government, recognizing all the groat truths vindicated and established

by the blood and treasure of the na-But it matters but little as to the opinious we may entertain in regard that they have been recognized as belligorents. Our political adversaries "I. That as representatives of the should be conceded to them. Foreign nations seconded the demand, and our Government yielded to it and treated them as such. Lest some one, now that the war is over, should insist that erents, let us examine what the highest legal tribunal of the country has

declared upon the subject.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the prize cases recently decided, says: "Hence, in organizing this rebellion, they have acted as States claiming to be sovereign over all persons and property within their respective limits, and asserting a right to absolve their citizens from their allegiance to the Federal Government." "It is no loose, unorganized insurrection, having no defined boundary or have been shed and expended in vain. possession. It has a boundary marked We must be merciful, but mercy must by lines of bayonets, and which can be be tompered with justice. Indiscrim- for, and threw the benefit of all their

CONDITION OF STATES LATELY IN REBEI. | this would clearly set the matter at | to obey the law, in the future we will of men heretofore held in slavery; and the single swarming the National Capital and termination to carry those and all crawling into the White House, beginning the White House, beginning the State of the state of the special state of the sp

tween the belligerents."

says: "As a general rule, the obligations of treaties are dissipated by hostility."

place all subjects of belligerents in the condition of enemies. This principle extends not only to the natural born catendary accepted all its results. As subjects, but to all persons domiciled in the enemies' territories; to all who come to reside there with knowledge ed belligeronts. It is not only the opposed giving bounties to volunteers, of the war; and who having come to reside before the war continued their residence after the commencement of hostilities for a longer time than is need to hostilities for a longer time than it has a longer time than it has a longer time to hostilities for a longer time than it has a longer time than the hostilities for a longer time than it has a longer time than the hostilities for a lo essary for their convenient departure." For fear some one might contend

that these principles do not apply in cases of civil war, we add an addition-

both sides take up arms, this is called it by taking away its wealth. What a civil war." "The sovereign indeed loyal man could object, that by means all Government to take men out of the never fails to bestow the appellation of this fund, a few of the comforts, if State, by draft, was unconstitutional not the luxuries of life, should be ad-

them?

fore, he has subdued a hostile nation, sustained, supported and enriched by and slaughter," are the legitimate fruits the undeniably may, in the first place, the sweat and toil of the slave. Our of his toil. do himself justice respecting the object so called Domocratic adversaries tell damages he has sustained by it."

enable him to make war." (Page 364.) be wrested from the hands of his master had more to eat in to purchase and secure his own free longs to the nation, to the state, to the dom?

| Add to South, and the hands of his master had more to eat in to purchase and secure his own free dom? sovereign, to the subjects—every thing of that kind, I say, falls under the de

scription of things belonging to the enemy." (Page 125.) "A conqueror may with justice lay burdens on the conquered nation; both as a compensation for the expenses of

On this subject one of our own au

thors, Chancellor Kent, says: "But, however strong the current of uthority in favor of the modern and milder construction of the rule of national law on this subject, the point seems to be no longer open for discussion in this country; and it has be-come definitely settled in favor of the ancient and sterner rule by the Supreme Court of the United States.' Kent's Com., page 59. Also see Brown See also Ibid., 228, 229.

Kent, in the same connection, in referring to the case of the cargo of the should, and it is confidently beship Emulous, 1 Gallison, 563, in the lieved, that they will fail:

they should, and it is confidently beship Emulous, 1 Gallison, 563, in the lieved, that they will fail: Circuit Court of the United States, at brought up, on appeal, before the Supreme Court of the United States, the broad principle was assumed, that war gave to the sovereign full right to take the persons, and confiscate the property of the enemy wherever found; and that the mitigations of this rigid rule, which the wise and humane policy of modern times had introduced into practice, might, more or less, affect the exercise of the right, but could not impair the right itself."

TREATMENT OF REBELS.

We have thus seen how we may legally treat those lately in rebellion against us. How should we treat them? All will admit that we should desire to act towards them in such a way as they opposed the commutation clause, best to promote the welfare of the and declared it was a discrimination people, and add most to the greatness and glory of our common country. It will depend much upon our action whether the war just closed, the most bope of the poor man was gone.
gigantic in the world's history, shall 7. Because they denounced the war of his State, or valiantly fighting in deproduce substantial results, or whether as a negro war, and did nothing to aid fence of the liberties of his people, the blood and treasure of the nation or assist in carrying it on, preservation of the nation, and as preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures ness, the power, the energy, the results and acts which he has adopted to describe the nation, and the convention of 1865. It is confident the nation against its open and skill and endurance of her heroic sons.

The doctrines and principles of the party in 1864 have been reasserted by the convention of 1865. It is confident the nation against its open and solve the nation, and the courage, the convention of 1865. It is confident the nation against its open and skill and endurance of her heroic sons. It is confident the nation against its open and solve the nation, and the courage, the convention of 1865. It is confident the nation against its open and belligeront pows density believed that they will not be organized hostile and belligeront pows ries come in a true spirit of sorrow and bellion.

10. Because they opposed every more density to adopt for the suppression of the result of sorrow and bellion. Had there been any doubt before, repentance, sheath the sword and agree 10. Because they magnified every nessee. But without regard to any

NO. 14 factory security for the future, by a or another war impossible. In accom-plishing these onds, who could reason-their friends on the bench of the Sual authority:

In considering this question, Vattel, ably complain if it should be found preme Court so to hold, necessary to confiscate the property of 16. When men were greater than the considering this question, vattel, necessary to confiscate the property of 16. In considering this question, Vattel, necessary to confiscate the property of the rich, influential and active traitors. 16. When men were greatly needed to fill up the ranks, and the Govern-If the aristocratic element of the South ment ordered a draft, they resisted,

of rebels on all such of his subjects as openly resist him; but when the latter have acquired a sufficient strength to give him effectual opposition, and oblige him to carry on the war against them according to the established rules, he must necessarily submit to the use of the term 'civil war.' On earth they have no common superior, they stand precisely in the same predica ment as two nations who engage in a contest, and, being unable to come to an agreement, have recourse to arms."

It is therefore perfectly manifest that these late rebels are now in the condition of conquered, subdued beliggerents. How may we lawfully treat them?

punished. Yet in the sentiment of declaring that "they fed our prisoners these questions, the rebels shall receive at our hands all that justice and safety the war and as a punishment." (Page will permit us to grant. Our treatment of them shall be greatly influenced by their future conduct and actions to PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE OPPOSITION wards the nation. And in shaping these, it would be well for them to remember that the war was of their own | dent Johnson as they liave on the subseeking, and of their own making, and advantages of the trial.

SOLDIERS

The United States, 8 Cranch, 110. of our fellow citizens, recently returned from the service of the country in

Boston, says: "When the case was of the war for the suppression of the were about to give him up in despair. rebellion has ever been urged by the Union party of the country.

2. Because the war has never been sustained or advocated by the leaders sustained or advocated by the leaders York. They endorse him (provided of the party opposed to the Adminishe will do as they wish) in Pennsyl: tration.

3. Because the friends of the Union cause have always sustained and supported the soldiers in the field, and the leaders of pretended Democracy have ridiculed and derided the soldiors of the Union, calling them "Lincoln's fying his past record; he has become a hirelings," 'robbers,' 'plunderers,' and pensioner on power, and a defender of the usurpations of Abraham Lincoln;

4. Because when volunteers were called for, they demanded a draft. 5. Because when the draft came

against the poor man.

8. Because they became highly in-

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rebel success, and deprecated every Union victory.

11. Because, in 1864, they declared the war a failure.

12. Because, in 1865, they declare

of it has arisen the general maxim that lor all who glory in the part they took meritorious a class as volunteer solvar, ipso facto, abbrogates treaties being the rebellion, and who still insist diers should not be distractlised. To that they were right and the nation this I answer, that neither the constiween the beligerents. On the same subject Chancellor Kent ays: "As a general rule, the obligations of treaties are dissipated by hosility." I Kent, 175.

On this subject Prof. Leiber says on Continuous and by the laws of war, we have a clear right to enforce the great ble with the right of suffrage, deprives the great ble with the right of suffrage, deprives the great ble with the right of suffrage, deprives the great ble with the right of suffrage, deprives the great ble with the right of suffrage, deprives the great ble with the right of suffrage, deprives the great ble with the right of suffrage, deprives the great ble with the right of suffrage, deprives the great ble with the right of suffrage, deprives the great ble with the right of suffrage, deprives the great ble with the right of suffrage and the act of the great ble with the right of suffrage and the act of the great ble with the right of suffrage and the act of the great ble with the right of suffrage and the act of the great ble with the right of suffrage and the act of the great ble with the right of suffrage and the act of the great ble with the right of suffrage and the act of the great ble with the right of suffrage and the act of the great ble with the right of suffrage and the act of the great ble with the right of suffrage and the act of the great ble with the right of suffrage and the act of the great ble with the right of suffrage and the act of the great ble with the right of suffrage and the act of the great ble with the right of suffrage and the act of the great ble with the right of suffrage and the act of the great ble with the right of suffrage and the act of the great ble with t p. 8: "All municipal law of the ground objects of all wars—indemnity for the on which the armies stand or of the past, and security for the future. This him of this privilege. He disfranchises on which they belong is silent and of no effect between armies in the onemy's property after the war is over. Even as a question of policy and ox constitution was submitted to a vote And Sergeant William (page 8) says; pediency, or upon the ground of hu"The primary effect of war is to extinguish all civil intercourse, and to

"Self-and a question of product of the ground of humanity, it is by no means certain that
Democratic counties gave majorities
some such measure is not required for against it, while every county in the

nocessary to secure the nation in the employed their ablest lawyers in an future, and render another rebellion effort to declare the bounty laws un-

and 425, uses this language:

If the aristocratic element of the South ment ordered a draft, they resisted, "When in a republic the nation is divided into two opposite factions, and its power and influence be taken from the bench of the Supreme Court de-

imposed upon the shoulders of our the soldier; declares that the war was When the war has been unjust, Vattel says:

"The whole right of a conqueror is derived from justifiable self-defence, which comprehends the substitution was that the war was tell says:

"The whole right of a conqueror is derived from justifiable self-defence, States, are almost entirely responsible which he fought was holy and sacred," which comprehends the support and for the rebellion. For centuries they and that honor, glory, and prosperity prosecution of his rights When, there have been living in ease and luxury, to the country, and not debt, disgrace

19, Because, when Union men exwhich has given rise to the war, and us that the war was for the negro, and indemnify himself for the expenses and for the abolition of slavery. If this be soon be able to conquer the South, amages he has sustained by it."

true, would it would not seem to be a coven by their exhaustion and want of "We have a right to deprive our enjust judgement or decree of an over food, those leaders of the new Democemy of his possession of everything ruling Providence, that the fruits of racy declared that two could never which may augment his strength and the negro's labor and toil should thus conquer the South," and that "they had more to eat in the South than we

future peace of the country, that the world shall be made to understand that treason is a great colors. 20. Because, when rebels were startreason is a great crime, and must be ers excused or mitigated the crime by as well as they did their own men;" that "owing to the unconstitutional blockade of the tyrant Lincoln, they could not obtain a sufficiency of food."

The opposition has not been so consistent in their course towards Presi, ject of the war. Pelor to his renomithat no one is so completely bound by nation, they abused, vilified and deaverdict as the man who sought the nounced him. From the time of his nomination until the election, no epithets were too coarse. From the in-Extraordinary efforts are being made | Lincoln, they continued in the same by our opponents to obtain the votes strain, After that they begun to flatter then to approach. When he ordered the execution of the assassins, the army of the nation. In these efforts they sent forth a loud howl of indigna-Andersonville wholesale murderer, and 1. Because a vigorous prosecution talked of trying Jefferson Davis, they But now they profess to grow a little more confident.

They endorse lim in Maine and New York: vania. In 1868; they spoke of him thus: Senator Lamberton, Record of 1863, page 369: "But then he was Andrew Johnson the Democrat.

"Now, however, he has deserted his post of duty in Tennessee; he is stultiand he appears among us to day as an itinerate peddler of abolitionism." Sona-tor Wallace, page 347; "During all the existence of the rebellion, where is Andrew Johnson? In the Senate of the United States, seeking protection 6. Because when that clause was for himself and life fellows under the repealed they complained that the only bayoncts of the soldiers of McClellan, against the armed cohorts of the re-8. Because they became highly indignant when negro troops were called for, and threw the benefit of all their sympathies with the South.

9. Because they opposed every measure the Government found it necessary to the President.

"That is my position, so fur as concerns this pretended Governor of Ten-