

The Draft, and Its Causes and Consequences

The draft goes on smoothly. It has been completed in this (the 22d District), and is now in progress in the adjoining ones (the 23d, 24th and 25th).

There is some little grumbling of course, but upon the whole an apparently cheerful submission, even in cases which will be attended with great inconvenience to the parties on whom the lot has fallen. There is a deep and earnest conviction amongst our people that the work of crushing out the rebellion has to be done, cost what it may, and that there can be no prospect for the coming generation except that which is to be won by the sword.

We think, however, that the work is mainly done by those who have already borne the heat and the burden of the day, and in so many instances offered up their young lives in the way of instruction to those who have been so slow in learning the duties and necessities of the hour. With a people and rulers once educated to these necessities, the work itself is already more than half accomplished. The laud which we have often heard of saving the Union, who looked for a speedy settlement of this difficulty under the obligation of war, by others who did not wish to go our course, and have been allowed to shape our policy and lead our armies, is as senseless as it is impertinent. When the rebellion first broke out, its suppression would have been the easiest task in the world, with a vigorous government to lay hold of it at once, and before it was organized. With such a government, however, it could not even have occurred. It might have been crushed in the germ by seizing its leaders at the Capital. There has been no time since when it could not have been crushed by turning the arms of the slave against his rebellious master. No people so circumstanced, no rebellion resting on such a foundation, could ever prove formidable except to a nation of fools. The country at large had a perpetual grand jury for the good behavior of the slave in the very presence of the slave, if it had chosen to see it. It could not, or would not, see even the obvious rationality of saving its best blood in the person of the white man. It insisted that we had more white men than we wanted, and that hard fighting and even ditch-digging was too honorable an employment for a man who was guilty of the crime of having a black skin. He looked that it would be unbecomingly as the negro to save a Slave by the draft, unwarmed hands of a race which was considered good enough to mangle the legislators, and that the white soldier of the North would throw down his arms, if Casey, or Pompey, or Soligo, (Africanus) should be allowed to thrust his sword between them and danger. He dreamed an instruction of the black man, to support of the law, against his insurgent master, who was defying God and man, and letting loose the very hounds of hell, in the endeavor to overthrow them. As a consequence, it threw away two years of precious youth, its youngest boys, upon the altar of prejudice, and folly, and party hate—while the providential rain stood waiting in the clouds, ready to effect a harvest through the machine. And no instance of the white man's professed in such abundance, the government is obliged to resort a second time to the conscription, to fill up its shattered ranks, and the harvest of the democratic farm, and the harvest of the republican field, the harvest of many a well-fought field.

Both the South and the North are now in a state of a protracted agony. We looked for nothing but a speedy settlement of this difficulty under the obligation of war, by others who did not wish to go our course, and have been allowed to shape our policy and lead our armies, is as senseless as it is impertinent. When the rebellion first broke out, its suppression would have been the easiest task in the world, with a vigorous government to lay hold of it at once, and before it was organized. With such a government, however, it could not even have occurred. It might have been crushed in the germ by seizing its leaders at the Capital. There has been no time since when it could not have been crushed by turning the arms of the slave against his rebellious master. No people so circumstanced, no rebellion resting on such a foundation, could ever prove formidable except to a nation of fools. The country at large had a perpetual grand jury for the good behavior of the slave in the very presence of the slave, if it had chosen to see it. It could not, or would not, see even the obvious rationality of saving its best blood in the person of the white man. It insisted that we had more white men than we wanted, and that hard fighting and even ditch-digging was too honorable an employment for a man who was guilty of the crime of having a black skin. He looked that it would be unbecomingly as the negro to save a Slave by the draft, unwarmed hands of a race which was considered good enough to mangle the legislators, and that the white soldier of the North would throw down his arms, if Casey, or Pompey, or Soligo, (Africanus) should be allowed to thrust his sword between them and danger. He dreamed an instruction of the black man, to support of the law, against his insurgent master, who was defying God and man, and letting loose the very hounds of hell, in the endeavor to overthrow them. As a consequence, it threw away two years of precious youth, its youngest boys, upon the altar of prejudice, and folly, and party hate—while the providential rain stood waiting in the clouds, ready to effect a harvest through the machine. And no instance of the white man's professed in such abundance, the government is obliged to resort a second time to the conscription, to fill up its shattered ranks, and the harvest of the democratic farm, and the harvest of the republican field, the harvest of many a well-fought field.

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The History of the Government

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Public Notices

Public Notices section containing various legal notices and advertisements.

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New Advertisements

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Dry Goods

Dry Goods section containing advertisements for various clothing items.

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