

# 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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## "FATHER ABRAHAM"

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### The Irish Vote.

It is an extraordinary anomaly in political economy that the Irish should vote with the so-called Democratic party; so-called, because the party is not Democratic—the Republicans being the real Simon Pures. The Irish fly from oppression only to become oppressors. They ask for freedom but deny it to others. This course convicts them of insincerity, of injustice, of meanness. What wonder that the cause of this unhappy people is held cheap by the Republicans? For fifty years the Irish have hob-nobbed with the Democrats—for fifty years they have endured broken heads and bloody noses—for fifty years, outside of New York, they have received nothing for their services. Who will say that the Irish are not a patient, long-suffering, humble people? But they will grow wiser by-and-by!

### Miscellaneous.

#### Two Copperheads.

Two Copperheads! two Copperheads! See how they gaze! see how they gaze! They look to the North, and they look to the South.

They look every way to see the White House; But they will find it is nix cum arouse, To two Copperheads! to two Copperheads!

Two Copperheads! two Copperheads! See how they run! see how they run! They run to get into the President's chair, But they will find a great General there, One who will make them stop and stare— These two Copperheads! These two Copperheads!

Two Copperheads! two Copperheads! Hear how they hiss! hear how they hiss! They hiss at the nigger, but want his aid, While they are making another big raid, But Samba is still a little afraid, Of two Copperheads! of two Copperheads!

Two Copperheads! two Copperheads! See how they coil! see how they coil! They coil to destroy our nation again, But they will find their heads full of pain, For they shall be bruised and both of them slain— Two dead Copperheads! two dead Copperheads!

### OUR FUTURE.

AN ELOQUENT SPEECH BY GENERAL SHERMAN.

Contrast the following extract from the gallant Lieut. General Sherman's speech at the annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee at St. Louis, last November, with Frank Blair's revolutionary letter:

"How has this punishment been partitioned by the result of the war? We of the North have to mourn the loss of fathers, brothers, sons, and friends, and are burdened with a vast national debt, binding on us in fact, in law, and in honor, never, I hope, to be questioned by any honorable man in America till every cent is paid.

"Look at the South, and you who went with me through that land can best say if they, too, have not been fearfully punished. Mourning in every house; debt; desolation written in hard characters across the whole face of their country; cities in ashes, and fields laid waste; their commerce gone; their system of labor annihilated and destroyed; ruin, poverty, and distress everywhere, and now pestilence adding the cap-sheaf to their stock of misery; her proud men begging for pardon; and a people for permission to raise food for their children; her 4,000,000 of slaves free, and their value lost to their former masters forever.

"How any Southern gentleman, with these facts plain and palpable everywhere staring him in the face and recorded forever in the book of history, can still boast of his 'lost cause' or speak of it in language other than that of shame and sorrow, passes my understanding; and instead of being revived, I know that their lost cause will sink deeper and deeper into infamy as time more keenly probes its hidden mysteries and reveals them to the light of day.

"Now that slavery is gone, and gone forever, with its unhappy wreck left behind, and all danger is passed of any set of men again appealing to war when they have courts to secure their rights and redress their wrongs, I would trust our national destiny again to those grand old natural laws which raised our country through the long, tedious vassalage of colonization; which carried us safely through the ordeal of our Revolutionary war, made our flag famous on the high seas in 1812, led our conquering army to the gates of Mexico in 1847, and has borne us gloriously through four years of our hard war as ever tested the manhood of any people.

"Let us revive, as far as lies in our individual power, that system which Bancroft tells, guided our fathers before the Revolution—the system which has been revealed in Judea—the system which combines and perfects the symbolic wisdom of the Orient, and reflective genius of Greece—the system conforming to reason, yet kindling with enthusiasm; always hastening reform, yet always conservative; proclaiming absolute equality among men, yet not suddenly abolishing the unequal institutions of society; guaranteeing absolute freedom, yet involving the inexorable restrictions of duty; in the highest degree theoretical, yet in the highest degree practical; awakening the inner man to a consciousness of his destiny, and yet adapted with exact harmony to the outer world; at once divine and human. This system was professed in every part of our widely-extended country, and cradled our freedom.

"With such a spirit pervading all our country once more; with our population increasing thirty-three per cent. every ten years; with our national wealth developing in even a greater ratio; with our frontiers pushing back in every direction; with farms and villages and cities rapidly covering our vast domain; with mines of gold, and silver, and iron, and coal, pouring out wealth faster than ever did the cotton-fields of the South; with 40,000 miles of finished railroads, and other thousands in rapid progress—can any one doubt our present strength or calculate our future destiny? If our friends at the South will heartily and cheerfully join with us in this future career, I for one would welcome them back as our equals, but not our superiors [applause], and lend them a helping hand; but if, like spoiled children, they will cling to the dead past, and shut their eyes to the coming future, I would only call their attention to that wave of emigration that has swept over our land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and must soon turn back and flow South. [Applause.] They may oppose, but their opposition will be as vain as it was for them to try to stop the Army of the Tennessee, which swept the length and breadth of their land. The next wave of Northern invasion will not desolate their land, but will fructify and regenerate it."

### Empty Sleeves.

An exchange says: "In our streets, in our offices, on our farms, everywhere we meet 'empty sleeves' sleeves that the wind blows against broken ribs, whips about crippled bodies; sleeves whose emptiness tells of arms blown off in battle; of arms lost in strife for the life of a nation; of arms shattered with flag in hand. Empty sleeves that speak more eloquently than tongue or type of patriotism, of courage, of faith in the right, of hope in Justice; empty sleeves that tell of honor upheld, of a nation saved, of homes defended, of valor, of daring; empty sleeves that tell how desperately rebellion fought against the life of a people; empty sleeves that tell how well the defenders of that people did their glorious work; empty sleeves that ever proclaim how lives were risked and limbs sacrificed in putting down those who fired on the nation's flag and trailed it in the dust; empty sleeves that constantly rebuke those who did their utmost to make slavery national and freedom sectional; empty sleeves that tell of Southern prisons, of the 'dead lines' around human cattle pens, tell of abuse, of needless suffering, of starvation; empty sleeves, whose wearers are living reminders of Libby, of Andersonville, and those other hells in which Union soldiers, who fought for the old flag of liberty against the rebel flag of slavery, were tortured, and bruised, and starved, and murdered, and denied decent burial when dead; empty sleeves that tell of the tenacity of human slavery, and the determination of Southern minority to lord over and rule a Northern majority. Are the honorable and honored men whose armless sleeves meet us at every turn going for the party that fired on old Sumpter? Are these men about to tell the world that the old flag ought to have been trailed in the dust at Sumpter? Are they going to say that Grant ought to have surrendered to Lee—that the rebel flag ought now to wave from the dome of the nation's Capitol? If these brave men desire to speak thus, and to see the rebel flag on every flagstaff in the land, they will vote for Seymour; but if they believe that they fought on the right side—believe that Grant was right in causing Lee's surrender—believe that the old flag of our fathers is the flag of the nation—then they will vote for Grant. 'God defend the right.'"

### Facts to be Recollected.

TAXPAYERS SHOULD RECOLLECT that Democratic treason cost the country Five Thousand Millions of Dollars, and the annually accruing interest and liabilities.

TAXPAYERS SHOULD RECOLLECT that a Republican Administration has reduced the annual rate of taxation One Hundred and Fifty Millions of Dollars.

TAXPAYERS SHOULD RECOLLECT that Buchanan's Administration trebled the public debt in time of peace.

TAXPAYERS SHOULD RECOLLECT that a Democratic Administration doubled the Public Debt in two years after the Mexican War.

TAXPAYERS SHOULD RECOLLECT that Democrats propose to tax "every species of property."

TAXPAYERS SHOULD RECOLLECT that Buchanan's Administration had to pay twelve per cent. interest on its borrowed money, and then could only get a tenth of what it wanted, owing to a lack of public confidence.

TAXPAYERS SHOULD RECOLLECT that a Republican Congress has relieved from taxation ten thousand different articles, and that the Democracy proposes to reimpose those taxes.

TAXPAYERS SHOULD RECOLLECT that a Republican Administration has reduced the Debt since the close of the war account Five Hundred Millions of Dollars.

In solving the problem of national finances, the American people should remember that the debt was caused by the men and the party who are supporting Seymour and Blair, and threatening another rebellion if they succeed.

### "Democratic" Principles.

Semmes, the pirate, in a speech at Mobile, Alabama, said: "I have been a Democrat all my life—before the war, during the war, since the war—and fought the war on the principles of Democracy, and as such I drew my sword against the old flag."

The grand old Democratic party has risen from the long slumber in which it has indulged, and now gives signs of new life and vitality, and I have come here tonight from the country to ratify and rejoice with you in the nomination of Seymour and Blair."

LIKE LIKES LIKE.—The New York World lately called General Grant "Grant, the Great American Barkis, or dumb-waiter," and in the same issue alluded to General Lee as "this grand old soldier." The next day it remarked that "the Democratic speakers treat General Grant with marked courtesy and forbearance." Considering that the "Great American Barkis" forced "this grand old soldier" to surrender, and brought the rebellion to an end, it is very generous in the Democratic speakers to treat him with forbearance.

### Seymour's Next Speech to a Mob.

The Detroit Post says, after Seymour gets into the White House (if he ever gets there) and Southern Democrats, led by Wade Hampton, "the butcher" Forrest, Admiral Semmes, Beauregard and Wise, have risen in insurrection to "disperse the carpet-bag State governments," and make a sudden rush on Washington, to seize the capitol, "compel the Senate to submit," and declare Southern independence. President Seymour will address them, from the steps of the capitol, as follows:

MY FRIENDS: I have come over here from the quiet of the White House to see what was the difficulty—to learn what the trouble was concerning the Government. Let me assure you that I am your friend. [Uproarious rebel yells, led by Wade Hampton.] You have been my friends [cries from Forrest's butchers, Yes, that's so], and now I assure you, my fellow Democrats, that I am here to show you a test of my friendship. [The old rebel yell from Wise's battalion.] I wish to inform you that I have sent my private secretary to the different departments to have this Government stopped. [Prolonged rebel yells.] I now ask you as good Democrats, to wait for his return; and I assure you that I will do all I can to see that there is no resistance, and no harm done to any of you. I wish you to take good care of all government property, as Democrats, and see that Admiral Semmes only gets his share. The safe keeping of the public property and archives rests with you; and I charge you to take possession of them. It is your duty to maintain possession of the city; and I know you will do it. I wish you now to separate as good Democrats, and you can assemble again whenever you wish to do so. I ask you to leave all to me now, and I will see to your rights. Wait until my private secretary returns from the departments, and you will be satisfied. Listen to me, and see that no radical escapes with any of the public property, but dispatch him peaceably.

### The Issue.

VOTERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The lines are clearly and fairly drawn. Upon the one side you find loyalty to the Constitution and the laws, and upon the other side treason and dishonor. Each and every one has an opportunity to judge for himself—whether he will join the band of patriots under the leadership of the great chief (Grant), or the militation and repudiation party, under the leadership of Horatio Seymour. On the side of Grant you find such men as Sheridan, Sherman, Meade, Geary, Sickles and others in whom the country trusted during its hour of trial; while on the side of Seymour you find such men as Hampton, Forrest, Price, Beauregard, Semmes, Valandigham and others, who for four years did all that was in their power to destroy this government and to disgrace that flag and who to-day, with impudence equalled only by their crimes, ask you to give up to them the control of the country, and repudiate the debt negotiated in order that their wicked rebellion might be put down. Choose ye, then, into whose hands you will place the destinies of this nation for the next four years. Make up your minds, and on the second Tuesday of next month let Pennsylvania speak to her sister States, informing them that the Old Keystone of the Federal Arch, the Gibraltar of Loyalty, is awake to the importance of her position, and that her people, who contributed so much, both in men and money, to preserve the country in its hour of direst need, have not forgotten the traditions of the past, but that they are capable of discerning between loyalty and treason, with the honesty to reward the one and the determination to punish the other.

### Ignorance at the South.

But for the ignorance of the masses at the South, blessed peace would have reigned in the rebel States long since. This general ignorance appeals to our pity and charity. Let it be remembered that schools at the South are few and far between, and that a very large majority of the "poor white trash," as the "people" are often called, can scarcely read or write. This appalling ignorance is difficult to manage and secure, and orderly government will never be realized until it is overcome. It is from such lips that we hear the brutal cries of the "damned Irishman," the "damned Jew," the "damned Dutchman," the "damned nigger," etc. These poor people look upon every emigrant to their section as an enemy come to deprive them of the means of living. Ignorant, lazy, thriftless, what wonder that they fear the hardy, industrious, economical, intelligent newcomer? But all this will be corrected and overcome. The school master will go to the South, school-houses will be built, and the next generation will grow intelligent, patriotic, God-fearing. Great allowances may well be made for a people reared amidst the demoralizing and corrupting influences of slavery.

KILPATRICK'S raid upon the rebels is to be repeated—this time in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

### Seymour's Sympathy for Rebels.

Seymour's real disloyalty during the war is daily receiving fresh exemplification. A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat thus describes a remarkable illustration of the manner in which the sincere sentiments of the Copperhead candidate were revealed:

In the fall of 1862, the Triennial Episcopal Convention was held in Trinity Church, New York City, and the 8th of October was designated as a special session for services appropriate to the condition of the country. Murray Hoffman, Dr. Vinton and others moved and advocated patriotic resolutions; and the eloquent Mr. Godwin delivered an exhaustive speech on the subject, in which he earnestly pressed their adoption. The next day the subject came up again, the question being on Judge Carpenter's, of New Jersey, resolution, calling on the bishop for a form of prayer in relation to the wicked rebellion now prevailing in the land, for the safety of the country, and the success of our armies. Horatio Seymour took the floor and made a long speech in opposition. "He was opposed to pronouncing an opinion against our Southern brethren. The measure seemed to him like the Pope's bull against the comet. He begged them to pause before condemning thousands and hundreds of thousands of brethren, not a man of whom was there to speak for himself." And yet this man has the brazen assurance to ask the Boys in Blue, who were at this time fighting his Southern brethren, for their votes!

### Debt and Taxation.

The Albany Journal speaking of Debt and Taxation says: This is what Seymour talked about. We will gratify him. Debt and taxation came upon the country, in consequence of a Rebellion initiated and encouraged by Democrats, prominent among whom was Horatio Seymour. A Republican Administration has largely reduced the volume of the debt and the amount of taxation in the three years since active hostilities ceased. In two years after the Mexican War, a Democratic Administration trebled the debt, and in four years of peace another Democratic Administration doubled it. The Democratic party proposes to tax equally every species of property—the Republicans to tax nothing except luxuries and incomes, including the incomes derived from Government bonds, as well as from all other property. There is the whole question in a nutshell.

### Our Finances.

In an exhaustive address on national finances, by Edward Atkinson, of Boston, that gentleman said:

We then claim that the Republican party has proved its intention to meet the liabilities of the country by honest payment, and to remove from the people at the earliest moment the curse of an inconvertible paper currency. I have never been entirely convinced of the necessity for the issue of the legal tender notes as a war measure until I entered upon the review of our finances, of which I am now giving you the results.

I challenge any one to deny that the finances of the country have been managed by the Republican party with a success never before known in the history of the world.

Would that I had the eloquence of Gladstone, that I might excite in you as much interest in these dry details as their importance demands.

### Try it on if You Dare!

While you cannot find a Democrat who will bet that Grant will not be elected, occasionally you hear of a wager that he will not be inaugurated. Of course this means assassination; but, it is scarcely worth while to treat the menace seriously. Imitators are generally failures. It is hardly probable that any one will attempt to copy the infamy of Booth. Suppose, however, Grant should fall by the hand of the assassin, Colfax remains, and if he, too, should be slain, his successor would be found the formidable champion of his country's cause. Assassination is the poorest argument of a poor cause, and Democrats, and rebels, and traitors, will find it profitless in the long run. This land is for the free. In the language of Grant—"This is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land."

### The True Way.

Henry Ward Beecher puts the question straight in the following extract which we quote from a recent letter written by him: "Since all the men who sought to destroy the Government are rallying around Seymour, it is fit that all the men who stood up for the Union should gather about Grant. It is an honor that will not happen twice in a man's lifetime to have a chance to vote for such a man as Grant. No young man can well afford to throw away his chance. Even if done, it ought to be in favor of some better man than he who, in all the years from 1860 to 1865, studied to help Southern treason without incurring the risks and pains of overt and courageous treasonable acts."