

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.

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An Explanation Asked For.

Will General Lee favor us with another letter explaining to Pennsylvanians the killing of the Zook brothers—two young men from Lancaster county, of exemplary character, quiet tastes, hard-working, industrious and inoffensive—who were savagely and brutally murdered and their property appropriated by high-toned gentlemen of the vicinity of Vicksburg, who now enjoy their ill-gotten gains, together with the respect of that chivalrous and gentle community? There was not a man or court in Mississippi to do them justice or give their friends redress. Now, if General Lee will take up this case, or any one of the hundreds of others concerning which he can get full information and sworn evidence at any time, and explain it satisfactorily, he will do something which will give him the ear of the Northern people; but as to declaratory assertions and vague school-girl generalities, we want none of them. We are past that stage.

Miscellaneous.

Maine!

"Have you heard the news from Maine?"
The great northeastern State
Which opens into Yankee-land
A mighty granite gate.
There Treason hoped to rule,
And there it writhes in pain;
But they've turned the tide to the other side:
Hurrah for the news from Maine!

"Have you heard the news from Maine?"
'Tis a question old, you know;
They asked it ere the boys were born,
Some thirty years ago.
It meant that men had heard
Of overwhelming gain;
And for me and you it still is true:
We have heard the news from Maine!

"Have you heard the news from Maine?"
Do you hear the shouts afar?
We have gained the second victory
In slavery's second war,
And we shall hear those shouts
Again, and yet again.
Cheer, voice and hand thro' all the land:
We have heard the news from Maine.

"Have you heard the news from Maine?"
In the main we're always right,
And what she is she'll still remain,
In every coming fight.
Pass, pass the word around!
And thunder out the strain!
We've won at a bound the second round!
Hurrah for the news from Maine!

—The Press.

Grant for President.

Let the rebels writhe and wrangle,
And blow and puff away,
Let them quarrel, fight and jangle
Like hungry birds of prey;
But we will have a word or two—
Who dares to say we shan't?
The votes of all the Boys in Blue
Will shower down for Grant!

When the rebels proudly flouted
Their rag above the land,
And men alone were wanted,
And a hero to command,
Some whispered, "You can whip them,"
Some muttered, "No, you can't";
But our hero marched upon them,
Brave Appomattox Grant!

Are brains the one thing fitting
To make a worthy chief?
Then look at Grant's outwitting
The rebels all, in brief.
Or ask you now for loyalty,
So calm, heroic, great?
His shines with Nature's royalty,
Alike in camp and State.

Be this our nomination,
In gratitude and pride,
In love and admiration,
A strong, resistless tide.
And we must have a word or two—
Who dares to say we shan't?
The votes of all the Boys in Blue,
Will shower down for Grant!

—The Soldiers' Friend.

Gen. Grant in his Galena Home.

A correspondent of the Chicago Post enjoyed an interview, last week, with our great Captain, in the mansion which his fellow-townsmen built and furnished for him after the close of the war. The house, which is on the east side of the Galena River, on an eminence commanding a charming view of much of the surrounding country, is a very plain brick structure; not more costly than the house of any well-to-do Illinois farmer ought to be. A parlor extends across the front, 20x16, and is the show-room of the house; behind is a short cross hall, ending at the dining room door. Opposite the parlor door opens the library, sixteen feet square, plainly fitted up with the furniture suitable for such an apartment. A narrow hall at right angles with that into which the main entrance opens, leads to the kitchen and closets in the rear, and out of this hall springs a flight of stairs, narrow, crooked and steep, which lead to the chambers above. A two-story house, with four rooms, exclusive of pantries and closets, on the main floor, and with five or six modest sized chambers on the floor above, is surely not a grand establishment for the successful General who overcame the rebellion, and who is soon to be President of the United States. Here the General and Mrs. Grant, Mr. Dent, her father, now eighty-one, and two bright children—a daughter of twelve and a son of nine years—are spending the vacation which the General is giving himself after his years of labor. "I stay here," said he, "because I like my place and my good neighbors, and because I want quiet. I did think I would spend some time at the watering-places; but, on second thought, I came to the conclusion that a stay at Saratoga or Long Branch would be a kind of martyrdom that I do not care to endure." And here his course of life is just what a plain man would make it. Riding or walking over the hills, lounging into the business streets, chatting at the bank with the cashier and idlers, dropping into Felt's store to have a cigar with the proprietor in the counting room, driving out to the mines and smelting establishments; making little trips to the surrounding villages, these and the like consume all the time not devoted to his official business. One of his military family, Gen. Comstock, is a

member of his household, acting as Secretary; to him most of the labor of the correspondence is assigned. Knowing everybody, familiar with everybody, with not the remotest suggestion of pride, of place, of superiority of intellect, the General makes his way about, followed by the kindly greetings and polite attention of his townsmen of all shades of political belief—a plain, honest, modest, genuine Democrat, as well as the most distinguished commander of modern times. Almost every day visitors make their way to his place—some excited by curiosity, others impelled by political considerations; but their number is few and their stay usually short. The General does not talk politics, except unwillingly, and then so briefly that the most inveterate bore would soon be discouraged. Of his election Gen. Grant entertains no doubt. "Yes," said he, "if I thought I could serve my country as well in my present station as in the Presidential chair, I should care nothing for an election. To give up the place as General is a sacrifice. It suits me; I am grateful that it was given to me; it is for life, and I am sure nothing could be more gratifying to one's ambition. But it seemed to be necessary for me to run as the candidate of those who put down the rebellion, and so I am in the field. I suppose that no man can do just what he wants to, and there stop. Being a candidate, I want to win of course."

Twenty Reasons why Grant Should be Elected.

Because he has been proven to be a man of eminent ability, superior judgment and unwavering integrity.

Because his patriotism is of the highest order, and his services to the country during the rebellion, entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the people.

Because in the administration of public affairs he has exhibited the highest order of administrative and executive talent.

Because he is a moderate man, with no disposition to run into extremes or encourage violent and radical changes of policy, unless the necessity for such a course is pressing and urgent.

Because his honest and unselfish devotion to the public good commands the respect of all men who are not blind and bigotted partisans.

Because he has a moral courage to undertake whatever he believes to be right, and the pluck to execute whatever he undertakes.

Because he is a firm believer in genuine Democracy, and has a profound respect for the will of the people.

Because his admirable management of the immense and widely scattered forces at his command during the rebellion, shows his ability to be commensurate with the requirements of the Chief Executive of a great nation.

Because his superior judgment of men renders him a peculiarly safe and reliable depository of the appointing power, one of the most delicate and important attributes of the Executive.

Because his selection would be a fit tribute to the many thousand heroes who gave their lives to their country during the dark and perilous days of the rebellion.

Because it would bring peace and prosperity to our country, and cause our nation to be respected at home and abroad.

Because it would increase confidence in the stability of our Government, and enhance our national credit in all parts of the world.

Because it would blot out the last remnant of the curse of slavery.

Because it would forever establish the doctrine that all loyal men are entitled to equal, civil and political rights.

Because it would destroy the last vestige of the rebellion, and enable the country to enter upon a career of prosperity, to which it has hitherto been a stranger.

Because it would be a deserved rebuke to the enemies of the nation who are now engaged in plotting another rebellion.

Because it would forever dispose of the doctrine of Reputations, and place the seal of national condemnation on that atrocious doctrine.

Because he is supported by all true, earnest Union men, North and South, and opposed by the nation's enemies who would drag it down to perdition had they the power.

Because his election would secure protection and repose to the weary and sorely oppressed Union men of the South, who were faithful to their country amid peril and death during the war.

And finally, because it would ensure lasting peace and prosperity to the country, prevent all future rebellion, securing an economical administration of national affairs, give permanent repose to our people, and be a fitting end to the great struggle of which he was the acknowledged and world-renowned leader.

The stump speeches that will tell the most hereabouts are the stump legs and arms of Union soldiers that we meet on every hand, the number of which does not yet appear to satisfy Blair and his rebel advisers who are clamoring for another war.

The Republican Party.

During six years of severe trial, the Republican party vindicated its capacity and right to govern the country. Its statesmanship and patriotism are patent, and are acknowledged by the governments of the Old World, who have regarded our struggles and heroism with wonder and admiration. Step by step as the Rebellion progressed, the Republican party rose above the noise and smoke of battle, and taking a broad survey of the situation, always moved forward with better results. The opinion, prophetically proclaimed by the wise and good Lincoln, that this government could not exist half slave and half free, became the settled conviction of the leading men of the North, and, yielding to the demands of a common, patriotic and humane impulse, now became a measure of safety to the imperilled republic. Emancipation by the Government was resolved on. This beneficent measure filled the hearts of the good with courage and satisfaction, and forever forbade rebellion and disunion in this country. This achievement of the Republican party entitles it to the gratitude and respect of every lover of freedom. The party that abolished slavery and made every foot of the land free, has not lived in vain. This party was never more vigorous, more sagacious, purer, less selfish, and more patriotic than at this moment. It has well earned the title of the great dominant party of justice and humanity. It overcame the greatest rebellion known in history, in the face of the belief and assertion, on the part of the whole civilized world, that said rebellion could not be put down. It took the chains from four millions of slaves, and bade them in God's name stand erect and free! It re-asserted the sublime dogma of the declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal, and it demands that men of all nations, colors and creeds shall be equal before the law! Such a party is not for a day, but for all time.

How the Soldiers Vote.

During the war, when the question arose, "How shall the soldiers fighting in the field be enabled to cast their votes?" The Republican Legislature, unanimously said, "If there is no provision made for this purpose, let us alter our laws and constitutions so that all who fight may vote." And they all did so, but not one Democratic Legislature agreed. New Jersey, Indiana, and Illinois elected Democratic Legislatures in 1862, and their soldiers did not vote in 1864. Every Republican State, controlled by earnest Republicans, granted this first of franchises to the volunteers. Even Kentucky and Maryland, under their loyal administrations, permitted their soldiery to vote.

Let the boys in blue—the comrades of the dead—remember this. They showed their intelligent appreciation of the feelings of the respective parties toward them by their votes in 1864, and they will show it again in 1868.

We append the result of the soldiers' vote in 1864 in all the States in which separate returns were made:

States.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Maine.....	2,692	473
Rhode Island.....	957	248
New Hampshire.....	2,018	671
Pennsylvania.....	20,712	12,949
Ohio.....	41,146	9,757
Maryland.....	2,900	1,321
Kentucky.....	1,194	2,323
Iowa.....	17,810	1,021
Michigan.....	9,492	2,959
California.....	2,600	237
Wisconsin.....	14,550	3,291
Total.....	121,941	35,050

The soldiers will fight it out on this like all summer.

Irreversible Facts.

We challenge the contradiction of either of the following assertions, namely: That Grant and Colfax are the exponents of the party that has ever been firm and true to the country. That every true patriot in the South, who stood firm for the Union while in peril of life and property is a supporter of Grant and Colfax. That every true Unionist of the North, who never rejoiced at a rebel victory or exulted over the defeat of the Union army, is a supporter of Grant and Colfax. That every rebel North and South will support Seymour and Blair. That every enemy of the United States Government will support Seymour and Blair. That every friend of the United States Government will support Grant and Colfax. That every New York rioter will support Seymour and Blair. That every sympathizer with the rebellion, North or South will support Seymour and Blair, and that if the prison doors could be thrown open on the day of election, ninety-nine hundredths of their inmates would vote for Seymour and Blair. Reader, if you are determined to vote for Seymour and Blair, separate the two parties before casting your vote and imagine the contrast. Remember that the above assertions are not and DARE NOT BE contradicted.

What a Soldier Thinks

A Northumberland county writes the following to the *Post*. It is full of truth and rural. Read it:

SOLDIERS.—The great political opened. The curtain has been raised, the test is to be made—whether Union men shall rule the land or whether all the battles that were fought throughout the land which were blood was lost in vain—whether a dread missive telling them their country given up his life for his country, cause which they will blush whether all the blood and treasure freely shall live as monuments of a triumphant—whether, in after years, orphans can say with pride my father died for his country. Comrades—men who stood in the front for years, it is for you to say by your ballots whether this shall or shall not be—whether the "lost cause" shall triumph. Yours is the prize if you will but grasp it. To think of voting for Seymour for President of these United States should vanish from your minds as mist before a summer's sun. Well do I remember when we stood before Fredericksburg, and things looked very gloomy around us, the news of Seymour's election as Governor of New York State reached us. Many, many were the curses which escaped the lips of the boys who wore the blue. This same man who was our foe while we were in the field, as much as any rebel in grey, is set up before us and we are asked to bow down and worship him. Can we do this? Methinks I hear the voice of that brother who, after fighting through the war until the last battle in which he was slain, with many others say, "did I fight in vain, and did I die for naught?" Think of but the past, and I know you will vote as you fought. Let us gird on the armour of right once again, and never give up until we gain the field, and come off victorious. Let us say to the rebels North and South, we will rule this land. Our General was never defeated in the field and will not be in November. Our cause is just and must triumph. Let Grant be our watchword from this time forward.

Facts to be Remembered.

1. That the so-called Democratic party threatened, commenced and carried on the rebellion.
2. That the leaders of the Democratic party were the leaders of the rebellion.
3. That the Democratic party controlled the States in rebellion.
4. That the Democratic party opposed every measure of the government to suppress the rebellion.
5. That the Democratic party discouraged enlistments into the Union army and resisted the draft.
6. That the Democratic party gave aid and comfort to the rebels in arms during the war.
7. That the Democratic party refused to give our brave and patriotic soldiers, in the field, fighting for the life of the nation, the right to vote.
8. That the Democratic party opposed every measure adopted by Congress to restore peace, harmony and security to the country.
9. That the Democratic party, by forcing upon the country, without a cause, a long, bloody and expensive war, created a vast public debt, and imposed upon the people untold sorrow and burdens grievous to bear.
10. That the Democratic party are responsible for high taxes, high prices, derangement of business, etc., which are the legitimate fruits of the war.
11. The Democratic party and their rebel leaders in the South, pronounce in favor of a Dictator to overthrow civil government, and to establish caste and class legislation, and now ask the free people of the North to help them to power for this purpose.

Boys in Blue!

Remember that the Democracy, as a party, systematically, consistently, and officially opposed conscription to fill up the ranks of the army in its hour of danger—discouraged enlistments and volunteering, and depreciated the public credit, thereby lowering the pay of those soldiers who were in the field. All this was done from day to day as long as the war lasted—on the stump, through the press, by votes and resolutions in conventions, State and National, and by the decisions from the bench, over and over again, represented by Copperhead judges. When the war was happily over the Copperheads declared it a failure. They summed up its history as "debt, slaughter and disgrace." They pronounced the soldier to be a moral ulcer on the body politic. They refused to thank him for his labors. They growled at the burden of the debt incurred to pay and pension him. They pooh-poohed his claim to regard—asserted that after all he had not done much, and that Andersonville and Libby were not such very bad places. As a candidate for office, they consistently vote against him, as well as against all appropriations for schooling and raising his orphan children. Their most popular papers are those whose staple is abuse and ridicule of the soldier and of the cause for which he fought.

SOLDIERS should remember that by voting for Seymour and Blair, they will be voting to undo all for which they imperilled their lives!