

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Drayton, Editor and Proprietor. CHARLESTON, JULY 19, 1852.



FOR PRESIDENT, Gen. Franklin Pierce, Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, Col. William B. King, Of Alabama.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, William Scaright, Of Fayette County.

Presidential Electors. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne. WILSON M'CALLISTER, of Allegheny.

1. PETER LOGAN, Philadelphia. 2. GEORGE H. MARTIN, Philadelphia.

3. JOHN MILLER, Philadelphia. 4. W. B. BOCKLIS, Philadelphia.

5. R. M'KAY, Jr., Delaware. 6. A. P. PLE, East Chester. 7. N. STRICKLAND, Chester.

8. A. PETERS, Lancaster. 9. DAVID FISTER, Berks. 10. R. E. JAMES, Northampton.

11. JOHN M'GREYNOLDS, Columbia. 12. P. DAMON, Tioga. 13. H. C. EYER, Union.

14. JNO. CLAYTON, Schuylkill. 15. ISAAC ROBINSON, Adams.

16. HENRY FETTER, Perry. 17. JAS. BURNSIDE, Centre. 18. MAXWELL McCASLIN, Greene.

19. JOSEPH MCDONALD, Cambria. 20. W. S. COLAHAN, Washington. 21. ANDREW BURK, Allegheny.

22. W. M. DUNN, Mercer. 23. JOHN S. MCINTYRE, Clarion. 24. GEO. S. BARRET, Clearfield.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS. THE "VOLUNTEER" FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

For the accommodation of those who desire a Democratic paper during the campaign, we shall send the Volunteer to Clubs, from the 1st of July, until after the Presidential election, at the following low rates:

One copy 50 cents. Six copies \$2.00. Fifteen copies 5.00. Thirty-four copies 10.00.

GEN. SCOTT A DEMOCRAT!

It appears to be a matter of deep anxiety with Gen. Scott, in his letter of October, 1851, to show that he was once a Democrat, and partially supported the administrations of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison.

The Whig papers are all engaged in publishing this part of his letter, and hunting up something to corroborate it. One object is to furnish evidence to the people that Scott is an honest man, and once associated with a respectable party, thinking thereby to catch Democratic voters who have a great disgust for the corruptions of the Whig party.

Another object, as he says himself, is to show that he was not a Federalist. The evidence would be very good proof of his character and proper associations, if he had not deserted his colors and proved a turn coat.

This fact bears strongly against him—it shows that he was not sound at heart. He is anxious to secure the influence of a good Democratic character, but it is evident that it is merely the influence he wants to elevate him to political power, and to fraudulently pervert its use to the promotion of the rank and file doctrines.

A singular fact, in connection with this, is that he turned traitor to his principles just at the time when the Democratic party commenced war with that monster of corruption, the United States Bank. Then he deserted the banner of Jefferson, and took sides with the monied aristocracy.

We suppose Gen. Scott needs all the certificates of good character he can get, to sustain him in the face of the published evidence from the War Department, of having kept back and pocketed two months pay (September and October, 1800,) of his soldiers then under his command, and which was not paid over until after there was a Court of Inquiry held on his conduct, which court reported cause for a general court martial.

For this offence and act of dishonesty, he was sentenced to suspension for the period of one year from command and from pay and rank. If the Herald denies this, let him do it by publishing the official report of the trial.

Gen. Scott is no more successful in avoiding the charge of love for Federalism, by this evidence. Alexander Hamilton was the great father of Federalism, and started into being the United States Bank, advocated a prohibition of foreigners from the rights of citizenship, and originated the idea of a Bankrupt law.

Gen. Scott, in his letter on party politics, declares strongly in favor of a United States Bank, as being "necessary and indispensable," and in favor of a Bankrupt Law; and in his letter to George W. Reed, he says, "I hesitate before extending the period of residence before naturalization, and a TOTAL REPEAL OF ALL ACTS OF CONGRESS ON THE SUBJECT."

In my mind inclines to the latter—that is, in favor of prohibiting foreigners from ever becoming citizens! Take this in connection with the time Gen. Scott ceased to be a member of the Democratic party, and it is not a love of Federalism, this is at least a very remarkable coincidence.

When Gen. Scott loves and advocates the very principles and measures which were the great landmarks of Federalism under Hamilton, it is hard to see the difference between Scottism and Whigism, and Federalism.

ROTTEN AT HEART. A Scott Galphinitis, in an electrifying speech, took a walk out to the stand. He told his hearers that the shell was rotten and valueless—that the Democratic party, the skin was rancid, and the inside was rotten—that was the loco fero party. He said he would show them the "Whig" Galphinitis party. He cracked the nut, and found it rotten!

Dickinson College Scholarship. We are requested to state that Professor Blumenthal, of Dickinson College, has been appointed by the Superintendents of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conferences, the authorized agent to receive subscriptions and take notes for the purchase of scholarships in Dickinson College under the new plan.

An authority of Professor Blumenthal we make the following brief statement of its features: A scholarship for four years can be secured for \$25 dollars, one for ten years for 50 dollars, and one for twenty five years for 100 dollars.

The money is not to be paid until the whole amount of one hundred thousand dollars or upwards is subscribed for, when certificates of scholarships will be issued by the board of trustees of Dickinson College.

The certificates will entitle the holder to send to the College a pupil for the number of years specified therein, but he is at liberty to send for as many as he may suit his convenience until he shall have taken out the whole time subscribed for, for the scholarships do not run out until he has sent for the whole time to which he is entitled. He may also commence to send immediately after he has received his certificate or at any subsequent period, and may continue to send consecutively or at such intervals as may suit his convenience, though never less than one year at a time; and he is furthermore entitled to substitute at the end of a year one pupil for another.

The Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New Jersey Conferences will take charge of and fund the money for the use of the College, which gives to holders of certificates an additional security for the perfect safety of the plan.

An opportunity is thus offered to all to secure for their children, friends or for indigent orphans an education in one of the oldest and best colleges of the State at a rate which places it in the power of any one to avail himself of it, for the holder of a four years scholarship pays only at the rate of six dollars and a quarter per annum, while he who holds a ten years scholarship gets it at five dollars per annum, and he who purchases a twenty five years scholarship at four dollars per annum.

POLITICAL SONGS.

A merited compliment is paid to the intelligence of the Federal party, and to those whom they take to be the "gullibles" of the Democratic party, by Federal editors, in many of their published songs. The chorus to us before us runs as follows: "For Scott he is a dandy, A dandy, dandy, dandy."

We have no doubt this is well suited to the intellectual capacity of those to whom it is addressed. We hope they feel flattered with the compliment. They certainly must be sensible that they possess a high standing among the intelligent part of creation, when they see a Whig band of singers on the streets or at some party gathering, mouthing them to join their ranks, and singing such a stentorian chorus as the above, as an inducement. Another song, just following the above, is sung to the tune of "Dandy Jim of Carolina."

What a vast difference there is in the course pursued by the Democratic party, from that pursued by the Whigs. Our Convention passed a series of resolutions embracing the great doctrines, principles and measures we advocate; and with this in our hands, we go before the people, to make converts to our cause. In the language of our first resolution, "we place our trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people." We speak to them all as thinking citizens, engaged in the great cause of perpetuating free institutions, and as taking part in the government of the nation; and as a people feeling that they have a great responsibility resting upon them, and knowing the dignity of their political position, and the importance of their influence and vote.

On the other hand, the Whigs, having a candidate bound to no political creed, and a platform to which two-thirds of their party deluged "to wit," and "which they spurn and repudiate," go before the people without argument, but with buffoon songs in their mouths, and strive to make converts by singing in the ears of every one they meet— "Oh Scott he is a dandy, A dandy, dandy, dandy."

Or probably they rise to the dignity of the following: "From the name of Clippewa, Queestown Heights, Niagara, And Fort George, and Fort Erie, See the conquering hero come, &c."

Or probably an intelligent community is told, by some bacchanals reeling along the street, that if they are not convinced by the music of their songs, to "Get out of the way for Pass and Peathers."

Verily the American people are rapidly degenerating if they can be proselytized by such absolute silliness, and such disgusting folly. If this be true that we can, we may exclaim, "farewell, a long farewell, to all our greatness!"

GEN. SCOTT'S STATESMANSHIP. After publishing his letter of acceptance, the Federal papers should never utter a whisper in defence of Gen. Scott's statesmanship. That letter is proof against him—proof that he is a very weak vessel, entirely incapable and leaky. His plan of naturalizing foreigners is original with himself, and is such a plan as no sane man could have thought of. As late as 1841, Gen. Scott wrote a letter, in which he said he was in favor of repealing the Naturalization laws altogether! But now that he is a candidate, he is anxious to secure the support and influence of these same foreigners, against whom, but a few years since, he was, to use his own language, "FIXED WITH INDIGNATION."

His tardy and demagogical, and hollow-hearted recantation of this letter only serves to disgust intelligent citizens, and his late offer to give the foreigner a right to vote, after one year's service in time of war in the army or navy, only shows how far he is disposed to go to counteract the effects of his real opinion; even if in the effort to do so, he makes himself despicable and ridiculous.

The Whig Argus thus notices Gen. Scott's present plan for naturalizing foreigners: "Suppose there was a war with England, and hundreds of Irishmen joined our standard who were not naturalized, they could not become citizens until they were one year in the navy or army. Suppose they were taken prisoners—what would be their fate? That of traitors to English Laws, and death the penalty! Such is Scott's love for the Exile of Erin, or the emigrants from Germany, &c. As to this detestable policy, we have no patience to argue the point—every liberal minded man of either party, will denounce it, and we think it will sink into public obloquy, and sink into the grave dug by his own hands. It seems to us as if that Providence, which watches over the affairs of nations, blinded him to the fault of the very letter he has written, and thus saved our country from the rule of a military Cæsar, who, with the heart of a Nero and the head of a Caligula, would ride triumphant over the liberties of twenty millions of freemen! Let the motto of our patriot be: God and Liberty! Equal Rights to Native and Adopted Citizens!"

Why Don't He Resign? The Pittsburg Post says—The Whig party has nominated as their candidate for the Presidency the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, Major General Winfield Scott. Gen. Scott wrote a "hasty" letter accepting the nomination; but he has not yet resigned his place in the army. It is, therefore, evident, that he wishes to unite in his own person, the "purse and the sword," the very mention of which made the Whigs go almost into spasms, a few years ago.

Now, we ask in all sincerity, why does not Gen. Scott resign his commission in the army, and doff his epaulettes? If he is certain of being elected President, as claimed by the Whigs, he will then receive a salary of \$25,000 per annum, which is about four times the compensation allowed him at present. But perhaps he wishes to draw the salary attached to both offices?

The honest truth is, Gen. Scott does not expect to be elected President, and hence he concludes that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." He would rather draw \$7,000 per annum out of the National Treasury, and wear the big feather, than have the empty honor of being a defeated candidate for the Presidency.

Scott is wise, and knows a "hasty plate of soup" from a piece of green cheese! He is not going to commit the foolish blunder of throwing up his commission in the army, and thus lose honors, title, salary, every thing; and then, after all, see FRANKLIN PIERCE inaugurated President!

Gen. Scott's Principles. Reader, remember that Gen. Scott wrote this in 1841; and he has been leading for the Presidency ever since: I now hesitate before extending the period of residence before naturalization, and a total repeal of all acts of Congress on the subject—my mind inclines to the latter.

Concurring fully in the principles of the Philadelphia movement, I should prefer assuming the name of American Republican, as in New York, or Democratic American, as I would respectfully suggest.

Land warrants are in good demand at New York, and the quotations are improving.

Items for Politicians.

James Lyon, John R. Chambliss, and Hunter H. Marshall, Whig candidates for electors in Virginia, refuse to serve in consequence of the nomination of Scott.

The New York Day Book (Webster Whig), says that the New York will go Democratic by at least 100,000 majority.

Some of the ardent Democrats "down east," delighted with the nomination of the gallant son of New Hampshire, insist upon calling him the "Eagle of the north." As he will guard the national treasury with an eagle eye and power, there is propriety in the designation.

At a Scott party given at one of our private houses in this village, on Tuesday evening, says the Lookout Democrat, a vote was taken, which resulted as follows—Gen. Frank Pierce, 16; Gen. Scott, 4.

The Whig Bolters, South, are rallying, and the Telegraph reports it, that they will make a dead assault upon Scott, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, they swear "shall not go for him; nor any one Southern State.

The Whigs call Gen. Pierce a "third-rate lawyer." The same party once styled Mr. Polk "the Duck River Pettifogger!"

The pictorial life of General Scott contains an illustration of a robber in the act of stealing! We suppose the fellow is a Galphin.

The Webster papers continue to hit at Gen. Scott. He "fights better than he writes," says one of them. "In appropriateness, simplicity and felicity of expression, the latter (Scott) is far behind that of Mr. Pierce," exclaims the Boston Traveller.

The Chicago Advertiser says "there is nothing the Seavards would take so much pleasure in as to dissolve the Union, had the power so doing!" This is rather a high boast from a paper which supports Seward's candidate for the Presidency, Gen. Scott.

The great split in the Whig party is thus "strung out" by an exchange: "They stand aloof, the scars remaining Like cliffs that have been rent asunder, A great sea now flows between, And neither east, nor west nor thunder." Not aught of earth, except "twice plunder, Can bring these fragments back again."

The N. Y. Tribune advises its friends not to bet on Gen. Scott, because it is perilous to risk money in that way, and says it isn't safe either, because it isn't right.

The editor of the Baltimore Whig said, a day or two before the Whig nomination took place, if Gen. Scott is nominated, he will be "nominated with the coat he had, that he cannot carry a single State south of Mason and Dixon's line." This is pretty strong from a Whig editor—and the editor of the Whig The Savannah Republican, the leading Whig paper, refuses to support the nomination of General Scott.

Gen. Pierce, at the present time, we believe, lives in Concord. O yes, and the entire Democratic party is also living in Concord.

This boy at Dartmouth College, disappointed in the nomination of Daniel Webster as the Presidential candidate, fired a salute of 100 guns in honor of Pierce and King, as the best soother of their troubled feelings.

In Illinois the nomination of Scott fell as flat as a dishwater. The Jeffersonian says there were not 25 whigs in Galena, to whom it was acceptable. The Philadelphia Sun, Whig, honestly says, that "Gen. Scott stands as little chance for enjoying the luxury of the White House, as a bob tailed horse has for rest in fly time."

His brains, all that he has, are in his epaulettes, and if he should be elected President, he would tear the Whig party into tatters in less than six months—Greely in 1848.

It is said that large numbers of Whigs, opposed to Gen. Scott, have stopped their subscriptions to the Boston Atlas, the only Whig paper in Boston that has Scott's name at its head.

WHIG RENUNCIATIONS.

The following card from nine Whig Members of Congress was published in the National Intelligencer and Republic of Washington on Monday and Tuesday last. This takes the wind out of the sails of the Scottites, completely.

From the Intelligencer of Monday. A CARD. WASHINGTON, July 3, 1852. To prevent all mistake and misapprehensions, we the undersigned, members of Congress, adopt this method of making a joint statement to our constituents, respectively, and to all who may take an interest in this subject, that we cannot and will not support General Scott for the Presidency, as he now stands before the American people, for the following amongst other reasons:

1. He obstinately refused up to the time of his nomination, to give any public opinion in favor of that series of measures of the last Congress known as the compromise; the permanent maintenance of which with us is a question of paramount importance.

Nor has he since his nomination made any declaration of his approval of those measures as a final adjustment of the issues in controversy.

It is true the resolutions of the convention that nominated him are as clear and explicit upon this question as need be; but General Scott in his letter of acceptance, which contains all that we have from him on that matter, does not give them the approval of his judgment. This he seems studiously to have avoided. He accepts the nomination "with the reservation," that he, in his own mind, reserves the right to accept or reject it as an individual takes an estate with whatever incumbrance it may be loaded for.

And this only pledge and guaranty he offers for his "adherence to the principles of the resolutions" as "the known incidents of a long public life," &c.

Amongst these "known incidents" of his life there is not one, so far as we are aware of, in favor of the principles of the compromise. In one at least of his public letters he has expressed sentiments inimical to the institutions of fifteen States of the Union.

Since the passage of the compromise he has suffered his name to be held up before the people of several of the States as a candidate for the Presidency by the open and avowed enemies of those measures.

And in the convention that conferred this nomination upon him he permitted himself to be used by the Free-soilers in that body to defeat Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster, because of their advocacy of those measures and their firm adherence to the policy that sustained them.

To join such men, and aid them in completing their triumph over, and over the true and faithful friends of the Constitution, and the faithful discharge of all its obligations, is what we can never do. The dictates of duty and patriotism sternly forbid it.

We consider General Scott as the favorite candidate of the Free-soil Whig party. That policy, if he should be elected, would be warped and shaped to conform to their views, and to elevate their power in the administration of the Government, can but be considered as a legitimate and probable result. And, believe us, we do, that the views that faction of mischief-doers are now so anxious not only to the just and constitutional rights of the Southern States, (which we represent in part) but to the peace and quiet of the whole country, and to the permanent Union of the States, which we represent as the highest duty of the well-wishers of the country everywhere, whatever else they may do, to at least withhold from him their support. This we intend to do.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Ga. CHARLES JAS. FAULKNER, of Va. W. BROOKE, of Miss. JOHN A. CALHOUN, of S. C. JAMES ABERCROMBIE, of Ala. R. TOOMBS, of Ga. JAMES JOHNSTON, of Ga.

For reasons to some extent indicated in speeches and addresses heretofore made by the undersigned, they deem it to be their duty to withhold their support from General Scott as a candidate for the Presidency. If it should seem to be necessary, we will hereafter, in some form exhibit more fully to our constituents the facts and reasons which have brought us to this determination.

M. P. GENTRY, Tenn. C. H. WILLIAMS, Tenn. The Baltimore Catholic Question. The Baltimore Catholic Mirror, the Metropolitan organ of the Catholics of the United States, of Saturday last, publishes the report of the proceedings of the Convention for the revision of the Constitution of New Hampshire, and says: "This report unequivocally proves that Gen. Pierce exerted his influence to have the 'Religious Test' stricken out from the Constitution of his native State. The charge of supporting the continuance of the offensive clause, has been brought against General Pierce, not from a love of Catholics, but by a set of politicians who care but little what slander they retail, provided it gains votes for the party. We publish this record to show that the case of Catholicity must not be dragged into the political arena to prevent men from giving him their support on that ground. Were we to decline publishing this proof, we should be aiding the false charge. This Mirror has no political preferences, hence it cannot, by its silence, sanction a falsehood of the nature of the one now under consideration."

The Mirror also states that it "has seen a letter from Gen. Pierce, written to a gentleman of the city, in which he speaks of the charge brought against him, of aiding the retention of the Religious Test in the Constitution of New Hampshire. General Pierce says: 'No charge could be more groundless than this—my course from the first moment I entered public life has been directly the opposite of that alleged—' if the falsehood had not already received its appropriate brand, it will in due season.'

From the Republican Privateer. "WHO IS FRANKLIN PIERCE?" The Con crowed out of his hole glibly fierce, "Who in the thunder," says he "is FRANKLIN PIERCE?" A democrat passing by did say, "Go into your hole you thieving thing, And this much learn, that our gallant Frank, Is down on your rotten United States Bank! A regular agent of the Jackson brand, From Banker Hill and Concord send; The very man to make too hot The 'hasty soup' of General Scott; To dish up Webster in a stew, And season him with Fillmore, too; So now old John I hope you see, Some point about our nominee."

A tear came in the old con's eye, And he didn't stop to make reply, But put right off to a hollow tree, To save his hide from our nominee. TRIBUTE TO HENRY CLAY.—At a public meeting in Concord, N.H., on the 2d inst, relative to the death of HENRY CLAY, General Pierce, the Democratic Presidential candidate, delivered an eloquent eulogy on the life and character of the deceased—alluding particularly to his connection with the Compromise measures.

SPEECH OF GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE, ON BEHAVIORS FROM OFFICE.

The nomination of Gen. Pierce to the highest office in the republic is calculated to awaken an interest in whatever is prescribed by his Congressional career; which he voluntarily brought to a close in 1842, by the comparatively youthful age of thirty eight. It is gratifying to a common curiosity about the character of his eloquence, of which much is said, and partially to illustrate his views of the disgusting system of political proscription which the administration of Gen. Harrison was conducted, we copy the following concluding passage from a speech delivered by him in 1842 in the Senate, advocating the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Buchanan, calling upon the President to furnish the names of persons removed from office, and of those appointed since the 4th March, 1841.

"Democratic administrations have turned out some many if you please—political opponents to give place to political friends, and on the single ground that they had the right to prefer their friends to their opponents. But on this point let me observe, that no man can say, from his individual knowledge, how it is over the whole country; but here we can know, and here we do know, the fact that a majority of the subordinate officers in the Executive departments have, during the last twelve years, been opposed to Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren's administrations. They were faithful and competent officers, and at all events they were not reached by the spirit of proscription. Where, for the last twelve years, your political friends have enjoyed a majority of the places, how have your friends been treated? Have the tables been turned? They have not escaped your sharper and broader axe, wielded against your own and universal professions."

But whatever was done by the late administration was not done under false pretences. We forbore not casting hypocritical circles; we stood before the nation and the world on the naked unqualified ground that we preferred our friends to our opponents; that to confer a privilege was our privilege, we chose to exercise. I ought not to say we chose, but I will say what those friends best acquainted with the facts know—that there was nothing in the administration of Gen. Jackson which so uniformly failed to justify, as the removal of one worthy officer to give place to another.

But that removal has occurred, is not the thing of which I complain. I complain of your preferring I charge that your press and your leading orators made promises to the nation which they did not intend to redeem, and which you vainly attempted to atone for by a course of dissimulation and evasion. I charge that you and your leading orators made promises to the nation which they did not intend to redeem, and which you vainly attempted to atone for by a course of dissimulation and evasion.

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