

Mount Vernon Banner Historic Newspaper 1862

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## Mount Vernon Democratic Banner September 2, 1862

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The Democratic Banner  
EDITED BY L. HARPER.

**Abolition Traits.**  
The Liberator, Lloyd Garrison's Abolition organ, violently abuses Samuel May, Jr., because he is using his influence to secure enlistments under the recent call of the President.

Parker Pillsbury recently closed a lecture, in which he said: "Believe yourselves too sacred to shed down like dogs by Jeff Davis and his myrmidons, all in the cause of Slavery. Die, rather, at home in the arms of loving mothers and affectionate sisters."

The men who utter these beautiful sentiments being good and true Abolitionists, they are permitted to discourage the enlistment of volunteers with impunity, and no order for their arrest comes from Washington!

**Which is the Traitor?**  
The Abolitionists denounce Vallandigham as a "traitor," and at the same time eulogize John A. Bingham as a "patriot," of the first water. They are both members of Congress from Ohio, and during the late session gave expression to their honest sentiments, as follows:

"It is to the restoration of the Union as it was in 1789, and continued for over seventy years, that I am bound to the last hour of my political life."—C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

"Who, in the name of Heaven, wants the cotton States, or any other States, this side of perdition, to remain in the Union, if slavery is to continue."—JOHN A. BINGHAM.

Which of these men is "traitor?" Will some Republican be good enough to answer the question.

**Abolition Sneaks.**

Lewis Burlingame, of Jonesville, Michigan, one of the "loyal" Abolitionists who was so anxious to "see every Democrat strung up," and even proposed to furnish tar and feathers for their special benefit, has absconded to Canada to escape the draft. Just such sneaking Abolition cowards as this fellow were Captains of the Wide Awake, and Lieutenants of the Home Guards. They now seek the protection of the petticoat of Queen Victoria!

Reverend W. S. Burton, at one time a Universalist preacher of Jonesville, Michigan—who, pious soul often expressed the wish to "see every Democrat hung,"—was appointed Major of one of the Regiments at Grand Rapids. This Rev. Major has been dismissed from the service in disgrace for "stealing shirts." Isn't he a beauty?

**Testimony of the Cincinnati Commercial.**  
The Cincinnati Commercial has the candor to admit that "ULTRA ANTI-SLAVERY MEN IN CONGRESS have during the late session DAMAGED the Union cause by the unseemly urgency of partisan measures."

The Democracy want men elected to Congress who will not damage the Union cause—conservative, loyal, patriotic men, who are for Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, before fanatics and sectionalists undertook their destruction. Let the Democracy, assisted by all other good and true Union men, unite in electing to Congress men of known integrity, of unquestioned loyalty, and who are known to be for the Union and the Constitution, without a why or a wherefore.

**Sharp Yankee Speculation.**

While silver commands a premium of 8 or 9 per cent. in the United States, it is at a discount of its being at a discount in Canada. This is through the operations of Yankee speculators. Gold is held at New York, at 15 per cent. premium, while silver is 8 or 9 per cent. The speculators buy silver, take it to Canada, exchange it for Canadian bills, present the bills at the Bank and demand gold for them, then take the gold back to New York, clearing a handsome margin by the operation. The Canadian Banks and merchants are becoming quite shy of American silver in consequence.

**The Payment of Bounties.**

The bounties paid and to be paid by the Government to the new volunteers, already amount to seven millions. Of these four millions have been paid. For a day or two all payments at the Treasury have been suspended, for the sake of closing these up. It is supposed that another day or two will pay off the remaining three millions. These of course are merely bounties paid by the National to the State Governments. It is estimated that the other bounties paid by State Governments, counties, towns, corporations, &c., will swell the amount expended, beyond the legitimate payment of soldiers' wages and outfit in raising volunteers, under the President's call for three hundred thousand men, to the sum of fifty millions.

**Hear "Honest Old Abe."**

"Suppose you go to war, YOU CAN NOT FIGHT ALWAYS, and when, after much loss on both sides, and NO GAIN ON EITHER, you cease fighting, THE IDENTICAL OLD QUESTIONS as to terms of intercourse ARE AGAIN UPON YOU."

**The Zanesville District.**

The Democracy of the Zanesville district have placed the name of Major JOHN O'NEILL before the people as the Democratic candidate for Congress. He is said to be a most excellent gentleman in every sense, and we hope to see him triumphantly elected in October next.—Hillsborough Gazette.

**False Rumors.**

The story published in some of the papers some time ago, stating that a recruiting meeting in Jackson county, had been broken up by a band of armed "secessionists," who had torn down the National flag, run up a Secession one, hurraed for Jeff Davis, &c. turns out to be a miserable falsehood, as we supposed it to be at the time.

The rumor that the editor of the Jackson Express had been arrested and sent to one of the American bastilles, is another canard. The paper is now and has always been, a good and true Union paper.

**Gen. Cox's Army.**

General Cox, with the greater portion of his army, left the Kenawha Valley, and has gone to join Gen. Pope, now on the Rappahannock. A sufficient force is left up the Kenawha to defend the position, while the main portion of the army went east through Parkersburg as rapidly as transportation could be procured. The health of the army is generally very good and the regiments in splendid condition. One of them, the 36th, has over one thousand men, having lately recruited some two hundred, and the others are all in good condition.

**A Dialogue on Recruiting.**

The Boston Courier reports the following conversation which, with a slight change might suit several other localities:

"John, where's your master to-day?"  
"Oh, sir, he's off recruiting!"  
"Recruiting, is he? That's good—where's he recruiting?"  
"Up in the White Mountains, sir, recruiting his health."

"Ah! he's sick is he? What's the matter?"  
"He took cold on account of the draft."  
(Aside.) "The draft of air of course!"  
(Aloud.) "That's bad; then he won't go to the war?"  
"Oh no, sir, he's too wide-awake."

**Good as Old Wheat.**

We received, says the Crawford County Forum, a few days since, a private letter from a friend in the army, in which he gets off the following on the Abolition majority in the present Congress:

"There is one thing that I regret, and that is that the Black Republican Congress did not pass a bill to make the draft a legal tender. It would have been just as constitutional as anything else that ridiculous party has ever done."

**Scarcity of Arms.**

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes: The arms question begins to assume importance. If stopping enlistments some months ago was done at an inopportune time it was hardly more so than the annulling gun contracts at the time it was done. Similar contracts are understood to be making now to supply exigencies, and at terms not nearly so favorable.

**General McClellan.**

The following paragraph is clipped from the Pittsburgh Gazette, a "loyal" Abolition paper. It needs no comment:

"There is no man, or newspaper, in the whole length and breadth of the free States, sympathizing with secession, and wishing it success, but what is strongly in favor of Gen. McClellan. This is the fact patent to everybody. The country must and will judge what the proper inference from such a fact is."

**Thurlow Weed.**

The Washington correspondent of the New York Post says:  
"Mr. Thurlow Weed goes to Europe in two or three days upon the same errand that he went on before. The Government feels easy on the score of intervention for the present, but Mr. Weed goes over to watch certain matters in England and France. It is said that other distinguished men will follow him soon."

**Aliens Not Liable to Draft.**

The following is a recent letter from the Secretary of State to the British Charge-d'Affaires:

Sir—Having informally understood from you that British subjects who had merely declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, had expressed apprehensions that they might be drafted into the militia under the late requisition of the War Department, I have the honor to acquaint you, for their information, that the laws of this country are liable to military duty in this country, and that this Department has never regarded an alien who may have merely declared his intention to become a citizen as entitled to a passport, and consequently has always withheld from persons of that character any such certificate of citizenship.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, sir, your obedient servant.

WM. H. SEWARD,  
Secretary of State.

To Hon. WM. STUART.

**Nashville.**

The New York Herald, recounting the news from Tennessee, says, if Fort Donelson is abandoned and the rebels hold this position, as well as Clarksville and Gallatin, Nashville is entirely isolated from its Northern basis of supply.

**Senior Rear Admiral of the U. S. Navy.**

A New Orleans correspondent of the N. Y. Times says—yesterday afternoon, at half-past five o'clock, Com. Farragut hauled down his flag from the mizzen and hoisted it at the main, when he received a salute as Senior Rear-Admiral of the United States Navy, the first salute of the kind ever given under the Stars and Stripes, thus creating an era in the history of the war.

Three citizens of Brown county, in this State, were lately seized by a Lieutenant, at the head of a squad of soldiers, and dragged from their beds to the county seat. Here they were badgered about for a day or two, no definite charge being made against them, and no witnesses confronting them. At last, his excellency, the Lieutenant, administered the oath of allegiance, and permitted them to return to their homes. Is there such a dignitary as "Lieutenant" among us? Perhaps so. Officers multiply with so much rapidity that we do not keep informed.—Logan Gazette.

**The Object of the War.**

Mr. SPAULDING, the Republican Member of Congress from the Buffalo district, has been making a war speech since his return to his constituents. The Courier asserts that he stated, as an inducement to men to volunteer, that the land of the rebels in the Southern States would in the end be seized and divided among the soldiers of the Federal army. The Express, Mr. SPAULDING's organ, does not deny that such language was uttered by him, but justifies the sentiment and the policy it avows. The Express says:

We should not regard it as a very dangerous proposition. We rather think it would be a popular doctrine to inculcate that "the boys" who fight the battles of this war and subjugate the rebellious territory should share in the "spoils." There is to be no peace without subjugation, and no subjugation without extermination, under the spirit which now actuates the rebellion—and hence, when we have exterminated the rebels, their estates may as well be divided up among "the boys" who gave us the victory, and to waste with no one to till and make them productive and useful.

Are we to understand that the war we are now prosecuting professedly for the preservation of the Government and the enforcement of the laws, is to be converted by Mr. SPAULDING and his Republican associates into a war of Subjugation, EXTERMINATION and PILLAGE?—N. Y. Argus.

**Disloyalty in the Cabinet.**

The Government is still advancing. The speech of Cassius M. CLAY finds an echo in the heart of more than one member of the Administration. Gen. CLAY is the guest of Secretary CHASE, and I believe they both look at these questions with the same clear eye.—N. Y. Tribune.

There is not a loyal citizen, North or South, who can endorse the sentiments publicly expressed by CASSIUS M. CLAY a few days since, for they are inconsistent with the idea of loyalty. They avow hostility to restoration of the Government as it was. They look to the repudiation of the bond of Union. They would tear into pieces the parchment upon which Constitution is written. They are but another version of the words of the bold traitor WENDELL PHILLIPS, who cries, "in God's name let the Union be destroyed, and construct a new one out of the ruins." Yet the Tribune's Washington correspondent, who has the best opportunity to be correctly informed, tells us that these treasonable sentiments "find an echo in the heart of more than one member of the Administration," and that Secretary CHASE, who entertains CLAY as his guest, "looks at these questions with the same clear eye."

In other words, the Tribune would persuade the country that some members of the Administration, pledged to uphold the Union, desire that it should be destroyed—that some of the highest officers of the Government who have sworn to support the Constitution, repudiate its obligations and would violate its letter and spirit.

While the country is looking with confidence to the President for a firm, Constitutional and patriotic policy, the Tribune is endeavoring to fix the brand of disunion and Abolitionism upon the members of his Cabinet!—N. Y. Argus.

**Wendell Phillips and the Union.**

We find in the New York Tribune of the 20th inst. a letter from Wendell Phillips, "defining" his political position. It will be seen that he "would not have given the Administration a dollar or a man" to put down the rebellion. We shall see whether he will be arrested. He says:

"Believing these three things, I except Webster's sentiment, 'Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.' Gladly would I sever that Union, giving it musket, sword, voice, pen—the best I have. But the Union, which course is right, I never will sever from its highest privileges by demanding an oath to a pro-slavery Constitution, still shuts that door in my face; and this Administration clings to a policy which, I think, makes every life now lost in Virginia, and every dollar now spent there, utter waste. I can not conscientiously support such a Union and Administration. But there is a room for honest difference of opinion. Others can support it. To such I say, go; give to the Union your best blood, your heartiest support."

"I said on the 1st of August that, had I been in the Senate, I should have refused the Administration a dollar or a man until it adopted a right policy. That I repeat. Had I been in that way, a part of the Government, I should have tried to control its action. You were bound as a journalist, I think, to have impressed that duty on the Republican party which holds the Administration. Such a course is right, and I repeat, I am not a traitor. But when Congress has decided, and under its authority, or by his own, the President demands soldiers, the hour for such effort or protest is gone. We have no right, then, to discourage enlistments, as a means to change public opinion, or to influence the Administration. Our remedy is different. If we can not actively aid, we must submit to the penalty, and strive meanwhile to change that public thought which alone can alter the action of Government."

**The Pontoon Bridge Across the Chickahominy.**

A few words in regard to that splendid bridge over the Chickahominy. Built in the new pontoon system, under the supervision of Captain James C. Dunne, U. S. Engineers, it is 660 yards long, and required precisely 100 pontoons, 20 feet apart. Thirty miles of trains, and 60,000 men passed over it before it was taken up at 2 p. m., yesterday. It answered its purpose completely, and elicited the admiration of every engineer in the army. But for it the crossing would necessarily have been much further up, requiring a longer and possibly a harrassed march.—Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

**Dismissed from the Service.**

Col. Mason, of the 71st Ohio, who disgracefully surrendered Clarksville, where he was strongly entrenched, and in command of 1,500 men, to a guerrilla force of 300, has been dishonorably dismissed from the service.

Wool is now higher than it has been for forty-four years. This is owing to the large demand for army goods, and to the advanced price of cotton.

**Speech of Senator Browning, of Illinois.**

This patriotic Republican United States Senator, who placed himself, by rising superior to party, the worthy successor of Stephen A. Douglas, has made a speech at Quincy, Illinois, the place of his residence. It was in defence of his course in the Senate against partisan attacks.

Mr. Browning explained his position upon the confiscation question, and did it to the satisfaction and approval of a vast majority of those who heard him. He said that Congress had no power to confiscate property, and that confiscation existed anywhere, it existed in the President, by virtue of his office as Commander-in-chief of our armies. The Constitution conferred no such power upon Congress, and he had sworn to support the Constitution and the Bill and the Constitution too, so he supported the Constitution and opposed confiscation. Upon this question he stood with the President. The same was true upon the question of arming the negroes. He was opposed to arming them, and so was the President. He was for the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. In the utterance of these patriotic sentiments, Mr. Browning was enthusiastically applauded. There were a few persons present who did not join in these demonstrations of approval. They were open, avowed, ultra Abolitionists. Mr. Browning denounced the Abolitionists in unmeasured terms. He denounced the Abolition leaders in the United States Senate—namely Sumner, Wilson, and others—as disloyal, traitors to the country, wild, deluded, crazy fanatics, who were bent upon the destruction of the Government. He had no sympathy with them, and had refused to co-operate with them, and should continue to do so. He had marked out his course and should pursue it. It mattered not that some of his old personal and political friends had turned against him—he would be true to his duty and to the Constitution as it is, and upon that platform he intended to stand, though every friend he had should desert him, and though every dollar's worth of property that he owned in the world should be sacrificed or destroyed. He was interrupted by an Abolitionist present, who charged him with having said the South had no right to secede, and that he was a traitor. Mr. Browning responded that he was ready to go over to the Democrats, or to any other party, or to act with patriotic men to whatever party they might belong, who were for the Union and the Constitution. Mr. B. then asked this brazen-faced Abolitionist if he would be willing to receive the South back into the Union, with all their constitutional rights, if the rebels would lay down their arms to-morrow? As might be expected, the crazy fanatic replied no—he would not—he would not be willing to receive the South back unless they would first abolish slavery. Mr. Browning said this was just as the Abolitionists were not in favor of the Union and the Constitution, but would sacrifice both, and bring the liberties of the people before the hope of resurrection, if they could, but accomplish their wicked and traitorous designs. Another Abolitionist wanted to know whether he would be willing to favor of emancipating the slaves if he believed such emancipation would put an end to the war. "No, sir," said Mr. B. "I would not give such a vote, because I have sworn to support the Constitution. Under that Constitution we have no power to emancipate the slaves." At this point, the Rev. Mr. King, who was in the audience, was heard to say that Mr. Browning "is a traitor to his country." Mr. B. did not probably hear the remark, as he did not condescend to notice it. Mr. Browning commented at considerable length upon the course of one of our Ohio journals, that have devoted so much of their time and space to denunciations of our Generals in the field, and so little of their space to denunciations of the rebel commanders. Among these journals were the Chicago Tribune and the Quincy Whig. He was particularly severe upon the editors of the Chicago Tribune. He read an article from the Tribune, and denounced it as the most infamous treason that had appeared in any paper published in the United States since the war began. Of the editors of the Tribune he had a most contemptible opinion. He did not believe them to be loyal, and if they would take an oath to support the Government, he would not believe their oath. As to the Quincy Whig, he couldn't expect much from that source; it was incapable of uttering the truth about him, and had persistently misrepresented his position from the beginning. He read some extracts from the Whig to show that he had been outrageously misrepresented by that paper. In regard to the war, he was for its vigorous, energetic and successful prosecution. He told his Republican friends that they could not hope to bring the war to a successful issue if they made it a war for the negro. The Democrats, he said, would not cooperate with them in a war of that sort. But confine it to its legitimate, rightful object—let it continue to be, as it had been from the beginning, a war for the Constitution and the Union, and the Democrats would work and fight shoulder to shoulder with the Republicans, indeed, all the patriots, of whatever party, would work together.

Mr. Browning throughout was listened to with good attention and with great interest. During his speech he was frequently interrupted with the enthusiastic applause by his audience.

**How Greeley of the New York Tribune Proposes to Carry on the War.**

Philosopher GREELEY, of the New York Tribune, is in his own estimation, a greater General than either McCLELLAN or HALLECK. Here is his latest programme. He says:

"Let Governor Sprague take his colored regiment to Alabama. Then let General Hunt send his First South Carolina Regiment, and stand ready to march on as it becomes a free man. And there are thousands who would hail these events as the dawn of the coming millennium—as events second only in importance to the abolition of the slave. These men are easily designated in every community; they are loudest in their denunciation of the secessionists and their supporters; they are the bitterest revilers of Vallandigham as they were of Douglas, they are Federalists—may more, they are Monarchists, Anarchists—enemies alike of civil and religious liberty and our Republican form of government. Rather than that the old Union should be restored as our fathers made it, they would see it destroyed by the hands of the traitors who have betrayed it. They hate the Union; they hate the Constitution. It is these men, freemen of the North, whom you will have to fight, equally with the rebels of the South. They would enslave you with one hand, while they would give liberty to the slave. While the rebels of the South are striving to destroy the Government by force, they are working industriously, but not less surely, to overthrow it by intrigue—supplant it by a hateful despotism. What means these rumors from Washington to this effect? What means the secret Jacobin cabals, organizing for the abolition party, over the land? Here shall say that such a cabal does not exist here in Ohio—it may be here in Marion County; and who knows but what you, reader, are daily in association with men sworn, at the proper appointed moment, to do the assassin's work. This was the mode of warfare of the Jacobins of France—may it not be of the Jacobins of the North? Men who will instigate mobs against their neighbors—who will perjure themselves to send a political enemy to the hateful bastille who will cause the arrest of their neighbors because of personal spite—would not hesitate to join Jacobin clubs and do the assassin's work if they dared. The same spirit which would prompt men to petition Congress to expel Vallandigham from the House of Representatives, because of a difference of political opinion, wants but an opportunity to plunge the assassin's dagger into his heart. The same disposition which will incite mob spirit against you or burn you in effigy, or hold you up to the community as a traitor, copperhead, or secessionist, want but an opportunity to murder, to accomplish its ends."

**Archbishop Hughes on the War.**

Archbishop HUGHES delivered a discourse in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York, on Sunday, giving his impressions of affairs abroad, intimating that intervention is not probable, and concluding with the following remarks upon the war:

There are things that no man can pretend to fathom—questions that depend on so many additional circumstances for their solution. But there is one thing and one question that should be clear every mind. It is the question of a war of this kind should be continued many years it is recognized as being allowable for other nations to come in their strength and put an end to it. Better for the people themselves to put an end to it with as little delay as possible. It is not a scourge that has visited us alone. From the beginning of the world war have been—nation against nation and often times the most terrible of all wars—which is not a war of nation against nation, but of brother against brother. How long is this to go on? If it goes on what is to be the result of it, as far as the peace of all the powers of Europe to combine to put an end to it? And, although I would not say that even then they should not be permitted to interfere, when they interfered through benevolence, and above all, when the sword might be put at rest, I do say to every man, if they do interfere, let them interfere successfully. If the country and the government are not maintained by every sacrifice that is necessary to maintain them, then your United States will become a Poland—then it will become divided—then the strife will multiply across every border; every State for every section will claim its feeling against this great and good people, and every kind of doing, though not at one period of his history, and that of a party which then claimed to be the advocates and specially appointed defenders of free speech and a free press, and which now attempts to throttle one and destroy the other, that was enabled to travel from Washington to Chicago by the light of his own burning effigy.

**Garibaldi's New Movement.**

Garibaldi's movement has startled all Europe. Victor Emanuel, though eager enough to possess Rome, cannot afford to quarrel with France, and France still guarantees the inviolability of the Pope's temporalities. Neither does he care to provoke war with Austria just now for the possibility of getting Venice. He is sensible, on the other hand, of the debt of gratitude which he owes to Garibaldi, and when the latter takes to the field, he is remonstrated with him in vain. He then issued a counter proclamation to Garibaldi's appeals, and warned the young men of Italy not to yield to the entreaties of their intrepid but rash leader. These steps have been taken in vain. Garibaldi has received reports of the operations of his army in Sicily, of his speech declaring that Rome must be had, and in effect that he would do as he pleased with the united Italy he had made. The English and French papers unite in denouncing his course as headlong and ill-timed. It certainly puts Victor Emanuel in the awkward position of being obliged to fight against his old friend and for his bitterest foe, should he adhere to his determination to check the uprising. Should he not interfere, France would not tolerate attacks on her garrison at Rome, so if the Italian monarch wishes ever so well in his heart for the success of Garibaldi, he cannot venture to give him, even the negative support of letting him go on.

**Suicide from fear of the Draft.**

Mr. LUIS LEONARD, of Sturbridge, Massachusetts, committed suicide, on the 12th inst., by hanging himself by a rope from a beam in the upper part of a shed adjoining his barn. Intimations were given to his family, for a purpose, after one of the assessors of the town had been with him taking the names of those subject to draft. Mr. Leonard was an extensive farmer, had acquired a large property, and was much respected. He was forty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and two young sons.

A woman named Parisot, in Paris, has been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment and hard labor for killing the rival of her lover—the latter a pensioner, with a wooden leg, and the weight of seventy-six years (to carry with it).

**Douglas and Vallandigham—A Sprinkling of Fact and History.**

It is an old adage that with some people, a lie well stuck to is better than the truth. This seems to be the principle upon which the writers and conductors of the Republican organs of the State propose, carrying on the present campaign. Notwithstanding it has been denied and proved false repeatedly—denied and refuted by Mr. Vallandigham, both in Congress and out of it—the Marion Unionist following both the wake of the Cincinnati Commercial, Gazette and News Journal, and other Abolition prints, continues to repeat the stale and threadbare charge that Mr. Vallandigham, when the rebellion first broke out, declared that no troops going to fight the South should pass through his District except over his dead body. A charge so silly, it would seem need scarcely a passing notice, much less a formal refutation; but the Abolition press stuck to it with such pertinacity that unless reminded occasionally of its utter falsity and superlative silliness they would not only learn themselves to believe it, but might blind others with the same delusion. It will be remembered with what persistence these same men continued to misrepresent the lamented Douglas, for years after his falsity was proved to the world, in represented as saying, speaking for the South, and menacing the North—or, as the Abolition press had it, "assuming to be the champion of the slave oligarchy," "we will subjugate" "falsehood, destruction and misrepresentation" "we will seem to be the only stock in trade of these mendacious scribbles of a mendacious and corrupt press."

The inordinate abuse and shameless persecution now so lavishly heaped upon the head of Mr. Vallandigham will not hurt in the least. It is the same kind of abuse and goading which the Abolitionists made upon the gifted Douglas. No sooner did Douglas gain prominence, and the people began to recognize his genius and power and growing greatness, than instantly went up from valley and hilltop, the cry of "Douglas the traitor," and every Abolition press organ, both great and small, echoed and repeated throughout the land. And it will be remembered with what grim satisfaction they were now to place his name thus: "Stephen ARNOLD Douglas," by which to associate him in the mind of the public with the traitor Arnold. Nor will it be forgotten that for the exercise of his right, and duty as Senator, he was presented with thirty-three cent pieces, designed to cast reproach upon him, for thirty pieces of silver, betrayed his master. And it will be remembered, too, with deep mortification, that such was the bitter, revengeful, malicious feeling against this great and good man, at one period of his history, and that of a party which then claimed to be the advocates and specially appointed defenders of free speech and a free press, and which now attempts to throttle one and destroy the other, that was enabled to travel from Washington to Chicago by the light of his own burning effigy.

This is the same character of abuse now heaped upon Mr. Vallandigham, and by the same Abolition disunionists who have been laboring for nineteen States out of the Union; and who, in the same kind of abuse, have all true patriots were rallying under the flag of the Union, were carrying flags with only sixteen stars and "No Union with Slaveholders," as its device, and who to-day, if they dared, would carry the same flag. It was the Abolitionists then who abused, vilified and persecuted Douglas; it is the same class who are now using the same species of abuse to break down Vallandigham. Douglas lived to see his name honored and revered by all as a patriot; Vallandigham, if he lives much less time than usually allotted to a man will live to see his name occupy a similar niche in the annals of fame, and the friends of each will live to see the names of both honored with a happy and appropriate association in history with Jefferson and Jackson and other patriots who lived down the persecutions of the Federalists and Tories of their day, as Douglas did in his, and as Vallandigham will do in his.

All of these men have met with the same vile reputation and malicious detraction. The leading articles of the Abolition press abusive of Vallandigham are but a reproduction of their articles in 1854, 1855 and 1856, on Douglas and Sumner. The same kind of abuse, the same articles substituted in place of it. And these same articles on Douglas were but articles years before published on Gen. Jackson, the old hero's name being dropped and the young hero's being put in place of it. While they all find their origin in the old Federal and Tory editorials written against Jefferson, Sumner and Douglas, they are made to suit the different circumstances under which they are published. We could substantiate this proposition by numerous facts and incidents of history, and show by an unbroken line of genealogy that the Abolitionists of 1862 is not only a lineal but a full blooded descendant of the Tories and Federalists of 1820. Douglas and Vallandigham traitors and Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley, Chas. Sumner, Ben. Wade, Owen Lovejoy and Joshua R. Giddings patriots! Verily we have fallen upon strange times!

Let the Abolition press and stumpers howl their secessionist and disunionist howls, and misrepresent Vallandigham, Medary and other leading Democrats to their heart's content—let them menace the freedom of speech and of the press—let them threaten the personal liberty of the citizen—let them foreshadow the breaking up of Democratic meetings, and the burning of the ballot box, and let them threaten the ballot box with the bayonet that every man not voting to support Lincoln's administration may be disfranchised and spotted a traitor—let them go one step further and abolish elections altogether, as a military necessity—we expect this, and more, and stand ready to march on as it becomes a free man. And there are thousands who would hail these events as the dawn of the coming millennium—as events second only in importance to the abolition of the slave. These men are easily designated in every community; they are loudest in their denunciation of the secessionists and their supporters; they are the bitterest revilers of Vallandigham as they were of Douglas, they are Federalists—may more, they are Monarchists, Anarchists—enemies alike of civil and religious liberty and our Republican form of government. Rather than that the old Union should be restored as our fathers made it, they would see it destroyed by the hands of the traitors who have betrayed it. They hate the Union; they hate the Constitution. It is these men, freemen of the North, whom you will have to fight, equally with the rebels of the South. They would enslave you with one hand, while they would give liberty to the slave. While the rebels of the South are striving to destroy the Government by force, they are working industriously, but not less surely, to overthrow it by intrigue—supplant it by a hateful despotism. What means these rumors from Washington to this effect? What means the secret Jacobin cabals, organizing for the abolition party, over the land? Here shall say that such a cabal does not exist here in Ohio—it may be here in Marion County; and who knows but what you, reader, are daily in association with men sworn, at the proper appointed moment, to do the assassin's work. This was the mode of warfare of the Jacobins of France—may it not be of the Jacobins of the North? Men who will instigate mobs against their neighbors—who will perjure themselves to send a political enemy to the hateful bastille who will cause the arrest of their neighbors because of personal spite—would not hesitate to join Jacobin clubs and do the assassin's work if they dared. The same spirit which would prompt men to petition Congress to expel Vallandigham from the House of Representatives, because of a difference of political opinion, wants but an opportunity to plunge the assassin's dagger into his heart. The same disposition which will incite mob spirit against you or burn you in effigy, or hold you up to the community as a traitor, copperhead, or secessionist, want but an opportunity to murder, to accomplish its ends."

**Letter from President Lincoln to Horace Greeley.**

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
WASHINGTON, August 22, 1862.

HON. HORACE GREELEY:  
Dear Sir—I have just received yours of the 19th instant, addressed to myself, through the New York Tribune.

If there be in it any statements or assumptions of facts, which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now or here controvert them. My paramount object is to save the Union, and it is for that I will do all which is within my power.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, have meant to leave any one in doubt. I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution.

The sooner the national authority can be restored the nearer the Union will be—the Union as it was. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them.

If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time free all the slaves I would not agree with them. I would save the Union, and I shall do more whatever I believe doing more will help the cause.

I shall try to correct errors, when shown to be errors, and shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

I have here stated my purpose according to my view of my official duty, and I intend no modification of what I have expressed, except what all men everywhere could be free to.

Yours,  
A. LINCOLN.

**One of "Old Abe's" Stories.**

Orpheus O. Keer, writing from Washington to the New York Mercury, perpetrates the following:

"Matters and things are still in a strategic condition, naught has disturbed our monotony for a week, save a story they tell about the honest old Abe. It seems that two of the conservative Border State chaps, who are here for the express purpose of protesting against everything whatsoever, had a discussion about the Honest Abe, and one chap told the other chap five dollars that he couldn't be without hearing a small anecdote.

"The other chap, gleefully, 'I'll take that bet.'"

"That very same night at about twelve o'clock he tore frantically up to the White House, and commenced thundering at the door, like King Richard at the gate of Ascalon. The Honest Abe stuck his night-cap on his head, and says he: 'Is











