# COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

## AND BLOOMSBURG GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LEVI L. TATE, EDITOR. "TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT O'ER THE DARKENED EARTH." TERMS: $2 00 PER ANNUM

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LEVI L. TATE.

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OFFICE

*In the new Brick Building, opposite the Exchange, by the Court House. "Democratic Head Quarters."*


## Select Poetry.

### A PLAIN EPISTLE TO UNCLE ABE.

I have a message, Uncle Abe,
For your own private ear;—
As I can't go to Washington,
And as you won't come here,
I'm forced to put it into type,
With circumspection meek:
As bashful members often print
A speech they dare not speak.

My head is nigh bursting, Abe,
My very eye-balls throb,
To see what pesky work you make
About that little job.—
Which you, and Bill, and Horace G.,
Agreed so nice to do,
In less than "sixty days" from date—
Some twenty months ago!

We gave you heaps of soldiers, Abe,
To help you smite the foe;
A string of warriors that would reach
From here to Mexico;
We packed them off with spades to dig,
And trusty guns to shoot,
With haversacks to grace their backs,
And fifes and drums to toot.

You saw those mighty legions, Abe,
And heard their manly tread;
You counted hosts of *living* men,
Pray can you count the *dead?*
Look o'er the broad Potomac, Abe,
Virginia's hills along,
Their wakeful ghosts are beckoning you
Two hundred thousand strong.

We gave you several shillings, Abe,
To pay your little dues;
Enough to buy a dozen shirts,
And sundry pairs of shoes!
We gave you cattle, horses, mules,
And wagons—full a score;
And several cannon with a voice
Loud as a bull can roar!

Now what I'm after Uncle Abe,
Is simply to find out,
What you have done with all this 'ere,
And what you've been about!
If unto Cæsar you have given,
All that is his concern,
Then "Mrs. Cæsar want's" to know
What you have done with hern!

I know you're young and handsome, Abe,
And funny as our Pol,
A peer exhalted, great and high,
A ruler seven feet tall;
You're big enough, if only smart,
To manage all the gang;
And tho' a little green—you'll rise,
When you have got the hang!

You told us that the Locos, Abe,
Were rascals to the core,
Because they made so free a use
Of Uncle Samuel's store,
Full sixty millions in a year!—
Now wasn't it a sin
For Democrats to squander thus,
The darling people's tin!

And are you not deserving, Abe,
Both gratitude and grab,
For having stopped this wicked leak
In Uncle Samuel's tub?
The sage who did this wondrous deed,
Is fit with saints to sup;
It only costs two billions more
To plug the vessel up!

You say the south had ruled us, Abe,
Some fifty years in peace,
And that the time had fully come
When their vile reign should cease;
That you were to take the helm
The sinking ship to save,
And put her on another tack—
And—I really think you have!

You're out of luck, entirely, Abe,
The engine's off the track,
The b'iler's burst, and there you are,
A sprawling on your back;
The excise man is at the door,
Con tractors cry for pelf;
You're blind and stupid, deaf and lame,
Nor very well yourself!

Your cabinet's feeble, Abe,
And dull as any dunce;
And if you have an ounce of brains,
You'll ship them off at once;
Send Stanton to the Fejee Isles,
Give Wells and Chase the sack,
Swop Halleck for a Hottentot,
And send for Little Mac!

I know you tell us, Uncle Abe,
This is a mighty war:
And that the job is rather more
Than what you bargained for!
That you have done the best you could
To make the rebels rue it,
And if you knew what next to do,
You'd go right off and do it!

Now that's the very thing, Abe,
That makes this din and clatter;
You don't appear to "see," Abe,
And that is what's the matter!
The nigger's in the woodpile, Abe,
As shy as any trout;
So you think the Proclamation, Abe
Will smoke the weasel out!

You want to free the darkies, Abe,
At least, I so construe it;
The difficulty seems to be
To find out how to do it.
The way, dear Abe, is mighty dark,
And bothersome to see;
I fear you'll have to give it up,
And let the darkey be.

I tell you what it is, Abe,
The folks begin to think
This colored sop is rather stale
For victuals or for drink.
Our mothers love their absent sons,
Our wives their husbands true,
But no one cares a mouldy fig
For Cuffy or for you.

☞ No man can do anything against his will, said a metaphysician.

"Faith," said Pat, "I had a brother who went to the State Prison against his will—faith and he did."


COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR

—Bloomsburg:—

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1863.


### Gen. Halleck Issues a Pronunciamento.

Among the letters addressed to the committee of the Sumter meeting, held on Saturday in the city of New York, we notice one from General Halleck, of which an extract is furnished in the N. Y. *Express*. It runs thus:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, April 5, 1863.
*J. A. Roosevelt, Sec'y of the Leagues N. Y.*

* * * * * *

We have already made immense progress in this war—a greater progress than was ever before made under similar circumstances. Our armies are still advancing, and, if sustained by the votes of the patriotic millions at home, they will ere long crush the rebellion in the South, *and then place their heels upon the heads of sneaking traitors in the North.* Very respectively, your obedient servant.

H. W. Halleck, General-in-chief.

Our generals have been famous for proclamations addressed to the enemy; but here we have a proclamation of the General-in chief, addressed to the assemblage in Union square, assuring them that the army, as soon as it shall have conquered the South, will be directed North, "to place its heels upon the heads of sneaking traitors."

We do not know whether Gen. Halleck refers to those "sneaking traitors in the North, "who have for years been uttering treason against the Constitution; denouncing our glorious Union as "an accursed Union with slaveholders, "a compact will Hell," &c., and who have again and again expressed, through their presses and their public speakers, a desire that the Union might be dissolved rather than that they should be contaminated by further political association with those who, like GEORGE WASHINGTON, held negroes as slaves. We are not quite sure, whether Major General Halleck means these "traitors" and "disunionists," for such they are, or whether he has chosen to adopt the epithets of Republican slang, and refers in such choice terms as we have quoted to the Union Democrats and Conservatives, who alone are loyal to the Constitution and the laws. In either case, we can tell Gen. Halleck, that this proclamation will hardly increase any claim he may have had to the respect of the nation, nor inspire any very great admiration for the qualities of his mind or heart. It is an act of cowardice on the part of a general to threaten unarmed men, whoever they may be, and an act of folly to say what he will do, *after he shall have conquered.* Let him conquer *first*, and then issue his proclamation against "the sneaking traitors in the North"—*The Age.*

WHY ATTEMPT TO DECEIVE OURSELVES? While we are reading in almost every official dispatch, that starvation threatens the whole Southern people; that the so-called Confederate Government was without funds and without credit; that gold was at a premium of four and five hundred per cent in Richmond; and that anarchy and confusion reigns throughout the rebel States—we are at the same time informed that this same Confederate Government has just secured a loan in England of £15,000,000—or $75,000,000—which loan the next day commanded a *premium* of from 3½ to 4½ per cent. This loan, we believe, is secured by the pledge of cotton, to be delivered at Southern seaports at about 11 cents per pound—*the British to come and take it*—*The Clearfield Republican.*

☞ When Mr. Cox or Vallandigham makes a speech in the House favoring peace they are assailed by the Republican press with all manner of vile epithets—copperheads, traitors, secesh sympathizers, etc.; but when Judge Conway, of Kansas—a radical—does precisely the same thing he is complimented for his boldness and eloquence. Conway's speech will be received with delight in Richmond, as it admits the imposibilty of subjugating the South and pronounces a reunion out of the question; yet the *Time*, *Tribune* and *Post* speak of this gloomy production in terms of praise, while on every possible occasion they denounce Vallandigham with coarse epithets for an expression of his fearless and objectionable sentiments.

### More No "Partyism.

The following official "Order" is published in the Concord (New Hampshire) *Democrat* an Abolition paper. It shows the friendship of the Abolitionists for the soldiers, for whom they profess so much regard. What infamous proscription!—What an example of no-partyism!

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T. GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 13, 1863. *Special Order No.* 119. (*Extract.*)

34. *By direction of the President*, the following officers are hereby dismissed the service of the United States, Lieutenant A. J Edgerly, 4th New Hampshire Volunteers, *for circulating "Copperhead Tickets," and doing all in his power to promote the success of the rebel cause in his State.*

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.
To the Governor of New Hampshire.

Apart from the disgrace to the nation and the insult to the Democratic party, says the *Patriot and Union*, there is still, in this "Order" the great injustice inflicted upon a gallant and patriotic officer. Lieut. A. J. Edgarly was "dismissed the service." What for? The official Order" says "for circulating "Copperhead Tickets," and doing all in his power to promote the success of the rebel cause in his State." The "Order is a falsehood. The President and all concerned were guilty of falsehood when they issued it. Just prior to the New Hampshire election a whole regiment of Abolition troops were sent home from the Army of the Potomac to vote the Abolition ticket, for the purpose of carrying the State for the administration. They voted—they circulated tickets, officers and men—they exercised their political rights, and the administration papers applauded them for it, and no doubt also did the administration. That was all well enough. But now comes the case of Lieut. Edgerly. Always a Democrat, he exercised his political right and voted the Democratic ticket. *For this he was dismissed.* The offence was neither more nor less than we have stated, for in New Hampshire there are no "Copperheads." neither is there a "rebel cause to promote," and if the administration were possessed of any sense, decency, honor or manhood, it would blush at the infamous act it has commited. But we care not to argue the case for Lieut. Edgerly—let him speak for himself, and let truth and honor damn the violators of truth and honor:

*From the Boston Post.*

MANCHESTER, N. H., March, 28, 1863.

*Messrs Editors of the Post*: I saw in your issue o. to day the order dismissing Lieut. A. J. Edgarly, of the 4th New Hampshire volunteers, from the service of the United States, for "circulating Copperhead tickets," together with your comments thereon, in which you say you cannot believe it true that the President of the United States would stoop so low as to dismiss an officer for voting the Democratic ticket or even circulating tickets when it is a notorious fact that the administration had their officers and men brought from all parts of the country not only to vote, but to use all their influence to have others do the same, and for the same party.—Why I write this is to show you that the order is genuine, although I have not been officially notified of it, but have seen the original copy in the State Department at Concord, and shall probably get a copy when the printed one is issued.

I do not wonder that you are loth to believe it true, for many of the leading Republicans here, those who believe the dismissal merited if the charge is true, do not believe they would stoop to the low party sland phrases at the War Department in their "Orders," but such are the words used in the order, word for word, as published in the *Democrat*, at Concord. I shall send you a copy of a certificate given me by the Moderator of the Ward in which I voted, (Ward Six,) and he is one of the most influential men of the Republican party, and one of the Editors of the *American* in this city, which goes to show the first part of the charge is false, and as for the other I am at a loss to know what is meant by "the rebel cause in his State." unless 'tis the Abolition cause, and every man who ever knew me or even heard me express my political opinions, knows I never did anything to help that, but have voted the Democratic ticket since 1850, with the exception of last March, when I was in Florida with my regiment.

The facts are these: I simply went to the polls and deposited my ballot as I considered I had a perfect right to do, not thinking that when I took a commission in the United States army I forfeited the dearest right of an American freemen, the right to exercise the elective franchise according to the dictates of his own judgments and conscience, and I do not regret the act, and should do so again to-morrow should the opportunity occur. You will pardon me for the freedom I have taken in writing this to you, not for publication, only to show that the "order" is not "bogus." Yours most truly, A. J. EDGARLY, Late Lieut. 4th N. H. Vols.

[COPY]

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 28 1863.

This shows that I am Moderator in Ward Six, in this city. That on the day of our annual election, March 10th, Lieut. A J. Edgerly came into the Ward room, presented his vote and immediately retired. He did not remain in the room over five minutes. I did not see him distribute votes in the room, and I was so situated that I could have seen him had he been engagin in circulating them in the Ward room. JAMES O. ADAMS, Moderator of Ward 6, Manchester, N H.

### A Copperhead Conductor.

"*To the Editors of the Sunday Dispatch.*—Riding up Pine street this day, I found the conductor had on his coat a Copperhead emblem. His car was No. 2. Rather than ride on the same line I walked fourteen squares. If this is the character of all the conductors on the line it is well the people should know it.

A RESIDENT ON THE LINE.

"April 11, 1863."

I copy the above as an illustration of Abolition bigotry and intolerance. The writer of this precious piece of proscriptive literature evidently desires to cause the discharge of the conductor in question, simply because he is a Democrat. If this conductor wore a medal, or device, denoting him in favor of a servile insurrection in the South, and the butchering of the women and children of that region—*a la Gilbert*—the writer of the above would doubtless be very willing to ride in any of the cars on a line on which he has reason to believe a single Democrat is employed as conductor!

This is the sort of men now claiming to be friends of liberty and of the Union. It is men of this stamp who are now governing the country, or what is left of it. A beautiful chance of freedom we shall have if they can establish their principles as a permanent rule of government!

I venture to say that the "Resident on the Line" of the railway mentioned, dare not give his name to the public, lest he be proscribed in a business way, as he wished to proscribe the "Copperhead Conductor." He is evidently a sneaking coward, who while quite willing to profit by the patronage of the people he calls "Copperheads," skulks behind a *nom de plume* to stab a poor Conductor who differs from him in political sentiment.

PINE STREET.

*Philadelphia Evening Journal.*

☞ Secretary Stanton has recently reported to Congress a list of twenty-four Major and Brigadier Generals not in active service. To this list now be added the names of Butler Burnside, Franklin, and Sumner. Looking over the list, we find the names of McClellan, Fremont Buell and others, but are most attracted by the conspicuous cognomen of Cassius M. Clay. Opposite Clay's name are the following significant comments:—"Not in service since June 17, 1862, when appointed. Assigned to General Butler, but did not report." That is to say, this Major General, though receiving his full pay, has not done a day's service, and, though ordered to join General Butler refused to do so. There have occasionally been cases where an officer who behaved himself in this manner was ignominiously dismissed from the army. If the Secretary of War desires to know Clay's address in order to send him a discharge, he will find it in the papers, as this Major General having concluded his political speeches and debates with George Francis Train is now delivering lectures throughout the country.

A NEW REMEDY FOR SMALL POX.—The *Saracenia purpurea*, or Indian cup, a native plant of Nova Scotia, which was mentioned some time ago as being the specific used by the Indians against the small-pox, bids fair to realize the expectations entertained by medical men of its efficacy. In a letter addressed to the American *Medical Times*, Frederic W. Morris. Resident Physician of the Halifax Visiting Dispensary, states "that this saracenia, a papaveraceous plant, will cure small pox in all its various forms within twelve hours after the patient has taken the decoction. However alarming and numerous the eruptions," he says, "or confluent or frightful they may be, the peculiar action of the medicine is such that very seldom is a scar left to tell the story of the disease. If either vaccine or variolous matter is washed with the infusion of the saracenia, they are deprived of their contagious properties. So mild is the medicine to the taste, that it may be largely mixed with tea and coffee and given to connoisseurs in these beverages to drink without their being aware of the admixture. The medicine has been successfully tried in the hospitals of Nova Scotia, and its use will be continued."

### SPEECH

OF

### HON. GEO. SANDERSON,

OF LANCASTER,

**Before the Democratic Central Club of Philadelphia.**

*Delivered on Saturday Evening, April 11th, 1863.*

Mr. Sanderson, after some preliminary remarks, addressed the Club in substance as follows:

But three brief years ago we were a united and happy people—the Constitution everywhere over our wide domain, and by every citizen, acknowledged and respected as the supreme law of the land, and the laws made in pursuance there of enforced without difficulty, in every State of the Union save in one or two isolate cases in New England. And this had been the happy condition of things for the seventy years preceding the accession to power of the present National Administration.—'Tis true, there was not an unbroken chain of Democratic rule during all that long period. There had been occasional changes from the highest to the lowest officers of the Government; but no matter what party, Whig or Democratic, obtained the ascendancy, the country was considered safe, for both were national parties, and their adherents were counted by the thousands in every State of the Union. With but a solitary exception in the administration of our public affairs—and to that I shall presently advert the great principles of civil liberty were held sacred throughout the length and breadth of the Republic. The freedom of speech and of the press—the right of the people to be secure in their persons and estates, from illegal and arbitrary arrests and seizures—the right of trial vouchsafed to each and every individual, high and low, rich and poor by a jury of his peers—and last, but not least, the inestimable privilege of the great writ of *habeas corpus*—all these constituted the very substratum of American liberty, and formed the foundation for the whole structure of our free Government. We inherited these rights from our British ancestors. They are part and parcel of the Great Charter which was extorted from an unwilling and despotic monarch by the barons of England, more than six hundred years ago, and any attempt now, on the part of the Queen or her ministers, to set them at naught, or trample them under foot, would at once hurl them from power. And shall, we who boast of our freedom—we, whose fathers, in yonder Hall, but a square distant, proclaimed, as the fundamental law of the nation, the "right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures"—and that no person shall be "deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law"—shall we, I say, be less jealous of our rights than they? Shall we proclaim to the world by our acts that we have so far degenerated from the stern virtues and unyielding patriotism of the semi-civilization of the thirteenth century, as to unresistingly bow our necks to the yoke of tyranny which is sought to be fastened upon us by men clothed in a little brief authority? I cannot believe it, and I am very sure that I speak the sentiments of the great mass of the American people, when I say that they will not endure it. The spirit of 1776 still lingers in the breast of every true hearted American. The blood so freely shed by our patriot forefathers—the toils and privations they endured in a long and bloody war for Independence—are still remembered by our people; and though our dearly bought rights may be trampled upon by the iron heel of despotism for a season, they will sooner or later assert their manhood, and a brighter day will again dawn on our bleeding and distracted country.

It is not my purpose, fellow citizens, to go into an elaborate detail of the unconstitutional acts of the men now in power at the seat of Government, or of the Congress of the United States, which fortunately for the country, ended its inglorious career on the fourth day of March last. These have all been so ably examined and criticised upon by the distinguished and learned gentlemen who have addressed you in this Hall, from time to time, that it would be a waste of time, if not a work of supererogation for me now to dwell upon them in detail or at any considerable length. I shall, therefore, not attempt to elaborate, but only advert to them incidentally in the further prosecution of my remarks, and what I shall have to say will be rather discursive than otherwise.

I intimated in the commencement of my remarks that were was one other Administration in the history of this Government which did not hold sacred the principles of civil liberty. You will readily understand, in advance, that the allusion is to the Administration of the elder Adams when it was considered treason to speak or publish anything disrespectful of the President of the United States, and when men were shot down in cold blood, or incarcerated in the glo my walls of a prison for daring to utter their sentiments, or assist in raising liberty poles, as the Democrats of that day were in the habit of doing. A murder of this kind was committed by Federal troops on an inoffensive young man in my own native county of Cumberland. Nay, more the then Executive had the power vested in him by a subservient Congress to send out of the country every adopted citizen who might in any way, by his vote or otherwise, give offence to the spies and informers connected with the system of espionage adopted by the Administration.—The period to which I allude has been known ever since in the history of the country as the "Reign of Terror" In view of recent events in our midst, it may be designated as the first reign of terror to which the citizens of the United States have been subjected since the Government of the second reign of terror, which far exceeds in heinousness and atrocity the first, and from which we pray kind Heaven to grant us a safe and speedy deliverance.

But that Administration was driven from power by the indomitable Democracy of 1800, and Thomas Jefferson was elected to the Presidency, and with him a Democratic Congress. The obnoxious and tyrannical laws above alluded to were all repealed—the rights of the people under the respected—an the country entered upon an unbroken career of prosperity, which continued, with stlight interruptions for the long period of sixty years, and until the advent of the present sectional party to power. The glorious old flag of the Union was respected at home and abroad, and everywhere in all parts of the civilized world, to be known as a citizen of the Great Republic, was as much of a passport to favor and consideration, as was the to be a Roman citizen during the imperial sway of Augustus Cæsar.

The influence of our example of self government was silently but surely working its way into the minds and hearts of the down trodden masses of the old world and the monarchs and despots of Europe stood aghast at the giant strides we were making in the arts and sciences—in commerce and manufactures—in agriculture and the mechanic arts—and in the vast wealth and power we were rapidly accumulating under the benificent rule of a just and free Government. The principles of civil and religious liberty, so admirably and forcibly enunciated by Mr. Jefferson in his first inaugural Address, and so faithfully adhered to by all his Democratic and Whig successors in the Presidential chair, were the watch-words for the down trodden millions of despotism in Europe, and had impregnate public and premeated the minds of the masses there to such a degree, that kings and potentates had been forced, at the risk of losing their crowns and their heads too, to make large and important concession to the great principles of Magna Charta.—The American Republic was becoming the wonder and admiration of the whole world civilized and savage. Like a city set on a hill, it could not be hid. It was the observed of all observers among the nations and like the sun at noon day, it sheds its light and fructifying heat in turn over both hemispheres, and its blessed influences were everywhere felt and appreciated.—The principles of Mr. Jefferson, to which allusion has been made, were:

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever sect or pursuasion, religious or political.

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

"The supremacy of the *civil* over the military authority.

"Economy in public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

"*Freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of persons under the protection of the habeas corpus, and trial by jury impartially selected.*"

But how changed is the aspect of things now! Dark and portentous clouds hang in sombre gloom over our once happy and still beloved country. The bloody drama of civil war and desolation has been opened to our astonished vision in all its long and frightful catalogue of horrors.—For two long years the country has drank the blood of its sons in fratricidal war.—Hundreds of thousands of the bravest of the brave sleep the sleep that knows no waking. Hundreds of thousands more have been crippled and maimed for life, or breath the sickening and pestilential atmosphere of the hospitals. The nation reels load of debt; and taxation—onerous and almost insupportable—taxation for generations to come, is the picture looming up in the future. We have real, terrible, sanguinary, and unprecedented war—a war of such dimensions as finds scarcely a parallel in history, and at whose vast proportions the civillized world stands amazed and confounded. Brother is arrayed against brother in this fearful strife between men of the same lineage, speaking the same language, worshipping the same God, and bound to the same judgment seat. And what is it all for? Why all these lavish expenditure of blood and treasure? Could we not have continued to live together in amity and friendship as our fathers and grand fathers did before us? Are we wiser than they? Are we better citizens or better Christains? Are the men now in power purer or abler statesmen than Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Polk?—Is not the government that was so successfully administered by them in peace and in war, in prosperity and adversity, good enough for us?—or must we, in the language of the *Press*, of your city, "combine the *forms* of a Republican Government with the POWERS of a Monarchial Government,"—or, in that of its twin-sister in infamy, the *North American*, contend that "the power of the Government ought to be and must be UNLIMITED."—These arequestions of great moment which concern every American citizen, and it becomes every since lover of his country, be he Democrat, Whig, or Republican, to ponder them well and answer to his own conscience, as he must answer to his final Arbiter at the great day, for the manner in which his actions shall be influenced by them in the terrible present, and in the gloomy and forboding aspects of the future.

When our patriot fathers in yonder Hall declared the American people free and independent of the British crown, and pledged their lives, their fortues and their sacred honor to make good their declaration, they spoke like freeman and patriots who had counted the cost of the bold position they had taken before the world.—Amongst other grievances which they truthfully charged against the King of England, the following may be enumerated, viz: "He has affected to render the military independent of, and *superior* to, the civil power." And is not a similar office committed against the rights of the people almost every day, in our midst, by the men now in power at Washington?—"For imposing taxes on us without our consent. "Have the masses consented to the enormous and unprecedented taxes now levied upon them, much of which finds its way into the pockets of a huge army of assesors, collectors, army contractors and shoddy speculators in the employ of the Government. "For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury." And here, too, the parallel holds good to the very letter. And so I might go on, *ad infinitum*, in tracing the striking resemblance which the despotism of the last century bears to that of the present—in both affecting the life, liberty and happiness of the American citizen.—But enough on this part of my subject.

So far as conducting the Government on constitutional principles, or carrying on the war successfully for the suppression of the rebellion, is concerned, the Administration has been a total failure, and such it will continue to be to the end of the chapter. The Abolition party has no administrative abilities. It knows nothing, and can learn nothing. It is in the last throes of a violent dissolution. It was born in fraud, baptized in blood, and will die in infamy. All the conservative feeling of the country—all the instinct of the Anglo Saxon race—all the interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures—all the glorious traditions of the past history, of our country, are against that sectional political organization. In its favor to be sure, are corrupt and unprincipled politicians, who would sell the liberties of their country for place and power: soulless contractors and heartless swindlers, who bow down at the shrine of the almighty *greenback*; the base and malignant passion that can only be satiated by the shedding of more blood in this carnival of death; the insolent tyranny that would assimilate conflicting opinions by the bloody agency of the sword, and the still more odious tyranny of the pulpit, that would crush out the last remnant of civil liberty by the establishment of a sanguinary theocracy which would rather the white race should perish from the land that liberty and equality, in the name of God, and for the "advancement of His glory," should be denied the "American citizens of African descent."

The Abolition party cannot restore the old Union if it would and would not if it could. It is impotent for good, and only powerful for evil. This is apparent from its whole history and was fully exemplified by Thaddeus Stevens, the acknowledged Administration leader in the last Congress, in boldly avowing himself as being unalterably opposed to any reconstruction of the "Union as it was, with the Constitution as it is," and this treasonable declaration was substantially repeated by him at a Republican meeting in the city of Lancaster on Saturday evening last, by Gen. Butler at a recent meeting in New York, and has been sanctioned by all the Abolition papers North of Mason and Dixon's line.

The party in power, therefore, have neither the ability nor inclination, judging from their speeches and acts, to restore the Union of our fathers, or preserve American liberty. Its principles are not those which lie at the base of the Constitution—not those which are founded on right and justice—but are only such dogmas as are incompatible with the mild and diffused governments of the several States which made the nation what it was prior to the breaking out of this unnatural, fratricidal war. Republicanism, says an able writer, in the sense attached to the word by the Republicans, be distinguished from the Democrats, is incompatible with liberty. It ignores the right to disagree. It will not tolerate adverse or hostile discussion. It protests against personal liberty. It sets the theory above the fact. It would render the drinking of a glass of wine in the State of Maine as great a social sin, or public treason, as the holding of a black man in bondage in South Carolina or Virginia. It loudly asserts its own freedom to do what it pleases, but will not allow a dissentient the same privilege. It would thrust its principles down the throats of reculcitaants at the point of the bayonet. With all its faults, it may succeed in the effort to make a nation of the Northern people; but if it does, it will be at the expense of every constitutional right which Americans, up to the outbreak of this miserable war, were proud to uphold.—Leaving out of view the negro question, and all that relates to it, the principles of the Republican or Abolition party are simply those of a despotism—a bald, na-