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The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they

EDWARD BATES ON MARTIAL LAW

The Constitutional Convention in Missouri and Martial Law in that State.

A CAUSTIC REVIEW.

I come now to treat of martial law, and the use and abuse now sought to be made of it, in this State. And my proposition is that martial law is not the governing rule over this State. It does not exist here; and whatever may have been done, under that pretence, and contrary to the laws of the land, is a personal wrong and a punishable usurpation That is my proposition; and I shall endeavor to maintain it, even at the hazard of differing widely from the opinion and wish of the convention now sitting in St. Louis.

The convention assumes that the State is un- publican forms. what martial law is, nor who made, nor when shall come, the hackneyed plea of convicted of-fenders—"It was the error of the head and not that martial law (as contradistinguished from the law of the land) is simply no law at all; that it is neither more nor less than the suppression of the established government, and the substitution of the will, however capricious, of the military

sumptuous victim ask for his warrant of authority, he answers only by brandishing his sword! The second, (deliberative bodies) conscious of its own intrinsic weakness, and that they are nothing, without the prestige of law, always in the beginning pretend to have some lawful authority for the exercise of their assumed author-And often they seem to prosper for a season. As long as they keep in close alliance with the armed power, and can induce it to be their minister, to carry out their decrees under martial law, they seem to prosper, and cheat themselves into the belief that they are all-powerful But this state of things cannot long continue. Armed men, like the unarmed, will learn the lessons that are daily taught them. And when these civil bodies, misled by their own grotesque egotism, imagine themselves supreme and above all established laws and principles, and habitually "frame iniquity into a law," the "strong man armed" soon learns the lesson thus taught him by self-conceited ambition. Out of their own mouths he convicts them and says to them: Yes, gentlemen, you are right; there is nothing obligatory in government but power, and as the power happens to be in my hands, and not

in yours, get you gone out of my way." Thus

Cromwell answered the Long Parliament of En-

and Councils of France.

entire hodies. The first is a strong man

No principle is better settled in the constitution and policy of the United States than this: the military is subordinate to the civil power, the law. For we have no ruling sovereign but the law, and therein consists our only claim of by visible human sovereigns, in the shape of emperors and kings, in the great nations, and all more to be pitied. For the sovereigns-of Eucase every conclusion of reason, and every impulse of the human heart compel the desire for stability and order. A sovereign in that condition must be not a tyrant only, but a fool, who like this occurred under the reign of Gen. Fisk. like the days of the inquistion ever to be tolertion must be not a tyrant only, but a fool, who would prefer to leave to his successors a degra- court, but I never heard that he had any diffi- in a free land. Mr. Stanton greatly mistakes in that way, and of the numerous Italians who Now if we are still involved in a terrible civ-





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name in history, a revenue equal to the wants a prompt obedience. of the state and a people prosperous, contented

But what will be our condition if the conven-Without any established accountability to law, and without any fear of punishment for their misdeeds, except at the caprice of a higher tyranny than their own, ours will be worse than any hereditary despotism can be, for ours must be continually changing from one master to another. It will be despotism multiplied by reother. It will be despotism multiplied by re-

to repeal or annul it. The convention is prudent world, despotism has taken a variety of names abstaining from any attempted explanation and forms. In some countries, the whole govof the will, however capticious, of the military the commander-in-chief of the army. In such

ny protection, and I am the sole judge of public n language intelligible to the people, would hock the common sense of every man who ever conceived of civil liberty, and ever read the constitution of his country, and could not fail to gainst the crafty tyrant who tries to disguise nd smuggle in his despotism, under the false and indefinite name of martial law. And I affirm that no soldier, high or low, has any shadow of authority thus to revolutionize the State.

Still, it is a melancholy fact that there are many instances in which military officers have acted in the most absolute and oppressive manner, and many other instances in which even private soldiers, taking courage from the lawless example of their officers and from the neglect of discipline which is sure to follow the abrogation of law, have freely indulged in wanton outrages both on persons and property, and rarely if ever they are brought to condign punish-

gland, and Bonaparte answered the directory I cannot now, and here, dwell upon any of the many instances of wrong done to individuand can act only as the minister and servant of als by the military, high and low, in the spirit of lawless power. (Their turn may come hereafter.) But I cannot forbear to draw your atsuperiority in government over the people of tention to certain open, direct, contemptuous urope, who, for the most part, are governed assaults upon the State itself, its dignity and its laws. It is but the other day since the meeting of the convention, and, I believe, since it pass the way down the scale of power to the petty princes and dukes, who reign over the inhabit law, that the commanding officer of a military tants of a few thousand acres of land. This, I district in the western part of the State, Col. say, is the only claim of superiority over them in the matter of government, and so long as that torney for the State, young Mr. Hyland, commanding him to dismiss an indictment then pend-But if that claim be ing in the State Circuit Court of a county.falsified—if the laws of the land are no longer The circuit attorney, it seems, had too much to rule and protect us—we are indeed under the respect for the State and its laws to prostitute despotism of that martial law, so dear to the his office by yielding obedience to such an order, convention, then I affirm that our government is far worse than theirs, and our condition far the circuit judge, one Mr. Tutt, was of a more compliant temper. Intimidated, perhaps, by rope (most of them) derive their place and pow- the dragoon boots and long sword of the bearer er from a long line of descent from their ances- of Col. Harding's order, he succumbed, and ener from a long line of descent from their ancestors, and all of them from the Queen of Great tors, and all of them from the Duke of Hesse Darmstadt,

Britain down to the Duke of Hesse Darmstadt,

Britain do hope to transmit to their posterity. In that publicly and of record, the laws of the land bowed in homage to the sword.

Some time ago, a year or more, a case very

people, rather than leave him an honorable were better drilled than Harding's, and yielded indertakes this dangerous innovation upon the Louis Phillippe or Napoleon HI., we cannot re-

that it so vemain; but it has not, in any proceeding that I have seen, informed the people low laboring to consolidate their accidental and ty to consider that resolution; but then it will that the farmed resistance in a formal proclamation. (whom it assumes to govern with absolute sway) transient power, and who know right well that be too late. Imagine their ludicrous distress, virtually at an end," now that the plea of nenothing short of despotism will serve their turn. if some day, in the midst of a serious debate cessity is wholly voided? The civil law is everywhat martial law is, nor who made, nor when nor where it was made, nor how it is possible In different countries and different ages of the upon the proper oath to be required of a school where in the ascendant, and the ordinary courts on these points, because the matter is incapable ernment was military, resting upon force alone, or orderly, dressed in jack boots and long sword, ple, because their methods of arriving at justice states into the hart a griff and cision. They possess the confidence of the people on these points, because the matter is incapable ernment was military, resting upon force alone, on these points, because the matter is incapable of explanation upon any grounds consistent with law or reason. The members may pretend ignorance, if they will, in order to save for themignorance, if they will, in order to save for themignorance with the content of the party most apt to plant force was master of that ments to Judge Tutt, and deliver to Mr. President force was master of the nation which it held in dent Krekel a billet, couched in the language of these military commissions are new things, as a physical property of the content of the party most apt to plant the same and ong sword, pie, because their methods of arriving at plant of the party most apt to plant it was always the party most apt to plant of the party most apt

of the will, however capricions, of the military commander in the vacated place of the laws. That is martial law, pure and simple; and none but the most ignorant are in any danger of confounding it with military law, which is not only another and a different thing, but the exact op
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istered in the forms of the constitution and by incomplete the state of the militia, when in actual service, in time of the militia, when in actual service, in time of the militia, when in actual service, in time of the militia, when in actual service, in time of the militia, when in actual service, in time of the militia, when in actual service, in time of tism, stern integrity, and personal courage, like it is a peculiarly happy circumstance, as show-then the grounds of their tyrannical assumption, and the militia, when in actual service, in time of tism, stern integrity, and personal courage, like it is a peculiarly happy circumstance, as show-then the grounds of their tyrannical assumption, and the militia, when in actual service, in time of tism, stern integrity, and personal courage, like it is a peculiarly happy circumstance, as show-then the militian and the militian and the militian and the militian and the militian are the militian are the militian and the militian are the militian ar every one of them, including initial law, even in a day of extraordinary poevery man may look into the statute book and they are stent. They leave us to inter that it to out think there is any such man. And this has risen among us, noiseless and unseen, like a right to posed of men opposed in politics, could disrection the would do it with his name attached. But I they are stent. They leave us to inter that it to out think there is any such man. And this has risen among us, noiseless and unseen, like a right to proclaim himself emperor to-morrow as it floats away over the lauds, taints the vital surround themselves with subordinates who, as it floats away over the lauds, taints the vital surround themselves with subordinates who, as it floats away over the lauds, taints the vital surround themselves with subordinates who, as it floats away

under the protection of their own laws and the dinance, seemed to have no fear that he would

In my next number I shall probably skip onecessity and the only guardian of public safe-y!" Such an insolent dictation as this couched to come more speedily to the fourth, which relates to the convention and its revolutionary EDWARD BATES.

St. Louis, April 3, 1865.

of their opponents.

Opinions About the Respect Due to Constitutions, Laws and Civil Courts.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, 12th inst.7 SECRET MILITARY TRIBUNALS.

The attempts of Mr. Stanton to set aside the courts of law for the trial of offences and to substitute secret military tribunals are not receiving that quiet deference he possibly hoped for from the public. The most strenuous supporcondemnation of this as arbitrary and unwarrantable by any law or precedent in the history cisions with respect, because they see all the machinery and processes by which a decision is reached, and know that condemnation comes jury's mind. Military courts they know nothings ity. The people do not wish to see it end with the most complete and satisfactory way. their liberties in danger. Nothing more endan-

ded state, an empty treasury, and a seditious culty with his civil officers. They, I suppose, he temper of the American people when he at different times have attempted the life of I have heard of others similar in principle, karned to respect, and which he himself is to military justice. Shall we, at this late day, but I cannot state them now, (for I have prom- lound to recognize and defer to by his oath of renew a bad example so happily abandoned ised to make these essays short.) I reserve them office. There is no functionary in this country How dangerous it is as a precedent we need not tion succeed in placing us under the despotism of future use, if need be. But the conclusion above the laws, and the strength of power in say, for that view of it is so obvious as to suggest itself to every mind. If we may try Herducement to stability and order for the present and no hope of continuance in the future, no orders to the courts of justice, and enforce them inty and as the people have created them.

ment only, but also in population and property. causing the proceedings to be held in secret .-But when they find that they have gotten a What law is there for these military courts, now mistress, or some other great constitutional ques- are competent to any criminal inquest and de- try. tion, there should stalk into the hall a grim aid cision. They possess the confidence of the peo-

way that bauble, and cease your babbling about that color of force or of Government dictation,

ities for the last few years must be scrutinized) I have not overlooked the shameful fact that to be closed during the trial. A military court officers. The tax-payers of the land demand coming to just conclusions by the impartial insumed, against law, by men in arms:

The fiest is a strong man over this State, my answer is ready—he is a strong man over this State, my answer is ready—he is a strong man over this state. The fiest is a strong man over this state. The fiest is a strong man over this state. The fiest is a strong man over this state. The fiest is a strong man over this state. The fiest is a strong man over this state. The fiest is a strong man over this state. The fiest is a strong man over this state. The fiest is a strong man over this state. The fiest is a strong man over this struction of the able and learned court; while the convention did what it could, by way of its sufficiently objectionable, but a military court, is sufficiently objectionable, but a military court, object of the able and learned court, object of the militar over this State, my answer is ready—he is a to be executioners of martial law. I say them—and a disgrace to a nation that boasts of its be permitted to resume the exercise of their apt illustrations, and touching appeals, Mr. all d, who, conscious of his power to emote and open institutions. The pre- proper to emote and open institutions and the proper to emote and open institutions. The pre- proper to emote and open institutions and the proper to emote and open institutions. The pre- proper to emote and open institutions and the proper to emote and open institutions. The pre- proper to emote and open institutions are properly emote and open institutions. The pre- proper to emote and open institutions are properly emote and open institutions. The pre- proper to emote and open institutions are properly emote and open institutions are properly emote and open institutions. The pre- property emote and open institutions are properly emote an amounts to this: "This State, to be sure, was made by law, and the people have hitherto lived and respected. It is not easy to find two made the made by law, and the people have hitherto lived and respected. It is not easy to find two made the made by law, and the people have hitherto lived and respected. It is not easy to find two made the made by law, and the people have hitherto lived and respected. It is not easy to find two made the made by law, and the people have hitherto lived and respected. It is not easy to find two made the made by law, and the people have hitherto lived and respected. It is not easy to find two made the made by law, and the people have hitherto lived and respected. It is not easy to find two made the made by law, and the people have hitherto lived and respected. It is not easy to find two made the made by law, and the people have hitherto lived and respected. It is not easy to find two made the made by law, and the people have hitherto lived and respected. It is not easy to find two made the made by law, and the people have hitherto lived and respected. It is not easy to find two made the made by law, and the people have hitherto lived and respected. It is not easy to find two made the made by law, and the people have hitherto lived and respected. It is not easy to find two made the made by law, and the people have hitherto lived and respected. It is not easy to find two made the made by law, and the people have hitherto lived and respected. It is not easy to find two made the made by law, and the people have hitherto lived and respected. It is not easy to find two made the made by law, and the people have hitherto lived and respected. laws of the United States; but that is all change ever be called to answer for that arson. And of the criminals, seems to us a feeble one. It ed now; for I have determined to abolish the laws and to govern the people myself. And this I do for the good of the people, who need this I do for the good of the people, who need this I do for the good of the people, who need this I do for the good of the people, who need this I do for the good of the people, who need this I do for the good of the people, who need this I do for the good of the people, who need this I do for the good of the people, who need this I do for the good of the people, who need the good of the people, who need the good of the people, who need to answer for that arson. And of the criminals, seems to us a feedle one. It is a prefext that would defeat all public trials sociation or has some scheme of treasury plunding a great deal of personal or political passion. No community should give to defend his person. Besides, let a proper eximple be made of the assassins we have caught The Democracy Sustained by the Ablest already; let them be hung speedily, after a fair trial, and those we have not caught will disperse. Not one of them is likely to be in a position or Republican Journals Adopting Democratic a mood to pursue his criminal ends, after the Confederacy that hired him has been exploded. and the leading scoundrels that conspired with him have had their necks stretched

We want a public trial, because it is due to he people at home, to the people of the South, and to the people of foreign nations, that their Atzeroth and other wretches depended on it only, it would be a matter of some importance, behalf of "Southern Rights." ters of the Republican party are loud in their relations. Our Government, on the strength against each other as "Union" and "State of evidence drawn from the confessions of these Rights" candidates respectively for Governor, of the Government. The people know what courts and juries are, and submit to their depoint of Jefferson Davis, Thompson, Clay, Tucker, Sanders and Cleary, in the awful mur- removed, on his return to private hie, to Memder of Mr. Lincoln. It is a charge that must phis, Tennessee, where he stood out for the Un be fully sustained, not to recoil unpleasantly or ion until the Secession tide ran mountain high, only from the preponderance of testimony upon a injuriously upon the heads of its authors. The when he like John Bell and too many others, proof of it must be ample, direct, unequivocal succumbed to it, and became a Secessionist bout, nor are they permitted to know, for every- of a kind to convince the general mind, to justi- As such, he was sent to the Rebel Senate, where thing is done in secret and only their judgments are announced. This outrages every man's deficient, doubtful, indirect, or liable to suspicion manifested that he probably did the Rebellion sense of justice, and creates a suspicion against of having been procured and manipulated for the fairness of the proceedings, which weakens effect, we shall have put weapons into the hands the reverence which ought to be popularly felt of the friends of those distinguised rebels to be isfied that the Rebellion was a failure, he abanfor tribunals that have the power of deciding wielded in aid of their cause and in sympathy doned it in disgust, and was making his way to upon the life and liberty of the citizens. The for their persons. For ourselves we have little the Union lines, when he was arrested and tavar which this country has so successfully waged doubt that the proof is complete and satisfacwas a war for freedom and the rights of human- tory, and it must be given to the public also in

stablished institutions which every man has member that a single one was ever handed over and no hope of continuance in the future, no orders to the courts of justice, and enforce them nity and as the people have created them.

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The property of the second of the courts of justice, and enforce them nity and as the people have created them.

The life and strength of the old Democratic party was its national spirit. From its earliest history this never failed to assert itself clearly, largement, or the honor and glory of the coun-In our great controversies with England, with France, with Mexico, it was peculiarly the war party. In every minor dispute with other ignorance, it they will, in order to save for themselves hereafter, when the day of their shame shall come, the hackneyed plea of convicted of shall come and the hackneyed plea of convicted of shall come and the hackneyed plea of convicted of shall come and the hackneyed plea of convicted of shall come and the hackneyed plea of convicted of shall come and the hackneyed plea of convicted of shall come and the hackney of the shall come and the hackney of the hackney of the shall come and the hackney of the hackney of the shall come and the hackney of the hackney of the shall come and the hackney of the hackney of the shall come and the hackney of the hackney of the shall come and the hackney of the hackney of the shall come and the hackney of the hackney of the shall come and the hackney of the hackney of the shall come and the hackney of the hackney of the hac

brethren, for his good services and law-abiding character have secured for him the office of U-spirators are to be tried are not all military of the supremacy of law, pervades the whole of the spirators are to be tried are not all military of the supremacy of law, pervades the whole of the spirators are to be tried are not all military of the supremacy of law, pervades the whole of the spirators are to be tried are not all military of the supremacy of law, pervades the whole of the spirators are to be tried are not all military of the supremacy of law, pervades the whole of the spirators are to be tried are not all military of the supremacy of law, pervades the whole of the spirators are to be tried are not all military of the supremacy of law, pervades the whole of the spirators are to be tried are not all military of the supremacy of law, pervades the whole of the spirators are to be tried are not all military of the supremacy of law, pervades the whole of the spirators are to be tried are not all military of the supremacy of law, pervades the whole of the spirators are to be tried are not all military of the supremacy of law, pervades the whole of the spirators are to be tried are not all military of the supremacy of law, pervades the whole of the spirators are to be tried are not all military of the supremacy of law, pervades the whole of the spirators are to be tried are not all military of the supremacy of law, pervades the whole of the spirators are to be tried are not all military of the supremacy of law, pervades the spirators are to be tried are not all military of the spirators are to be tried are not all military of the supremacy of law, pervades the spirators are to be tried are not all military of the spirators are to be tried are not all military of the spirators are to be tried are not all military of the spirators are to be tried are not all military of the spirators are not all mil founding it with military law, which is not only another and a different thing, but the exact opposite of the despotism of martial law. Military law consists of those parts of the constitution and statutes which relate to the army and its control and management. In like manner we have groups of other laws which, for convening ence, are classified, and familiarly called by the ence, are classified, and familiarly called by the perpetuations of their respective subjects—for instance, when the respective subjects—for instance, and so who claim it as the law over Missouri, and who look to Jackson, Stass When to act and when the beginning to find not always exist here, and if the radical party, and, as Col. Hart control and management. In like manner we have groups of other laws which, for convening the case of Startevant vs. Allen. Surely it is the simple duty of those parts of the constitution and statutes which relate to the army and its control and management. In like manner we have groups of other laws which, for convening and the perpetuators of it, criminal and atrocious as the readical party, and, as Col. Hart did not always exist here, and if the constitution state the cognizance of the civil law, and the perpetuators of it, criminal and atrocious as the readical party, and, as Col. Hart did not always exist here, and if we mather to time, hope to find not always exist here, and if we neather state of the constitution will have great advantages over most new Judge the control and management. In like manner we late the cognizance of the civil law, and the perpetuators of it, criminal and atrocious as the the radical party, and, as Col. Hart did not always exist here, and if the neather street of the constitution will have great advantages over most new Judge the cognizance of the civil law, and the perpetuators of it, criminal and atrocious as the redical party, and, as Col. Hart did not always exist here, and if we have never to fee to civil law, and the radical party, and, as Col. Hart did not always exist cases arising in the land or naval service, or in authors or expounders of their political faith. on in Massachusetts—in Boston, during times we have navariaw, revenue aw, and aw, juanthors or expounders of their political faith.

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The Stantonian Government. Horace Greely on Civil Liberty. Are we Still At War?

Henry S. Foote was, fifteen years ago, a and to the people of foreign nations, that their udgments be satisfied of the entire fairness and tinguished himself by his support of the Comstice of the procedure. If the fate of Payne, promise measures of 1850, in opposition to his colleague, Jeff. Davis, who opposed them in At the ensuing out not of so much importance as it is in other State Election, these two Senators were pitted ffenders, and from the witnesses to be used in and Foote beat Davis over 1,000 votes in the more harm there than he could have done by adhering to the Union. Finally, becoming satken back to Richmond. His second attempt was more successful, and he reached Washington, but, not being ready to take the oath of What an inconsistency it is that we, who allegiance, he was required to leave the coungers them than this subversion of jury trials boast of the free and popular character of our try. He went to England; but soon returned and the substitution of secret military courts institutions, should revive these secret courts- to this port, where he was arrested and kept for sitting in judgment upon the lives and personal these military conclaves, these mysterious Vehm- some time in jail. On the urgent representafreedom of the citizens. If there is anything Gerichte at a time when they have been discard, tion of friends, he was at length released on tice-an open trial by a jury of their country- was assassinated by Ravaillac, though it was self one day last week, when he was shown an men. Closed doors and secret investigations, supposed that the whole Jesuit society stood bewith life and liberty at stake, look too much hind the criminal, he was yet publicly tried in either stand trial for treason or quit the country

il war, which imperils the life of the Republic, and if Foote is a dangerous person, we hold this arbitrary banishment to be justifiable, if not, not. If every rebel force this side of the Mississippi is captured or disbanded, and trade with the late rebel districts re-opened as though they were at peace with us, and if Foote is no onger an enemy of the Union, but ready to deport himself henceforth as a loyal, peaceful citizen, then we hold that there is not a cow in our State which our Government has less reason to regard with apprehension and alarm than this old man. It might possibly be worth while to try and punish him, though we think not; but what good can be secured, what evil averted, by compelling him to live in Canada rather than in New York? And, if his banishment be in no sense a necessity, is it not clearly an act of tyranny?

Of course, it can be sort o' justified, or blus-

tered over, and those who disapprove it charged with sympathy with traitors; but how will it look across an ocean or an interval of ten years? The New York Times will turn a back summersault, if required, and protest that any generous or manly sentiment expressed through its editorial columns crept into them by accident; the Union League will resolve, if duly prompted, that this banishment adds another to the innumerable proofs of the superhuman wisdom and energy that irradiate the partment; and Capt. Marshall will make a speech to the Chamber of Commerce, showing that Jack Cade's month was the perfection of all possible parliaments; but all these do not constitute public opinion, nor even indicate it. On the contrary, we venture to assure Mr. new President that the American people, having now given a fair trial to the Stantonian and republican forms of Government respectively, do greatly prefer the latter, and desire a return to it at the earliest possible day-which they believe to be this day. If we are still at war, and our Government in peril, the orders that have recently been issued re-opening trade and reducing our armaments ought to be countermanded or forborne; but if the war is victually ended, the rebellion discomfited and the nation saved, then we insist that the regime under which a district provost-marshal ranks the Governor of a State ought at once to pass away, the privilege of habeas corpus be restored, and the reign of law and liberty be re-established. How much longer must we wait for it ?-N. Y.

From the Boston Courier, May 4th. THE PENALTIES OF GLIB-LIPPED LOYAL LEAGUEISM.

Traitor, and Thirty-five Thousand Dollars for preferring an Unfounded Formal Accusation of Treason-Mirabile Dictu!-A Boston Jury rejecting Great Moral Ideas.

d enough, to protect any man who does his way and his own good time, to expel from pow- that the decision will redound very much to the uty? Every loyal house in the nation would er all men, of whatever rank or degree, who credit of this community, throughout the counfurnish him a shelter, every loyal heart be ready persist in using the arm of the executive, not try. The jury also wisely discriminated, as it only to benefit and enrich partisan adherents, seems to us, in the different measure of damabut to heap great burdens of unnecessary taxa- ges settled upon for several counts in the writ. -For calling the plaintiff "a traitor," they assessed damages only in the sum of fifty dollars; while for preferring a formal accusation against him to the same effect, in consequence of which he was arrested and subjected to imprisonment affecting his reputation, his feelings, and his health they gave him thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars, a sum certainly not niggard, though no amount of money could repair the whole damage done. In the first respect, they may have thought that the opprobrious term in question had been so carelessly, as well as too ften maliciously, applied, in party heat, to men of the highest character for patriotism and integrity-formerly, for example to so pure a man Gen. McClellan, and more recently to an officer so distinguished as Gen. Sherman-that it had lost much of its injurious force; and a slight mulet in damages, therefore, would be a sufficient reminder to the defendant and others, that they could not thus trifle with the reputaion of their neighbors. The other count was pased upon more serious considerations; and to this the jury applied the smart money which they deemed the propriety of the case required.

The influence of this verdict in vindicating the supremacy of the law, and in checking not only slanderous imputations, but outrages of every kind resulting from political antagonism, will be widely felt, and the example has already been most salutary. When men become sensible that, sooner or later, they will be called upon to pay in damages for unjust accusations and violent proceedings, and that they cannot escape such consequences, whenever the law re-sumes its rightful dominion, they will pause. We are glad to observe the attention which the case has excited elsewhere; and could wish that a full report of the trial might be published

There are nineteen thousand graves around the prisons at Andersonville, Georgia.

and widely circulated.

Gov. Pierpont expects to leave for Richnond to establish the Virginia State Government there by the middle of next week.

Four years ago Oil City numbered 100 inhabitants, now it contains above 10,000.