

FATHER ABRAHAM



"With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nations wounds; to

care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."—A. L.

VOL. I.

LANCASTER, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1868.

NO. 10.

"FATHER ABRAHAM"

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—AT—

FIFTY CENTS, IN ADVANCE, FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

—BY—

E. H. RAUCH. THOS. B. COCHRAN.

RAUCH & COCHRAN,

NORTHEAST ANGLE CENTRE SQUARE,

Adjoining W. G. Baker's Drug Store and J. Marshall & Son's Shoe Store,

LANCASTER, PENNA.

SINGLE COPIES.....THREE CENTS.

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O. J. DICKEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office—SOUTH QUEEN Street, second house below the "Fountain Inn," Lancaster, Pa.

J. B. LIVINGSTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office—No. 11 NORTH DUKE Street, west side, north of the Court House, Lancaster, Pa.

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J. GEORGE SELTZER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 604 COURT Street, (opposite the Court House) Reading, Pa.

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DR. WILLIAM HARGREAVES, ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, No. 134 SOUTH FIFTH Street, Reading, Pa.

A Copperhead named Walker, hailing from Montgomery county, was last week arrested in the city of Philadelphia, and committed by Alderman Eggleton, on a charge of stealing four dollars and a watch from Frank McClusky.

Miscellaneous.

"Let Us Have Peace."

[Gen. U. S. Grant's Letter of Acceptance.]

BY WM. OLANE BOURKE.

"LET US HAVE PEACE!" is the cry of the millions Who fought for the starry-ensign'd flag of the free; 'Tis the prayer of the Hero, the song of the slain. That rolls from the mountain far down to the sea. The nation that rocked in the tempest and gloom, And drifted in doubt to be wrecked on the shore, The storm has outlived, and the thunder that boom Are voices that prophecy trumpet no more. "Let us have Peace!" is the sigh of the lowly, That walk in the vale where the cypress is seen, Who mourn their departed with tenderness holy, And kneel where the graves are parenthally green; And where the "Unknown" in their silence, are sleeping, The feet of the angels are pressing the sod, And vesper of harmony round them are keeping, While Martyrs of Freedom have gone to their God.

"Let us have Peace!" the exclaim of LABOR, Where toilers implacably lift up their hands; God wipe off the stains from the death-dealing sabre, And build the bright altar of hope for all lands;

Let radiant from darkness the temple in glory Thyons wide to the world the broad aisles of the fame; And freemen shall toil as they after the story, And children repeat to the ages again.

"Let us have Peace!" is the chorus ascending From hamlets that be "mid the pine covered hills, And like a glad anthem in unison blending, Flows on till the plain with its melody thrills; And rivers that roll to the land of the West, And prairies that wake to the hymn of the free,

With millions of freemen imploring for rest, Swell psalms of rejoicing while bending the knee.

"Let us have Peace!" from the war's wild commotion, The trumpet's alarms, and the crash of the field, And let the new bliss like the billows of ocean, Roll over the land where the Hero has knelt;

The smoke of the battle has swept from the sky, The thunders have ceased, and the bugle's wild blast; The chains have been riven! and loud from on high The reveille calls to the love of the Past!

"LET US HAVE PEACE!" in a holy thanksgiving, The Hero-voice cries, in the name of the Lord! For the sake of the dead! for the sake of the living!

Turn spears into pruning hooks—to plowshares the sword! And out of the darkness shall come forth the beaming Of Glory's bright sun where the foe-man have trod, And Freedom shall teach, with a truth all redeeming, That PEACE WITH OUR BROTHER IS PEACE WITH OUR GOD!

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What a Western Soldier Says of Grant. A correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican says: Yesterday I enjoyed the pleasure of a long conversation with a gentleman who was with General Grant from the time of his entering the service in the late war till he was ordered East to take command as Lieutenant General. My informant was a member of the 11th Illinois, which came under General Grant's command late in the fall of 1861. But long before that the General, then brigadier, was a familiar personage to the 11th, for its colonel, W. H. L. Wallace, who fell at Shiloh, had been a close friend of Grant's in Mexico, and the intimacy was still maintained. The 11th was stationed at Bird's Point, Mo., while Grant held command at Cairo, directly opposite. When the 11th, which had been operating under Oglesby, was attached to Grant's command that officer was about as unpopular as he well could be; the troops were new to the actualities of war, and the slaughter at Belmont made a deep impression on them; they believed that Grant fought that battle entirely on his own judgment, and they were unable to see that any advantages had been derived from it.

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Further contingent upon the determination of the war, regular expenses, the money used in the Indian War, the payment of bounties (\$49,382,859), payment for property destroyed in the military service (\$11,000,000), reimbursement of State claims (10,330,000), river and harbor improvements, fortifications, Indians, Freedmen's Bureau, expenses of Reconstruction, etc.

IV. From April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, the expenditures of the Navy Department were \$113,119,269 37, and 45 per cent of this, or \$50,847,889 58, were disbursed in the nine months succeeding the termination of the war. The balance covers the regular expenses of the Navy for thirty months, ending July 30, 1868, as well as the disbursements of prize money and for the settlement of contracts made before the war ended.

V. No department of the Government has been so much abused by Gov. Seymour and Democratic orators generally as the Freedmen's Bureau. They have never failed to magnify threefold the cost of that institution. Mr. Wells shows that since its organization in 1865 down to June 30, 1868, its expenses were only \$5,617,000. This disposes of one-half of the false statements of these men. If it were possible to find out how much of this money was expended to alleviate the sufferings of whites, the Democrats might be shamed into stopping the other half of their abuse.

Finally, the expenses contingent upon the acts of Congress regulating Reconstruction have been \$2,344,759, which is also far below the amount given by the Democratic candidate for President and his followers.—N. Y. Tribune.

Eating Hamble Pie.

The little side show connected with the National Democratic Convention, dubbed the "Conservative Soldiers and Sailors Convention," presented rather a humiliating spectacle to their comrades in arms, (who met at Chicago,) fraternizing with such unrepentant rebels as Wade Hampton, and the Fort Pillow cut-throat, Forrest, begging and cringing for the recognition and fellowship of such traitorous villains as Brick Pomeroy, Vallandigham, H. Clay Dean & Co. Truly political ambition makes strange bed-fellows for soldiers as well as politicians. We had hoped better things of General Slocum, Franklin, and Ewing, that they would not be found associating with or recognizing as fellow-soldiers, other than those who have an honorable record as such, and not with such old political prostitutes as Gen. (?) J. D. Campbell, whose private military record shows him to have been "champaigning" while connected with the army, rather than campaigning, and that his whole military career was a series of "mild sprees," climaxing in an occasional drunk. And such an array of Generals, Colonels, Majors, and so on down the roster! Men whose names have never appeared upon the United States Muster Roll, or if they do, were either dismissed, dropped, or resigned early in the war.

Soldiers of the Republic, you who have nobly fought to preserve our national institutions, you who hold an honorable discharge from your government, you who marched, fought and bled with your noble leaders, Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Pope, McPherson, Rosecrans, Logan, and a host of others, are you prepared to sacrifice your manhood and abandon your old leaders and your noble chieftain, Grant, and train under the leadership of men whose military prefixes are mere bought brevets, secured at the hands of a recreant Chief Magistrate, as the reward for doing his bidding.

The recognition of the claim of the soldier was scouted and hooted by the radical copperheads in the New York Convention, and but for these, General Hancock could possibly have been nominated, after a hard fought contest against such Democrats as the rebels Forrest, Buckner, Wade Hampton, Preston, H. Clay Dean, Vallandigham and Brick Pomeroy. How different was it at Chicago. The soldiers asked to have their chieftain placed first upon the list, and it was done—and done unanimously. How was it at New York? After five days struggle, a soldier was made the tail of the Democratic kite, a man who is wholly destitute of character or principle, in short a political renegade, a soldier who has forfeited his claims as such by his prostituting everything upon the political altar, stultifying his past record as a radical, anti-slavery Congressman, and a bitter foe of secession, all for the naked compliment of a nomination, without the shadow of a hope for an election. Alas how the mighty have fallen.

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Answer!

What member of the Confederate Congress at Richmond when they ran away before the coming of our victorious legions on the gray of that memorable morning of the 7th of April, 1868, when they leaped the trenches of Richmond and carried the banner of truth and triumph amidst the burning, blazing walls of the doomed city, what one of the Confederate members of Congress had not taken an oath to overturn the Constitution of the United States? What member of the legislative assemblies of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas had not also taken an oath in the name of the Confederacy to overturn the Constitution of the United States? This being so, let the American people answer, by what right the aiders and abettors of this rebellion—the Pendletons, the Vallandighams, the Seymours—can come before the American people and say that these rebellious States had a right to representation in Congress?

The citizens of Leavenworth, through their mayor, proposed to give Gen. Grant a public reception, but he declined in a note in which he says: "I fully appreciate the compliment conveyed in the resolution which you forward, and thank the City Council and citizens for it; but while traveling for recreation, and to inspect a country with which I have so much to do and have never seen, I would much prefer avoiding public demonstrations."

Gen. Grant Defining His Position.

Gen. Grant was one day busy with his military plans, in the inner part of his tent. His maps, rules and compasses, were all in use. His mind ranged over the vast extent of country under his control. Mountains were scaled, rivers forded, swamps bridged, deserts traversed, forests threaded, storms and sunshine were overcome, and he was master of the situation. He was just laying out his plans of a projected battle, intensely occupied with the marshalling of his troops, in their best position for victory, when his ear caught the inquiry, put to his orderly, in a strong, foreign accent: "Is de generawl in?"

Then came the reply, in a firm, decided tone, which Gen. Grant understood instantly—

"Yes, sir, the commanding general is in; but he is very busy, sir."

"Could I see him a vey momentz?"

He ordered me to say, sir, that he would be very much occupied for some time."

"On de advance, eh?" interrupted the intruder. "Den he is going down furdler to de cotton regione?"

"I can't say where he is going, sir; I don't know. You must leave."

Stranger became more excited, and his accent more peculiar.

"Mine young vrend, I have one important proposal to make de generawl, —a proposal, mine young vrend."

"I can't hear your 'proposal.' Step out, sir?"

"Sdop, mine young vrend,—sdop one lectle moment. You say to de generawl dat I will make it one grand objecs for 'im—one rich speculation. You understand, eh?"

A Proud History.

The history of the Republican party is indeed a proud record. Inheriting a bankrupt treasury, a dishonored credit, and a gigantic rebellion from the traitorous Administration which preceded their advent to power in 1861, the Republicans heroically and successfully grappled with and conquered all these obstacles to the life and progress of the nation. They replenished the Treasury; they redeemed our credit; they subdued the mightiest rebellion that ever confronted civil power since governments were instituted among men; they struck the shackles from 4,000,000 of human beings, and gave them every civil rights under the Constitution and laws. And while accomplishing these herculean tasks, the Republican party administered the Government so wisely, that prosperity has been all the time abroad in the land; great business enterprises have been undertaken and successfully prosecuted; factories have been built; the forest subdued; farms brought under cultivation; navigable rivers improved; thousands of miles of railways constructed; the continent spanned by telegraph wires; the two oceans well nigh connected by a road of iron; the emigrant protected on the remotest frontier; territories carved out of the wilderness domain; and new States of promise and power added to the National Union. What other party in the history of this country ever confronted such difficulties? But, great as its achievements have been, its work is not yet finished. Out of the fierce conflicts of the recent past, conflicts indeed are still raging; order and harmony, conciliation and friendship, are yet to be evoked; not, indeed, by unwise concession and timid compromise, but by that firm policy which is based on Right, and under the leadership of one who, so terribly in earnest in war, is yet to-day the embodiment of peace, the conservator of public justice, and the hope of the loyal millions!

The only difference between Pendleton and Seymour is, that Pendleton was plainer in his measures. They both agree—they compliment each other: Seymour supports Pendleton, and Pendleton supports Seymour. They both adhere to the platform adopted under the dictation—first, of Preston, of Kentucky; second by Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, and last, but not least, by Forrest, of Fort Pillow.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson has declared recently that the nomination of Seymour and Blair virtually settles the question in favor of Grant and Colfax.