

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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The pro-rebel papers are consoling themselves with the idea that Vermont and Maine will go "Democratic" in twenty-five or thirty-years, if it "keeps on." This is hardly probable, as the number of school houses and churches are increasing rather than diminishing.

It is a mistake to suppose that the Democracy has adopted the Grecian bend. Its present peculiar position should, in reality, be attributed to the fact that it is trying to recover the wind which was knocked out of it by the terrible shock it received from Lincoln.

Miscellaneous.

Before, During, Since.

BY A PATRIOT.

Though thou that art betrayed do feel the treason sharply, yet the traitor stands in worse case of woe.—Shakespeare.

TRAITOR.—One who, in the breach of trust, delivers his trust to his enemy. One who betrays his trust.—Webster.

When Southrons in their cherished hate, Resolved on separation, And claimed that every Federal State Was, in itself, a nation, Where stood Horatio Seymour?

And when they caused wide-spread alarms, By their assumed transcendence, And madly sought, by force of arms, To gain their independence, What said Horatio Seymour?

And when "Old Abe," the President, Most kindly did apprise them, If they did not at once repent, He surely would chastise them, What did Horatio Seymour?

And when at length the war began, And patriots feared and trembled, Which was the party—who the man, That in that hour dissembled? Was it Horatio Seymour?

And when New York was hideous made, By mob with fire and bloodshed, Who was it then his trust betrayed, And showed himself a scoundrel? Who said Horatio Seymour?

And when throughout the fearful strife Our "Boys in Blue" were fighting, Who perilled much the nation's life By public speech and writing? Was it Horatio Seymour?

And when our Legislature said Our "boys" might vote by proxy, Who was it then he had a dread Of such a liberal doxy? Just ask Horatio Seymour.

And when in eighteen sixty-four, So many "doux" were cheated, By being told the war was o'er, And that we were defeated, What said Horatio Seymour?

And then, when Grant chastised the foe To terms of forced submission, Who sorry seemed that it was so, And mourned his "friends" condition? Please ask Horatio Seymour.

And since the "rebels" were forced to yield— Their open warfare ended; Since they were conquered in the field, Who have their cause befriended? Just ask Horatio Seymour.

And while the Congress passed with care The interests of the nation; Who seek to force a second war, By balking legislation? Again ask Blair and Seymour.

When rebel hands are stretched across The graves of freedom's martyrs, In hopes to remedy their loss By ballots, force or charters, Where stand both Blair and Seymour?

When Northern "doux" and Southern "rebels" Are in affiliation, As wamp and wool in weavers' webs, Who hail the close relation? Jeff Davis, Blair and Seymour.

LEE, August, 1868. [Utica Herald.]

Gen. Dix for Grant.

PATRIOTISM ABOVE PARTY!

We call attention to the following letter from Gen. Dix, our Minister to France. The General is a Democrat—not a Copperhead rebel. He is the same man who was Secretary of War under Buchanan, after the traitor Floyd had resigned, and delivered the celebrated order: "If any man attempts to take down the American flag, SHOOT HIM ON THE SPOT," much to the disgust of the Northern dough-faces and rebels, and who wrote to Seymour, when Governor of the State of New York, during the bloody and incendiary riots of July, 1863, in the city of New York, "that he had men enough to take care of the rioters, and you (Seymour) too." He was on the wrong track for awhile, and presided at the celebrated "Bread and Butter" Convention in Philadelphia, in August, 1866, has since been a supporter of Johnson's policy, and was sent as minister to France last winter by that Great Criminal. But read the following:

PARIS, SEPT. 4, 1868.—My Dear Sir—It was my hope that my distance from home would have saved me from all participation in the political excitement prevailing there. But I notice in one of the newspapers that I am heart and hand with Mr. Seymour. I am not aware of anything in the present or in the past which could rightfully subject me to such an imputation.

I have been acquainted with Mr. Seymour more than a quarter of a century. He is an amiable gentleman, of unexceptionable private character, and respectable talents. But youification for the successful execution of the high and he is especially deficient in that firmness of purpose which in critical emergencies is the only safeguard against public disorder and calamity. He has been twice at different times Governor of the State of New York, and he has in neither case had the talent or the tact to keep the Democratic party of the State together.

his election at this juncture, when steadiness of purpose, decision and self-control are so much needed, as one of the greatest calamities that could befall the country. Moreover, he has been put in nomination by a Convention which has openly declared the purpose of those it represents to pay the greater part of the public debt, contracted to preserve the Union, in depreciated paper.

Such a measure would, in my judgment, be a palpable violation of the public faith, pledged under circumstances which should have been binding on all honorable men. Mr. Seymour has made public speeches to show that it is our duty to pay the debt in specie. In accepting his nomination to the Presidency he adopts the declaration that it ought to be paid in paper. I know nothing so humiliating in the history of American politics as this tergiversation. It was, perhaps, not unfit that Mr. Seymour, after presiding in 1864 over the Chicago Convention, which declared the war a failure, should preside over the Convention of 1868, in which a proposition to discredit the debt contracted to carry on the war was received with "tremendous cheering," and that he should be the chosen instrument to execute this act of national turpitude.

I do not believe that the wishes or opinions of the great body of the Democratic party are fairly expressed in these proceedings. They have nothing in common with the statesmanlike views of policy and the high sense of national honor which guided the party when Martin Van Buren, William L. Marcy, Silas Wright, Lewis Cass and Stephen A. Douglas were among its most conspicuous members. I see but one source of safety for the country under existing circumstances, and that is the election of General Grant. On his decision of character, good sense, moderation and disinterested patriotism, I believe the South will have a far better hope of regaining the position in the Union to which it is entitled, than under a man whose political career has been in nothing more conspicuously marked than in an utter infirmity of purpose.

Independently of all these considerations, I should be greatly surprised if the people of the United States were to elect as their Chief Magistrate a man who was making, at the Academy of Music, on the 4th of July, 1868, a speech deficient in all the characteristics of an elevated love of country, at the very hour when General Grant was carrying the victorious arms of the Union into Vicksburg, and when thousands of our fallen countrymen were pouring out their blood on the plains of Gettysburg, in defense of their homes and the government, which Mr. Seymour was doing all in his power to embarrass and discredit.

I am quite willing that you should show this letter to any friend who may take an interest in my opinion in regard to the coming election, and I am particularly desirous of removing the impression, if it exists, that I am in favor of Mr. Seymour, or the reputation of any portion of the public debt.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,
JOHN A. DIX.

An Eloquent and Forceful Appeal.

READ IT ALL.

We publish the concluding sentences from the great speech of Senator Morton, of Indiana, delivered in Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, last week. Let every one read and act upon it:

"Let me appeal to the soldier, the Union soldier, to stand by his great leader—to stand by the party that rejoiced in his victories, and wept over his defeats; that fed and clothed him during the war; that nursed him when sick and wounded; that will love and honor him while living, and mourn over him when dead. Let me appeal to the laboring man to stand by the party that would make labor honorable, and give to it its just rewards; that would place the burden of taxation upon the rich and upon capital, and make smooth and easy the path that leads from labor to wealth. Let me appeal to the banker, the merchant, the manufacturer, the man of capital, to stand by the party that will give repose to the country and stability to business everywhere; that will improve the currency, that will maintain the public faith, and protect every man in the enjoyment of his property. Let me appeal to the selfishness of those who love neither their country nor their kind, but are wholly devoted to their own interests, to stand by the party that will protect alike labor and property, and that will defend the rights of every man before the law. Let me appeal to that great class that love liberty, truth, justice, and humanity to stand by the party that abolished slavery; that will secure to every man the enjoyment of life, liberty and property; that preserved the Republic; that would now bind up the bleeding wounds of the nation; that would lift up the weak and lowly, and restore the blessings of peace to all the land. When the fierce tempest has twisted and crushed the forest, and the swollen rivers have risen over their banks and carried wreck and ruin through all the valleys, the rain suddenly ceases, the winds are lulled, the clouds break away, and the sun shines forth in all his splendor, drying up the tears of nature and making the land bright and happy. So when the storm of war has passed, when the sword has been beaten into the ploughshare and the voice of angry faction is lulled, the sun of peace will shine forth, making the hearts of all men to rejoice, and causing happiness, prosperity, progress, and power to spring up like thrifty plants in a virgin soil."

THADDEUS STEVENS.—When Senator Sherman, of Ohio, was in the House, he served on a committee with Thaddeus Stevens, and the latter, on several occasions, asked him to frank some letters for him. Upon an inquiry why Mr. S. did not frank them himself, it appeared that he was enclosing small sums of money to various poor people, but did not wish to be known to them as their benefactor. Such was the quiet benevolence of the Old Congressman.

Democratic Alphabet.

A—Andersonville, a place where the Democratic rebels starved 12,000 Union prisoners to death.

B—Bull Run, the name of a battle where the Democratic rebels defeated the Union soldiers; the anniversary of this battle is always a source of joy to the Democrats.

Beauregard, a good Democrat, who wrote to the rebel Democratic Secretary of War at Richmond, in 1862, that it was time to hoist the black flag and kill the Union prisoners by the garrote.

C—Canada, an English province, from where raids were made into the United States by Democratic rebels. Chambersburg; a town in Pennsylvania, which was nearly burned down by Democratic rebels under McClelland.

D—Jeff Davis, the head of the Democratic rebellion. Fort Donelson, where U. S. Grant made his first speech to the Democrats who were in possession of that place.

E—Emissaries were sent during the rebellion by the Democrats to France and England to persuade those governments to help destroy our Republic.

Early, Jubal, a rebel Democratic general, who was rather roughly handled by a Union general named Phil Sheridan.

F—Forrest, the butcher of Union prisoners at Fort Pillow, is a good Democrat, and was a delegate at the Democratic Convention, New York.

G—Guerillas—Democratic partisans—who hung Union prisoners during the war, outraged the wives of the same, and burned their dwellings.

H—Hanger, which Union soldiers, as prisoners of war, were made to suffer by Democratic rebels.

I—Indians, employed by the Democrats at Pea Ridge to scalp the Union prisoners.

J—Johnson, the renegade; a good Democrat; the author of the New Orleans massacre, in 1866, when Union men were murdered by Democratic rebels.

K—Klux is the name by which the Democratic murdering bands are known. Many thousand Union men have already been murdered by these Democrats.

L—Abraham Lincoln, murdered by that good Democrat, J. Wilkes Booth, because he was true to the Union.

M—Murderers were the Democrats in New York who struck down inoffensive people, burned down orphan asylums, and were addressed by the Democratic candidate for the Presidency as "my friends."

N—Nigger! nigger!! nigger!!! is one of the Democratic arguments against the party of the Union.

O—Organization and arming for a new rebellion is now preached by the leaders of the Democratic party.

P—Payne, one of the conspirators, and a good Democrat.

Q—Quantrell, a good Democrat, and who, during the war, hung hundreds of Union soldiers, and murdered defenceless old men, women and children; destroyed nearly the whole of the town of Lawrence, in Kansas.

R—Rebellion against liberty and humanity was the battle cry of the Democrats in 1864, and is so again in 1868.

S—Semmes, a Democratic pirate, who burned many merchant vessels during the rebellion.

T—Taxes! Taxes!! Taxes!!! is one of the great words used by the Democrats, but they never say that these taxes were made by the Democratic rebellion.

U—Union is only hated by Democrats, and they were the only ones who endeavored to destroy it.

V—Vicksburg is the place where General Grant made his second speech to a Democratic mass meeting.

W—Wirz is the name of a celebrated Democrat, who was the executioner of thousands of Union soldiers.

X—The substitute for a signature used by the majority of Democrats (who burn down negro school-houses) to make a mark, because they cannot write their names.

Y—Yancey; the name of a Democrat who was a rebel Democratic commissioner in France.

Z—Zeal was displayed by the Democratic rebels in hunting down Union men with bloodhounds.

Seymour's Statesmanship.

THE Oneida (N. Y.) Dispatch has found out why Seymour is a statesman: Because he is a war man in time of peace, and a peace man in time of war. In peace he is invincible, in war he is invisible. He never had anything to do with national affairs, but to oppose the draft and to denounce the Union soldiers as "invaders and Lincoln hirelings." Does that make him a statesman?

A Speech From Colfax!

Our noble candidate for Vice-President visited the Union League in New York, on Thursday evening. He made a short and brilliant address, from which we extract the concluding noble words:

GENTLEMEN—I say to you, and I feel that I am invading no confidence in doing so, that I have it from the lips of our chief, that, when elected President—for I feel that it has been decreed that he will be President [applause], no matter what his administration may produce above all things else—we shall have the strong, arm of the Executive, representing the will and majesty of a mighty people, declaring and insuring to every citizen, black or white, rich or poor, be he humble or exalted, the safeguard of the nation, and protecting him from every wrong with the shield of our national strength. [Great applause.] He will use American power for the protection of the American people—to protect the American citizen in the savannahs of the South, as well as the prairies of the West, whether he stands by the Atlantic that surges along the Eastern coasts, or by the Atlantic that surrounds the foreign countries of Europe, so that he may feel, as to American citizenship, like Paul felt even amid his enemies, that none may lay finger upon him, for he was a Roman citizen. [Great applause.] Then we shall have no more war, no more dishonor, no more differences between the Administration and the representatives of the country. Every dweller in the land will be protected—under his own vine and his own fig-tree, with no traitor or enemy to molest or make him afraid—the national honor will be defended, the national faith observed, the laws of the land will be obeyed, and from these swiftly-coming days of peace, our posterity, blessed by our labors, and rich with all that we have sacrificed, will realize the most magnificent future that ever opened to a people, and a destiny eclipsing in its grandeur, its happiness, its public prosperity and private virtues, all that we find written in the records of the past. [Great applause.]

A Short Democratic Catechism.

Who fired the first gun of the rebellion?
Democrats.
Who have always favored a dissolution of the Union?
Democrats.
Who were the leaders of the rebellion?
Democrats.
Who controlled the States in rebellion?
Democrats.
What party opposed every measure of the Government to suppress the rebellion?
The Democratic party.
Who caused the immense debt of our country?
Democrats.
Who have always declared the war a failure?
Democrats.
Who are now butchering Union men in Texas by the hundreds?
Democrats.
Who are the leaders of the Ku Klux Klan?
Democrats.
Who went to New York a few years ago with their carpet-bags filled with combustible material, and attempted to destroy that city by fire?
Democrats.
Who called Union soldiers hirelings, dogs and lawless cut-throats?
Democrats.
Who say that if Seymour and Blair are elected they will win what the South was fighting for?
Democrats.

The Height of Impudence.

It is the height of impudence for Wade Hampton, or any other paroled rebel, to tell the people of the United States upon what terms they can have peace.
It is the height of impudence for either branch of the Copperhead party to complain of a national debt created and imposed upon the country by one portion of them taking up arms to destroy the Union, and the other portion encouraging them in the effort.
It is the height of impudence for the Copperhead leaders, South and North, to prate against disfranchisement of a few individuals on account of treason, when their avowed purpose is to disfranchise four millions of people on account of complexion.
It is the height of impudence for George H. Pendleton to offer to pay the national debt in greenbacks after predicting, as he did in 1862, that the entire issue of United States notes would become worthless in the hands of the holders.
It is the height of impudence for the Copperhead party to take the sacred name of law and Constitution on their lips, after resolving in their National Convention that the acts of Congress, passed in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, are "void."
It is the height of impudence for the Copperhead party to present any claims upon the confidence, or even the forbearance, of loyal men, after expending half of their strength during the space of four years in an attempt to destroy the Union, and the other half in an attempt to prevent anybody else from saving it.
Is there an Irishman who does not know that the free labor of this land is the redemption of his own land? The Irishman who votes the Democratic ticket is voting that it is a curse to have free labor and land in the United States.