A. Hang Ey

BELLEFONTE, FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 26, 1862.

VOL. 7.

Select Poetry. THE BRAUTIFUL.

they please.

Kossiusco even was among the fugitives .-

Intima ions were not wanting among the

inflamed and triumphant federalists that

even the Democratic leader in the House,

Alber: Gallatin, a naturalized citizen, should

by some law, be driven out of the country.

When others succumbed to the torrent of

excitemennt, he neither yielded nor fled his

Addresses rained upon the President from

military, civic and unorganized popular bod-

es, tendering their support to his measures.

But the masses were still, it appears divid-

Jefferson wrote to James Lawis, Jr.

" Party passions are indeed high. No

body has more reason to know than myself.

I receive daily bitter proofs of people who

never saw me, nor know anything of me

no, (Federal editors.) At this moment all

the passions are boiling over, and one who

keeps himself cool and clear of the con a-

ge'n is so far below the point of ordinary

ea, at least in some places.

the 9th of May, 1798, as follows :

back !

BT P. S. H----The flowers that skirt the mountain's brow

The summer clouds that dims the sky, The starry heavens, with brilliant brow, Proclaim a tale of mystery ; It is the Beautiful!

The dew drops bright that life distill, The streamlet's voice that sweetly singe, The cascade's fail, the murmuing rill, The tuneful bird on siry wings, Oh yes how Beautiful!

The green leaf's bloom, in Beauty's pri The yellow, too, though not so fair, Loved music's potes in pealing chime, The Oscan's roar, the storm, the air Declare the Beautiful

The infant's smile, the laughing eye. The sight that mourn, the tears that flow, The fair one's witching exstacy, All, all, on man their charms bestow And they are Beautiful

Who then so void of christian love, 'Mid scenes sublime, and Beauty's gra As not to praise our God above. When all the earth reflects his face, And so is Beautiful

Misgellaneous.

Read! Read!

The Lessons of History !| but through Porcupine (Cobbett) and Ter-NUMBER ONE.

"THE REIGN OF TERROR IN 1798 "

conversation, that he finds himself isolated While there are many things done now which are unheard of in America, there is much, though few remember it, which is will not last. War, land tax and stamp but a repetition of what happened just six. tax are sedatives which must cool its ardor, ty-four years ago, in the administration of They will bring reflection, and that wih information, is all which our countrymen John Adams. Availing themselves of the furious war cry against France, the Feder- need, to bring themselves and their affairs alists of that day proceeded very much af- to rights."

A few months earlier, Alexander Hamilton ter the fashion of the Federal Republicans of the present day. The "Alien Law" was was the eurnest advocate of peace-the pastel to enable the President to get rid of strenuous supporter of sending for that obsome certain trouble some Democrats of for. ject a mission to France, which should coneign birth. The "Sedition Law" was pass- tain the name of Jefferson or Madison.

Now, on the contrary, he was the strenuthe Democratic newspapers of the day.- ous advocate of the most 'extensive war or predatory incursion made or threatened, Man, of the Democratic editors were fined preparations-of far more extensive prepaand imprisoned for opposing the war polic

posts. Jefferson wrote to Madison, April 26, 1798 : sons taken on board captured vessels as States ; or to excite any unlawful combina- - a rough energetic man who did not mince was arrested in the midst of his fattilly and risoners. On the 6th of July, it was en- tions therein, for opposing or resisting any phrases, and an extreme Democrat. He taken to the city. The fearless victiff we acted that 30,000 stand of arms be obtained law of the United States, or any act of the was indicted for declaring in a letter pub doubt not, at every stopping place, after his 'Giles, Clopton, Campbell and Nicholas Giles, Clopton, Campoell and Victorian acted that object state downments. On the President of the United States, done in pur-have gone, and Clay goes to morrow. Packer and sold to the State Governments. On the President of the United States, done in pur-lished in a Vermont paper, that with a Fed-usual custom, mingled prayers and pions President of the United States of America, have gone, and Clay goes to morrow, racket and both to the bart whether the United States suance of any such law, or of the powers in eral Executive every consideration of the exhortations, with vehement political ap-In this state of things they will carry what and France were declared annulled. On the him vested by the Constitution of the United public welfare was swallowed up in a con- peals, before the assembled multitudes.-9th, the President was authorized to direct States ; or to resist, oppose, or defeat any tinual grasp for power, an unbounded thirst Hammond says :

Democratic

our navy to capture any armed vessels of France, and to grant commissions to priva-the United States approach or to aid, encourage or abet France, and to grant commissions to priva-the United States approach or (lower month) Devision of the Faderalists sanctioned all and selfash avarice. In regard to the 'Fast Democracy, stationed between New York jetsey) Register, --from which paper it is This was the same Col Packer who had taken such an extreme position against France, and to grant commi Jay's treaty : and hopeless must have been teers to do the same. On the 11th, he was the United States, peop'e or Government, Day'-for the Federalists sanctioned all and Cooperstown could uot have done much copied by formission more for the cause of Democracy than the 'Fellow' Clizens : 14th, a direct tax of \$2,000,000 was impos- any court having jurisdiction thereof, shall by a fast day-he said that 'the sacred name

War measures - bills for preparing floets ed to meet expenses. On the 16th, the be punished by a fine not exceeding \$2,000 of religion,' had been used as a state engine Ustego to the capitol of the State. It was war measures -- bills for preparing meets ed to meet expenses. On the forn, the be pullance by a line not exceeding two to make mankind hate and persecute each no hing less than the public exhibition of myself of the present opportunity o asy a ed Congress. Hints of alien and sedition regiments of infantry, and six troops of light years.' laws became rife. The most obnoxious dragcons, and officer, to borrow \$5.000,000

the credit of the direct tax.

act) for the purpose of metamaliant

On the 25th of June, 1778 it was made

awful for the President to order all such a!-

ions as he should judge dangerous to the

peace and safety of the United States, to de-

be expressed in such order, and if the per-

in the country, he should be imprisoned for

three years. The President was empowored

to order any alien to be forcibly removed

out of the country, and on a voluntary re-

turn to be imprisoned at his [the Presi-

On the 6th of July, 1798, an act was

passed that in case of war, or an invasion,

naturalized.

dent's] discretion.

THE ALIEN LAWS.

French residents, dreading some violent ac- for the public service, and to borrow \$2,tion, chartered a vessel and fled home .- 000,000 of the bank of the United States, on great speech, on the 21st of June, 1798

> joy the liberty which depended upon the President's speech had not 'been an order tor of the faminus democratic paper, the Au. will of one man, and should be ashamed of to send him to the mad honse. This was rira, published at Philadelphia, attracted This was not all. Legislation against inany man who would consent thus to hold his offense ! a seditious libel tending to bring the especial vengeance of John Adams. In terior fors, was made to keep peace with the

warlike preparations against France. On " Should the evil proceed no further than And for this he was tried before Judge dated July 24th, 1776 Mr. Adams wrote the 18th of June, the term of residence rethe execution of the present law, what a Patterson of the Supreme Court. The jury There is in the Aurora of this city, an unquisite to naturalization was extended to fearful picture will our country present ? found him guilty, and the Judge, after a interrupted stream of slander of the Amerifourteen years, and five years previous de-The system of espicaage being thus estable severe reprimand, sentenced him to four can Government (meaning his administraclaration of intention and residence in the lished, the country will swarm with infor- months imprisonment, and a fine of \$1.000. tion) I shall give it to Mr. Rawle, (U. S. State made necessary. And shens were remers, spies, relaters, and all that odious A petition signed by several thousand per- District Attorney) and if he thinks it li'el quired to report themselves and be registerreptile tribe, that breed in the sunshine of sons, was sent to the President, asking lous, destre him to prosecute the editor. ed by the clerk of the district courts, under despotic power, that suck the blood of the Lyon's release from a narrow uncomforta- In reply to this, Mr. Pickering wrote on the that no doubt you have heart remarks specific penalty in money, and under penunfortunate, and creep into the bosom of ble, and it was alleged filty cell, but Mr. first of Asgust 1799, "If Mr. Rawle alty of being compelled to give surety of about one of our mattery doing and the state state about one of our mattery doing innocence only to awake it with Adams refused unless the prisoner signed does not think that this paper is I am not agoing to make the sligh est statepeace and good behavior at the discretion of a burning wound. The hours of the most the petition, saying penitence before par- libellous, he is not fit for his office; and if a magistrate ; and registry was made the insuspecting confidence, the intimacies of don. Lyon declined to sign and remained he does not prosecute it he will not do his buy, perhaps it would not be a violation of duty. The matchies effortive of this Dury. unsuspecting confidence, the intimacies of don. Lyon deciment to sign and the dots not product to the formation of this Duane friendship, or the recesses of domestic re- in prison. On the 4th of July, 1840, forty- duty. The matchless effrontry of this Duane state secrets to remark that the press and only proof of residence [for emigrants coming into the country after the passage of the tirement afford no security. The compan- one years afterward +, Congress refunded to merits the execution of the alien law also. whom you must confide, the domestic who February 1799. tives or subjects of countries with which the United States were at war, could not be waits in your chamber, are all tempted to But while in prison his friends made up a As to the number of convictions under the

betray your imprudence or unguarded fol- lottery scheme of his property to raise the law, Mr. Randall says. lies; to misrepresent your words, to con-way them distorted by calumny, to the se-calculated to bring the administration into cret tribunal where Jealousy presides ---- 'disrepute,' was found in the plan as pub- know the number. They were assurdly few here to tell the truth. I hope you will not where fear officiates as accuser and suspi- lished, and the printer was also convicted compared with the whole number of our have that idea. Now, there is a great deal part therefrom, within such time as should cion is the only evidence that is heard. "Let no gentlemen flatter themselves prisoned two months !! But the PEOPLE for the purpose of intimidation -numerous as I suppose you are aware, but you should sen ordered te depart was afterwards found that the tervor of the moment can make the resented all these things and while Lyon enough to show that a free criticism of the people insensible to these aggressions. The was lying in jail under his sentence, he was acts of the Government in finy class of perpeople of America sir, though watchful of re-elected to Congress by a triumphant ma- sons, was uttered by the pre-s or in converagainst foreign aggression, and not careless jority—a significant hint of the popular sation, at the peril of property and personal does this last argument seem to me. I am of domestic encroachiments, they are as judgement of a law which would not permit liberty. They were numeroas enough to almost willing to assume the responsibility. jealous of their liberiles at home as of the a candidate for Congress, in canvassing his power and prosperity of their country, district, to speak of the political conduct of abroad, they will awake to a sense of their the President--which dragged a representiation which had been exercised by the highest ity is a good deal like becoming responsibility and the political conduct of the president control of the president

danger. Do not let us flatter ourselves. tative of the people in the highest legisla-then, that the measures will be unobserved tive tribunal of the nation before r judicial gland during the long reign of G orge 11I. of disregarded. Do not let us be told sir that appointed of the President to be there brow and when the deadly struggle with republiin the United States not actually naturalized can France had produced a reactiona y frel- Pope and he has been blamed for it. Now, e to be secured or required foreign aggression | besten, lictured, tried as a felon, secession) only to establish TYBANNY AT demned as a felon, for political language ing against liber lism that was ready to I think that he sught not to be blamed for sanction almost any infringement of perso- making it, for if he had not made it, it HOME ; that like the arch triator we cry addressed to his constituents. Thail Columbia,' at the moment we are be-traying her to destruction, ithat we sing of the Bee, printed at New London, Con-would uot lot at any infiningement of person-nal liberty. England at the present day would not have been made; which, as I sup-would uot lot at any approach to these would not here you have been attacks on parlimentary privilege and on the thing. Furthermore, this is not all. I think out 'Happy land,' when we are plunging it necticu', was found guilty of defaming the in ruin or disgrace ; and that we are absurd | President and discouraging enlistments in freedom of the press and of speech, which I can say, gentlemen, that Gen. Pope has were made by the American Sedition Law. followed out completely every important enough to call ourselves free and enlight- the army, and sentenced to three months ened,' while we advocate principles that imprisonment and a fine of \$200. The discreet, virtuous and able Princess. idea in that address: For instance, he saye, would have disgraced the age of Gothic bar- Thomas Cooper, the friend and associate who now sits on the throne of England, his "headquarters are in the saddle"--barity, and established a code compared to of Dr. Priestly, and afterwards so distinwould scorn to maintain Government meas- if they have not been in the saddle, where which the ordeal is wise, and the trial by guished in the United States, was tried for ures or to protect the administration from have they been ? Again he says, "let us censure, by an analagous action on the leave our lines of retreat to take care of battle is merciful and just." charging the President with unbecoming And yet for this brave defence of public and unnecessray violence in his official com. part of the legal tribunal of her realm. iberty, and offreedom of speech and of the munications, calculated it was asserted to press, against the Sedition Laws, Livings- justly provoke war, for bringing upon the ministration would be rejoiced if the instruton was ridiculed and scoffed at in the country in the time of peace the expenses of ments of arbitrary power in the year 1801, his lines of retreat, the rebels took care of thouse, and denounced by the Federal War a permanent navy, and threatening it with would content themselves with restoring them, which was certainly kind of them. House, and denounced by the rederat war a permanent havy, not interferring in the case Hawks. as Mr. Jefferson termed them all of Jonathan Robins, a native impressed of imitating the arbitrary rule of oriental out of their way as fast as possible, which tor !! But time the avenger, has long since citizen of the United States, to deliver him despotism. Mr. Randall adds : made all right. over to a British Court Martial for trial, And when we look at the cases and de-er they manifested an interest in each other, The penalties of the Sedition Law could 'an inference,' Cooper alleged, 'without pre-cisions under our Sedition Law of 1798, we the one taking care of the lines and the othcedent against law and against mercy,"-or spoken animadversion on the political an act which the monarch of Great Britain is aim and intent was not to prevent of and I believe will, gen lemen, raise both of ressures of Government : and we shall soon would have shrunk from,' &c., Cooper punish real sedititon-actual open of secret them in your opinion, and in my opinion see whether any of the powers with which it armed the President were left dormant in the function of the powers with which it armed the President were left dormant in the function of the powers with which it armed the President were left dormant in the function of the powers with which it armed the President were left dormant in the function of the powers with which it armed the President were left dormant in the function of the powers with which it armed the President were left dormant in the function of the powers with which it armed the President were left dormant in the function of the powers with which it armed the President were left dormant in the function of the powers with which it armed the President were left dormant in the function of the powers with which it armed the President were left dormant in the function of the powers with which it armed the President were left dormant in the function of the powers with which it armed the President were left dormant in the function of the powers with which it armed the President were left dormant in the function of the powers with which it armed the President were left dormant in the function of the powers with which it armed the powers with which it armed the powers with which it armed the powers were left dormant in the powers with which it armed the powers were left dormant in the powers with which it armed the powers were left dormant in the powers with which it armed the powers were left dormant in the powers were left t armed the President were left dormant in ced him to six housing high prosecution had pay a fine of \$400. The prosecution had some of the dominant party in congress been directly instigated by President Adams - to arm it with power to put down opposition to add some of the down opposition to add the down opposition practice. appear to have been inflamed to the verge humself. In a letter to Timothy Pickering, tion ; in a word to coofer on it authority du_ aster and shame lurk in the reat." Which appear to have ocen makine to the verse and reads full as in a work of the personal tenus, abd it equiv-looks very much like verse and reads full as alent to that then possessed and exercised well, which is mother point in Gen. Pope's threatened French invasions of the 'Canni-bal's Progress,' of 'United Irishmen,'' and far as it alludes to me, I despise it ; but I Great Britain over the British realm.' bal's Progress, of "United Irishmen," and have no doubt but that it is a libel against And yet the attempt stterly failed. Be-french to overthrow our government, which the whole government, and as such ought to fore this reckless and infatuated policy, the keep looking that way until he found the Dr. Logan had gone to France at Jefferson's be prosecuted." reaction came, Adams' Administration rebels looking behind for him ? And were Dr. Logan had gone to France at otherson s de prosecuted. request to mature and set in operation. On the 36th of June, 1798, Loyd of Mary-on the Fresident. His counsel raised the On the 36th of June, 1798, Loyd of Mary-

A CAPITAL SPEECH. After the manner of one Abraham Lin

journey of Judge Peck, as a prisoner from expect to be present here this evening, but other. He was charged also with reading a suffering martyr for the freedom of speech few words to thy fellow-citizons present. It was in opposing these famous acts that and commenting on at a Democratic meeting and the press and the right of petitioning Edward Living ston, of New York, made his during the Congressional canvas, a private to the views of the citizens of the various letter to Joel Barlow written from France, places through which the marshal traveled "Away said he, with that liberty which hangs on chance. He would disdain to en-swer of the House of Representatives to the Another of the victims, Wm. Duane. edi-

EAatchman.

the President and his cabinet into disrepute. a letter to Pickering, his secretary of state. hope i may be permitted to assert that i

under the Sedition Law, fined \$300 and im- population, but they were numerous enough that might be said with regard to then: Popu.

but formerly of Illinois, rail-splitter and vil lage jester-to which wholesome occupa-

" Fellow Citizens : I assure you I did not Since my presence is present. I will swall suppose you know that the last few eventful days have been fall of events. And I sup pose you know further that there has been

a great deal of discussion relative to those events. Now, fellow-citizens, I wish you to understand that I do not intend to say anything understandable; neither do I wish to crimina'e any offe, much less myself, but I matters had terminated differently they would have had a different termina think I do not say any harm when I say that, and that when I say what I say, it may be understood that I say it. Having brought this matter clearly before your the coun ry seems to be down on him. I say down on him, because I judge they are so from certain epithets which they use respeeting him, such as ' imbecile,' ' coward,

cisely sumilar results. In fact, so powerful ity; is a good deal like becoming response-

Bu ag.in : there has been a great deal And yet the opponents of the present ad-if Gen. Pope has not done so, and with what gentlemen will put his nose outside of Ar Mandarın Ward, the American gener- lington Heights, he will find it so, No, gendo not hold me responsible for anything, and that, as for the Democrats, they do not dare The President says that " without to. Hoping that I have not said anything slavery the rebellion could not have existed to anybody, and availing myself of the priv -without slavery it could not continue ;" ilege of an American citizen to say nothing Judge Jarrard Peck, a Senator in the leg- yet he proposes to continue slavery untill the when he wants to, I now proceed to put Mr. Kees, late editor of the Circle-TA General on the point of death, cp. vile (O) Watchnian, and who was one of the bastiled victims of this Administration, has become a raving maniac, and is now in the

NO. 50.

of John Adams ; many papers were suspend. ed. Opposition was almost silenced in Congress, the Democratic leaders all fled from its Halls except Albert Gallatin. Even Jefferson was obliged to shut himself up for a a term of especial reproach. Jefferson was the public safety, should be allowed the while at his home at Monticello, and almost to suspend correspondence, lest his letters gan) to France. In a letter in June, 1793, should be opened by the secret agents of the administration, which sought occasion

to persecute him und r the "Sedition Law." Hundreds fell away from the Democratic party under the hollow pretence of "no party-support the Government ;" some straggl-d back, afterwards, like the prodigal son, a real panic among the citizens ; and hapglad to feed on the husks of Democracy ;others strayed along gloomily in the quagmires of "black cockade Federalism." Democratic members of Congress were insult-on the 18th of June, gravely announced to d at theatrea, and ground in public meet, the House of Representatives that there exed at theatres, and groaned in public meetings. The habeas corpus was particularly isted a traitorous correspondence between suspended ; and all opposition was attempt-ed to be silenced by mobs. or suppressed the French Directory ; that he had got hold of some threads and clues of it, and would by the strong arm of the administration .---But all this availed nothing in the end. The soon be able to devolope the whole. This people arose in their might, after two years increased the alarm, their libelists immediately set to work, directly and indirectly, to through the ballot box, and at the Presidencomplicate whom they pleased. Porcupine, tial election of 1800-1 ; the Democratic (Cobbett) gave me a principal share in it, as party triumphed, Jefferson was elected President, and John Adams' party and his mea sures, Alien and Sedition Laws, and all perished, and became a by-word and a hissing ever afterwards. The prison doors were shire, said : opened ; the 'Fort Lafayettes' of that day, were compelled to disgorge their victims ; Democratic presses were restored ; and for my information extends, the opposition to threatening, counsel, advice or attemp just sixty years the Constitution and the the Federal Government in all the other should have the proposed effect or not,' they Union were preserved, and the whole country grew and flourished and was prosperous and happy as no other country ever was, till the so-called "Republican party" ob- cratic party, though Jefferson himself was ment during a term of not less than six living and at its head. tained power, on the fourth of March, 1861. We compile and condense- the following

narrative from Randolph's Lafe of Jefferson -a work written several years prior to the events of the present time. The reader gress. The President had been already au- might direct. cannot fail to observe the striking similarity thorized to considerably increase the navy ; between the two periods. Let every Demo- to expend \$250.000 for haroor fortifications.

of the Republic

not only been insulted, it was said, but in. be hovering on the coast of the United

instantly reduced to a feebler minority thro'-

hould be liat. Congress could be induced to sanction. give security for good behavior at the dis-Of course every effort was made to reprecretion of the President, and on his proclasent the Democrats who opposed the war, mation except that those not chargeable as 'traitors' and 'Jacobins,' the latter then with actual hos ility or other crime against to Madison, he says : "Dr. Logan, about a fortnight age, sailed next day annulled. The special courts of the United States were authorized, on comfor Hamburgh. This was seized by the War Hawks and given out as a secret mis-plaint, to apprehend aliens who continued in sion from the Jacobins here, to solicit an

NUMBER TWO.

the country 'contrary to the tenor or intent' of the President's proclamation, 'or othe army from France, instruct them as to their landing, &c. This extravagance produced regulations' which the President establishremoved from the country, to give sureties. pening just when Bache published Talle or to be otherwise restrained,' ' &c. rand's letter. Harper, the Federal leader,

> NUMBER THREE. THE SEDITION LAWS. These were the infamous "Alien Laws"

of John Adams' administration. But it required the "Sedition Laws" to reach native orn Democrats and thus to secure the administration from all opposition. and also permanent possession of power and office emolument. On the 14th of July, 1798, it was enacted

I am told, for I never read his papers." that if any persons unlawfully conspired to And just about the same time (Juna 29 oppose "any measure" of the United States 1798) President Adams, in reply to an adto prevent any public officer from executing dress from the Legislature of New Hamp- his trust, or advised or attempted 'to procur any insurrection, riot, unlawful assembly o "I am happy to assure you that as far as combination, whether such conspiracy

should be deemed guilty of a high misde-meanor, and on conviction punished by a States as well as in New Hampshire, is too small to merit the name of division." So little was there then left of the Demofine not exceeding \$5,000, and by imprison-

months nor exceeding five years ; and further at the discretion of the court, might be holde , to find sureties for good behavior in The war spirit burst out anew in Con- such sum, and for such time as the court

Nors. -It is a significant fact that the act number 29. 'to define and punish certain crat take fresh courage from the result of to purchase \$800,000 worth of arms and conspirators,' approved July 31st, 1861, is the 'terrible stauggle for "Liberty and Un- ammunition ; to enlist a provisional army almost a transcript of this first section of the ion," in which their fathers, sixty years of 10,000 troops for three years, in the Adams' Sedition Law of July 14, 1798.

ago, were engaged. Let them never despair event of a declara ion of war, or imminent The second section of this act we prese danger [in the President's opinion] of an in- entire as a legal, political and constitutional

When the X Y Z dispatches were spread when ; to order our navy to seize and curiosity : the American public, fierce indigna-bring into port any armed vessel which had Szc. 2. That if any person shall write tion burnt throughout the land. We had attacked American vessels, or which should print, utter or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered or pub. famously degraded by being asked to abso. States for the purpose of committing depre- lished, or shall knowingly and willingly as-Intely purchase a hearing from the French dations on the vessels belonging to citizens sist or aid in writing, printing, uttering or lutely purchase a hearing from the French Government. All considerations of prudence fell like dry grass in the track of rushing fra. Let us fight, if we are annihilated, and its dependencies.

was the cry that went up from the very The next day after receiving the Presi- House of the Congress of the United States, heart of a gallant people. Party lines per- dent's message [June 22, 1798] Congress or the President of the United States, with ished in a moment. The Democrats were authorized him to officer and arm the pro- intent to defame the said Government, or visional army. On the 25th it authorized either House of the said Congress : or the out the nation than they had been any day before, since their first organization as a before, since their first organization as a party. Some of the Democratic members of Representatives, instantly inter and make recaptures. On the 28th, tred of the good people of the United States, member of Congress, was selected as the of indictment (grand juris are convenient to be alone, especially when your sweet things sometimes in New York) and Peck heart is wid ye."

Land, had obtained leave to bring into the resident. It is counsel raised the name and its principles and its measures and did not "disaster and shame," in the share been hated and execrated for now more scheme and its principles and its measures and did not "disaster and shame," in the share been hated and execrated for now more scheme and its principles and its measures and did not "disaster and shame," in the share been hated and execrated for now more scheme and its principles and its measures and did not "disaster and shame," in the share been hated and execrated for now more scheme and its principles and its measures and did not "disaster and shame," in the share been hated and execrated for now more scheme and its principles and its measures and did not "disaster and shame," in the share been hated and execrated for now more scheme and its principles and its measures and did not "disaster and shame," in the share been hated and execrated for now more scheme and its principles and its measures and did not "disaster and shame," in the share been hated and execrated for now more scheme and its principles and its measures and did not "disaster and shame," in the share been hated and execrated for now more scheme and its principles and its measures and did not "disaster and shame," in the share been hated and execrated for now more scheme and its principles and its measures and did not "disaster and share," in the share been hated and execrated for now more scheme and its principles and its measures and did not "disaster and share," in the share been hated and execrated for now more scheme and its principles and its measures and did not "disaster and share," in the share been hated and execrated for now more scheme and its principles and its measures and did not "disaster and share," in the share been hated and execrated for now more scheme and its principles and they have been hated and execrated for now more scheme and they have been hated and execrate and share been hated and execrate and they hated and ex ond reading by a vote of fourteen to eight. fendant was sentenced to nine months im-

This bill provided for the punishing by fine prisonment, and pay a fine of \$200. speaking should attempt to justify the hos-mond in his political history of New York, 'Mr. Baldwin of New Jersey.' says Hamtile conduct of the French, or should utter was indicted, tried convicted and fined un. snything tending to induce a belief that the der color of the sedition law, for the follow. snything tetiding to induce a belief that the government of the United States, or any of its officers, were influenced by motives hos-tile to the Constitution, or to the liberties of happiness of the people ! Such were the principles and messares of such and su

Such were the principles and measures of village ; Mr. Baldwin, who would appear, what in two years and ever since, was and was rather a low bred man, said he wished has been hated, and denounced, and execra- the wadding discharged from the cannon. ted everywhere as 'Black Cockade Federal had lodged in the President's backside. ism." And yet at the timeto oppose them For this he was fined \$100. was to be a 'Jacobin' and a 'Traitor.' and was almost worth a man's life.

NUMBER FOUR.

PERSECUTION UNDER THE SEDITION LAW.

al in the service of the Chinese against their tlemen, permit me to say you are wrong

the Crimean war.

islature of New York, a man of most exem- year 1900. According to his own logic, that privilege into effect." plary personal character, had the audacity then, the rebellion must last until 1900. to offer to his neighbors for their signatures, a petition to Congress for the repeal of the ening his eyes and seeing a consultation of

Alien and Sedition Laws, in which the three physicians who were standing close be-The Sedition Law proved something be- odious features of that law were severely side his bed, faintly exclaimed : "Gentle- funatio Asylum at Columbus.

TA new paper has been started in Atchison Kansas, which is in favor of George B. M'Clellan for President, and Samuel Me dary of Ohio, for Vice President in 1864.