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

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VOLUME 27.

Select Poetry.

I Know a Little Village.

I know a little village,
Where a sunny, sparkling stream
Murmurs o'er the shining pebbles...

Historical.

[FROM THE NEW YORK DAY BOOK.]

THE HISTORY OF THE TORY PARTY, IN THE UNITED STATES.

Compiled from the Private Papers and Letters of the Fathers of the Republic.

Through which the Federal or Tory Party is Traced, from 1774 to the Present Day.

BY HENRY GODHAM.

At the commencement of the troubles between the Colonies and the mother country, in the year 1774—for that was about the time that the Colonies began in earnest to oppose the arbitrary acts of the English Parliament—may be dated the origin of parties in this country...

No pen has ever yet described the sufferings of those noble men; no artist has ever portrayed the horror that surrounded the heart-throes of those heroic bands, armed in the cause of civil liberty and the rights of man—their dwellings burned; their property destroyed; their wives and daughters ravished by a brutal soldiery...

ment of Great Britain by pilfering from its supposed enemies, and their descendants are living at the present day, in princely style, upon the proceeds of their robberies and ill-gotten gains...

From the close of the war to the adoption of the present Constitution—a period of about seven years—our country was in a deplorable condition. The Government under the Articles of Confederation, was too weak to sustain itself; Congress had not the power to raise money to pay the common debts contracted during the war...

During this period, a large number of the old Tories, who had fled to Nova Scotia and other British Provinces during the close of the war, were permitted to return to the United States...

To the old Tories above mentioned, were added a large importation of British merchants. Mr. Jefferson says: "That in every town and village of any size there were British merchants and a great many American merchants doing business on English capital."

"But a short review of facts \*\*\* will show, that the contests of that day were contests of principle between the advocates of republicanism, and those of kingly governments, and that had not the former made the efforts they did, our country would have been, even at this early day, a very different thing from what the successful issue of these efforts have made it."

posed by Colonel Hamilton \*\*\* this, however, was rejected; on which Hamilton left the convention, as desperate, and never returned again until near its final conclusion." V. 4, p. 444-5.

The following are extracts from Hamilton's plan:—

"Art. 7.—The Senate to consist of persons to serve during good behavior, i. e. for life.

"Art. 4.—The supreme executive authority of the United States to be vested in a Governor, to be elected to serve during good behavior, i. e. for life.

"Art. 10.—All laws of the particular States, contrary to the Constitution or laws of the United States, to be utterly void.— And the better to prevent such laws being passed, the Governor or President of each State shall be appointed by the General Government, and shall have a negative upon the laws about to be passed in the State of which he is Governor or President."

Here, we have Hamilton, the Tory's Counsel, bringing forward and advocating a monarchical form of government, after a seven years' war for independence. I have a few more extracts from the writings of Mr. Jefferson, which will illustrate more fully that shining light of the Tory party. He says:

"November the 9th, 1792. Mr. Butler tells me that he died last winter with Mr. Campbell, from Denmark, in company with Hamilton, Lawrence, Dr. Shippen, T. Shippen, and some other person whom he cannot recollect. That after dinner political principles became the subject of conversation; that Hamilton declared openly that there was no stability or security in any kind of government but a monarchy." V. 4, p. 474.

"French Cox told me that before Hamilton went out to office, or just as he was going out, talking with him in his last conversation, among other things on the subject of their differences, 'for my part,' says he, 'I avow myself a monarchist.'—January 6th, 1793, I received a very remarkable fact, indeed, in our history, from Baldwin and Skinner. Before the establishment of our present government, a very extensive combination had taken place in New York and the Eastern States among that description of people who were party monarchical in principle."

Delegates in different places had actually had consultation on the subject of seizing on the power of government, and establishing them by force, had corresponded with one another, and had sent a copy to General Washington to solicit his co-operation.— He refused to join them. The new constitution was in the meantime proposed by Virginia, and appointed. \* \* \* They therefore let the proposed convention go on, not doubting its failure, and content that on its failure would be a still more favorable moment for their enterprise.— They therefore wished it to fail, and especially when Hamilton, their leader, brought his plan of government. \* \* \* This fact throws a blaze of light on the conduct of several members from New York and the Eastern States, in the Convention of Annapolis and the Grand Convention." V. 4, p. 503-504.

If the above be true, and Mr. Jefferson most certainly believed it, or he would never have recorded it, it shows what kind of friends to our country those Tories were; and how nearly those acts correspond with the acts of the Federal party from the year 1801 to the year 1815, with which every student of history is familiar. But there is one more extract from Mr. Jefferson that portrays the character of Alexander Hamilton, in its most appropriate color. It is as follows:—"Mr. Smith, a merchant of Hamburg, gives me the following information:—"The St. Andrews Club, of New York, (all Scotch Tories) gave a public dinner lately. Among their guests, Alexander Hamilton. After dinner, the first toast was the President of the United States; it was drunk without any particular approbation. The next was George III. Hamilton started to his feet, and insisted on a bumper and three cheers. The whole company accordingly rose and gave three cheers." V. 4, p. 512.

If this is not sufficient to convince any one that Hamilton and his party were monarchists at heart, and that their object and desire were either to bring us again under the rule of Great Britain, or to mould our government to the form of hers, then they are hard, indeed, to be convinced. But I doubt if there are any at the present day who will deny the fact that the Tories loved England more than they did America, and longed to see the day

when she would rule this land again. After the would rule this land again. After the would rule this land again. After the would rule this land again.

As soon as it became certain that the Constitution would be adopted, they threw up their hats, and called themselves Federalists, calculating to hide their former infamy behind a new and popular name, by the popularity of which, they expected to be able to draw over to their side enough Whigs to give them the control of the new government; and during Washington's administration they succeeded.— They were the popular party, and pretended to be the exclusive friends of that good and great man; while, in reality, they were his bitterest enemies.

It has been fully proved that one of the clerks in Hamilton's department of the government, was the author of a number of the articles above mentioned, and privy to it. General Washington, by his great popularity, was elected President unanimously; he was a good Republican and strongly in favor of the Republican principles of our Constitution. Mr. Jefferson says that he has heard him say repeatedly, "that he would lose the last drop of his blood to maintain the Republican form of our Constitution against whomsoever assailed it."

These extracts throw a blaze of light around some of the acts passed the first eight years of our government, and exonerate President Washington from all censure; they also show us that he was surrounded by monarchists who he whole effort was to make our government as near that of England as possible, and by representing the Democrats, or Republicans as they were then styled, persuaded him to approve bills, which his own better judgment would have rejected.

It will be proper, while speaking of General Washington, to give a few extracts from Mr. Jefferson, showing the forms and ceremonies which the Federalists endeavored to establish, and compel him to submit to. Mr. Jefferson says:

"When he went to New York he, resisted for three weeks, the efforts to introduce levees. At length he yielded, and left it to Humphreys and some others, to settle the forms. Accordingly an ante-chamber and presence room were provided and when those who were to pay their respects were assembled, the President set out preceded by Humphreys. After passing through the ante-chamber, the door of the inner room was thrown open, and Humphreys entered first, calling out, with a loud voice, 'The President of the United States.' The President was so much disconcerted with it, that he did not recover his equanimity the whole time of the levee, and when the company was gone, he said to Humphreys, 'Well, you have taken me in once, but you shall never take me in a second time.'—Vol. 4, p. 477.

Gives the same writer:—"Mr. Brown says the following specimen of the phrenzy which prevailed at New York on the opening of the government: The first public ball which took place after the President's arrival there Colonel Humphreys, Colonel W. S. Smith, and Mr. Knox, were to arrange the ceremonials. Their arrangements were as follows: A sofa at the head of the room, raised on several steps whereon the President and Mrs. Washington were to be seated. The gentlemen were to dance in swords. Each one, when going to dance, was to lead his partner to the foot of the sofa, make a low obeisance to the President and his lady; then go and dance, and when done bring his partner again to the foot of the sofa for new obeisances, and then retire to their chairs; it was to be understood, too that the gentlemen should be dressed in wigs, and Mrs. Jefferson adds:—"The President was made to pass an evening which his good sense rendered a very miserable one to him."—[Vol. 4, p. 487.]

Thus we see that at the very organization of the government the Federalists strove to introduce and force upon the Administration European forms and ceremonies, and has there been any other man, less firm and unassuming than the Father of his Country in the Presidential Chair, in all probability they would have succeeded.

I have already stated that Hamilton set his engine of corruption in motion, or in other words, his financial measures. Of those we will first see what Mr. Jefferson says:—"I returned first that mission (mission to France) in that first year of the new government, having landed in Virginia in December, 1789, and proceeded to New York in March, 1790, to enter on the office of Secretary of State. Here, certainly, I found a state of things which, of all I had ever contemplated, I the least expected. \* \* \* Courtesies of dinner parties given me, as a stranger newly arrived among them, placed me at once in their familiar society. But I cannot describe the wonder and mortification with which the table conversation filled me.— Politics were the chief topics, and a preference of kindly over a republican government, was evidently the favorite sentiment. An apostate I could not be, nor yet a hypocrite; and I found myself, for the most part, the only advocate on the republican side of the question, unless among the guests there chanced to be some member of that party from the legislative houses. Hamilton's financial system had them passed. It had two objects—1st, as a puzzle to exclude popular understanding and inquiry; 2nd, a machine for the corruption of the legislature—for he avowed the opinion that men could be governed by one of two motives only, force or interest; force, he observed, in this country was out of the question, and the interest, therefore, of the members must be laid hold of, to keep the legislature in unison with the executive. And with grief and shame it must be acknowledged that this point was not without its effect; that even in this the birth of our government, some members were found stupid enough to lend their interest, and to look after personal rather than public goods."

Here we have the fact staring us in the face, that our government was inaugurated in corruption, and that by the very same party who have always been the loudest in denouncing the Democratic party for corruption.

It is very hard, I know, to see the faults of our friends, whether political or social and even at the present day we hear persons exclaim that Hamilton was one of the finest men we ever had in the country. But according to Mr. Jefferson, who knew him well, his greatest faults consisted mostly in his being able to rob the treasury of the United States out of large sums of money to bestow upon his friends. "It is well known (says Mr. Jefferson) that during the war, the greatest difficulty we encountered, was the want of money or means to pay our soldiers who fought, or our farmers, manufacturers, and merchants, who furnished the necessary supplies of food and clothing for them. After the expedition of paper money had exhausted itself, certificates of debt were given to the individual creditor, with assurance of payment, so soon as the United States should be able. But the distresses of these people often obliged them to part with these for the half, the fifth, and even a tenth of their value, and speculators had made a trade of cozening them from the holders, by the most fraudulent practices and persuasions that they would never be paid.— In the bill for funding and paying debts, Hamilton made no difference between the original holders and the fraudulent purchasers of this paper. Great and just repugnance arose at putting these two classes of creditors on the same footing, and great exertions were used to pay the former the full value, and to the latter the price only which they had paid, with interest. But this would have prevented the game which was to be played, and for which was to be played, and for which the minds of greedy members were already tutored and prepared. When the trial of strength on the several efforts had indicated the form in which the bill would finally pass, this being known within doors sooner than without, and especially by those who were in distant parts of the Union, the base scramble began. Couriers and relay horses by land and swift sailing pilot boats by sea, were playing in all directions. Active partners and agents were associated and employed in every State, town and country neighborhood, and this paper was brought up for five shillings, and even as low as two shillings on the pound, before the holder knew that Congress had already provided for its redemption at par. \* \* \* Men thus enriched by the dexterity of a leader, would follow, of course the chief who was leading them, to fortune and become the zealous instrument of all his enterprises."—[Vol. 4, p. 446-447.]

I have given this long extract because the facts which it contains and the truths it reveals, are too important to be abbreviated.

Select Story.

The Rebel Officer.

Toward the close of a beautiful day, during the invasion of the North by the rebel army, a superior officer of that army presented himself at the door of one of the most aristocratic residences of the place, and respectfully begged a bowl of coffee for a sick companion. The lady of the house hastened to prepare it, and presently he received at her hands a large pitcher of the refreshing beverage.

He pledged himself to return shortly, and the lady, impelled by curiosity, resolved to discover whether he was truthful, or whether it was a pretext for regaling himself with a luxury. She saw him take it to an officer whose pale countenance and stooping figure she had noticed, and who drank cup after cup, as if his thirst was unquenchable, until the pitcher was drained. Immediately her visitor turned to bear back the borrowed articles, and on reaching the door he said: "May God bless you for your kindness to a suffering man. He is feeble and almost exhausted and you cannot know how much this has comforted him."

He offered compensation, which was refused. He lingered as if wishing an invitation to tarry, and immediately some young ladies, whose curiosity to see "a splendid rebel officer," outweighing their fear, appeared on the threshold, and among them a little girl of three years. At the sight of her, the sad face of the confederate brightened, and extending a hand, he said, "Sissy, I left a little girl at home, just about your size, and she could sing very sweetly. Can you sing?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Wouldn't you like to sing me a song for my little girl's sake?"

"Mamma here you were a rebel, and had come here to shoot us, and burn our houses."

"O, no, my little dear, I couldn't think of shooting you," he replied with evident embarrassment. I will take care of you, instead."

"Will you? Then I will sing you my nicest new song," and regarding him as a worthy friend, she placed her hand in his, and looking up into his face with childish confidence began to sing, with lispings accents:

"The Union forever, hurrah boys, hurrah! Down with the traitor, up with the star!"

with as much assurance as though she had known he admired the sentiment. His face took on its former serious, abstracted look, and he seemed unconscious that she had ceased, until one of the ladies inquired if he would favor them with singing. He consented to join in that grand old hymn which can never die, and he reverently uncovered his head while they sang:

"He Thou, O God, exalted high— and the fullness, and richness, and exquisite melody of his tones can never be forgotten by that little company.

He took leave of the party, but, as if having forgotten himself, turned back and inquired: "Will one of you ladies oblige me by exchanging a postage stamp, for I wish to communicate with my sister in Washington, which I cannot do with my stamps of currency."

A lady promptly assented, and received the curiosity, and on discovering traces of his High Mightiness, Jeff. Davis, perched it on the tip of her finger, and eyeing it askance inquired in the saucy spirit of mischief which her beauty and grace guaranteed her, "Will it bite?"

"No, it's warranted not to bite," he said smiling at the oddness of the question.

"How long are you rebels going to stay here?" she continued.

"Are you in haste to have us go? We shall protect you as carefully as your own army would do."

"Perhaps so, but we don't need protection, and that is not the object of your coming."

"We propose to make a tour of the North, partly on business and partly on pleasure."

"Well, but how long will it take you to accomplish your plans?"

"Really, I could not say; perhaps six weeks, perhaps all summer. Possibly we may like it so well we may never get back."

"No," she said, with a burst of passionate impulse, "I hope you will never get back, but your bones will strew the way, and bleach in the sun all the way from here to the Potomac."

"You are very bitter, I should have expected that from a Yankee lady, but hardly from you."

"I am from the opposite extreme, from CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE"