

Secy Seward

BY GEO. MILLS JOY:

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North Carolina Times.

Liberty and Union—Now and Forever—One and Inseparable.

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1 " " every succeeding insertion, 50c
One inch makes a square, and all advertisements will be continued until forbid, unless otherwise ordered, and charged accordingly. To secure insertion they should be handed in by Monday and Thursday nights. All bills are to be settled on the 1st of every month. A liberal discount made for those who advertise largely. The TIMES has a larger circulation in the District of North Carolina than any, if not all, other papers combined, and reaching every part of the District, is the best method of advertising that could be desired.

(From the Richmond Enquirer)
Asa Hartz to Commissioner Ould.
The following spicy and characteristic poetical epistle, from the versatile pen of "Asa Hartz," was recently received by flag of truce, by Robert Ould, Commissioner for the exchange prisoners, and is sent to the Richmond ENQUIRER, to be preserved in the "glorious page journal." "Asa" has been a prisoner of war nearly a year, and no wonder he is getting tired of "rusticating on Johnson's Island." His case deserves the attention of the authorities:
BLOCK 1, ROOM 12,
JOHNSON'S ISLAND, OHIO,
April 26, 1864.

DEAR UNCLE BOB:
I fear you head
Has gone a thinking I am dead;
That ice and snow and doctors' arts
Had stopped the breath of "ASA HARTZ."
I write this in poetic lingo,
To let you know I live, by jingo:
And ask if you can bring about
Some certain means to get me out?
Hav'nt you got a Fed'ral "Major"
Now resting in some Dixie cage,
Who longs to see his loving marm
Or visit once again his farm;
Or gaze upon his "garden sass,"
Or see once more his bright eyed lass?
Hav'nt you one of these, I say,
Whom you would like to swap away,
For me, a man of vim—"of parts"—
Swap him, in short, for "ASA HARTZ"?
I've been here, now, almost a year,
And sigh for liberty, so dear;
I've tried by every means I know
To bid this Isle a fond adieu:
Dug holes, scaled walls, passed through the gate,
With Yankee cap upon my pate,
And when I went out on the ice,
And thought I'd got away so nice,
I met a blue coat in my route,
Who quickly made me face about;
Marched me, with diabolical grin,
Back to the gate and turned me in!
I've swallowed every rumor, strange,
That had a word about exchange;
Grew fat with joy, and lean with sorrow,
Was "up" to-day and "down" to-morrow!
Implored with earnestness of soul,
To be released upon parole!
Wrote Ben. F. B. a spicy letter,
And told him he could not do better
Than let me out for thirty days.
I read his answer in amazement!
He said that "things" were mixed up now,
In such a way he knew not how
The favor that I asked about,
Could well be granted. Had no doubt
That "things" would soon be so arranged,
That all of us would be exchanged.
That ended it. I wrote to Prentice,
Who several times had kindly lent his
Purse and name to these who chance
And "pomp and glorious circumstance"
Had sent to rusticate a while,
Within the "Prison on Johnson's Isle."
Well, George D. wrote to Gen. Terry;
Commandant here—a good man, very—
And told him if he'd let me out,
For thirty days or thereabout,
He'd take me down into Kentucky—
See that I didn't "out my lucky";
Would go my bail in any sum,
That when he wanted me—I'd come!
Gen. Terry wrote him back,
That he must walk the beaten track!
"I really thought," said he, "you knew it,
That Stanton, and he alone can do it!"
Thus ended that plan—I've no doubt,
That I'm almost "gone up the spout,"
Unless you can devise some means
To give me change of air and scenes,
By special swap.
Now Uncle Bob,
Be patient with me? Do not rob
Me of the hope I fondly cherish—
Do not leave me here to perish!
I've shuffled, cut the cards, and dealt;
Have played my bowler, (its loss is felt,
More than the loss of filthy Lucre.)
Please play my hand—save me the enchain,
And when your latest breath departs,
You'll die bewailed by "ASA HARTZ!"
P. S.—
When you, in answering this, shall write,
Address me—"Major Geo. McKnight";
Pris. of war." Be cautious, very,
And add on—"care of Gen'l Terry."

The Presidency.
SPEECH OF GOV. JOHNSON AT NASHVILLE.
After thanking the assembly for the compliment they had bestowed on him, and a few other preliminary remarks, Governor Johnson proceeded to say that we are engaged in a great struggle for free government in the proper acceptance of the term.
So far as the head of the ticket is concerned, the Baltimore Convention has said, not only to the United States but to all the nations of the earth, that we are determined to maintain and carry out the principles of free government. [Applause.] That Convention announced and confirmed a principle not to be disregarded. It was that the right of secession, and the power of a State to place itself out of the Union, are not recognized. The convention had declared this principle by its action. Tennessee had been in rebellion against the Government and waged a treasonable war against its authority just as other Southern States had done. She had seceded just as much as other States had, and left the Union as far as she had the power to do so. Nevertheless, the National Convention had declared that a State cannot put itself under the national authority. It said by the first nomination that the present President, take him altogether, was the man to steer the ship of State for the next four years. [Loud applause.] Next it said—if I may be permitted to speak of myself, not in the way of vanity, but to illustrate a principle—"We will go into one of the rebellious States and choose a candidate for the Vice Presidency." Thus the Union party declared its belief that the rebellious States are still in the Union, and that their loyal citizens are still citizens of the United States. And now there is but one great work for us to do, that is to put down the rebellion.—Our duty is to sustain the Government and help it with all our might to crush out a rebellion which is in violation of all that is right and sacred.

Governor Johnson said he had no impassioned appeal to make to the people in his own behalf. He had not sought the position assigned him by the National Convention. Not a man in all the land can truthfully say that I have asked him to use his influence in my behalf in that body, for the position allotted to me, or for any other. On the contrary, I have avoided the candidacy. But while I have not sought it, still being conferred upon me unsought, I appreciate it the more highly. Being conferred on me without solicitation, I shall not decline it. [Applause.] Come weal or woe, success, or defeat, sink or swim, survive or perish, I accept the nomination, on principle, be the consequences what they may. I will do what I believe to be my duty. I know there are those here who profess to feel a contempt for me, and I, on the other hand, feel my superiority to them. I have always understood that there is a sort of exclusive aristocracy about Nashville which affects to condemn all who are not within its little circle. Let them enjoy their opinions. I have heard it said that, "This aristocracy has been the bane of the slave States, nor has the North been wholly free from its curse. It is a class which I have always forced to respect me, for I have ever set it at defiance. The respect of the honest, intelligent and industrious class I have endeavored to win by my conduct as a man. One of the chief elements of this rebellion is the opposition of the slave aristocracy to being ruled by men who have risen from the ranks of the people. This aristocracy hated Mr. Lincoln, because he was of humble origin, a rail-splitter in early life. One of them, the private secretary of Howell Cobb, said to me one day, after a long conversation, "We people of the South will not submit to be governed by a man who has come up from the ranks of the common people as Abe Lincoln has." He uttered the essential feeling and spirit of this Southern rebellion. Now, it has just occurred to me, if this aristocracy is so violently opposed to being governed by Mr. Lincoln, what in the name of conscience will it do with Lincoln and Johnson? [Great Laughter.] I reject with scorn

this whole idea of an arrogant aristocracy. I believe that man is capable of self-government, irrespective of his outward circumstances, and whether he be a laborer, a shoemaker, a tailor, or a grocer. The question is whether a man is capable of self-government. I hold with Jefferson that government was made for the convenience of man, and not man for the government. That laws and constitutions were designed as mere instruments to promote his welfare. And hence, from this principle, I conclude that government can and ought to be changed and amended to conform to the wants, to the requirements and progress of the people, and the enlightened spirit of the age.— [Loud applause.] Now, if any of your secessionists have lost faith in man's capability of self-government, and feel unfit for the exercise of this great right go straight to rebellion, take Jeff Davis, Beauregard, and Bragg for your masters, and put their collars on your necks.
And here let me say that now is the time to recur to these fundamental principles, while the land is rent with anarchy and upheaves, with the throes of a mighty revolution. While society is in this disordered state, and we are seeking security, let us fix the foundations of the Government on principles of eternal justice which will endure for all time. There is an element in our midst who are for perpetuating the institution of slavery. Let me say to you, Tennesseans, and men from the Northern States, that slavery is dead. It was not murdered by me. I told you long ago what the result would be if you endeavored to go out of the Union to save slavery, and that the result would be bloodshed, rapine, devastated fields, plundered villages and cities; and therefore, I urged you to remain in the Union. In trying to save slavery you killed it and lost your own freedom. Your slavery is dead, but I did not murder it. As Macbeth said to Banquo's bloody ghost,
Never shake thy gory locks at me—
Thou canst not say I did it.

Slavery is dead, and you must pardon me if I do not mourn over its dead body; you can bury it out of sight.—In restoring the State, leave out that disturbing and dangerous element, and use only those parts of machinery which will move in harmony.
Now, in regard to emancipation, I want to say to the blacks that liberty means liberty to work and enjoy the fruits of your labor. Idleness is not freedom. I desire that all men shall have a fair start and an equal chance in the race of life, and let him succeed who has the most merit. This, I think, is a principle of heaven. I am for emancipation for two reasons, first because it is right in itself, and second, because in the emancipation of the slaves, we break down an odious and dangerous aristocracy. I think that we are freeing more whites than blacks in Tennessee. I want to see slavery broken up, and when its barriers are thrown down, I want to see industrious, thrifty emigrants pouring in from all parts of the country. Come on! We need your labor, your skill, your capital. We want your enterprise and invention, so that hereafter Tennessee may rank with New-England in the arts and mechanics, and that when we visit the Patent Office, at Washington, where the ingenious mechanics of the free States have placed their models, we need not blush that Tennessee can show nothing but a mousetrap, or something of about as much importance.—Come on! We greet you with a hearty welcome to the soil of Tennessee. Here is soil the most fertile in every agricultural product; a delightful and healthy climate, forests, water power, and mines of inexhaustible richness; come and help us redeem Tennessee, and make her a powerful and flourishing State.
But in calling a convention to restore the State, who shall restore and re-establish it. Shall the man who gave his influence and his means to destroy the Government? Is he to participate in the great work of reorganization? Shall he who brought this misery upon the State be permitted to control its destinies. If this be so, then all this precious blood of our brave soldiers and

officers, so freely poured out, will have been wantonly spilled. All the glorious victories won by our noble armies will go for naught, and all the battle-fields which have been sown with dead heroes during this rebellion will have been made memorable in vain. It was that treason might be put down and traitors punished. Therefore I say that traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration. If there be but five thousand men in Tennessee loyal to the Constitution, loyal to freedom, loyal to justice, these true and faithful men should control the work of reorganization and reformation absolutely. (Loud and prolonged applause.) I say that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in joining the rebellion has become a public enemy. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy our Government. We say to the most honest and industrious foreigner who comes from England or Germany to dwell among us, and to the wealth of the country, "Before you can be a citizen you must stay here for five years." If we are so cautious about foreigners, who voluntarily renounce their homes to live with us, what should we say to the traitor, who, although born and reared among us, has raised a partricial hand against the Government which always protected him? My judgment is, that he should be subjected to a severe ordeal before he is restored to citizenship. A fellow, who takes the oath merely to save his property, and denies the validity of the oath, is a perjured man, and not to be trusted. Before these repenting rebels can be trusted, let them bring forth the fruits of repentance. He who helped to make all these widows and orphans who drape the streets of Nashville in mourning, should suffer for this great crime. The work is in our own hands. We can destroy this rebellion. With Grant thundering on the Potomac, before Richmond, and Sherman and Thomas on their march toward Atlanta, the day will ere long be ours. Will any madly persist in rebellion? Suppose that an equal number be slain in every battle, it is plain that the result must be the utter extermination of the rebels. Ah, these rebel leaders have a strong personal reason of holding out to save their necks from the halter. And these leaders must feel the power of the Government. Treason must be made odious, and traitors must be punished and impoverished. Their great plantations must be seized and divided into small farms, and sold to honest, industrious men.—The day for protecting the lands and negroes of these authors of rebellion is past. It is high time it was. I have been most deeply pained at some things which have come under my observation. We get men in command who, under the influence of flattery, fawning and caressing, grant protection to the rich traitor, while the poor Union man stands out in the cold often unable to get a receipt or a voucher for his losses.— (Cries "That's so" from all parts of the crowd.) The traitor can get lucrative contracts, while the loyal man is pushed aside, unable to obtain a recognition of just claims. I am telling the truth. I care nothing for stripes and shoulder straps. I want them all to hear what I say. I have been on a gridiron for two years at the sight of these abuses. I blame not the Government for these wrongs, which are the work of weak or faithless subordinates. Wrong will be committed under every form of government and every administration. For myself I mean to stand by the Government till the flag of the Union shall wave over every city, town, hill top and cross-roads, in its full power and majesty. The nations of Europe are anxious for our overthrow. France takes advantage of our internal difficulties and sends Maximilian to Mexico to set up a monarchy on our borders. The day of reckoning is approaching. The time is not far distant when the rebellion will be put down, and then we will attend to this Mexican affair, and say to Louis Napoleon, "You can set up no monarchy on this continent." [Great applause.] An expedition to

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