

THE STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

VOL. I.

ALBANY, LINN COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1866.

NO. 42.

STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

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AT ALBANY, LINN COUNTY, OGN.
JAS. O'MEARA,
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DEPARTMENTS.

IN THE INDIAN BUREAU, LAND OR PATENT OFFICE I have been having business and have promptly attended to and obtain information from time to time of course.

JUST RECEIVED! 50 THE HARRIS SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA ALSO 500 J. FLEISHNER & CO. Albany, September 29, 1865.

SECESSIONISTS AND DISUNION- ISTS.

The following extracts from the writings
and speeches of Abolition leaders and
representative men, from an early day
down to the present decade will show
readers who have been and are the real
advocates of secession and disunion.

Jan. 14, 1811, Josiah Quincy of Mas-
sachusetts, in a speech in Congress de-
clared:

"That the purchase of Louisiana and
admission of the State into the Union,
would be a virtual dissolution of the
bonds of the Union, rendering it
the right of all, as it would become the
duty of some, to prepare definitely for
separation—amicably, if they might—
forcibly if they must."

On the 8th of October, 1814, a Com-
mittee of the Massachusetts Legislature
submitted a report by Mr. Otis, chair-
man, in favor of calling a Convention of
the New England States with the view
and object of forming a New England
Confederacy. This measure passed and
the Hartford Convention was its progeny.

Those who startle at the danger of sepa-
ration tell us that the soil of New Eng-
land is hard and sterile—that deprived of
the productions of the South, we should
soon become a wretched race of cowherds
and fishermen; that our narrow territory
and diminished population would make
us an easy prey to foreign powers. Do
these men forget what national energy
can do for a people? Have they not
read of Holland? Do they not remember
that it grew in wealth and power amidst
combat and alarm! That it threw off the
yoke of Spain (our Virginia) and its
chapels became churches and its poor
man's cottages prince's palaces.—(Boston
Centinel, Dec. 10, 1812.)

It is said, that to make a treaty of com-
merce with the enemy is to violate the
Constitution, and to sever the Union.
Are they not both already virtually dis-
stroyed? Or in what stage of existence
would they be should we declare a neu-
trality, or even withhold taxes and men.
—(Boston Centinel, Dec. 14, 1814.)

By a commercial treaty with England
which shall provide for the admission of
such States as may wish to come into it,
and which shall prohibit England from
making a treaty with the South and West
which does not give us at least equal
privilege with herself—our commerce
will be secured to us; our standing in the
nation raised to its proper level, and New
England feelings will no longer be sport-
ed with, or her interest violated.—(Boston
Centinel, 1814.)

You ask my opinion on a subject which
is much talked of, a dissolution of the
Union. On this subject I differ from my
fellows generally, and therefore I ought
to speak and write with diffidence. I
have for many years considered the
Union of the Northern and Southern States
as not essential to the safety, and very
much opposed to the interest of both
sections. The extent of the territory
is too large to be harmoniously gov-
erned by the same representative body.

That the Atlantic States do not
want the aid of the strength, nor the
counsel of the Western States is certain,
and I believe the public welfare would
better consulted and more promoted in a
separate than in a Federal Constitution.
The mountains form a natural line of
division, and moral and commercial habits
would unite the Western people. In like
manner the moral and commercial habits
of the Northern and Middle States would
link them together, as would the like
habits of the slave-holding States. In-
deed, the attempt to unite this vast ter-
ritory under one head, has long appeared
to me absurd! I believe a peaceable
separation would be for the happiness of
all sections, but as the citizens of this
country have generally been of a different
opinion, it is best not to urge for a separa-
tion, till they are convinced of their error.
—[Com. in Boston Centinel, 1813.]

The once venerable Constitution has
expired by dissolution in the hands of
those wicked men who were sworn to
protect it. Its spirit, with the precious souls
of its first founders, has fled forever. Its
remains, with theirs, rests in the silent
tomb! At your hands, therefore, we de-
mand deliverance. New England is
unanimous, and we pronounce our irrevo-
cable decree, that the tyrannical oppres-
sion of those who at present usurp the
powers of the Constitution, is beyond en-
durance and we will resist it.—(Boston
Centinel, Dec. 28th, 1814.)

MASSACHUSETTS FOR DISSOLUTION, 1851.
In their State Convention of 1851, the
Radicals of Massachusetts, on whom the
mantle of the Hartford Convention had
fallen, and animated by the same pur-
poses,

Resolved, That the Constitution which
provides for a slave representation and
a slave oligarchy in Congress, which legal-
izes slave catching on every inch of
American soil, which pledges the military
and naval power of the country to keep
four millions of chattle slaves in their
chains, and to be trodden under foot, and
pronounced accursed, however unexcep-
tionable or valuable it may be in its
other provisions.

That the one great issue before the
country is the dissolution of the Union,
in comparison with all other issues
with the slave power are as dust in the
balance; therefore, we have given our-
selves to the work of "annulling this
compact with death," as essential to our
own innocence, and the speedy and ever-
lasting overthrow of the slave power.

In 1856 the same party passed the fol-
lowing in Convention:

Resolved, That the necessity of
dissolution is written in the whole exist-
ing character and condition of the two
sections of the country in their social orga-
nization, education, habits, and laws, in
the dangers of our white citizens in Kan-

sas, and our colored men in Boston; in
the wounds of Charles Sumner, and the
laurels of his assailants, and no Govern-
ment on earth was ever strong enough to
hold together such opposing forces.

Resolved, 2d, That this movement does
not merely seek union, but the more
perfect union of free States by the cap-
sulation of the slave States from the Con-
federation, in which they have ever been an
element of discord, danger, and disgrace.

Resolved, 3d, That it is not probable
that the ultimate severance of the Union
will be an act of deliberation or discus-
sion; but that a long period of delibera-
tion and discussion must precede it, and
here we meet to begin the work.

Resolved, 4th, That hereafter, in-
stead of regarding it as an objection to
any system of policy, that it will lead to
the separation of the States, we will pro-
claim that to be the highest of all recom-
mendations, and the greatest proof of
statesmanship; and will support political-
ly, such men and measures as appear to
tend most to this result.

SEN. WADE ON DISSOLUTION.
In 1855 Senator Wade, of Ohio, made
a speech in Portland, Maine, in which he
declared:

There is really no Union now between
the North and the South. I believe no
two nations on earth entertain feelings of
more bitter rancor towards each other
than these two portions of the Republic.
"THE UNION IS A LIE."

Mr. Garrison made a speech in 1850,
in which he declared:

I have said, and I say again, that in
proportion to the growth of disunionism,
will be the growth of Republicanism.
* * * * * The Union is a lie. The
American Union is an imposture, and a
covenant with death, and an agreement
with hell. * * * I am for its over-
throw. * * * I put with the flag of
disunion, that we may have a free and
glorious Union of our own.

GREEN COUNTY, WISCONSIN, FOR REVO-
LUTION.
At a Republican Convention held at
Monroe, Green county, Wis., in 1856,
the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the
North in case they fail in electing a Pres-
ident and a Congress that will restore free-
dom to Kansas, to revolutionize the Gov-
ernment!

DAVID WILMOT ON DISSOLUTION.
The Montrose Democrat of May 10th,
1856, says:

We recollect a little over a year ago,
that we heard Mr. Wilmot make the fol-
lowing declaration:

I am determined to arouse the people
to the importance of the slavery issue, and
to get up an organization through which
they can get control of the Government
in 1860. And if I become satisfied that
these efforts will fail, and that the people
will not assert their rights, then I'll be-
lieve if I don't join the party that I think
will send the country to hell—the quickest.

MORE TREASONABLE EXTRACTS.
An conclusion I have only to add that
which is my solemn abiding conviction
of the character of slavery, and under a
full sense of my responsibility to my
country and my God, I deliberately say,
better disunion—better a civil or servile
war—better anything that God in his
providence shall send—than an extension
of the bonds of slavery.—[Horace Mann.]

No man has a right to be surprised at
this state of things. It is just what we
Abolitionists and disunionists have at-
tempted to bring about. There is merit
in the Republican party. It is the first
sectional party ever organized in this
country. It does not know its own face,
but calls itself national; but it is not na-
tional—it is sectional. The Republican
party is a party of the North pledged
against the South.—[Wendell Phillips.]

We therefore believe that the time has
come for a new arrangement of elements
so hostile to interests so irreconcilable;
of institutions so incompatible; and we
earnestly request Congress, at its present
session, to take legislative measures for the
speedy, peaceful and quiet dissolution of
the existing Union, as the exigencies of
the case require.

The True American, a Republican organ
in Erie county, Pa., in commenting upon
a speech delivered at a Democratic meet-
ing, said:

This twaddle about the Union and its
preservation is too silly and sickening for
any good effect. We think the liberty of
a single slave is worth more than all the
United States' universes can hold.

The Hampshire (Mass.) Gazette of
August 28d, 1856, a Republican organ
published a letter from a citizen of
Northampton, who was engaged in cir-
culating there the petition for a dissolution
of the Union, wherein he stated that
"more than one hundred and fifty legal
voters of that town have signed this peti-
tion."

Resolved, That recognizing as we do
with profound gratitude, the wonderful
progress our cause has made during the
last eighteen years, and yet considering
the effort now making to oppress the
community with the idea that the church
and the land will abolish slavery by their
own virtues—and that the parties are still

and willing to grapple with the evil, this
society deems it a duty to reiterate its
convictions that the only asylum for the
slave out of his present house of bondage
is over the ruins of the present American
Church, and the present American Union.

Resolved, adopted by the American Anti-Slavery
Society, May 16, 1858.

Whereas, The dissolution of the present
imperfect and inglorious Union would re-
sult in the overthrow of slavery and the
consequent foundation of a more perfect
and glorious Union, without the incubus
of slavery, therefore

Resolved, That we invite a free correspon-
dence with the disunionists of the
South, in order to devise the most suitable
way and means to secure the consumma-
tion so devoutly to be wished.

From Redmond's speech, Boston.
Remembering that he was a slaveholder,
he could speak upon Washington.
So says to Faneuil Hall and to Banker Hill,
he was not to be permitted to say that
sacred George Washington had en-
slaved his fellow men.

From Phillips's Speech, same occasion.
Washington was a sinner. It became
an American to cover his face when he
placed his bust among the great men of
the world.

And again another time:
I have labored nineteen years to take
fifteen States out of the Union; and if I
have spent any nineteen years to the sat-
isfaction of my Puritan conscience, it was
those nineteen years.

From Parker Pillsbury's Speech, April, 1862.
I do not wish to see this Government
prolonged another day in the present
form. I have been for twenty years
attempting to overthrow the present dy-
nasty. The Constitution never was so
much an engine of cruelty and crime as
at the present hour. I am not rejoiced
at the tidings of victory to the northern
army; I would far rather see defeat, Ac.

I have endeavored to dissuade every
young man I could from enlisting, telling
them that they were going to fight for
slavery.

On the 24th of February, 1842, John
Quincy Adams presented a petition in
the House of Representatives, signed by
a large number of citizens of Haverhill,
Mass., for a peaceable dissolution of the
Union, "assigning as one of the reasons,
the inequality of benefits conferred upon
the different sections."

On the 28th of February, 1842, Mr.
Giddings presented a petition from a
large number of Abolitionists of Astoria,
in his district, praying for a dissolution
of the Union, and a separation of the
slave from the free States.

In a speech by Wendell Phillips in
1862, he said:

Slavery had engendered secession, and it
had a right to do so, for he (Mr. Phil-
lips) is a secessionist, believed that
those people were the sole judges of what
cases they had for revolution.

In 1862, a series of pamphlets were
issued for Massachusetts, entitled, "The
United States Constitution and its pro-
slavery compromises." From the "Third
edition, enlarged," of this treasonable
publication, we take the following:

If, then, the people and the courts of
a country are to be allowed to determine
what their own laws mean, it follows that
at this time, and for the last half century,
the Constitution of the United States has
been, and still is a pro-slavery instrument,
and that any one who swears to support
it, swears to do pro-slavery acts, and vi-
olates his duty both as a man and an Abolitionist.

If, then, the Constitution be what these
debates (the Madison papers) show that
our fathers intended to make it, and what,
too, their descendants, this nation, say
they did make it, and agreed to uphold,
then we affirm that it is a covenant with
death, and an agreement with hell, and
ought to be immediately annulled! No
Abolitionist can consistently take office
under it, or swear to support it.

To continue this disastrous alliance (the
Federal Union) longer, is madness! We
dare not prolong the experiment, and
with double earnestness, we repeat our
demand upon every honest man to join in
the outcry of the American Anti-Slavery
Society—No union with slaveholders!

Fidelity to the cause of human free-
dom, and allegiance to God (the Higher
Law) require us to be allowed to determine
what their own laws mean, it follows that
at this time, and for the last half century,
the Constitution of the United States has
been, and still is a pro-slavery instrument,
and that any one who swears to support
it, swears to do pro-slavery acts, and vi-
olates his duty both as a man and an Abolitionist.

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To continue this disastrous alliance (the
Federal Union) longer, is madness! We
dare not prolong the experiment, and
with double earnestness, we repeat our
demand upon every honest man to join in
the outcry of the American Anti-Slavery
Society—No union with slaveholders!

If the Cotton States shall become satis-
fied that they can do better out of the
Union than in it, we insist on letting
them go in peace. The right to secede
is a revolutionary one, but it exists
nevertheless. * * * We must ever re-
sist the right of any State to remain in
the Union and nullify or defy the laws
thereof. To withdraw from the Union is
quite another matter. Whenever a con-
siderable section of our Union shall de-
liberately resolve to go out, we shall re-
sist all coercive measures designed to
keep them in. We hope never to live in
a Republic whereof one section is pinned
to another by bayonets.—[New York Tri-
bune, Nov. 9, 1860.]

If the Cotton States quietly and earn-
estly wish to withdraw peacefully from
the Union, we think they should and
would be allowed to do so. Any attempt
to compel them by force to remain, would
be contrary to the principles enunciated
in the immortal Declaration of Independ-
ence—contrary to the fundamental ideas
on which human liberty is based.—[New
York Tribune, Nov. 26, 1860.]

If it (the Declaration of Independence)
justified the secession from the British
Empire, of three millions of Colonists in
1776, we do not see why it should not
justify the secession of five millions of
Southerners, from the Union, in 1861.—
[New York Tribune, Dec. 17, 1860.]

Whenever it shall be clear that the
great body of the Southern people have
become conclusively alienated from the
Union and anxious to escape from it, we
will do our best to forward their views.
—[New York Tribune, Feb. 23, 1861.]

Mr. Greeley was not the first to ad-
vocate the right of secession and disolu-
tion, nor was Mr. Lincoln, but Mr. Lin-
coln did advocate it as early as the 12th
of January, 1848, on a question of refer-
ence of a portion of the President's mes-
sage.—[See Ap. Con. Globe, 1st Session,
3th Congress, p. 94.]

Any people, any where, being inclined
and having the power, have the right to
rise up and shake off the existing govern-
ment and form a new one that suits them
better. * * * Now is this right confined
to cases in which the people of an exist-
ing government may choose to exercise it.
Any portion of such people that can
may revolutionize, and may make their
own of so much territory as they inhabit.
More than this, a majority of any portion
of such people may revolutionize, putting
down a minority, intermingled with or
near about them, who may oppose their
movements.

Said Rufus P. Spaulding, a member of
the Convention that nominated Fremont,
in the case of the alternative being
presented of the continuance of slavery,
or a dissolution of the Union, I am for
dissolution, and I care not how quick it
comes.

In 1854, the Abolitionists of Massa-
chusetts and other States sent petitions to
Congress, from which the following is an
extract:

We earnestly request Congress at its
present session to take such initiatory
measures for the speedy, peaceful and
equitable dissolution of the existing Union
as the exigencies of the case may require.

Says Senator Wade, of Ohio:
I say there is another thing—and I
put it as a question of casuistry—if the
condition on which the Union is to be
permanently continued is in tramping
down nearly four millions of your inhabi-
tants, (i. e. the existence of slavery,) I
ask honest and honorable men, dare you
swear to support such a condition?
No, sir; nor I, for it would be the most
miserable selfishness that ought to damn
any man wishing to benefit himself from
such a sacrifice of all the rights belong-
ing to human nature as this. (Applause.)

And after all this talk of a Union,
Sir, I have said we have no Union, and
say you have no Union to-day worthy of
the name.

Sir, I am here a consensatory man,
knowing as I do that the only salvation
to your Union is that you divest it en-
tirely from all the taints of slavery.
If we can't have that, then I go for no
Union at all, but I go for light. (Great
applause.) If there is any man here pos-
sessed of a weaker spirit, let him show him-
self for I want to see his weak face.

Says Horace Greeley:
All nations have their expectations,
and that of our people is the Constitution.
Henry Ward Beecher says:
A great many people raise a cry about
the Union and the Constitution, as if the
two were perfectly identical; but the
truth is, the Union is the Constitution itself
and the cause of every division which this
vexed question of slavery has ever occa-
sioned in this country. It has been the
foundation of our troubles, by attempting
to hold together, as reconciled, two oppo-
sitive principles which will not harmonize
nor agree.

Says Sal. P. Chase:
Slavery in the States would not con-
sist a year after the accession of the
anti-slavery party to power, and it ought
to be abolished by the constitutional
power of Congress.

Says Fred Douglass:
From this time forth I consecrate the
labors of my life to the dissolution of the
Union; and I care not whether the bolt
that rends it shall come from Heaven or
from Hell.

Repudiate, the English Abolitionist, who
done the engineering for the Republicans
in the Kansas matter, has published a
book, in which his purpose is frankly
avowed. He says:

I believe that civil war between the
North and South would ultimately in-
surely and that the Kansas troubles
would probably create a military dictator
of the two sections. Hence I left the

South and went to Kansas, and endeavor-
ed, personally and with my pen, to pre-
cipitate a revolution.

Now, the aforementioned traitors are not
denounced as "Copperheads," because
they vote the Republican ticket.

In the Wisconsin State Journal, (Rep.)
of Sept. 13, 1854, we find the following:
Last Saturday, Lieut. Gov. Willard, of
Iowa, attempted to convert the politi-
cal heathens of Chicago to the sublime
doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, and
sawge them into allegiance to the Prophet
of the New Dispensation.

The people listened to his remarks half
an hour in silence, when thinking he had
made a decided impression, he ventured
to stigmatize Horace Greeley as "the first
man who attempted opposition to the Ne-
braska Bill, and recommended a dissolu-
tion of the Union." This brought out
the crowd with three cheers for Greeley,
and three groans for Douglas! Again,
he turns and attacks Benton, and the
crowd answered with six cheers for Ben-
ton, and three groans for Douglas! Then
he attacked the Know Nothings, and this
brought out three cheers for that party,
and as usual three groans for Douglas!

The Republicans of Cadiz, Green
county, Wisconsin, held a meeting on the
26th of March, 1863, and from their res-
olutions we select the following:
Resolved, That we will have no policy
of our Government, be it the Proclama-
tion, Annihilation, Extirmination, Star-
vation, and even Damnation, could that
form a part of its policy, etc.

This is "loyalty" and piety combined.
Let us then, rest humbly in the hope,
authorized by the Divine teachings, that
the united cry of the nation will be heard
on high, and answered with blessings no
less than the pardon of our national sins,
and the restoration of our now divided
and suffering country, to its former
condition of unity and peace.

Upon this, the Boston Commonwealth,
the home organ of Charles Sumner, com-
mented as follows:
It is a cool assumption of the President
that the pardon of our national sins has
any kind of connection with the restora-
tion of our country to "its former happy
condition of unity and peace." Our own
opinion is, that if God had resolved not
to pardon us at all, he would prove it by
allowing the restoration of that old "unity
of peace." That unity was crime; that
peace worse than war!

And the aforesaid sheet proceeds to in-
voke a curse on the President, and all
who shall join in praying for the afore-
said "restoration," as follows:
May the tongue be withered, ere it is
answered, that prays for a restoration of
that old state of things, from which God
in his mercy seems willing to rescue us—
than which his fiercest wrath could find
nothing more terrible doom, for a blind nation,
led by blind rulers!

Says the Boston Liberator:
The Republican party is moulding
public sentiment in the right direction for
the specific work that the Abolitionists are
striving to accomplish, viz: the dissolu-
tion of the Union, and the abolition of
slavery throughout the land.

In the Republican Convention of Chi-
cago, 1860, at which Mr. Lincoln was
nominated, we find the following among
the proceedings, as published in the New
York Tribune of May 18, 1860:
Judge Jessup said that he desired to
amend a verbal mistake in the name of
the party. It was printed in the resolu-
tions "National Republican party." He
wished to strike out the word "National,"
as that was not the name by which the
party was properly known.

The correction was made. And does
not this, of itself, show the sectional dis-
tinction aims of the leaders? They could
not bear to be called National, because
that implied fealty to the Union.

On the 12th of July, 1848, John P.
Hale said:
All the terrors of dissolution I can look
steadfastly in the face, before I could
look to that moral Union which must fall
upon us when we can no longer protect
ourselves as to become the pioneers of
slavery in the Territories.

From a speech by Wendell Phillips, at
an Emancipation Anniversary meeting in
Abington, Mass., Aug. 1, 1862, we select
the following, which was applauded to the
echo by the large crowd of Republicans
present:
We shall never have peace until slave-
ry is destroyed. As long as you keep the
present turtle (Lincoln) at the head of
the Government you make a pit with one
hand and fill it with the other. * * *
If any man present believes he has light
enough to allow him, let him pray that
Days may be permitted to make an attack
on Washington City within a week.
The speaker knew Mr. Lincoln. He had,
while in Washington, taken his measure.
He is a first rate second rate man. That
is all. A mere convenience, and he is
honestly waiting, like any other broom-
stick, for the people to take hold of him
and sweep slavery out of the nation.
Democracy is lifting up its fangs, and
another Congress will not have the same
amount of Republican and honest senti-
ment in it that the last had. Nothing
less than a baptism of blood, to cry in
anguish for a corporate idea, that the
head of the army can save us. Lincoln
is as good as the people of the North want
him. In years gone by in yonder grove
the Whigs fired cannons to snuff the
voices from the stand then occupied by
the speaker, [Phillips] and what is the
result? The sons of those Whigs now
fill graves in Chickahominy swamps.
Let this Union be dissolved, in God's
name, and the corner stone of a new one
be laid, in which shall be organized for-
ever equality in a political sense for every
man who is born into the world!

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS STOLEN LAST YEAR.