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Patriot Mai Union.



VOL. 5—NO. 182.

HARRISBURG. PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1863.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 2 1863

Professor Morse, the President of the Society for the Diffusion of Political Knowledge, has recently replied to a note from a personal friend and political opponent in a letter from which the following are extracts. Mr. David Dudley Field and the Post's scandalous falsifi-

cations are very briefly disposed of: truth of the egregiously false and impudent representations of an unprincipled reporter of the Evening Post. If this was the source of your information you might as well look for truth respecting Bible doctrine from Voltaire or Thomas Paine. Are you not aware that the pretended report of the incipient meeting at Delmenico's, which led to the formation of our society, is a tissue of falsehoeds from beginning to end, exposed and refuted in numerous journals? Of how many falsehoods, persistently repeated, must a journal be convicted before its statement of facts shall be received with suspicion? I need not say to you that the admission into the Beening Post of such a grossly abusive report, while entertaining, as personal respect, (however much I may differ from him politically,) is a source of deep mor-

MR. FIELD'S DETTER. Mr. Field's letter addressed to me was probably indited under the influence of impressions made by that same infamous report; and while I have no complaint of want of courtesy. on his part toward me personally, I saw no thing in its general tenor of sufficient impor-

policy of the administration are antipodal, and in view of his reported action in the Peace Congress in connection with some of his radical associates, to which action can be traced the present awful condition of the country, since it was in their power (if I have been rightly advised) to have averted the war, cannot but look upon his and their political course as laying upon them a weight of re-

You appear to have fallen into the prevalent error of confounding the government with the administration of the government. You are too sensible not to see that they are not the same. The word government has indeed two meanings. and in order to rescue the subject from ambi guity allow me to say that the ordinary meaning of government, in free countries, is that form of fundamental rules and principles by which a nation or state is governed, or by which individual members of a body politic are to regulate their action. Government is in fact a constitution by which the rights and duties both of citizens and public officers are prescribed and defined. If the word sometimes has a secondary or more limited meaning synonymous tration, and should not be confounded with the original and true signification of the term administration, which means the persons collectively

while the adminstration is swept out of exist-

In the light of this explication you must per ceive that so far from "allying myself with others for the the purpose of undermining and paralyzing the power of the government," the very purpose of our society is to uphold and may be well to ventilate this matter more thothe people such a knowledge of the principles upon which it is founded, that it shall not be in the power of any administration, whether weak or wicked, to work its injury.

I yield to no man in hearty loyalty to the government, nor in obedience also to the administration in all its constitutional measures, whatever may be my private opinion of their wisdom. You mistake me if you suppose I have any. "radical purpose of undermining or paralyzing" any of its legal measures. If I think them unwise, I shall use my constitutional liberty to say so, and if the administration transcends the power intrusted to it by the people, I shall endeavor to point out their error, not in a contumacious or unkind spirit, but nevertheless firmly. To the standard of the Constitution, and the Union under it, of all the United States, I shall cling as the only political hope of the country, our only defense against anarchy and despotism.

WHAT MUST WE SUPPORT? But you say "unanimity of support is essential to the very life of the nation." Support of what? Laws and acts subversive of the government? Laws and acts in direct and palpable contravention of the Constitution? Laws and acts outside of the Constitution? Where in the fundamental law of the government, the Constitution, does the President, one of the administrators of the supreme law, find his authority for his emancipation proclamation? Where for his usurpation of the power to suspend the habeas corpus? Where for the confiscation acts? Where for his authority to arrest and incarcerate citizens? These are all acts of theadministration, not of the government; they are atts subversive of the government; acts that are "paralyzing and undermining" the government; acts that are dividing the people of he North, alarming them for the safety of he Constitution, the government, and arousing them to call their servants, the

It is on such a confounding of terms as this. of government and administration, that you charge "extreme and radical purposes" upon those

RECESSITY FOR OUR SOCIETY. You must excuse me, dear sir, if I say that your letter, to so great an extent based upon the popular fallacies of the day, is itself a proof of he necessity of just such a society as we have ormed; because, if minds like yours. intelligest, reflective, ingenuous and conscientious, ar so much at fault on the fundamental principle of our institutions, what must be in-ferred of the minds of others less intelligent, who imbe their opinions, and mould their actions, rom the prejudiced and befogged intellects outrolling the fanatical avenues to ". aoiaile oildua

rison stamp," I am glad to find that we have a common stand point from which to view a portion of the field. Look at that dark conclave of conspirators, freedom-shriekers, Bible-spurners, fierce, implaceble, headstrong, denunciatory, Constitution and Union haters, noisy, factious, breathing forth threatenings and slaughter against all who venture a difference of opinion from them, murderous, passion-

ness, do they not every one fitly designate some phase of radical Abelitionism? DISTINCTION BETWEEN ABOLITIONISTS AND RE-PUBLICANS IMPOSSIBLE.

power only in the grand purpose of resisting Southern aggression." I ask you now to look at the state of the country. Is it not true that the Abolition element has acquired the control of that "immense party" of which you speak? Are you not advocating and supporting the Abolition policy of the administration? Is it not true that these very "radicals and infidels of the Garrison stamp," whom you justly loathe, have framed and passed the most offensive Abolition

laws, and with the superintendence of public not), that would not constitute law for the government. We do not look for the authority of the fundamental law of a government in a casual speech of any members of its administration, not even from the President, but in the fundamental law itself, in its written, officially accepted Constitution. Now, there is not one word in the Constitution of the Confederacy that gives color to any such idea as slavery being the corner stone of the government; on the centrary, section is. art. 1 clearly repudiates it. For if slavery is the adopted corner stone of their government, common sense suggests that, in their fundamental low, they would and should use every effort to strengthen and suppost it; and yet they forbid in that section and article that very policy which would give strength and permanency to such a corner stone. Mr. Stephens, however, has made no such declaration, yet he is quoted everywhere as the source whence this wide spread, erroneous apothegm has preceeded. It

> Let us learn what Mr. Stephens actually did say. His language is this: "The foundations of our new government are laid, its corner stone rests upon" -- what? slavery? no, "upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man, that slavery"-which he then defines to be "subordination to the superior race"-"is his natural and moral condition. This, our new government, is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth." This language could not be applied to slavery. It

> would be a strange misapplication of terms to ral truth. He had just been stating to his hearers that the ideas prevalent at the time our Federal Constitution was formed "rested upon the assumption of the equality of the races." This proposition he declares to be unsound and that the new government was founded upon exactly the opposite idea. The error on one side, which he cembats, is the assumed equality of the races. The opposite truth which he propounds is the physical, philosophical and moral truth, that the two races are not equal, and the inference he draws from this truth is that this physical difference determines the status of the inferior race. I confess I cannot see how to escape that conclusion, except by denying the inequality of the races; by denying that there is this physical difference between them; for if there is this difference, then one race of necessity is superior, and the other inferior, and if the two physically unequal races are compelled to live together in the same community, the superior must govern the inferior. Can you avoid this conclusion? PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND MR. STEPHENS PROCLAIM

THE SAME CORNER STONE.

Southern views on this point, and that the inequality and physical differences of the two races are altogether Southern dogmas. I need not cross the Potomac to find the same great truth proclaimed in a quarter entitled to respect, and by one who politically outranks the Vice President of the Confederacy, to wit, the President of the United States. You will recollect the interview, on August

and President Lincoln, invited by him to hear what he had to say to them. His object in summoning them before him was to persuade them to emigrate, and he bases his argument to them on the very corner stone declared by Mr. Stephens, to wt, he hysical difference or incquality of the two races. President Lincoln's plan was to separate the races.

ent races. We have between us a broader

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disadvantage to us both, as I think. Your race are suffering, in my judgment, the greatest wrong inflicted on any people. But even when you cease to be slaves you are far from being placed on an equality with the white race. On this broad continent not a single man of your race is made the equal of a single man of ours. Go where you are treated the best, and the ban is still upon you. I do not propose to discuss this, but to present it as a fact with which we have to deal. I cannot alter it if I would. It is a fact about which we all feel and think alike, I and you."

THEIR DIFFERENT MODES OF DEALING WITH THE CORNER STONE

Thus you perceive that both President Lincoln and Mr. Stephens are in perfect accord in accepting and acting upon the same great truth. President Lincoln accepts the physical inequality of the two races as completely as Mr. Stephens, for where there is a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races it would be absurd to say they are equal, especially when the President justly adds that this difference is physical; that is, grounded in the original constitution of each race. The only difference between the President of the United States and Mr. Stephens is in the use to which they put this physical, philosophical and moral truth—this corner stone. Mr. Stephens proposes it in his Savannah speech as the basis of the new government; Mr. Lincoln adepts it as the basis of his plan of separating the races, because of this physical difference. Mr. Stephens takes the stone, as a whole, upon which he would construct a government. Mr. Lincoln would split the stone and drag the parts asunder. Mr. Stephens accepts the fact and adjusts his fabric to it. Mr. Lincoln also accepts the fact, and is perplexed with inextricable difficulties in his attempts to dispose of the two portions of the common corner stone.

THE PRESIDENT'S PERPLEXITIES IN DEALING WITH THE GORNER STONE.

It is well to notice these perplexities of the President's mind as they are manifested in his singular interview with this colored delegation. The great truth of the physical difference of the two races is so palpable that he cannot controvert it, and he frankly declines to make the attempt, yet, while accepting the fact, he more than doubts the wisdom of the fact itself by raising the singular question of right and wrong upon its existence, and thus (no doubt unconsciously) impugns the wisdom of the Creator, for who but God could ordain a physical difference in the two races? The raising of the question, therefore, whether a physical fact is "right or wrong," as if there were two sides to such a question, directly implicates the wisdom of the Creator. The President, too, while declining to discuss this question of right and wrong, actually decides it to be wrong, by declaring it to be a "disad-vantage to both" races, in his opinion. The plain good sense of most of the remarks of the President in this interview, and the collisions of thought in his own breast which he discloses, where truths and doubts come into constant conflict, point to some great radical disturbing error, not in the President's mind alone, but pervading the popular mind on the subject of African slave THE CAPAT WASCE OF THE 10 SIGOED BUT UNITED RATIONAL TROUBLES, rests on the almost universal the first place, if Mr. Stephens had made such Persistent closing of the eyes to this fact of the an announcement in his speech (which he has physical difference between the two races.— Slavery is not the cause of the sectional war but a blind and mad resistance to a physical condition which God has ordained and which

man is in vain attempting to subvert. THE CORNER STONE, DULY ACKNOWLEDGED, SOLVES THE VEXED QUESTION OF SLAVERY. Take your stand on this great acknowledged fact that the African and white races are physically different, follow out this truth to its logical result, and the question of slavery, or suberdination of the inferior to the superior race, is clearly solved in all its phases.

Do you ask how? First-We must accept as a fixed fact that ordinance of God which he has decreed, that the two races are physically different, and not complicate the fact, with any medifications, drawn from the prevalent visionary, infidel notions of an equality which has no existence, nor make any vain attempt to fix upon the mere relation of superior and inferior, or of rulers and ruled, moral or religious qualities which God in his Word has not fixed to the relation.

Second-We must leave to each and every State in the Union where the two races exist together, whether in larger or smaller proportions, unmolested control over any adjustment of their relations to each other.

Third-In the kindly spirit of the fathers of 1787, which they brought to the construction of our priceless Constitution, we should refrain from embittering the relations of the two races by an irritating busy-bodyism, a meddlesome interference with the manner in which the daties belonging to their relation to each other are or are not fulfilled, and taking the Apostle's counsel "to be quiet and mind our own business."

These three directions, carried out in a Christian spirit faithfully, would restore the Union. on the only basis on which it can ever be restored. Whether enlightened reason can make its voice heard in this din of warring passions. and interests, so that its "Peace, be still" can calm the storm that is desolating us, is a question I will not pretend to answer. It is to the true, sober, Christian sentiment of the country, when disenthralled from its entanglement with the delusive socialistic and infidel theories of the day, that we look with any hope for our national salvation.

I have dwelt at some length on this one point because of its paramount importance. It is a. noticeable and gratifying circumstance that our President and the Vice President of the southern government are in accord on a fundamental principle. Union of opinion on one point, especially if that point be fundamental, is hopeful, and prophetic of further conciliation, perhaps pacification, in the future. The great physical fact of the broad difference of the African and white races, which the President so justly and openly recognizes, lies at the root of the whole controversy respecting slavery. Let us, then, study the condition of things resulting from this truth in the light of an intelligent Christian philosophy, not viewing it through the distorted medium of Abolition spectacles, but with the clear vision of an eye spiritually enlightened, and a temper of heart which accepts a providential fact with humility, recognizing the highest wisdom in all God's ordinances, however mysterious to us, endeavoring to adapt our ways to his facts, not his facts to our ways. In that temper of heart you will clearly discern that this providential arrangement of conditions in human society has for its end a purpose of infinite and eternal good to both races, a purpose clearly discerned in the light of Gospel truth, but wholly obscured in the smoke with which a proud but shallow infidel philosophy, a false Christianity and pretended humanitarianism have enshrouded the whole subject.

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We have been compelled to raise the club subscription price to one dollar and fifty cents in order to save ourselves from actual loss. Paper has risen, including taxes, about twenty-five per cent., and is still rising; and when we tell our Democratic friends, candidly, that we can no longer afford to sell the Weekly PATRIOT AND Union at one dollar a year, and must add fifty cents or stop the publication, we trust they will appreciate our position, and, instead of withdrawing their subscriptions, go to work with a will to increase our list in every county in the State. We have endeavoyed, and shall continue our efforts, to make the paper useful as a party organ, and welcome as a news messenger to every family. We flatter ourselves that it has not been without some influence in producing the glorious revolution in the politics of the State achieved at the late election; and if fearlessness in the discharge of duty, fidelity to the principles of the party, and an anxious desire to promote its interests, with some experience and a moderate degree of ability, can be made serviceable hereafter, the Weekly PATRIOT AND UNION will not be less useful to the party or less welcome to the family circle in the future than it has been in the past. We confidently look for increased encouragement in this great enterprise, and appeal to every influential Democrat in the State to lend us his aid in running our supscription list up to twenty or thirty thousand. The expense to each individual is trifling, the benefit to the party may be great. Believing that the Democracy of the State feel the necessity of sustaining a fearless central organ, we make this appeal to them for assistance with the fullest confi-

dence of success. The same reasons which induce us to raise the price of the Weekly, operate in regard to the Daily paper, the price of which is also increased. The additional cost to each subscriber will be but trifling; and, while we cannot persuade ourselves that the change necessarily made will result in any diminution of our daily circulation, yet, were we certain that such would be the conse quence, we should still be compelled to make it, or suf for a ruinous loss. Under these circumstances we must throw ourselves upon the generosity, or, rather, the justice of the public, and abide their verdict, whatever

it may be. The period for which many of our subscribers have paid for their paper being on the eve of expiring, we take the liberty of issuing this notice, reminding them of the same, in order that they may

RENEW THEIR CLUBS. We shall also take it as an especial favor if our pre subscribers will urge upon their neighbors the fact that the Patrict and Union is the only Democratic paper printed in Harrisburg, and considering the large amount of reading matter, embracing all the current news of

market reports, is decidedly the CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN THE STATE! pere is scarcely a village or town in the Sta which a club cannot be raised if the proper exertion be made, and surely there are few places in which one or more energetic men cannot be found who are in favor of

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES

would be willing to make the effort to raise a club. DEMOCRATS OF THE INTERIOR! Let us hear from you. The existing war, and the approaching sessions of Congress and the State Legislature, are invested with unusual interest, and every man should have the news.

the dissemination of sound Democratic doctrines, who

TERMS. DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION.

Single copy during the session of the Legislature.. 2 00 City subscribers ten cents per week. Copies supplied to agents at the rate of \$1 50 per hun dred.

WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION. Published every Thursday.

Bingle copy one year, in advance......\$2 00 Subscriptions may commence at any time. PAY AL-WAYS IN ADVANCE. We are obliged to make this imperative. In every instance eash must accompany subscription. Any person sending us a club of twenty subscribers to the Weekly will be entitled to a copy for his services. The price, even at the advanced rate is so low that we cannot offer greater inducements than this. Additions may be made at any time to a club of subscribers by remitting one dollar and fifty cents for each additional name. It is not necessary to send us the names of those constituting a club, as we cannot undertake to address each paper to club subscribers

separately. Specimen copies of the Weekly will be sent to all who desire it. O. BARRETT & CO., Harrisburg, Pa. N. B.—The following law, passed by Congress in 1860, defines the duty of Postmasters in relation to the de-

livery of newspapers to club subscribers: livery of newspapers to club subscribers:

(See Little, Brown & Co.'s edition of the Laws of 1860, page 38, chapter 181, section 1.)

"Provided, however, that where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address, and the names of the club subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners."

To supplie the Postmaster to comply with this results.

To enable the Postmaster to comply with this regulation, it will be necessary that he be furnished with the list of names composing the club, and paid a quarter's (or year's) postage in advance. The uniform courtesy of Postmasters, affords the assurance that they will cheerfully accommodate club subscribers, and the latter should take care that the postage, which is but a triffe in each case, bepaid in advance. Send on the clubs

DROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Honorable John J. Pranson, President of the Court of Common Pleas in the Twelfth Judicial District, con-sisting of the counties of Lebauon and Dauphin, and the of common Pleas in the Twelfth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the Hon. Samuel Landers and Hon. Moses R. Youse, Associate Judges in Dauphin county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1863, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Harrisburg, for the county of Dauphin, and to commence on the fourth Monday of April ness, being the 27th day of April, 1863, and to continue two weeks. Notice is therefore hereby given to the Corner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of the said county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the foremon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and these who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Dauphin county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Harrisburg, the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1863, and in the eighty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

J. D. BOAS. Sheriff

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The Patriot & Union.

PROFESSOR MORSE'S LETTER.

You ground your remarks on the assumed tification to me.

tance to require any answer from me. His views and mine on the subject of the

sponsibility which I would not have upon my conscience for a thousand worlds.

affairs. Opposition to the administration then is not opposition to the government; the former may not only be utterly destroyed without affecting the health of the government, but it may be. and constantly is, thought to be necessary, in the opinion of the supreme power, the people, to destroy the administration in order to preserve the life of the government. This is in accordance no: only with the theory of ourinstitutions but with the daily practice of the people. Every change of administration at every election, Federal, State, or municipal. great or or small, exemplifies this great truth. The government remains intact, unscathed,

епсе. strengthen the government, by diffusing among

administrators, to account. who rallyin support of the government.

PHARACTER OF ABOLITIONISM.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ate advocates of imprisonment and hangings, bloodthirsty, and if there is any other epithet of atrocity found in the vocabulary of wicked-

But you would have us make a distinction between these "radicals and infidels of the Garrison stamp" and the "immense party which," as you say, "came into being and into

measures that tinge the whole policy of the administration? So notorious is this fact that to ask is to answer the question.

I have hitherto, for its senior editor so much | EMANCEPATION PROCLAMATION AND THE CORNER STONE.

I am sorry to find you defending the President's emancipation proclamation. It is a measure which I have considered from the moment of its premulgation unwise, unconstitutional and calamitous, productive of evil and only evil, a measure that, more than any other, has tended to divide the counsels of the North, and unite the South, and render the restoration of the national Union next to hopeless. Your defense of it rests on a fallacy. You say, "If it is a legitimate function of our government to destroy the fabric of the Southern Confederacy, a fortiori, is it not justified in removing that which their own highest authorities pronounce to be its corner stone?" To answer your question intelligently, it is necessary to know the nature of that "corner stone," before we can pronounce whether the government would be justified in removing or attempting to remove it. If the stone should happen to be a providential fixture, unalterable in its very nature by anything that man can do, a condition of a physical character, not to be affected by any act of man, you will agree with me that the government would not be justified in making any such necessarily abortive and Quinotic attempt. I presume from your question you have adopted the prevalent misunderstanding of a passage in Mr. Stephens' speech at Savannah, in which he speaks of the corner stone of the Confederate government. You assume that this corner stone is slavery, and so our government is justified in its measures to destroy slavery. Although a great multitude both in Europe and America entertain this sterectyped error, and it has within a faw days been twice reiterated in the late non-intervention report of the Senate Committee of Foreign E raise assumptible mar and winter ment have adopted any such corner stone. In

THE CORNER STONE IS THE LIBQUALITY OF THE TWO RACES.

call slavery a physical, philosophical and mo-

Perhaps you may think I have adopted

14, 1862, between a committee of colored men

"You and we," said he to them, "are differ difference than exists between any other two By the manner in which you allude to the races. Whether it is right or wrong I need lently guards the rose with the races and infidelity of the Gar- not discuss, but this physical difference is a great endow women with pins."

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