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RECORD OF THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION,

TREASON AND DEMOCRACY

“ONE AND INDIVISABLE.”

WHO ARE THE LEADERS?

PUBLISHED BY THE UNION REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PRELUDE.

The character of the Democratic National Convention has often been commented on. In the following summary of the histories of the leading delegates therein will be found a concentrated exhibit of their treason and treachery to American liberty and nationality, which must convince all who read that out of the success of their policy no result can come other than a renewal of civil war, and if successful, a restoration of slavery, with, finally, the overthrow of the Republic.

ALABAMA

Had eighteen delegates, among them C. C. Langdon, of Mobile, member of the Confederate Congress, editor of one of the bitterest rebel sheets in the South, who was chairman of the Committee of Platform. In a speech, delivered at Mobile, he called upon “God to pity the Southern man who should take the test oath.” A bitter and unrepentant rebel, who has done and is doing his utmost to provoke another war.

Lewis E. Parsons was another. Parsons is an original “carpet bagger,” from Massachusetts. A professed Unionist when the rebellion began, he was soon after a Senator in the rebel State legislature, and while there introduced and carried bills confiscating the property and outlawing the persons of the Union men of the State. After the surrender he was made Provisional Governor by Mr. Johnson, and was one of his faithful henchmen. Parsons has netted considerable by pardon brokerage; is a notorious breeder of strife,

and would, if his courage equalled his desire, like to inaugurate civil war.

Reuben Chapman, an ex-Governor of Alabama, was an original secessionist; is still a bitter rebel, and when the late “on-pleasantness” occurred, declared that he would himself drink all the blood to be shed. He was one of the Convention’s vice-presidents.

John A. Winston commanded a regiment of rebel infantry; was an original supporter of Yancey, and went to Arkansas as commissioner from Alabama, to induce the former State to join the secession movement.

J. T. Holtzclaw was a brigadier in the rebel army. W. C. Oates was a rebel colonel. W. A. Barnes was a member of the Alabama convention and signed the ordinance of secession. M. J. Bulger was a rebel colonel.

J. H. Clanton was a rebel general. He is a leader in the “Young Democracy,” as those rebels are termed who favor renewed civil war. He is active, violent, foul-mouthed, and has recently declared in a public speech that he was going “to head another rebellion.”

Samuel Ruffin was a rebel officer. John J. Jolly was a rebel colonel. William M. Lowe was a rebel conscript officer, and the bitterest persecutor of the Unionists of Northern Alabama known to them. He is known to have made frequent use of bloodhounds in following fleeing Union men. James L. Sheffield voted for secession as a member of the State convention,

and afterwards fought for it as colonel of a rebel regiment.

R. O. Pickett was a colonel in the rebel army, employed in the conscript bureau, and is now an open advocate of another rebellion. He declares that he will "not live under the United States Government." He was in charge of conscription in Northern Alabama, and committed outrageous and infamous cruelties.

Thomas McClellan was a member of the rebel State legislature, and afterward in the rebel army, losing an arm in the attempt to destroy the Union.

ARKANSAS

had ten delegates in the convention. A. H. Garland has been a Representative in the United States Congress, was a member of the rebel Congress, and a brigadier general in the confederate army. He was elected to the United States Senate by Johnson's provisional government.

E. C. Boudinot is a Cherokee Indian. Outlawed with his family by that nation on account of murder and treachery to their interest, he became a citizen of Arkansas; was secretary of the secession convention, and was afterward a delegate in the confederate Congress from the rebel Cherokees.

J. S. Dunham was an active secessionist, and Robert A. Howard is a Northern "carpet-bagger," who claims to have been a captain in the regular army, but is charged with never having reported to his regiment for duty.

DELAWARE'S

Senator James A. Bayard, was a member of the Committee on Platform, and claims to have urged the declaration that the reconstruction acts are "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void." He left his seat in the Senate rather than take the test-oath. On the 30th of March, 1861, Mr. Bayard offered the following:

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has full power and authority to accept the declaration of the seceding States that they constitute hereafter an alien people, and to negotiate and conclude a treaty with the confederate States of America acknowledging their independence as a separate nation.

Before that, on the 16th of January, 1861, Mr. Bayard voted against a resolution declaring that any hopes of constructing a new government were "dangerous, illusory, and destructive," and that "to the maintenance of the existing Union and Constitution should be directed all the energies of all the departments of the Government and and the efforts of all good citizens." To prove that he was not such a one he voted no. On the 17th of July, 1862, he voted against an important war measure, and continued in the same spirit while he remained in the Senate. He has returned to the Senate, having taken the test oath; but

is as bitterly pro-rebel in sentiment as ever.

FLORIDA

sent as delegates, among others, A. J. Peeler, who was a captain in the rebel army; F. R. Cotton, a rebel commissary; Wilkinson McCall, rebel adjutant general; J. P. Sanderson, author of Florida secession ordinance, and always a prominent fire-eater.

C. E. Dyke, rebel captain, in command of garrison at Andersonville. He gave his soldiers thirty days' furlough for every prisoner shot. Under him the guards were permitted to fire into the stockade upon our defenceless men. He allowed his men to rob the prisoners when brought in. He stole the provisions and supplies sent from the North by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions and the friends of prisoners.

He was also the proprietor of a Florida paper, and wrote to it after the evacuation of Rome, Georgia, by our troops, on seeing some captured Union soldiers hung, that "it did a patriot's heart good to see their stinking carcasses hanging to the limbs of trees." He is a friend of Seymour and Blair.

W. L. Barnes, a rebel major. R. H. Smith, a captain of rebel cavalry. The balance of the delegation were all in the rebel army. One surgeon, W. H. Robinson, is noted for refusing to let wounded Union soldiers be cared for. One, E. C. Love, was a rebel circuit judge, and a relentless persecutor of the Florida Unionists.

GEORGIA'S

delegation was a body of pronounced rebels and reactionaries. Their leading man was Judge Benjamin H. Hill, a former member of Congress, and of the confederate house of representatives. Of all the prominent leaders of the Rebel Democracy, Hill is the most intolerant, bitter, proscriptive, denunciatory, and violent. He is more responsible than any other man in Georgia for the the spirit now displayed there. J. B. Gordon was a rebel major general. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor recently. A. R. Wright was a member of the rebel congress.

KENTUCKY

had a delegation of bold and defiant advocates of a new rebellion. W. B. Machen claimed to be a member of the rebel congress, having first voted for an ordinance of secession at a peripatetic convention which tried to take Kentucky out of the Union. William Preston was a rebel general, and also in the civil service of the confederacy. He enthusiastically seconded the nomination of Frank P. Blair, Jr, for the second Democratic nomination. B. F. Buckner, a rebel major general, captured at Fort Donelson, by U. S. Grant and the Federal troops under him, now editor of the Louisville *Courier*, and a violent reac-

tionary. Lucius Desha was a rebel brigadier.

MARYLAND

had among her delegates Hiram McCullough, Representative in Congress. On the 19th of December, 1865, he voted "no" on a proposed amendment prohibiting the laying of a tax or impost by any State or by the General Government for the payment of liabilities incurred in any rebellion against the Union. On the 30th of April, 1866, he voted against a similar proposition, and on the 11th of June, 1866, against a resolution directing the retention in custody of Jefferson Davis.

Stevenson Archer, a rebel sympathizer, was a delegate. He is a member of Congress, and has always voted in the pro-rebel interest.

MISSISSIPPI

sent a delegation intensely disloyal in character. Every member of it was in the rebellion. All are actively employed in the service of the one led by Blair, Wade Hampton & Co.

W. S. Featherstone, always a prominent Southern States rights advocate, was rebel commissioner to Kentucky in 1861 for the purpose of urging secession upon that State.

E. M. Yerger was a colonel in the rebel army; is now editor of the Jackson *Clarion*, the leading Seymour and Blair organ in Mississippi. Yerger was a member of the secession convention, and is altogether a good representative of the Southern politician. He was a prominent member of the Johnson-Doolittle Philadelphia Convention of 1866, and was equally so at Tammany Hall. In a ratification at New York this rebel colonel said: "We fought you four years on the battle-field, and were honest; but, when we tendered you the hand of friendship, it was not grasped in that spirit. On the contrary, I am now under the most damnable despotism ever borne by men, and, as for your Union of blood and plunder, of oppression and tyranny, a Union headed by the usurping cabal called Congress, why I hate it! I spit upon it!" The best evidence of the tyranny he denounced so savagely being found in his ability to do it unmolested, and in the fact that the unhung traitor lives to plot new treason.

Edward Barksdale is a former and fore-sworn member of Congress, a rebel general and member of the confederate Congress, and is still a violent opponent of the peaceful reconstruction of a Union he for a lifetime labored to destroy.

LOUISIANA

had a full delegation of rebels. Durant Dupont was a rebel officer on the staff of Magruder. He is a lawyer by profession, and a shining light in the radical Democracy of that State. Louis St. Martin is one of the original secessionists. The

remaining delegates were all active secessionists, and most of them served the rebellion in the field.

NORTH CAROLINA

had a full delegation of rebels. Z. B. Vance is the most virulent and best known. He was formerly in Congress, left his seat to go into the rebellion, and was the first rebel governor. Under his administration the Union men were pursued with bitterest malignity; hundreds were imprisoned and many killed; the conscription was merciless. He is known as the most vindictive "rabble rouser" in the South. In a speech to rebel soldiers he told them to "ram hell so full of Yankees that their feet would stick out of the windows," an infernal sentiment, most appropriately expressed. After the Democratic nominations, Vance said, at a ratification meeting in Richmond, Virginia, that "*what the confederacy fought for would be won by the election of Seymour and Blair.*" As it appears that the real object was to "ram hell full of Yankees," according to Vance, at least, so the triumph of Seymour and Blair must necessarily result in an indefinite prolongation of that southern pastime.

W. H. N. Smith was a member of Congress when rebellion begun, and left his seat to support treason. M. W. Ransom and W. L. Cox were rebel major generals. The first resigned the attorney generalship of the State to enter the rebel army.

D. M. Carter was a rebel colonel and a military judge. Under his direction scores of Union men were hung. After reconstruction begun he favored it, but having been unable to win the confidence of the loyal voters, like other dogs, he returned to his disloyal vomit.

Delegates P. H. Winston, R. H. Smith, Robert Strange, W. A. Wright, John F. Hoke, W. J. Green, R. B. Haywood, I. M. Leach, Thomas L. Clingman, were all officers in the rebel army, and most of them prominent. J. F. Hoke was a major general. He captured four hundred Union soldiers belonging to a North Carolina regiment, and ordered most of them shot as deserters. The orders were carried out.

Clingman was United States Senator, and left the capital to precipitate his State into rebellion. Before doing so he had the impudence to offer, on the 20th of March, 1861, a resolution declaring it to be expedient for the President to withdraw all troops from the seceding States, and to refrain from all attempts to collect revenue in their midst. Leach, mentioned above, was a rebel colonel, dismissed from the service on account of cowardice.

SOUTH CAROLINA—WADE HAMPTON DICTATES THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY

led, in Tammany Hall, and leads in the new as she did in the former rebellion. Wade Hampton, author of the chief plank

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in the Democratic platform, was an active and prominent rebel soldier from the first Bull Run battle until after the surrender. He was a dashing cavalry general, but is best known for his infamous violation of the laws of war in hanging captured foragers of Sherman's army during the march through South Carolina. He refused to give his parole until long after other rebel commanders retired from the field. When Hampton and his colleagues were on their way to New York a visit was made to Lee, at his college. At a banquet given them, the South Carolinian said: "The cause for which Stonewall Jackson fell cannot be in vain, but will yet in some form triumph." At New York he served on the Committee on Platform, and introduced and carried the declaration, "That we (the Democracy) regard the reconstruction acts (so called) of Congress as usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void." At a ratification meeting in the metropolis, he urged his hearers to declare "that these votes (meaning those of the rebels alone) shall be counted, and if there is a majority of white votes that you will place Seymour and Blair in the White House in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them." Since he returned to South Carolina, this Hotspur has been engaged in making moderate (?) speeches, of which the following, with reference to colored voters, is a fair specimen:

Try to convince the negro that we are his real friends; but, if he will not be convinced, and is still joined to his idols, convince him at least that he must look to those idols whom he serves as his gods to feed and clothe him. Agree among yourselves, and act firmly on this belief, that you will not employ any one who votes the Radical ticket.

How like old times that sounds! when Governor Pickens, of the same State, declared, in the House of Representatives, that "all society settles down into capitalists and laborers. The former will own the latter, either collectively through the government or individually through a state of domestic servitude;" when Governor McDuffie declared that "the four recurring subdivisions," into which, he said free society branched, consisted of "the hireling, the beggar, the thief, and the prostitute,"—classes which had no existence "unless there had been a commencement of emancipation." Wade Hampton's advice is a piece of the same insolence that made Governor Hammond declare our Northern mechanics to be but the "mudsills of society," and allowed Keitt to affirm, in the House of Representatives, that "free society was a failure." Working men will not fail to see that Wade Hampton's mode of advocating Seymour and Blair is in direct and legitimate succession to the bold declaration that "capital should own labor," made by the oligarchy when in their zenith.

B. F. Perry was chairman of the Palmetto State delegation. He is more notorious for his latter day advocacy of treason than for his support of the rebellion, though he has boasted of having given son, horse, and fifty dollars to the confederate cause. He served as a rebel judge and chief of the rebel impressment bureau, but was made, by Andrew Johnson, Provisional Governor of South Carolina. He has been a prominent pardon broker, as well as constant mouther of sedition. Perry, more than any other man in the South, except B. F. Hill, of Georgia, is responsible for the rebel revival there.

James Chesnut was United States Senator when secession began. He was also a confederate senator. J. A. Inglis framed the ordinance of secession. W. L. Bonham, an original secessionist, was a rebel general. J. S. Preston was a rebel general, and took an early and active part in bringing on hostilities. He was also chief of the confederate conscription bureau. At the Lee banquet, before referred to, Preston said, "that Virginia depended upon her son's to avenge the wrongs of their fathers;" referring, doubtless, to the deaths they met in defending the slaveholders rebellion.

William A. Burt is one of Johnson's "unreconstructed" satellites. He was chairman of the South Carolina House Judiciary Committee, who under the provisional government framed the infamous "Black Code," designed to carry out, with the sanction of the President, the doctrine enunciated by Governor Pickens, that labor should be owned "collectively by the Government" when the laborer was not in a state of individual servitude. Our bayonets having rent asunder the fetters of the slave, Mr. Burt attempted, with his colleagues, to frame laws by which the freedman would be practically made the slave of society.

The code which this Democrat framed provided, among other things, that no colored person should not be allowed to trade in any farm produce if working on a plantation, without a permit from his employer. It provided that they should not be part of the militia of the State, nor be allowed to own fire-arms or other weapon without a magistrate's permit, the penalty being a fine, and if that is not paid, a public whipping. Persons of color were not to be allowed to buy, sell, or trade in spirituous liquor under penalty of hard labor, fine, or whipping. They were not to be allowed to live or migrate into the State, except bonds for good behavior to the amount of \$1,000 were given. A system of compulsory apprenticeship was a leading feature, and a heavy and distinct license was required of a colored person, not required of the whites, before they were to be allowed to practise "any art, trade, or business."

Congress, representing the loyal masses, having wiped this code out of existence by

making the freedman a citizen, Mr Burt and his allies are now endeavoring to organize a new rebellion, hoping thereby to undo what the bayonet, the bullet, and the law has accomplished.

John Huncke, J. B. Bonham, A. L. Manning, and W. L. Simpson were all prominent rebel officers. The last was also a member of the confederate congress. All of them were active Democrats and secessionists, and were prominent in the movements that precipitated war. S. B. Campbell was one of the peace commissioners that were sent to Washington to bully Buchanan into acquiescence.

TENNESSEE

had the glory, as it would appear to be from the reception he met with, of including that representative Democrat, N. B. Forrest, in its delegation. It also had a colored delegate, one Williams, who, having been drummed out of the Union army, has now taken refuge with the Kuklux Klan. Forrest was a rebel lieutenant general. Before the war a slave-trader, and during the war he made himself infamous as the murderer of the people in whose flesh and blood he could no longer trade. Under his command the Union garrison at Fort Pillow, Memphis, was massacred after surrender. Over three hundred men were thus butchered, nearly all after capture, and many after being removed from the fort itself. Many other acts of cruelty are charged and proved against this butcher, who, instead of having been shot by order of a drum-head court-martial, as he should have been, is now engaged in threatening the overthrow of the State government of Tennessee by means of the Kuklux, of which organization of rebel assassins in that State there can be little doubt he is the chief.

Judge T. A. R. Nelson is best known as the eulogizer of Andrew Johnson on the impeachment trial. He was a McClellan elector in 1864, and a violent opponent of Mr. Lincoln's emancipation policy. He was one of those Union men who were for the Union with slavery, but against it without it. W. B. Bates was a rebel general. So, also, was John F. House. A. W. Campbell was another rebel general. A majority of the delegates were in the military or civil service of the confederacy.

J. W. Leftwick was a Representative in the Thirty-Ninth Congress. He recently made a speech at Memphis, urging the Democracy "to forbear with Radical rule—at least until after the election—and then, if need be, settle old scores with interest."

TEXAS

was well represented—we mean by rebels. Colonel Ashbel Smith was colonel of the 2d Texas, (rebel.) F. S. Stockdale was rebel lieutenant governor, and an extreme secessionist. He was one of the signers of the Lee-Rosecrans letter—a new outburst

of the "Let us alone" demand which characterized the early hours of the rebellion. John Hancock is a Johnson Unionist, who traded his reputation for a brigadier generalcy, without ever having a command. Since the war, on the question of enfranchisement he joined the party which, in Texas, have murdered in cold blood 2,900 Union men. George H. Giddings was a confederate colonel. So also was James M. Burroughs. George H. Sweet, a Yankee "carpet-bagger," raised a confederate regiment, but took care to do but little service.

VIRGINIA

sent a delegation of old-style "F. F. V.'s," men yet not forgetful of their ancient arrogance, now rendered more distasteful to the loyal people by the memory of their unprovoked treason. T. L. Bacoek was a member of the rebel congress; so also was Thomas Goode, F. McMullen, and James H. Barbour.

Robert Ould was a rebel brigadier and commissioner of exchange for prisoners of war. He has recently exhibited a peculiar rebel disregard for the truth, by a statement that General Grant was responsible for the delays in exchanging prisoners, and consequently for the terrible sufferings at Andersonville. Ould is the author of a letter widely circulated, written to his subordinate, the rebel Winder, in which he closed with the following atrocious sentence: "*The arrangement I have made works largely in our favor. We get rid of a set of miserable wretches, and receive some of the best material I ever saw.*" Robert Y. Conrad, J. B. Baldwin, and others, were in the Virginia rebel legislature. All were early and persistent rebels. They remain of the same opinions still. A Virginia Democrat is the best representative of the Bourbons known to our times.

THEIR COPPERHEAD ALLIES.

The detailed record of the Southern delegates closes here. The facts given show what manner of men controlled the Tammany Convention. The rebel leaders dictated the second nomination—that of General Blair—avowedly basing their support of him on his announced revolutionary policy. They dictated the platform, at least all that is of vital importance therein. Over one hundred of the Southern Democrats present served with prominence in the rebel army, and twenty at least were in the Confederate Congress, while others were in the State governments.

Their Northern allies dictated the first nomination, and the Copperhead leader, most notorious for his avowed sympathy with the rebellion, engineered the nomination of Horatio Seymour, a man best known for his friendly collusion with the New York draft rioters and murderers, who

formed the reserve of Lee's army when invading Pennsylvania in 1863.

THE NORTHERN REBEL LEADER.

Clement L. Vallandigham is a known and acknowledged traitor. So notoriously seditious was he that Mr. Lincoln sent him South, whence he returned as the agent of the confederate government to incite riots, &c., in the Northern States. Vallandigham was a delegate from Ohio, and was the leading spirit among Northern members in that convention. As a Representative in Congress he steadily voted against all war measures.

In a speech at Cooper Institute, New York, November 2, 1860, a short time before South Carolina seceded, he said:

"If any one or more of the States of this Union should at any time secede—for reasons of the sufficiency and justice of which, before God and the great tribunal of history, they alone may judge—much as I should deplore it, I never would, as a Representative in the Congress of the United States, vote one dollar of money whereby one drop of American blood should be shed in a civil war."

Soon afterward he declared, in presence of several of his colleagues in Congress, "that the troops of Ohio, before they should march through his district to coerce the South, would have to march over his dead body."

In a letter dated May 13, 1861, addressed to Richard H. Hendrickson, and others, of Middletown, Ohio, speaking of the President's proclamation calling out 75,000 volunteers to put down the rebellion, Vallandigham said:

"The audacious usurpations of President Lincoln, for which he deserves impeachment, in daring, against every letter of the Constitution, and without a shadow of law, 'to raise and support armies,' and 'to provide and maintain a navy,' for three or five years, by mere Executive proclamation, I will not vote to sustain or ratify—Never! Millions for defence, not a dollar or a man for aggressive or offensive civil war."

In a speech at Dayton, August 2, 1861, giving an account of his stewardship in Congress, Mr. Vallandigham said:

"I have not voted for any army bill, or any navy bill, or army or navy appropriation bill since the meeting of Congress on the 4th of July, 1861."

After his sentence of banishment he left the South and went to Canada to stir up riots in the North. At Niagara Falls, July 15, 1863, he issued an address, in which he declared that the South would never yield, and that, if subdued by force, we should never see the end of the struggle that would ensue. As recently as August 27, 1868, in a speech in Ohio, he declared:

"I would not alter anything I have done, or any vote I ever cast. No, gen-

tleman, each and every one shall stand emblazoned on the pages of history, to await the judgment of posterity, if those things shall interest posterity."

This is the man who nominated Horatio Seymour. He was a traitor during the war, and is so still, as his own avowal shows. He is a representative man, and as such is now running for Congress in Ohio.

NORTHERN REBELS.

Among the prominent rebel sympathizers in Congress were George H. Pendleton, Daniel W. Voorhees, James A. Craven, and Henry W. Harrington, delegates from Ohio and Indiana at Tammany Hall. Pendleton was the Copperhead favorite for President. Bayard, of Delaware; Bigler, of Pennsylvania; and J. D. Fitch, of Indiana, were members of the convention. When in the United States Senate they voted against all war measures, beginning on the 16th of January, 1861, when they voted "no" on a resolution opposing secession. On the 9th of January, 1861, the House passed resolutions of inquiry, asking Mr. Buchanan to inform them if any Federal officers were aiding in or colluding with the secession leaders, then actively engaged in robbing the mints, arsenals, custom-houses, and post offices of the United States. Among those voting no, who were prominent at New York, were Niblack, of Indiana; Vallandigham, Ohio; and Pendleton, their first choice. On the 28th of January the House adopted a form of oath to be administered to the militia of the District of Columbia. This oath set forth the paramount nature of the allegiance due the Union. Among the negatives is the name of George H. Pendleton.

On the 7th of January, 1864, the House of Representatives passed resolutions declaring their determination not to treat with representatives, as such, of the rebel government, or in any way to recognize their validity. Among the negatives are Henry W. Harrington, Indiana; W. H. Miller, Pennsylvania; W. R. Morrison, Illinois, (the latter was connected with the rebel movement known as the "North-west conspiracy,") and George H. Pendleton. The first three were delegates at New York. Daniel W. Voorhees was also charged with complicity with the aforesaid conspiracy. He is a notorious Copperhead, and, as a member of the House of Representatives, voted against all war measures, and since his votes have been in favor of destroying the national credit and otherwise treading the Republic down. So with others. Another Indiana delegate, J. A. Craven, voted "no" in the House of Representatives, December 17, 1864, on resolutions declaring for a vigorous prosecution of the war and returning thanks to the soldiers. So also did F. C. Le Blond, of

Ohio; Francis Kernan, of New York, James F. McDowell, of Ohio, and D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana. Representatives Boyer, of Pennsylvania, and W. E. Niblack, of Indiana, voted "no" to resolutions amending the Constitution so that no State or the United States should ever provide for the payment of debts incurred to sustain the rebellion. This was offered June 11, 1866. On the 13th the same men voted against another amendment affirming the validity of the national debt. So also did Representative J. L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, a delegate to New York.

One of the bitterest Copperheads in Congress was Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania. He was a delegate. In the House of Representatives, February 24, 1868, he said:

"If I were the President's counsellor, which I am not, I would advise him, if you prefer articles of impeachment, to demur, both to your jurisdiction and that of the Senate, and to issue a proclamation giving you and all the world notice that, while he held himself impeachable for misdemeanors in office before the constitutional tribunal, he never would subject the office he held in trust for the people to the *irregular, unconstitutional, fragmentary bodies who propose to strip him of it. Such a proclamation, with the army and navy in hand to sustain it, would meet a popular response that would make an end of impeachment and impeachers.*"

CONCLUSION—WHAT IT MEANS.

These are but gleanings from the records of the sympathy with and participation in rebellion of all the leading members and most of the rank and file of the New York Democratic Convention. They prove that treason and hatred of the Republic was the controlling force among them. They show that sympathy with slavery, oligarchy, and imperialism controls the Democratic party. The Union means liberty. The Republic sustains equal rights. The Democratic party, under its rebel and Copperhead leaders, are the enemies of these.

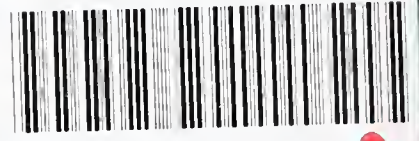
Therefore, they are the enemies of the nation, and can only succeed by destroying its credit, its power, distracting its counsels, and dividing its territory. To do this and to maintain slavery the rebel Democracy inaugurated, after thirty years' conspiracy, a formidable rebellion, controlling eleven States and continuing four years, during which a million of lives were sacrificed on both sides, a national debt incurred amounting to three thousand million dollars, besides causing the destruction of property to a much greater amount. They were defeated, thanks to the patriotism of the people, the valor of our volunteers, the faithfulness of the administration of Mr. Lincoln, and the generalship of ULYSSES S. GRANT, General of the Army and Republican candidate for the Presidency. Now they muster for a new effort. This time the purpose is to divide the Government, to make the contest really internecine, and not sectional alone.

In the convention where this new rebellion obtained its first direct impetus there were, among the Southern delegates, over one hundred leading rebel soldiers and twenty members of the rebel congress.

The people know these men; they know their allies in the adhering States; they know what their treason and sympathy-cost, and they will not give them the opportunity, through possession of the Executive office, to first nullify laws, then destroy the national credit by repudiation of its debt, and thus pave the way for a disintegration of the Union and a destruction of the Republic. The people will not do it. Vermont's Green Mountains thundered forth the first denial, Maine reëchoes it from pine forest and rocky shore, Colorado and New Mexico replies from the Snowy Ranges of the Rocky mountains, the valleys of West Virginia will next take up the indignant negative, and Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana wait to tell how they resist treason and despise its supporters.



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