

# The Lancaster Daily Intelligencer

VOL. LXIV

LANCASTER CITY, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1863.

NO. 38.

### THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER.

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TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance; if not paid at the expiration of the year, the subscriber will be considered as having discontinued until the next year. Single Copies, Five Cents. This paper will be sent to any address on receipt of the price in advance. Advertisements, as usual, on application. The Intelligencer is published every week, except on Sundays and legal holidays. Thereof greater length in proportion.

MANAGED BY GEORGE SANDERSON.

how well you did your military duty. You will do it again when you return to the field. But if you are to be here on election day, now is the time for you to think, as free-born citizens, of the political condition of your country. We ask you to vote with us to maintain, for yourselves and your children, the free constitutional Government that your fathers left to you. Think of these things now before it is too late. The next proclamation may assail the ballot-box. Let us use it wisely while it is yet left to us.

But you are urged—perhaps you will be ordered—not to vote for the candidates of the Democracy. Why not? We cannot reply with fact or argument, but we can reply with the fact of your fathers' and your children's, the free constitutional Government that your fathers left to you. Think of these things now before it is too late. The next proclamation may assail the ballot-box. Let us use it wisely while it is yet left to us.

agement delayed her own militia until New York and New Jersey got the start of us, Judge Woodward, with his two sons in the field, gave all the weight of his position and character to the call to arms.

'Did you ever feel a desire to be free?' 'Not much. Niggers here can just walk away whenever they please. Mr. Woodward's militia had six hundred men, but I don't want to be such an instant upon the rising of young men in the army, as all well as sufficient to secure the public safety, and to teach the world that the soil of Pennsylvania.' (Philadelphia Inquirer, June 30, 1863.)

The Democratic party has been as much belied to you as its candidates. But many of you are Democrats, all of you have campaigned and fought side by side with Democrats, in the service of the Union. You know whether they have been true to it and to you. Some of the best soldiers of this war are Democrats, and for no other reason they have incurred the hatred of the faction whose text of merit is—'devotion to the negro!' In the State Legislature, in the Federal Congress, your rights and interests were always maintained by representatives of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Of this principle we can make no statement so authoritative as its platform. We cite to you from it the following resolutions:

### COAL DEALERS.—Sealed Proposals

will be received by the undersigned, Chairman of the Board of the Lancaster City School Board, until Tuesday, September 1st, 1863, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purchase and delivery of a quantity not exceeding 150 tons of Coal of good quality, free from dust, or other impurities. One third or one-fourth, to be delivered on or before the 15th of September, the balance to be delivered by the first week in October. The coal to be of such a quality that it will burn as easily as may be required.

### VALLANDIGHAM.

What name of glory do I hear  
Vallandigham! (VALLANDIGHAM!)  
Ringing in accents loud and clear!  
Vallandigham! Vallandigham!  
From Rhode Island's Atlantic waves,  
To calm Pacific's slumbering waves,  
Shout men who spare the groans of slaves—  
Vallandigham! Vallandigham!

But you are urged—perhaps you will be ordered—not to vote for the candidates of the Democracy. Why not? We cannot reply with fact or argument, but we can reply with the fact of your fathers' and your children's, the free constitutional Government that your fathers left to you. Think of these things now before it is too late. The next proclamation may assail the ballot-box. Let us use it wisely while it is yet left to us.

Resolved, That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called, and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and dying, they shall live in our memory. Their names shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriot and heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar. Their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's guardianship.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania ever has been true to the cause of the Union. It was in the name, and for the sake of the Union, that our party was made; that we denounce the least intimation that the Democratic party entertains now, or ever has entertained, or ever can entertain, the slightest sympathy with the present gigantic rebellion, or with traitors in arms against the Government, or would ever consent to peace upon any terms involving a dismemberment of the Union, as unjust; and in proof of this, we point to the war and to the laws contributions to the war, in which we have heretofore, and now being made by the hundreds of thousands of Democratic citizens, who were among the first to try to the rescue of the Union, and peril their lives in its defense.

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You have learned, too, from your prisoners, and from the people you have been among, that it is this same scheme for elevating the negro which now protracts the war. After your first victories, the mass of the Southern people had been brought back into the Union, and the Constitution; the secession leaders would have been left without an army; but the abolition party dictated a policy that set aside emancipation, negro equality and general confiscation. American white men do not submit easily to terms like these, and they have afforded to the secession leaders the very means they needed to stimulate their followers to desperate and protracted resistance. Thus the war has been kept up with all its terrible expenditure of life and blood and treasure. The Abolitionists have been the best recruiting officers for Lee and Davis, for without the help of the Abolitionists' proclamations they never could have drawn from the small white population of the States they occupy their armies which, in nearly every battle, have exceeded in number, but not in valor, the soldiers of the Union. Practically, the Abolition party for the secession leaders, for the Abolition policy has silenced and kept under the Union men of the South, of whom Mr. Lincoln said, in his first message, 'I may be well questioned whether it is today a majority of the legally admitted voters of any State, except perhaps South Carolina, in favor of disunion; there is much reason to believe that the Union men are the majority in many, if not in every other one of the so-called seceded States.' Here was the weakness of the rebellion, till Abolition came to its aid and united the Southern people.

The Democracy have advocated a constitutional policy, maintaining at all times and always offering to the South, the original Constitution agreed to by our forefathers. Thus we saw a means of giving the Union men of the South the upper hand in the secessionists. This is prevented by the policy of the Abolitionists at the North; and when they lose political power, then they win brothers, the secessionists of the South, will fall from power there. As soldiers, you have had full experience of military rule. You know its uses, its hardships and its evils. Necessary in armies, it is not, as you well know, a form of Government fit for a free people. The strict submission, the unquestioning obedience to every superior required by military discipline—these you agreed to give in military duties during the term of your enlistment. But do you want to live under the same rule of despots? Do you see with satisfaction a protest marchers' leading it over the Constitution and the laws, in all our peaceful towns and villages? Are they better and wiser than our judges and magistrates? You know some of them well. Some are gallant officers, needing as much as any man to be held in check by the law from perpetrating wrongs and falling into errors. By the Constitution act all men from the age of twenty to forty-five are made liable to military duty, and from all who may be claimed as within this class, as well as from all soldiers, the protection of civil justice is now taken away by proclamation; and no citizen is to be allowed to vindicate his right to liberty if deprived of it by any military authority. Whilst you were fighting for the Constitution, you and all of us, it seems, have lost the constitutional rights and safeguards of liberty which are our birthright as American freemen.

Stump orators, some of them political generals, forbid you to reflect on these things. They say: 'There is a time and place for all things. In the field you have fought and shed your blood. Your noble deeds prove

### Address from the Democratic State Central Committee.

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