VOL. XXXIV.—WHOLE NO. 1764

CLEARFIELD, PA WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1863

NEW SERIES-VOL. IV.-NO. I.

CASE OF VALLANDIGHAM

State-to repair to Washington and ask

to commit their wishes to writing.

This the committee did, enclosing a

To this application, or petition, the President replied at length, and in his characteristic style," which reply our readers, with an evident 'chuckle' of sat-

We should like to publish all these docwho is "cornered."

NEW YORK CITY, July 1, 1863. To His Excellency, the President of the United

Sir-Your answer to the application of the undersigned for a revocation of the order of banishment of Clement L. Vallandigham requires a reply, which they proceed with as little delay as practicable

to make. They are not able to appreciate the orce of the distinction you make between he Constitution and the application of the Constitution, whereby you assume that powers are delegated to the President at the time of invasion or insurrection, in derogation. of insurrection or invasion, which the President may choose to say is required by the public safety. In plainer terms, the elections of the people could be made because the writ of habous corpus may be against such concentration of power. suspended at the time of invasion or in surrection, you infer that all other provisions of the Constitution having in view the protection of the life, liberty and property of the citizen, may be in like contained in the first part of the Consticonnection in language with the declaration of rights, as guarantees of personal liberty, contained in the additional amenvisions relating to habeas corpus expressly provides for its suspension, and the other that the suspension of the latter is unanthorized. The provision for the writ of in the final resort; while the other pro- make suitable provisions by law. visions are guarantees of personal rights. You claim that the military arrests true Mr. Vellandiguam applied for a writ

The inquiry of the undersigned whether was a plain question, undisguised by cir- the mode usual in preventive remedies, chargecumlocution, and intended simply to and yet say it is not for punishment. elicit information. Your affirmative and You still place Mr. Vallandigham's conages and countries. Your answer is not or convicted for any such offence before to be disguised by the phraseology that the court martial.

branches of the Government, and each bances which are alleged to have occurred President of the United States to procure The Imprisonment of Henry Clay Dean. the Provest Marshal and there commands made co-ordinate with the others, and in resistance of the arrest of deserter; and the release of Mr. Vallandigham. The —Letters from his Wife and Mother. ed by this young man, ball, to strip myself

but equally so over the other departments der of banishment and allow him the op-of the Government. If he should claim portunity of an investigation before an that the public safety required it, he impartial jury. could arrest and imprison a judge for the The Committee do not deem it necessa conscientious discharge of his duties, par- ry to repel at length the imputation, that siyze the judicial power, or supercode it, the attitude of themselves or of the Demo-by the substitution of court-martial, subscratic party in Ohio encourage desertions, ject to his own will, throughout the whole resistance to the draft, and the like. Sug of the plain language of the Constitution. country. If any one of the States, even gestions of that kind are not unusual wear the inherent provisions of the Constitus far removed from the rebellion, should pons in our ordinary political contests,tion, remaining the same in time of ins not sustain his plan for prosecuting the They rise readily in the minds of politisurrection or invasion, as in time of peace, war, he could, on the plea of public safety, clans, heated with the excitement of parthe President can have no more right to annul and set at defiance the State laws tizan strife. During the two years in lisregard their positive and imperative and authorities, arrest and imprison the which the Democratic party of Ohio has requirements at the former time than at Governor of the State or the members of been constrained to appose the policy of the latter. Because some things may be the Legislature, while in the faithful dis the Administration, and to stand up in de done, by the terms of the Constitution at charge of their duties, or he could absorbe fence of the Constitution and to stand up in de done, by the terms of the Constitution and to stand up in de lately control the action either of Congress rights this charge has been repeated would not be required by the occasion, in or of the Supreme Court, by imprisoning made. It has fallen harmless, however, at time of peace, you assume that anything its members, and upon the same ground the feet of those whom it was intended to schatever, even the' not expressed by the he could suspend the elective franchise, injure. The Committee believe it will ac Constitution, may be done on the occasion postpone the elections, and declare the song in. If it were proper to do so in this perpetuity of his high prerogative. And paper, they might suggest that the measneither the power of impeachment nor ures of the Administration, and its chang

rebellion. Indeed, it is plain that your tranner suspended. The provision rela- Administration has been weakened and ting to the writ of habeas corpus, being greatly weakened by the assumption of greatly weakened by the assumption of power not delegated in the Constitution. tution, the purpose of which is to define In your answer you say to us - 'you the powers delegated to Congress, has no claim that men may, if they choose, can-

barrass those whose duty it is to combat a giant rebellion and then be dealt with in terms as if there were no rebellion."datory articles, and inasmuch as the prov You will find yourself in fault if you will needs, perhaps, no reply. The Demosearch our communication to you, for any cratic party of Ohio has felt so keenly the such idea. The undersigned believe that condition of the country, and been so provisions alluded to do not provide for the Constitution and laws of the land, stricken to the heart by the misfortunes any such thing, the legal conclusion is, properly administered, furnish ample and sorrows which have befallen it, that power to put down an insurrection with- they hardly deemed it necessary by solemn out the assumption of powers not granted. resolution, when their very State exhibit habeas corpus is merely intended to furnish | And if existing legislation be inadequate, a summary remedy, and not the means it is the duty of Congress to consider what remind the President that they were whereby personal security is conserved, further legislation is necessary, and to aware of its existence.

the suspension of which puts an end to made by your Administration, are merely committee shall affix their signatures to a all pretence of a free government. It is presenting causality has injunctions to stay injury, or proceedings to keep the peace of habeat cornus as a summary remedy and not for punishment." The ordinary pre against oppression. But the denial of ventire remedies alluded to are unauthor this did not take away his right to a ized by established law, but the preventive signed, and that this publication shall opspeedy public trial by an impart at jury, proceedings you institute have their anor deprive him of his other rights as an thority merely in the will of the Execu-American citizen. Your assumption of tive or that of officers subordinate to his the right to suspend all the constitutional authority. And in this proceeding a disguarantees of personal liberty, and even cretion seems to be exercised as to whethof the freedom of speech and of the press, er the prisoner shall be allowed a trial, or because the summary remedy of habeas even be permitted to know the nature of corpus may be suspended is at once start the complaint alleged against him, or the and were deserved if the President exerting and alarming to all persons desirous name of his accuser. If the proceedings cised a power clearly delegated, under of preserving a free government in this be merely preventive, why not allow the circumstances which warranted its exercise prisoner the benefit of a bond to keep the peace. But if no offence has been comyou hold that the rights of every man mitted, why was Mr. Vallandigham tried, throughout this vast country, in time of convicted and sentenced by a court-marinvasion or insurrection, are subject to tial? And why the actual punishment be annulled whenever you may say that you by imprisonment or banishment, without Vallandigham, then surely he is entitled consider the public safety requires it?" the opportunity of obtaining his liberty in to an immediate and unconditional dis-

swer to this question throws a shade upon viction and banishment upon the ground the fondest anticipations of the framers of that he had damaged the military serving the Constitution, who flattered themselves by discouraging enlistments and encourthat they had provided safe guards against aging descritons &c., and yet you have the dangers which have ever beset and not even pretended to controvert our pooverthrown free government in other sition that he was not charged with, tried value to his discharge chiefly as it will in-

the question "is simply a question who In answer to our position that Mr. Valthe question is simply a question that accordy landigham was entitled to a trial in the gard the principles contained in the sevshall decide what the public safety does civil tribunals, by virtue of the late acts of eral propositions submitted by the Presirequire in cases of rebellion or invasion." Congress, you say: "I certainly do not know dent, or how much sooner they might un-Our Government was designed to be a that Mr. Vallandighum has specifically, and by Government of law, settled and defined, and direct language, advised against enlistments and indorse the sentiments contained therein, the Mississippi valley." Special permiss- for nearly a week, was then taking medinot of the arbitrary will of a single man .- in favor of desertions and resistance to drafting,"

REJOINDER OF THE ORIO COMMITTEE Supreme within its sphere, and thus a of the enrollment preparatory to the draft, opinions of the undersigned touching the mutual check upon each other in case of and which you attribute mainly to the questions involved in these propositions, abuse of power. It has been the boast of course Mr. Vallandigham has pursued, are well known, have been many times Somebody "Cornered."

the American people that they had a writ, you say that he has made speeches against publicly expressed, and are sufficiently for readers are generally sware that ten Constitution not only expressly defining the war in the midst of resistance to it; — manifested in the resolutions of the Constitution and the constitution of the Constitution and the constitution of the Constitution and the constitution are sufficiently the war in the midst of resistance to it; — manifested in the resolutions of the Constitution and the constitution are constitution and the constitution are constituted in the resolutions of the Constitution and the constitution are constituted in the constitution are constituted in the constitution are constituted in the constitution and the constitution are constituted in the constitution are constituted in the constitution and the constitution are constituted in the constituti Our readers are generally sware that but also demine the powers of the Governthe State Convention of the Democracy of ment, and providing effectual safe-guards stance to counsel against such resistance, cannot suppose that the President expects Ohio, which met at Columbus, in June for personal liberty, security and property. and that 'it is next to impossible to repel the in that they will seek the discharge of Mr. last, and nominated Hon. C. L. Vallan. And to make the matter more positive ference that he has counselled directly in favor Vallandighom by a pledge, implying DIGHAM, as the Democratic candidate for and explicit, it was provided by the ament of it. Permit us to say that your information upon their own sincerity and Governor, at the same time appointed a committee—consisting mostly of Demogration in the Constitution of certain committee—consisting mostly of Demogration in the Constitution of certain dersigned bave been in the habit of hears and also carry with it by implication a creatic members of Congress from that parage others retained by the people," lar assemblages, and they appeal with and bunishment, against which, they, and and that "the powers not delegated to confidence to every truthful person who the convention they represent, have solthe United States by the Constitution, has ever heard him, for the accuracy of the emply protested. And while they have of the President the restoration of Mr. Vallandigham to his liberty and rights.

The United States by the Constitution, nas ever nearonim, for the account of the revocation of the order of banbefore the people of Ohio, in which he has strength of the people of Ohio, and with a view to This duty the committee performed, by perple." With this care and precaution not counseled submission and obedience to the people of Ohio, and with a view to personally calling upon the President in a on the part of our forefathers, who framed to the laws and the Constitution, and advoid the possibility of conflict or disturbody, and stating the purpose of the visit, that, at so early a day as this, a claim of tribunals, and of the ballot box for the residence of public tranquility; they do not tribunals, and of the ballot box for the residence of public tranquility; they do not tribunals, and of the ballot box for the residence of public tranquility; they do not tribunals, and of the ballot box for the residence of public tranquility; they do not tribunals, and of the ballot box for the residence of public tranquility; they do not the purpose of the visit. The interview was friendly and interesting: the President to arbitrary power, limited, dress of grievances, and for the evils which it, at any sacrifice of their dignity and and they were requested by the President only by his conception of the requirements, afflice our bleeding and suffering country, self-respect. of the public safety, would have been as. And, were it not foreign to the purposes. The idea that such a pleatge as that askseried. In derogation of the Constitutional of this communication, we would unders ed from the undersigned would secure the provisions making the President strictly take to establish, to the satisfaction of any public safety sufficiently to compensate copy of the resolutions adopted by the said State Convention.

To this application, or netition, the provisions making the President strictly take to establish, to the satisfaction of any public safety sufficiently to compensate fitly expressed, and find a just response in delegated legislative power in Congress, mong the people, to which you allude, in charging Mr. Vallandigham, is, in their opposition, as we understand it, would opposition to the arrest of description of the land. But if, induced, there be no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But if, induced, there is no of the land. But your position, as we understand it, would opposition to the arrest of deserters and opinion, a mere evasion of the grave dues only years of ago. It gives fairly and trus make your will the rule of action and your the draft, have been occasioned mainly by tions involved in this discussion, and of a ly the animus of the mother, the sen declarations of the requirements of the the measures, policy and conduct of your direct answer to their demand. And this and the wifepublic safety the law of the land. Our Administration and the course of its polit- is made especially apparent by the fact that neighbor of the Journal has laid before his inquiry was not, therefore, "simply a ical friends. But if the circumstantial ev, the pledge is asked in a communication. question who shall decide, or the affirma- idence exists to which you aliade, which which concludes with an intimation of a tion that nobody shall decide, what the makes it next to impossible to repel the disposition on the part of the President to public safety requires." Our Government inference, that Mr. Vallandigham has repeat the acts complained of. is a government of law, and it is the law counseled in favor of this resistance, and ments; but our space forbids, and we making power which ascertains what the that the same has been mainly attribmust content conselves with giving the public safety requires, and prescribes the utable to his conduct, why was he not leave the entire responsibility with the Committee's rejoinder to the President's reply, and leave our readers to judge enacted, and not to make or annul laws. If there be any foundation in fact for your any exigency shall arise, the President has statements implicating him in resistance the power to convene Congress at any to the constituted authorities, he is liable time, to provide for it, so that the plea of to such prosecutions. And we now denecessity turnishes no reasonable pretext mand as a mere act of justice to him, an for any assumption of legislative power. investigation of this matter, before a juty For a moment contemplate the conse- of his country; and respectfully insist quences of such a claim to power. Not that fairness requires either that you re-only would the dominion of the Presi lent tract these charges which you make be absolute over the rights of individuals, against him, or that you revoke your or

> Surely it is not necessary to subvert free aging culistment, and inducing desertions Government in this country in order to and furnish a reason for the undeniable one under the pretence of putting down the answered by very many more than were demanded, and that the next call for sol. opinions are dististeful to him. diers will probably be responded to by drafted men alone. The observation of the President in this connection, that neisther the Convention in its resolutions, nor the committee in its communication, intimate that they 'are conscious of an existing rebellion being in progress with the avowed object of destroying the Union. ed everywhere the sad evidences of war, to

> > In the conclusion of your communica. tion, you propose that, if a majority of the duplicate copy of it, which you have furnished, they shall stand committed to three propositions therein at length set forth, that be will publish the names thus erate as a revocation of the order of banishment. The committee cannot refrain from the expression of their surprise that the President should make the fate of Mr. Vallandigham depend upon the opinion of this committee upon these propositions. If the arrest and banishment were legal, cised a power clearly delegated, under the order ought not to be revoked, merely because the committee hold or express opinions accordant with those of the President. If the arrest and banishment were not legal, or were not deserved by Mr.

The people of Ohio were not so deeply moved by the action of the President. merely tecause they were concerned for the personal safety or convenience of Mr. Vallandigham, but because they saw in his arrest and banishment an attack upon their own personal right; and they attach dieste an abandonment of the claim to the power of such arrest and basishment.-However just the undersigned might re-

The undersigned, therefore, buying fully discharged the duty enjoined upon them.

M. BIRCHARD, Ch'n, 19th Dist. D. A. HOUK, Ser'y, 3d Dist. GEORGE BLISS, 14th Dist. T. W. BARTLEY, Still Dist.
W. J. GORDON, 18th Dist.
JOHN O'NEILL, 13th Dist.
C. A. W., ITE, 6th Dist.
W. E. FINCK, 12th Dist. ALEXANDER LONG, 24 Dist. JAMES R. MORRIS, 15th Dist. GEO. S. CONVERSE, 7th Dist. GEO, H. PENDLETON, 1st Dist. W. A. HUTCHINS, 11th Dist. A. L. BACKUS, 10th Dist. J. F. McKINNEY, 4th Dist. J. W. WHITE, 16th dist. F. C. LeBLOND, 5th Dist. LOUIS SCHÆFFER, 17th Dist. WARREN P. NOBLE, 9th Dist.

ARE LINCOUN'S LETTER ON VALLANDIG HAM'S ARREST. This famous, jucular and nteresting epistle would have produced a most amusing effect in these regions, had God is above all and truth is eternal. not been for the rascally raid of the over this raid very few of the tadical pas who, but for your innocent suffering, in recognizing any constitutional obligapers have noticed the President's letter at Foor Greeley, who seems to be repo ing in conscious security behind his nine hundred thousandmen, devotes considerable attention to the subject, and thinks he letter a good defense of the right of the President to arrest and exile any man for his opinions, without an overt act of treason, during a time of civil war. we take the world as it comes, and governments as we find them. If poor Grees Quincy Herald, we extract the following ley is satisfied, we have nothing to say put down the rebellion; and it council be feet, that the first call for volunteers was against it. But if the President can exile,

Robespierre ; and perhaps there is no sid themselves of it by any subterfuge,

abolish slavery and it will ceasa. This is strategy. If a man takes up arms against you, under the apprehension that you are going to destroy his property, the policy is to take all his property away, and then he wil have nothing to quarrel about and will be down his arms. If he take up arms to defent his home, burn his home op, and then he will be your friend; for he will have no home to fight for,

If a man takes up arms to defend the Constitution, destroy the Constitution, and he must quit. He must be a great goose to quar'et about a thing that is rubbed out and that exists be more.

We have always been struck with the wisdomof this strategy. The South took up arm because they apprehenden slavery was in danger. Destroy slavery and they will have no object to make war about. Who is so shallow that he can't see the wisdom of that ?- Louisville Democrat,

BIBLIS FOR THE CONTEDERATE ARMY .- A. mong the grants of books made by the cutioners. This gentleman found no re-American Bible Society, at its late meeting, was one to the Memphis and Shelby County Bible Society Tenn., of 20,000 Bident, or how much sooner they might un-der other circumstances, feel inclined to Secretary, "for the Confederate army in moments, and told them I had been sick yet they assure him that they have not ion to transmit them across the lines has cine, and desired a place to be at rest. Af-

selves, and require no comment :

Mroxum, lown, May 30, 1863. To the Editor of the Chicago Times .

Many inquiries are made relative to my busband, who is now in the military prison at Kenkuk, lowa. I think it proper that I send the ballot-box. The conflict to which we this brief note to the public, I am sure that challegage you is not of arms, but of argus he has violated no law of the land, consti-tutional, statuery, or even military, either intelligence of the people? Do you ad-directly or by connivance. His arrest is the work of sundictive violent men. His the work of vindictive, violent men. His Have they not intelligence enough to ans mind is unulterably fixed to surrender no iots of principles even at the point of death His wife, his children, and all his friends, are proud that he is even in prison, as constant in maintaining his principles as he was bold in announcing them while at

The officers of the guard and his officers have shown a commendable kindness and senerous feeling toward him, for which he health at this time. My nen feelings are ing letter of his mother, who is a lady sev- none binding upon the States or the peo-

Very Respectfully, CHRIST, M. DEAN, Wife of Henry Clay Dean.

Mr Perasany, lown, May, 23, 1863. HENRY CLAY DEAN-

My Dear Son : Have ou transgressed any law of the land, violated any constitutional duty? If you have not, then you are innocent before God and man. You have nothing on your part to surrender. I beseech you to stand firm upon Democratic principles, on the Constitution, and he true to yourself, to God. to your country. Waver not. Though the winds may how!, though rain and floods may come and beat against that house, it falleth not, because it is founded on a rock. Though not worthy to be compared to our blessed Rodeemer, yet let us imitate liim. Though great drops of blood onzed through His brow, yet His truth yielded nothing Remember, who Cross shall wear the

Crown." Though guarded, like vourself, by a hand of soldiers, when the triumphant hour came the angel of God bowed down and worshipped him. Now, Henry stand by the principles

on have always preached : "The Constitution as it is, the Union as it war." Fut your trust in God and truth-

Thousands are daily praying for you, rebels into Penusylvania. In their fright and great numbers are now your friends and in any compromise with the South, or

> I am your affectionate, dear mother, and the border States we shall again my that though I tremble with age, my love of instrument to the consuming fire, and retrath and justice has induced me to write these lines. God bless you. with death and an agreement with hell," JEMIMA DEAN.

From Hon. Henry Chy Dean's account of his arrest by the military, as given in the

"A young man by the name of Ball. while in the office of the Provost Marshal, he can also hang or shoot any body whose informed me, with a grin and very much mies of the Constitution,' convicted and the one of a Sioux Indian, that he wanted BANISHED therefor, while the latter re-There is a ways a certain stage in the the boys to take their satisfaction out of history of every commonwealth when this me,' and that he now accessed me in due doctrine is promulgated. It was practice form, and handed me over to the Sergoant ed in Rome under Sylla, Casar and Au- of the Provost Guard. I have made this gustus; in England under Cromwell; - fact plain, because these men have comn France under Napoleon Bonoparte and mitted an atrocious crime, will do well to reason why it should not be practiced un. After my arrest at the house of Judge der the present and future Administra. Clay I was placed in front of the crowd, tions. We must accept history, ancient with a low-bred, insolent man, who comand modern, as it is manufactured for us menced asking me insolent questions, by the fates. In 1865 a Democratic Pres | which I of course took no notice, Alter ident may take the conduct of this Ad burrying me through the several streets. mini-tration as a precedent, and exite, at length a hollow square was formed where hang er shoot, all the Abolitionists, be- I was threatened taunted and insulted for g uning with those persons who declared a full half hour. I was first informed that the Constitution to be "a covenant with death was too mild a punishment to be death and an agreement with hell," and administered to a Copperhead who, in the the editor of the paper which called the choice language of their newspaper, was Star-spangled Banner of the Union a foodbardy and demented enough to ven-flaunting lie.' Greely and Garrison will ture through Kenkuk.' The soldiers were then be obliged to doff their neck cloths all strangers to me, and were led on and and put on the halter, or submit to be prompted to their action by a Paritanical driven out of the country. That is the elique who had all unsettled accounts with turned to almost everything — weather, fine dish they are cooking and spicing for me for some very candid talk about the themelves. But, if they are content, so year 1800, when I was candidate for elecnot work both way -....... New York Herald. in ticket, headed by the name of Judge in ticket, headed by the name of Judge sor Slavery being the cause of the way, Douglas. These benevolent men thought nature at fault that she had not endowed me with four separate and distinct lives, that each of them might be gratified in having me put to death in his own choice

On the outside of the growd there stood a merchant of thin visage, sharp nose, red head, and exceedingly thin lips, who cried out at the top of his voice, "He ought to afterwards consented. He gallantly asked be drowned, seeing the Mississippi is close her to lift her veil; she was fimid and modat hand," when there went up a yell, "Drown him," "drown him." "drawn himself. him." Near by another of the malignants spoke up and said:- "Drowning was entirely too easy and speedy a death for a popped the conductor with a slaving lamp, Copperhead," and oried out, "Hang him, hang him, hang him!" Still another commenced, and the cry went up, "Shoot him," "shoot him," "shoot him," A fourth, with the murderous laugh of a Pawnee, said burning would better measare out the allotted ponishment, lengthen the scene of enjoyment, and minister more thoroughy to the gratification of the exe- astonishing is this: The gallant widower spouse. Every manner of insult and opprobrious epithet was used to jeer, to more tify and offend. After being thus brutaily As a safe-guard, the powers were delegated &c., and yet, in a subsequent part of your to the legislative, executive and judicial answer, after speaking of certain distur-terms, contracts, or conditions with the U.S. Tressury Department.

The following letters speak for them. stark naked, which I had to do in the presence of a large crowd, remaining in that condition for fifteen minutes, while my clothes were searched.

> TWO PICTURES. Look on this Picture.

derstand the right, and virtue enough to pursoe it? Come, then, meet us inrough to the press and with free speech, and before the assemblages of the people, and we will argue the question, as we and on fathers ave done from the beginning of the government

- "Are we tight or you right, we wrong or you wrong?" And by the judgment of the people we will, one and all, shide,-I have spoken as though the Constitution: survived, and was still the supermy law of the land. But if, indeed, there be no ple. God forbid. We have a Constitution yet, and laws yet To them I appeal.-Give us our rights; give as known and fixed laws; give us the judiciary; arrest us only upon due process of law; give us presentment or indictment be grand jus ries; speedy and public trial; trial by ary, and at home; tell us the nature and cause of the accusation; confront us with vitnesses; allow us witnesses in our behalf, and the assistance of counsel for our defense; secure us in our persons, our Lomes, our papers and our effects; leave as arms not for resistance to law or against right, ful authority, but to defend ourselves from outrage and violence; give at free speech and a free press; the right peace atly to assemble; and, above all, free and undisturbed election at the ballot box; take our sons, take our money, our prop erty, all else, and we will wait a little, all t the time and in the manner appointed by the postitution and law, we shall eject you from the tension you have abused, and the seats of nower you have dishonored, and other and

Then on This. 'No act of ours do we regard with more conscientious approval of higher satisfic tion, none do we submit more confidently to the tribunal of Heaven and the moral verdict of mankind, than when, several years ago, on the Ith of July. In the press ence of a great assembly, we committed to And should the present bloody struggle

setter men shall reign in your stead.

Reader ! which of the above sounds like the words of a patriot and which like the anguage of a traitor ? Will you, can you, believe it, that the man who uttered me first was tried by a Drum Head Court Martial 'for giving aid and comfort to the ens cently addressed a meeting in New York, and was feted and honored by the present

son, of Massachusetts. THE PARTING KISS -- A DARK DUED. -- A port time agor gentleman -a resident of Mad River township -came to Urbana one evening in order to take the night through accommodation) train for Spring-

Administration party! It is needless to

say the first is Clement L. Vallandigham.

of Ohio, and the other Wm. Lloyd Garris

Finding the train full be remained standing for a time; becoming tired, he asked a lady the privilege of occupying a part of the seat belonging to her. (Now it must be known to all night travellers that this train-or this car rather-is dark, that is illuminated by a dim light only, which doesen't "shed its lustre thereof" very expolitics, etc. - and finally to personal and political matters. The gentleman inc formed her that he was a widower; she in return, remarked (she was dressed in black) that she was a widow. The "fone woman" seemed pleased with the widower. Not heeding the immortal advice of the elder Weiler to his dutiful son- - Samivel became niore became more train left Hunt's station, he asked a favor, as they were about to part, that she would bestown kiss. Shout first hesitated, but estly begged him to exercise the privilege

The train whistlad - now was the accepted time! He gently raised the veil, when in and there, dazzling the happy face of the gentleman from Mad River, was the luscious lips, glatening teeth, extensive nose, white eyes, charcoal countenance, and wavy hair of a she American of African descent! He did not take that kiss. He couldn't see it.

What makes this last mentioned fact is one of the most prominent Republicans in Mad River, and swallows every niggerism of his party-e-mancipation proclamation and all. If he can embrace the whole nigger in his party—why can't be embrace her personally? "Kiss me quick and go my honey!"—Urbana (Ohio) Union.

Two lines are wanted to fillout