# The Cadiz Sentinel.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."—Thomas Jefferson.

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### RECONSTRUCTION.

**Ben Wade and H. Winter Davis Protest Against the Usurpation of Abe Lincoln—His Tyranny and Treachery Denounced—Scathing Review of Abe's Position by Abolition Leaders.**

*To the Supporters of the Government:*

We have read with surprise, but not without indignation, the Proclamation of the President of the 8th of July, 1864.

The supporters of the Administration are responsible to the country for its conduct: and it is their right and duty to check the encroachments of the Executive on the authority of Congress, and to require it to confine itself to its proper sphere.

It is impossible to pass in silence this Proclamation without neglecting that duty; and, having taken as much responsibility as any others in supporting the Administration, we are not disposed to fail in the other duty of asserting the rights of Congress.

The President did not sign the bill "to guarantee to certain States, whose Governments have been usurped, a republican form of government"—passed by the supporters of his administration in both Houses of Congress after mature deliberation.

The bill did not therefore become a *law* and it is therefore *nothing*.

The Proclamation is neither an approval nor a veto of the bill: it is therefore a document unknown to the laws and Constitution of the United States.

So far as it contains an apology for not signing the bill, it is a political manifesto against the friends of the Government.

So far as it proposes to execute the bill, which is not a law, is a grave Executive usurpation.

It is fitting that the facts necessary to enable the friends of the Administration to appreciate the apology and the usurpation be spread before them.

The Proclamation says:

"And whereas the said bill was presented to the President of the United States for his approval less than one hour before the *sine die* adjournment of said session, and was not signed by him—"

If that be accurate, still this bill was presented with other bills which were signed.

Within that hour, the time for the *sine die* adjournment was three times postponed by the votes of both Houses; and the least intimation of a desire for more time by the President to consider this bill would have secured a further postponement.

Yet the committee sent to ascertain if the President had any further communication for the House of Representatives reported that he had none; and the friends of the bill, who had anxiously waited on him to ascertain its fate, had already been informed that the President had resolved not to sign it.

The time of presentation, therefore, had nothing to do with his failure to approve it.

The bill had been discussed and considered for more than a month in the House of Representatives, which it passed on the 4th of May; it was reported to the Senate on the 27th of May without material amendment, and passed the Senate absolutely as it came from the House on the 2d of July.

Ignorance of its contents is out of the question.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill substantially the same in all material points, and identical in the points objected to by the Proclamation, had been laid before him for consideration in the winter of 1862-3.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose the provisions of the bill took the President by surprise.

On the contrary, we have reason to believe them to have been so well known that this method of preventing the bill from becoming a law without the constitutional responsibility of a veto, had been resolved on long before the bill passed the Senate.

We are informed by a gentlemen entitled to entire confidence, that before the 22d of June in New Orleans it was stated by a member of Gen. Banks' staff, in the presence of other gentlemen in official position, that Senator Doolittle had written a letter to the department that the House Reconstruction bill would be staved off in the Senate to a period too late in the session to require the President to veto it in order to defeat it, and that Mr. Lincoln would retain the bill, if necessary, and thereby defeat it.

The experience of Senator Wade, in his various efforts to get the bill considered in the Senate, was quite in accordance with that plan; and the fate of the bill was accurately predicted by letters received from New Orleans before it had passed the Senate.

Had the Proclamation stopped there, it would have been only one other defeat of the will of the people by an Executive perversion of the Constitution.

But it goes further. The President says:

"And whereas the said bill contains, among other things, a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to their proper practical position in the Union, which plan expresses the sense of Congress on that subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration—"

By what authority of the Constitution? In what forms? The result to be declared by whom? With what effect when ascertained?

Is it to be a law by the approval of the people without the aproval of Congress at the will of the President?

Will the President, on his opinion of the popular approval, execute it as a law?

Or is this merely a device to avoid the serious responsibility of defeating a law on which so many loyal hearts reposed for security?

But the reasons now assigned for not approving the bill are full of ominous significance.

The President proceeds:

"Now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare and make known, that, while I am (as I was in December last, when by proclamation I propounded a plan for restoration) unprepared, by a formal approval of the bill, to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration—"

That is to say, the President is resolved that the people shall not *by law* take *any* security from the rebel States against a renewal of the rebellion, before restoring their power to govern us.

His wisdom and prudence are to be our sufficient guarantees!

He further says:

"And, while I am also unprepared to declare that the Free-State Constitutions and Governments already adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana shall be set aside and held for naught, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same as to further effort—"

That is to say, the President persists in recognizing those shadows of governments in Arkansas and Louisiana, which Congress formally declared should not be recognized—whose Representatives and Senators were repelled by formal votes of both Houses of Congress—which it was declared formally should have no electoral vote for President and Vice President.

They are the mere creature of his will.—They cannot live a day without his support. They are mere oligarchies, imposed on the people by military orders under the forms of election, at which generals, provost marshals, soldiers and camp-followers were the chief actors, assisted by a handful of resident citizens, and urged on to premature action by private letters from the President.

In neither Louisiana nor Arkansas, before Bank's defeat, did the United States control half the territory or half the population. In Louisiana, Gen. Bank's proclamation candidly declared: "*The fundamental law of the State is martial law.*"

On that foundation of freedom, he erected what the President calls "the free Constitution and Government of Louisiana."

But of this State, whose fundamental law was martial law, only sixteen parishes out of forty-eight parishes were held by the United States; and in five of the sixteen we held only our camps.

The eleven parishes we substantially held had 223,185 inhabitants; the residue of the State not held by us, 575,618.

At the farce called an election, the officers of Gen. Banks returned that 11,346 ballots were cast, but whether any or by whom the people of the United States have no legal assurance; but it is probable that 4,000 were cast by soldiers or employees of the United States military or municipal, but none according to any law, State or National, and 7,000 ballots represent the State of Louisiana.

Such is the free Constitution and Government of Louisiana; and like it is that of Arkansas. Nothing but the failure of a military expedition deprived us of a like one in the swamp of Florida; and before the Presidential election, like ones may be organized in every rebel State where the United States have a camp.

The President, by preventing this bill from becoming a law, holds the electoral votes of the rebel States at the dictation of his personal ambition.

If those votes turn the balance in his favor, is it to be supposed that his competitor, defeated by such means, will acquiesce?

If the rebel majority assert their supremacy in those States, and send votes which elect an enemy of the Government, will we not repel his claims?

And is not that civil war for the Presidency, inaugurated by the votes of the rebel States?

Seriously impressed with these dangers, Congress, "*the proper constitutional authority*," formally declared that there are no State Governments in the rebel States, and provided for their erection at the proper time; and both the Senate and the House of Representatives rejected the Senators and Representatives chosen under authority of what the President calls the Free Constitution and Government of Arkansas.

The President's Proclamation "*holds for naught*" this judgment, and discards the authority of the Supreme Court, and strides headlong toward the anarchy his Proclamation of the 8th of December inaugurated.

If electors for President be allowed to be chosen in either of those States, a sinister light will be cast on the motives which induced the President to "hold for naught" the will of Congress rather than his Government in Louisiana and Arkansas.

That judgment of Congress which the President defies was the exercise of an authority exclusively vested in Congress by the Constitution to determine what is the established Government in a State, and in its own nature and by the highest judicial authority binding on all other departments of the Government.

The Supreme Court has formally declared that under the 4th section of the IVth article of the Constitution, requiring the United States to guarantee to every State a republican form of Government, "*it rests with Congress to decide what Government is the established one in a State;*" and "*when Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted into the councils of the Union, the authority of the Government under which they are appointed,* as well as its republican character, *is recognized by the proper constitutional authority, and its decision is binding on every other department of the Government,* and could not be questioned in a judicial tribunal. It is true that the contest in this case did not last long enough to bring the matter to this issue; and, as no Senators or Representatives were elected under the authority of the Government of which Mr. Dorr was the head, Congress was not called upon to decide the controversy. Yet the right to decide is placed *there*."

Even the Presidents' proclamation of the 8th of December, formally declares that "Whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats, constitutionally rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive."

And that is not the less true because wholly inconsistent with the President's assumption in that proclamation of a right to institute and recognize State Governments in the rebel States, nor because the President is unable to perceive that his recognition is a nullity if it be not conclusively on Congress.

Under the Constitution, the right to Senators and Repryesentatives is inseparable form a State Government.

If there be a State Government, the right is absolute.

If there be no State Government, there can be no Senators or Representatives chosen.

The two Houses of Congress are expressly declared to be the sole judges of their own members.

When, therefore, Senators and Representatives are admitted, the State Government, under whose authority they were chosen, is conclusively established; when they are rejected, its existence is as conclusively rejected and denied; and to this judgment the President is bound to submit.

The President proceeds to express his unwillingness "to declare a constitutional competency in Congress to abolish slavery in States" as another reason for not signing the bill.

But the bill nowhere proposes to abolish Slavery in States.

The bill did provide that all *slaves* in the rebel States should be *manumitted*.

But as the President had already signed three bills manumitting several classes of slaves in States, it is not conceived possible that he entertained any scruples touching *that* provision of the bill respecting which he is silent.

He had already himself assumed a right by proclamation to free much the larger number of slaves in the rebel States, under the authority given him by Congress to use military power to suppress the Rebellion; and it is quite inconceivable that the President should think Congress could vest in him a discretion it could not exercise itself.

It is the more unintelligible from the fact that except in respect to a small part of Virginia and Louisiana, the bill covered only what the proclamation covered—added a Congressional title and judicial remedies by law to the disputed title under the proclamation, and perfected the work the President professed to be so anxious to accomplish.

Slavery as an institution can be abolished only by a change of the Constitution of the United States or of the law of the State; and this is the principle of the bill.

It required the new Constitution of the State to provide for that prohibition; and the President, in the face of his own proclamation, does not venture to object to insisting on *that* condition. Nor will the country tolerate its abandonment—yet he defeated the only provision imposing it!!

But when he describes himself, in spite of this great blow at emancipation, as "sincerely hoping and expecting that a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the nation may be adopted," we curiously inquire on what his expectation rests, after the vote of the House of Representatives at the recent session, and in the face of the political complexion of more than enough of the States to prevent the possibility of its adoption within any reasonable time; and why he did not indulge his sincere hopes with so large an installment of the blessing as his approval of the bill would have secured.

After this assignment of his reasons for preventing the bill from becoming a law, the President proceeds to declare his purpose *to execute it as a law by his plenary dictatorial power.*

He says:

"Nevertheless, I am fully satisfied with the system for restoration contained in the bill as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it; and that I am, and at all times shall be, prepared to give the Executive aid and assistance to any such people so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States; in which cases Military Governors will be appointed, with directions to proceed according to the bill."

A more studied outrage on the legislative authority of the people has never been perpetrated.

Congress passed a bill; the President refused to approve it, and then by proclamation puts as much of it in force as he sees fit, and proposes to execute those parts by officers unknown to the laws of the United States and not subject to the confirmation of the Senate!

The bill directed the appointment of Provisional Governors by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The President, after defeating the law, proposes to appoint without law, and without the advice and consent of the Senate, *Military* Governors for the rebel States!

He has already exercised this dictatorial usurpation in Louisiana, and he defeated the bill to prevent its limitation.

Henceforth we must regard the following precedent as the Presidential law of the Rebel States:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864.
"*His Excellency Michael Hahn,*
*Governor of Louisiana:*

"Until further orders, you are hereby invested with the powers exercised hitherto by the Military Governor of Louisiana.

"Yours, ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

This Michael Hahn is no officer of the United States; the President, without law, without the advice and consent of the Senate, by a private note not even countersigned by the Secretary of State, makes him Dictator of Louisiana!

The bill provided for the civil administration of the laws of the State—till it should be in a fit temper to govern itself—repealing all laws recognizing Slavery, and making all men equal before the law.

These beneficient provisions the President has annulled. People will die, and marry and transfer property, and buy and sell; and to these acts of civil life courts and officers of the law are necessary. Congress legislated for these necessary things, and the President deprives them of the protection of the law!

The President's purpose to instruct his Military Governors "to proceed according to the bill"—a makeshift to calm the disappointment its defeat has occasioned—is not merely a grave usurpation but a transparent delusion.

He cannot "proceed according to the bill" after preventing it from becoming a law.

Whatever is done will be at his will and pleasure, by persons responsible to no law, and more interested to secure the interests and execute the will of the President than of the people; and the will of Congress is to be "*held for naught,*" unless the loyal people of the rebel States choose to adopt it.

If they should graciously prefer the stringent bill to the easy proclamation, still the registration will be made under no legal sanction; it will give no assurance that a majority of the people of the States have taken the oath; if administered, it will be without legal authority, and void; no indictment will lie for false swearing at the election, or for admitting bad or rejecting good votes; it will be the farce of Louisiana and Arkansas acted over again, under the forms of this bill, but not by authority of *law*.

But when we come to the guarantees of future peace which Congress meant to enact, the forms, as well as the substance of the bill, must yield to the President's will that *none* shold be *imposed*.

It was the solemn resolve of Congress, to protect the loyal men of the nation against three great dangers, (1) the return to power of the guilty leaders of the rebellion, (2) the continuance of slavery, and (3) the burden of the rebel debt.

Congress *required* assent to those provisions by the Convention of the State; and if refused, it was to be dissolved.

The President "holds for naught" that resolve of Congress, because he is unwilling "to be inflexibly committed to any one plan of restoration," and the people of the United States are not to be allowed to protect themselves unless their enemies agree to it.

The order to proceed according to the bill is therefore merely at the will of the rebel States; and they have the option to reject it, accept the proclamation of the 8th of December, and demand the Presidents's recognition!

Mark the contrast! The bill requires a majority, the proclamation is satisfied with one-tenth; the bill requires one oath, the proclamation another; the bill ascertains voters by registering, the proclamation by guess; the bill exacts adherence to existing territorial limits, the proclamation admits of others; the bill governs the rebel States *by law*, equalizing all before it, the proclamation commits them to the lawless discretion of military Governors and Provost Marshals; the bill forbids electors for President, the proclamation and defeat of the bill threaten us with civil war for the admission or exclusion of such votes; the bill exacted exclusion of dangerous enemies from power and the relief of the nation from the rebel debt, and the prohibition of slavery forever, to that the suppression of the Rebellion will double our resources to bear or pay the national debt, free the masses from the old domination of the rebel leaders, and eradicate the cause of the war; the proclamation secures neither of these guaranties.

It is silent respecting the rebel debt and the political exclusion of rebel leaders, leaving *Slavery* exactly where it was by law at the outbreak of the rebellion, and adds no guaranty even of the freedom of the slaves he undertook to manumit.

It is summed up in an illegal oath, without a sanction, and therefore void.

The oath is to support all proclamations of the President during the rebellion having reference to slaves.

Any Government is to be accepted at the hands of one-tenth of the people not contravening *that oath.*

Now that oath neither secures the abolition of slavery, nor adds any security to the freedom of the slaves the President declared free.

It does not secure the abolition of slavery; for the proclamation of freedom merely professed to free certain slaves while it recognized the institution.

Every Constitution of the rebel States at the outbreak of the rebellion may be adopted without the change of letter, for none of them contravene that proclamation; none of them establish slavery.

It adds no security to the freedom of the slaves.

For their title is the Proclamation of Freedom.

If it be unconstitutional, an oath to support it is void. Whether constitutional or not, the oath is without authority of law, and therefore void.

If it be valid and observed, it exacts no enactment by the State either in law or Constitution, to add a State guaranty to the proclamation title; and the right of a slave to freedom is an open question before the State courts on the relative authority of the State law and the Proclamation.

If the oath binds the one-tenth who take it, it is not exacted of the other nine-tenths who succeed to the control of the State Government; so that it is annulled instantly by the act of recognition.

What the State courts would say of the Proclamation, who can doubt?

But the master would not go into court—he would seize his slave.

What the Supreme Court would say, who can tell?

When and how is the question to get there?

No habeas corpus lies for him in a United States Court; and the President defeated with this bill its extension of that writ to this case.

Such are the fruits of this rash and fatal act of the President—a blow at the friends of his Administration, at the rights of humanity, and at the principles of republican government.

The President has greatly presumed on the forbearance which the supporters of his Administration have so long practiced, in view of the arduous conflict in which we are engaged, and the reckless ferocity of our political opponents.

But he must understand that our support is of a cause and not of a man; that the authority of Congress is paramount and must be respected; that the whole body of the Union men of Congress will not submit to be impeached by him of rash and unconstitutionally legislation; and if he wishes our support, he must confine himself to his executive duties—to obey and execute, not make the laws—to suppress by arms armed Rebellion, and leave political reorganization to Congress.

If the supporters of the Government fail to insist on this, they become responsible for the usurpations which they fail to rebuke, and are justly liable to the indignation of the people whose rights and security, committed to their keeping, they sacrifice.

Let them consider the remedy for these usurpations, and, having found it, fearlessly executed it.

B. F. WADE, Chairman Senate Committee.
H. WINTER DAVIS, Chairman Committee House of Representatives on the Rebellious States.

### Massachusetts Buying Negroes at $240 per Head

At a meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, held Saturday, Supervisor Kirby read the following:

HINSDALE, MASS., 1864.

*Francis Kirby, Esq.:*

DEAR SIR—Being on a visit to this place, I find the people filling up their coming quota for the next call of men by going to Fortress Monroe and buying negroes. The town of Fitchfield, on Monday, bought 150 at the small sum of $240 apiece, which is less than our country is now paying for substitute. I think you would like to know of such a fact, and perhaps you do know it, is the reason I drop you this line in haste.—Yours, &c.,

JAMES MATHEWS.

Massachusetts has gone into her original business. Her ships brought nearly all the nigger slaves from Africa to this country. She was the great foreign African slave trader. When the Federal Constitution was adopted, in 1787, Virginia desired the foreign slave trade to be absolutely prohibited in it. Massachusetts and other New England States objected. They declared it would be ruinous to their commerce, then largely engaged in the African slave trade. To please Massachusetts, a clause was put in the Constitution prohibiting Congress from prohibiting the African slave trade for twenty years, and after that leaving it discretionary with Congress whether it should be permitted or not. After Massachusetts had supplied the country with negroes from Africa, she turned Abolitionist and wanted to steal the negroes from the very men she sold them to. Now, since the war has been the result of the Abolition movement, she has returned to her first love of buying negroes.—*Cin. Enq.*

MR. LINCOLN RECEIVING A "SCOTCH CLOAK."—The following is a copy of the correspondence between Mr. Lincoln and an old lady, who sent him a plaid or "Scotch cloak." Her "lord" the President, gives hea a very kind note in return for about $50 worth of plaid:

EDINBURGH, July 6, 1864.

MY LORD PRESIDENT: As one deeply interested in your present struggle, I trust the Lord will bless all your endeavors for the peace of your country and the freedom of the slave. As this letter is written by an old lady of 81, she hopes you will overlook all its imperfections, and with good wishes for you and your family.

ANNE WILLIAMSON.

The following is the Presidents' reply:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
July 29, 1864.

MRS. ANNE WILLIAMSON—Madam: The plaid you send me is just now placed in my hands. I thank you for that pretty and useful present, but still more for those good wishes to myself and our country which prompted you to present it. Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

*From the Philadelphia Age.*

### The New Yankee Cook Book.

It is beginning to be a grave question with the mass of the people, not what they shall eat, but whether they shall eat at all. Those of our population who have not been given to the grave or the hospital, in the prosecution of this Abolition war, are left at home to contend with the wolf, which hangs about the poor man's door—to face the spectacle, as horrible as carnage, of starved wives and ragged children, clamorous for the bread which there is no money to buy. Of the thousands of millions which this war has cost, and for which the laborer is taxed, not a penny finds its way into his pocket. New England contractors and manufacturers daily grow inordinately rich on the price of blood, and the mass of the people who work for their bread, hour by hour, grow poorer and still more poor, marching steadily downward from common poverty to downright beggary, and from beggary straightway to starvation. The worst has not yet come, but it is fast coming.

Four years ago every household in the land was flooded with Abolition tracts, demonstrating that slavery in the South operated to degrade labor and to keep down the wages of the free workingmen of the North. Many a poor man whose family sat around a well-spread board, whose wages sufficed not merely to support them in comfort and to dress them with neatness, but yielded a surplus to be laid by for a rainy day, was seduced by those lying appeals to his passions and his pride to vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has now had nearly four years of that glorious and unblemished rule which the Abolitionists pictured out for him in their campaign documents. If he has been fortunate enough to escape the fangs of conscription, if he has not bled and rotted like his brother or son, on some fruitless battle-field of the South, if his wife is not yet a helpless widow and his children orphaned beggars, if he has been respited from these horrors until another call for troops summons him to the bloody shambles of Abolition—he has been reserved for a fate not much better.

It is a fact that even the bold mendacity of the Abolitionists dare not deny, that the means of living, of purchasing the commonest necessaries of life, (its smallest luxuries are not out of the question,) are fast getting out of the reach of the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. Butter has been given up by the poor man long ago.—Butcher's meat, with the exception of the pieces which in Democratic days were fed to dogs and cats, has become a luxury hopelessly out of his reach. Tea and coffee are practically as far beyond the capacity of his purse as Champagne or Johannisburg. The pipe that solaced his intervals of rest must be put away. The time is at hand when he must either feed like a beast on the offal of the markets or not at all. His wages, it is true, have nominally advanced, but he is paid in depreciated paper, not worth forty cents on the dollar, and the miserable rags which are counted out to him are the only *cheap* things he ever sees. Well may he cry out in his distress,

Oh God! that bread should be so dear
And flesh and blood so cheap!

This state of things is truly alarming.—The sufferings and cries of some nations may be stifled by the bayonet—a generation reared from infancy on crusts may patiently eat crusts to old age—but a people like ours, habituated to the comforts of life, fed in plenty on its meats and fruits, can not be trained to starve in decent submission, or to die beggars in loyal felicity. The mutterings that are to be heard now in every workshop and on every street corner forbode a storm which is assuredly coming and which can not be long delayed. God help the heads on which the lightnings break!

The Yankees are not unmindful of this state of things, nor forgetful of the fact that we are indebted to *them* for its existence. They have made a good thing of this war. The treasures of all the *rest* of the land have poured into their yawning pockets. They have done their fighting chiefly by proxy, and under pretense of elevating the black are represented in the field to-day by hordes of miserable negroes, kidnapped from plantations of the border States and marched off to be butchered for the "Sons of the Pilgrims." They are hounding on the war because it pays them in money and costs them nothing in blood. They are richer, better fed and more independent than at any period since the Mayflower spilled its load of malignants upon Plymouth Rock.

But this crafty people are wise enough to see that the general distress among the poor which is becoming more manifest every day, bodes them no good. It *may* culminate in in revolution, which *might* result in their fatal and ignominous expulsion from a Union which they now find so profitable. At any rate, if not alleviated or subdued, this distress may, by the fierce and determined union of the masses, *stop the war*, which would be to New England a stoppage of the arteries of the River of Life.

Recognizing these alarming facts, apprehending this distress, and the dire discontent it is breeding, the Yankees have hit upon a cheap and most notable plan to diffuse general content among the people, and to reconcile the poor man to his cold bones and mouldy cheese-parings. This plan we will now proceed to unfold. Every day some new scheme appears in the Yankee newspapers for making weeds palatable and garbage delicious. Learned philosophers publish statistical tables showing in the most conclusive manner, and from actual experiment upon factory children and their dadies, that the *cheapest* thing are *invariably the most wholesome and digestible*, and that the health and happiness of the laborer are precisely in proportion to the meagerness of his dinners. This strange discovery, which slumbered through all that long and dark period in which the Democratic party controlled the Government and kept the Union safe, is enforced every day by the published incubrations of some fresh philosopher who has discovered the fattening properties of some new fragment of offal.

It seems that our people, as lately as the Administration of Buchanan, have been gorging themselves with deadly poisons in the shape of beef-steaks, butter, eggs and fowls. These and other fat dishes with which the laborer used to regale himself, it has been demonstrated by the New England sages, had a tendency to make him bloated and pimply, to becloud his brain, disqualify him for work and heat his blood up to a turbulent revolutionary point. This diet which these good men, through their representatives in Congress, have compelled him to resort to, although at first unpalatable, and perhaps so at last, has a tendency to corpulence, to thin the secretions, to cool the temper and to induce a submissive and loyal state of mind eminently necessary in theses of high taxes, quarterly drafts, and daily kidnappings. Thus, while the body of the workman, is kept entirely free from any adipose incumbrances the body politic is at the same time saved from fevers, eruptions and convulsions which might rack it to pieces.

It would be laughable, if the facts which have inspired the Yankees were not so stern and gloomy, to watch these miserable shifts to which they have resorted to reconcile people to empty bellies. Greeley, gorged with Champagne and canvas-backs at Delmonico's, breaks out after dinner in a most touching exposition of the dangers of eating butter, and the disorders that lurk in meat, startles the readers of the morrow's *Tribune*. A thousand smaller scribblers echo his cry. One philosopher levels his artillery at eggs, and another directs a murderous fire at poultry. Another still, at one fell swoop, lops vegetables from the list of things eatable.—Our word for it, that nine out of ten of these varlets eat three enormous meals per diem, to say nothing of night suppers, and that the dish against which each man specially directs his eloquence, is the very one of which he eats the most.

Having thus reduced the poor man's bill of fare until they have left nothing on it fit for a civilized being to eat, they kindly furnished receipts for recipes for sweetening the contents of swill-barrels, and converting the sweepings of the market-stalls into appetizing dishes. The workingman, who, in the days of Buchanan, sat down to meat, coffee, butter and vegetables, as he gazes at his bare board and empty plate, instead of these vulgar substantials, is now regaled with a little Boston tract, showing that he was bloating himself in those horrible times and was little better than a ravenous beast. Thus as beggary approaches, the Yankees, who have brought him to it, kindly paint its beauties for him in rainbow colors, and having left him nothing to eat, kindly tender him an admirable sauce for making it palatable. Before many months are passed, so rapidly are the Yankees advancing in the discovery of printed panaceas for hunger, that we may expect to see articles like this crowding the columns of their newspapers:

*From the New York Tribune, January 1, 1864.*

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LABORER.

We learn that Doctor Winthrop Dunshunner, an eminent chemist of Weathersfield, has discovered that *dirt*—the pure soil upon which we tread—is convertible into a most excellent and wholesome article of diet. Dr. D. was led to this important discovery by the reflection, that the Patagonians and other prosperous and athletic tribes of savages, make dirt a portion of their daily banquets, feed their children upon it and swallow it in large quantities, and with infinite gusto. This undeniable fact suggested to the Doctor a proposition equally undeniable, to wit, inasmuch as the vegetable productions upon which we have been in the habit of subsisting all spring from the soil itself must contain all the nutricious elements which find their way into the plants which clothe its surface. In a word, an acre of good stiff mud bears the same relation to corn, potatoes, peas and beans, that a bag of wheat does to a barrel of well-bolted flour. Wheat is not flour, but the flour contains nothing which is not in the wheat. Mud is not corn, nor is it peas, but every thing good in corn and peas comes out of the mud.

"The benefits which must accrue to our working classes from this discovery will be seen at a glance. Henceforth the laborer need have no anxiety about butchers' meat or baker money. He can laugh at high prices. Every cold on which he treads is a choice dinner of assorted vegetables. The muddy washings of the gutters will furnish him with a delectable soup, and should his stomach crave more solid sustenance he will find it hard by on our mecadamized roads. We learn that Dr. Dunshunner has prepared a number of valuable receipts by which the poor man will be able to lend to his inexpensive and convenient banquets a zest which the rich often lack over green turtle and Champane.

*From the Boston Commonwealth, January 14, 1864.*

A STRANGE FACT.

This glorious struggle for national existence and negro emancipation in which we are now engaged, has taught our people many priceless lessons, but none more precious than the sinful extravagance in diet in which we indulged in the bloated days of peace. Every day the researches of philosophy develop the nutritive properties of some substance which we used to squander or despise when pampered and overfed on the unwhole some flesh of animals. Dr. W. Dunshunner, of Weathersfield, has proved himself one of the beneafactors of his race by his exposition of the fattening power of dirt. But he has now found a rival in Prof. Winslow Perkinpine, of Harvard, who has discovered that the flesh of the common grasshopper (the *jumpocoria herbagia* of modern entomologists) contains 115 per cent. of nutriment—a large excess over beef, mutton, pork and other indigestible garbage of the stalls. It has long been known that the Digger Indians, of California, one of the most comely and intelligent races of people upon the globe, following the uncorrupted instinct of nature, make the grasshopper their principal article of diet, and, in the absence of all other kinds of food, confine themselves rigidly to the flesh of this alert and nutritive insect. Grass itself is some times added to their banquets greatly to their benefit, the acid juices which it contains having a tendency to subdue the somewhat rich and inflamatory state of the blood produced by the constant use of hopper meat. Doubtless Prof. Perkinpine is, in some degree, indebted to the Diggers for his precious discovery. We learn that Professor P. has compounded several rich soups and hashes by an admixture of proper quantities of grasshopper flesh with water and pulverized *tan*, and that they have been introduced at the "*Soldier's Rest*," in Boston, with great success. It has been found that half a bowlful of these appetizing dishes suffice to satiate the most rugged veteran, and many instances stout men have gone away appeased with a tea spoonful.—It is even alleged that in some cases the mere odor of these invaluable compounds has availed to relieve the conscript of his appetite.

"With discoveries like these every bursting upon us the laborer may well bid defiance to poverty and hunger, and can without serious privation give *all* of his earnings instead of nine-tenths, for the suppor of the Government and the liberation and sustenance of the noble black. While he is at his day's labor, his children can with care and benefit to themselves secure a hatful of grasshoppers, and with such a meal before him and a glass of pure water to wash it down, what more can he wish? *God bless Abraham Lincoln!*"

And so the world goes on—the war bleeds and beggars us, and the Yankees of New England entertain us with editorial specifics for emptiness and raps. We remember, in our youth, being vastly diverted with the story of a penurious Yankee, who provided his horse with a pair of green spectacles, and imposed chopped shavings upon the poor beast for hay. This nation is like that poor beast. All the good things of this world have been stripped from us by the Abolitionists, and we are left to munch the shavings for hay. The Yankees who have plundered us of our substance, kindly tender us the green spectacles to freshen and brighten our dry forage—but even their spectacles are of the copper-rimmed quality with which Moses Primrose, at the fair, was diddled out of the good Vicar's colt.

### An Embarrassed Administration

The present administration is more "embarrassed" than any that ever before existed.

If you vote against the abolition ticket you embarrass the administration.

If you speak lightly of the negro, you embarrass the administration.

If you dont attempt to steal a fortune from the government, you embarrass the administration.

If you don't cheat the soldiers you embarrass the administration.

If you suggest that Abe Lincoln and his party are incompetent to administer the affairs of the government, and bring the war to a close, you embarrass the administration.

If you don't suggest that idea, why, you embarrass the administration.

If you are the victim of an abolition forger, as were the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, you embarrass the administration.

If you ain't as per the Inland Telegraph Company, you embarrass the administration.

If you are in favor of the Constitution and the Union as it was, you embarrass the administration.

If you don't believe Abraham ought to be re-elected, you embarrass the administration.

If you think for yourself you embarrass the administration.

If you believe in the doctrines laid down by the framers of the government, you embarrass the administration.

If you speak favorably of former administrations, you embarrass the administration.

If you are in favor of rights given to citizens under the *habeas corpus*, you embarrass the administration.

If you believe in free speech and a free press, you embarrass the administration.

If you say the war is prosecuted for the purpose of emancipating the negro, you embarrass the administration.

If you oppose miscegenation, you embarrass the administration.

If you prefer gold to greenbacks, you embarrass the administration.

In fact, everything you do or say that would favor a return to the people of the power his excellency has usurped, embarrasses the administration.

Many disloyal men not having the fear of Abraham and his bastiles before their eyes, say that the ignorance, stupidity, shoddy and cotton contracts, etc., which environ it, are really the most serious causes which embarrass the administration. It is also stated confidently, that the Cleveland Convention has greatly weakened the administration, and caused it to question its favorite doctrine, the Divine right of Kings to rule the country.

### Historicol Facts.

When you hear Abolitionists charging the Rebellion upon Democrats, confront them with the following truths from History:

1. That there was no symptoms of Rebellion in the South, until after the election of Abraham Lincoln, who had proclaimed that this Government could not exist part free and part slave—and that he would not be bound by a desision of the Supreme Court, if it decided that slaves could be held in the Territories.

2. That President Buchanan, during the last months of his Administration, was governed by the advice of Mr. Seward, known to be Lincoln's Secretary, on all matters touching the rebellion.

3. That all difficulties would have been settled by the peace Convention, and war prevented, if Lincoln, Chase, Chandler, et. al., had desired it.

4. That if Lincoln had called Congress to meet on the 20th of May—as he could have done—and called for 75,000 men simply to protect Washington until Congress had acted—there would been no war. The Border States would have gone out—and the men who fired on Sumpter, would have been punished by Law.

5. That at any time since the war commenced, Lincoln and Congress could have made Peace by simply guaranteeing to the States their Constitutional Rights—and can do so, even now.

6. That from 1833 to 1860, the Southern States had respected and executed every law of Congress—while large numbers of citizens in every Northern State, had repeatedly Rebelled—resisted the Broad Seal of the United States of America, tore it up, trampled under their feet, and assaulted the officers of the Government.

7. That in no Southern State—except South Carolina—was there a majority of all the voters who voted for President in 1860, in favor of Secession: and had the war been prosecuted solely to enforce the Laws and defend the Constitution—and put down armed rebels, it would have ended two years ago, and there would not have been now an armed rebel in any State.

8. That the election of Abraham Lincoln was the immediate cause of this war and all is disasters—and that his removal—through the ballotboxes—will bring immediate Peace, and restore the Union.

### Significant Soldier's Letter.

The following is from the late editor of the Tunkhannock *Republican*—a Republican sheet:

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., July 3, 1864.—*Dear Wife:* A great many want to know I suppose, how the last battle went. My answer is, invariably, that we have had but one, and that commenced on the fifth day of May last. The soldiers all console themselves with the belief that this season will end the war, and I believe so myself. If we can't whip them by fall, we never can. The soldiers will stand it no longer. They will go for a new Administration. In fact, I have changed my views considerably from what they were when I left home. There is too much nigger in the present Administration, and too many lies published in newspapers. I find if I want to approximate anywhere near the truth, I have to take it from Democratic papers.

Inclosed you will find a silver dollar, (if it ever reaches you,) which I send to the little "cherub," and one which I prize quite highly for two reasons: one is, because they are scarce, and the other is because it is a relic from the battle field near Petersburg, and was once the property of some Reb. I chanced to pick it up shortly after the battle.

H. A. TIFFANY.

A JUNIOR partner in a firm on India street concluded to raise a substitute, and applied to a stout darkey who was standing on the opposite corner, when he received this reply: "Lor bless you, I've got eight hundred dollars at home to buy a white man for myself."

1864