



LEVI L. TATE, Editor.

"TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT OVER THE DARKENED EARTH."

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Select Poetry.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.

The following touching stanzas are from the Ballad of the 'Old Clock Bell,' by JOHN G. BAKER.

Who came with constant step to church, In evening garb arrayed, And knelt her down full solemnly, And piously prayed.

It is the mother's gentle voice, That dawns the first of morn, Thou art a parent whose fate birth, Destroyed the former view!

National Affairs.

ADDRESS

Of Democratic Members of Congress to the Democracy of the United States.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The perilous condition of our country...

It has never been disbanded. To-day it numbers one million five hundred electors in the States still loyal to the Union.

Why should it? Are its ancient principles wrong? What are they? Let its platforms for thirty years speak!

That we regard this as a distinctive feature in our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world...

That the Federal Government is one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution...

And as explanatory of these the following from Mr. Jefferson's first inaugural:

"The support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most competent administrators of our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies."

"The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad."

"A jealous care of the right of election by the people."

through the whole period during which the Democratic party held the power and administered the Federal Government...

Such, Democrats, are the principles of your party, essential to public liberty and to the stability and wise administration of the Government...

Is there any thing in the present crisis which demands it? The more immediate issue is, to maintain the Constitution as it is, and to restore the Union as it was.

To maintain the Constitution is to respect the rights of the States and the liberties of the citizen. It is to adhere faithfully to the very principles and policy which the Democratic party has professed for more than half a century.

Its policy is consistent with its principles, and may be summed up, from the beginning, as follows: The support of liberty as against power; of the people as against their agents and servants; and of State rights as against consolidation and centralized despotism...

To restore the Union, it is essential, first to give assurance to every State and to the people of every section that their rights and liberties and property will be secure within the Union under the Constitution...

To restore the Union is to crush out sectionalism North and South. To begin the great work of restoration through the ballot-box is to kill abolition.

Does the history of the Democratic party prove that it ought to be abandoned? By their fruits shall ye know them!

Sectional parties do not achieve Union triumphs. For sixty years from the inauguration of Jefferson on the 4th of March 1801, the Democratic party, with short intervals, controlled the power and the policy of the Federal Government.

Resolved, that Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States...

Upon these principles alone, so far as relates to slavery, can the Union as it was be restored; and no other Union, except the Union of Despotism, can be maintained in this country...

But it is said that you must disband the Democratic party "to support the Government." We answer that the Democratic party has always supported the Government; and while it was in power preserved the Government in all its vigor and integrity...

And, finally, the restoration of the concord, good feeling and prosperity of former years, demands that the Democratic party shall be maintained and made victorious.

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NOTE.—The names of absent members concurring in the above will be affixed to the pamphlet edition of this Address.

Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial—each equally a part of the Government, and equally entitled to the confidence and support of the States and the people...

In this sense the Democratic party has always sustained, and will now sustain, the government against all foes, at home or abroad, in the North or the South, open or concealed, in office or out of office, in peace or in war.

It is this what the Republican party mean by supporting the Government, it is an idle thing to abandon the old and tried Democratic party, which for so many years and through so many trials supported, preserved, and maintained the Government of the Union...

We do not propose to consider now the causes which led to the present unhappy civil war. A fitter time will come hereafter for such discussion...

To conclude: Inviting all men, without distinction of State, section, or party, who are for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, to unite with us in this great work upon terms of perfectly equality, we insist that—

The restoration of the Union, whether through peace or by war, demands the continued organization and success of the Democratic party;

The preservation of the constitution demands it;

The maintenance of liberty and free democratic government demands it;

The restoration of a sound system of internal policy demands it;

Economy and honesty in the public expenditures, now at the rate of four millions of dollars a day, demand it;

The rapid accumulation of an enormous and permanent public debt demand it—a public debt already one thousand millions of dollars, and equal at the present rate, in three years, to England's debt of a century and half in growth;

The heavy taxation, direct and indirect, State and Federal, already more than two hundred millions of dollars a year, eating out the substance of the people, arguing every year demand it;

Reduced wages, low prices, depression of trade, decay of business, scarcity of work, and impending ruin on every side, demand it;

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to the people, and formidable to tyrants only.

If ever there was a time when the existence and consolidation of the Democratic party upon its principles and policy was a vital necessity to public and private liberty, it is now.

Unquestionably the Constitution gives ample power to the several Departments of the Government to carry on war, strictly subject to its provisions, and in case of civil war, with perfect security to citizens of the loyal States.

Every act necessary for the safety and efficiency of the Government, and for a complete and most vigorous trial of its strength, is yet wholly consistent with the observance of every provision of that instrument, and of the laws in pursuance of it, if the sole motives of those in power were the suppression of the "rebellion," and no more.

And yet the history of the Administration for the twelve months past has been and continues to be a history of repeated usurpations of power and of violations of the Constitution, and of the public and private rights of the citizen.

For the proof we appeal to facts too recent to need recital here, and too flagrant and heinous for the calm narrative which we propose. Similar acts were done and a like policy pursued in the threatened war with France in the time of John Adams, and with the same ultimate purpose.

But if every Democrat concurred in the policy of prosecuting the war to the utter subjugation of the South and for the subversion of her State Governments with her institutions, without a Convention of the States, and without an overture for peace, we should just as resolutely resist the disbanding of the Democratic party.

It is the only party capable of carrying on a war; it is the only party which has ever conducted a war to a successful issue, and the only party which has done it without abuse of power, without molestation to the rights of any class of citizens, and with due regard to economy.

All this it has done, all this, if need be, it is able to do again. If success, then in a military point of view be required, the Democratic party alone can command it.

To conclude: Inviting all men, without distinction of State, section, or party, who are for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, to unite with us in this great work upon terms of perfectly equality, we insist that—

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Telling too Much. We find the following in a Republican paper:

"Two Questions.—Occasional, writing to the Philadelphia Press, asks the following questions: 'Have you ever heard a Secessionist talk politics who did not claim to be a Democrat? Have you ever heard a sympathizer with Secession talk politics who did not boast of his Democracy?'"

This tells too much, because if this is the fact, the question becomes significant: What is this war about? If there is no war even contented between the Southern and Northern Democrats, then who brought on the war and what is it for? If this is purely a Republican or Abolition war, brought on to free the negroes, the answer is known the better.

If the above avowal of Col. Forney (a Colonel in time of peace) is true in the sense he and his coadjutors assert it, then the blood and treasure now flowing so freely lie at the door of the Republican party, and they and they alone are responsible for it.

Are they willing to be held in that light before the world? Are they willing that the monstrous crime of destroying the "best Government on earth" shall wholly rest upon their own shoulders? If the Democrats of the South and the Democrats of the North have a common sympathy, then the war surely is not between them, for men who sympathize with each other, settle their difficulties without blood and public debts.

If this is true, as said by Col. Forney, one of the Republican official pets, then all that is wanting to restore the Government to its former harmony, greatness and success, is the putting out of office the Republicans, and putting in their places good, sound, old-fashioned constitutional Democrats.

By this admission of Col. Forney and his Republican friends, the war would have no cause of continuance if the Democrats were in power, because there would be a sympathy of feeling which would harmonize and settle our national troubles.

This is important, coming from that quarter, and is worthy of the most serious consideration. We always have believed and asserted that had the Republicans been defeated in 1860, no odds how or by whom we could not have had any war, but that all our sectional differences would have been healed and our nation stood forth, stronger and more prosperous than ever.

It is now becoming perfectly apparent that unless there can be made a rapid change of public sentiment, and a general triumph of the old Democracy, with the old landmarks of the Constitution for their guide, our country is lost—irretrievably lost—and our national misfortunes only beginning to show themselves.

Our condition is bad enough now, with disorder rising at every point; but when our millions of African slaves are thrown loose into the maelstrom, as it now the resolved purpose of the Republicans, in and out of power, we then will see ruin, desolation, disorder and civil commotions such as no Government of modern times has brought upon its people by a misconception of its duty.

VULGAR LANGUAGE.—There is as much connection between words and thoughts as there is between thoughts and actions. A young man who allows himself to use one vulgar or profane word, has not only shown that there is a foul spot upon his mind, but by the utterance of that word he extends that spot, and inflames it, till, by indulgence it will pollute and ruin the whole soul.

Be careful of your words as well as your thoughts. If you can control your tongue, then no improper words are to be pronounced by you, you will soon be able also to control the mind, and save that from corruption.

A YANKEE PUMPKIN PIE.—It is sometimes said that it takes a yankee to make a good Pumpkin Pie, and as I find that they are so differently made in these parts, I will tell your lady readers how the yankees do make them: Stew the pumpkins as long as possible, until the juice is all dried up; strain through a colander, and add milk and cream to a proper consistency; sweeten with half sugar and half molasses; add a little ginger; eggs are useless; flour makes them pasty, and stewing them and straining the juice off and throwing it away, takes off the sweetest part of the pumpkin.

Each thing lives according to its kind—the heart by love, the intellect by truth, the higher nature of man by intelligence, and the soul by communion with God.