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# TO ALL LOYAL DEMOCRATS.

Read the following Sentiments of well known Democrats :

GEN. LEWIS CASS, (of Michigan.)

In a conversation with Col. F. A. Eastman, also a Democrat, Gen. Cass said:—"I approve of the Emancipation Proclamation. Whether the President has the constitutional right or not to declare the slaves free, the circumstances of the country clearly justify it." He said he did not fear its effect in the South; he only hoped it would prove effectual. He did not understand how any old Democrat could have any sympathy with the South in this matter.

GOVERNOR TOD, (of Ohio.)

At an immense meeting in Columbus, Ohio, held to ratify the Proclamation of Emancipation, Governor Tod said:—"I have studied the Proclamation calmly; I have given it my faithful attention; and I here say that I cordially endorse every word and syllable of it. President Lincoln's long forbearance in laying his hand upon slavery, entitles him to a monument high as the heavens. The Proclamation is perfectly well timed. It is the very thing to weaken the rebels in a most vital part. Stupid though he may be, yet only let this African be made free, and my word for it, they will soon give these rebel rascals enough to do to take care of their own homes and families. If they choose to continue in their ungodly rebellion, who is to blame but themselves, if their slaves are set free, and confiscated, and the rebel leaders hanged?"

GEN. LEW. WALLACE, (of Ohio.)

At the same meeting, Gen. Wallace said the main objection to the Proclamation was that Emancipation had not been made to take effect January 1, 1862, instead of January 1, 1863.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON, (of New York.)

"If the President's Proclamation weakens rebellion and strengthens the Government—as I hope and believe it will—I am for it and all its consequences. Slavery is to pass away during the present struggle if continued; and as an element of mischief and disturbance, and as a just retribution to those who have taken up arms against the Government in its name for *political ends*, it has my permission to start at the earliest possible moment, and to make the exodus a complete one. One such Government is worth all the slavery that has existed since Joseph was sold into Egypt."

"The cry that released contrabands are coming North is for political effect, and to secure votes from alarmed laborers. When slavery is no longer recognized in the Southern States, the colored race will not straggle to the cold North to compete with our laborers, but those now with us will seek a more congenial home in the Sunny South, where the climate and productions are better suited to their wants and habits."  
—Speech at Cooper Institute, New York.

ORESTES A. BROWNSON, (of New Jersey.)

"It is not as an Abolitionist that I demand the emancipation of the slaves. I demand it as a war measure, necessary for the suppression of the rebellion, to restore the integrity of the national territory, and to preserve the national life. The war powers of the Government are just as constitutional as the peace powers. Under the rights of war, if Congress or the President judge it necessary to the success of the Federal arms to abolish slavery, to declare the slaves free, they have a right to do so. I believe it necessary. The President seems to have adopted the same opinion."  
—Speech at Elizabeth, New Jersey.

GEORGE BANCROFT, (of New York.)

"The party at the South which has made this rebellion is not and never was a Democratic party. It was and is the most embittered hater of Democracy. It rests on the most narrow and most selfish of oligarchies, which seeks to extinguish Democratic principles, to crush the Union and the power of the people. The people have chosen their President, and we who preferred another public servant must now consent to give vigor to the man who is President under the Constitution. Let then our voice be distinctly heard in

*Democrats of Massachusetts!* Will you vote against these able, wise, and leading men of your party, and against the Government of your country duly chosen? It is said you will! Vindicate yourselves from this libel, at the polls! Sustain your best men, and sustain your country! Vote in such a manner as to carry dismay into the ranks of the rebels!

☞ EMANCIPATION will carry the black population back to their homes in the South. The continuance of Slavery will prevent their returning there, and will drive others North.

☞ EMANCIPATION will give us a Free Country, on a safe and sure basis.

☞ EMANCIPATION will give us a true Union, in place of a growing and all-grasping Despotism.

☞ EMANCIPATION will end the Rebellion, and prepare the way for an early and permanent Peace. No lasting Peace can exist, while Slavery lives.

favor of an immediate, vigorous prosecution of the war. For one, I will not give a vote for any man whose election would be an encouragement to the rebellion to hold out."  
—Letter to the Union Committee, Oct. 18th.

ROBERT DALE OWEN, (of Indiana.)

"The time has come when it is constitutional to redress the wrongs of slavery. The rebellion has made it so. Property in man, always morally unjust, has become nationally dangerous. The President may now emancipate the slaves, the suppliers of food to the rebel army. If he did not, would he not be giving aid and comfort to the rebels? The day of the Proclamation of Emancipation will be to the rebels a day of despair, to every loyal heart, of exultant rejoicing. A day of which the anniversary will be celebrated with jubilee while the American Union endures."  
—Letter to the President, Sept. 17th.

COL. LYNCH, (of Illinois.)

*Of the 58th Illinois Regiment, taken prisoner at Shiloh.*

"I hardly need tell you that I have always been a strong, uncompromising Democrat. I have been an apologist for the Southern people. I pronounced the stories of their cruelties to be gross fabrications. I considered the Abolitionists and Republicans the enemies of the Union. I will not say so now. I, as you know, have never been an Abolitionist. I have turned negroes who came into my camp over to their rebel masters. I cannot say that I like a negro now; but if it should be necessary to save this glorious Union, I would take a regiment of negroes, and march into Dixie. (Immense applause.) Every party now should be merged into one. There should be no Republicans, no Democrats. Every man should sacrifice his personal feelings. I was opposed to Abraham Lincoln; I am now opposed to every man who opposes Abraham Lincoln.

You may talk about the unconstitutionality of the President's Proclamation. I tell you if that Proclamation is lived up to, it will prove the hardest blow this rebellion has yet received. But to make this Proclamation effective, it must have the support of the people, and no loyal man will refuse it his support."  
—Speech at Chicago.

RICHARD BUSTEED, (of New York.)

Speaking of the Proclamation, Gen. Busteed says: "Slavery is dead, and the Republic lives! Lives a new life, graduated by the principles of God's eternal justice. The footfalls of advancing Freedom throw their forward echoes upon the gladdened ear of liberty-loving men. The American Republic henceforward is free in fact and in name. 'God bless Abraham Lincoln!'"

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

A short time before his death, said:—

"There are now but two parties in the country—the friends and the enemies of the Government. Every man who does not stand up for ALL MEASURES that may be adopted for the maintenance of the honor of the country, at whatever necessary cost, is a TRAITOR at heart."

☞ Mr. John Pettit, of Indiana, recently said:—

"If old Abe will just come to me, I'll tell him how to stop this rebellion. EXTEND SLAVERY OVER EVERY FREE STATE IN THE UNION, and the rebellion will be stopped in sixty days."

Very likely! Who votes for Pettit's method?

☞ This list might be much extended, but want of space forbids. We can only mention JOSEPH HOLT of Kentucky, Col. FORNEY of Pennsylvania, Col. HARRIS of the 54th Illinois Volunteers, Generals LOGAN and McCLEARNAND, Judge SCATES of Illinois, Generals BURNSIDE and CORCORAN, and Governor SPRAGUE of Rhode Island, as well known Democrats, all of whom cordially recognize and welcome the Policy of Emancipation.