

VOL. XXXIV .- WHOLE NO. 1765

CLEARFIELD, PA WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1863

TERRIBLE CASTIGATION OF AN UN-PRINCIPLED SIMPLETON.

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The author of the following, it is rumor-Journal.

STATEMENT.

At a public meeting held at the Capitol. in the city of Albany, on the 16th day of May, 1863, to consider the arbitrary arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, certain resolutions were adopted, copies of which were, by the direction of the meeting, transmitted by its officers to President Lincoln, who, in a communication dated the 12th of June, 1863, addressed to the gentlemen referred to, which has appeared very generally in the public prives, discussed the resolutions and controverted certain positions which they maintained in regard to personal rights and constitutional obliga LIONE

On the receipt of this communication the Hou. Erastus Corning, Chairman of the meeting referred to, addressed the President, informing him in substance that the special duty assigned to the offi-cers of the meeting had been fulfilled by sending the resolutions to his Excellency. out adding that in view of the importance of the principle involved, and the public interest which the matter had assumed he had deemed it proper to submit the President's letter to the Committee, who reported the resolutions for such action as in their judgment it might demand.

The Committee having considered the subject, and viewing the questions at issue as of the gravest importance, replied to the l'resident's communication, which reply is now laid before the public. At the request of the Committee, it was sent to the President by the officers of the meeting, in a letter under their signatures, of which the following is a copy :

To his Excellency the President of the United States : -

Sin : The undersigned, officers of the public meeting held in this city on the 18,h day of May last, to whom your com. munication of the 12th of this month, commenting ou the resolutions adopted at that meeting, was addressed, have the honor to send to your Excellency a reply to that communication by the committee who reported the resolutions. The great importance to the people of this country of the questions discussed must be our roology, if any be needed, for saying that the be in entire harmony with the views A 4 sentiments of the meeting referred to. We are, with great respect, Very truly yours,

Effastes Consiso, President, Albany, June 30, 1863.

THE ALBANY COMMITTEE TO States, because they criticised, as constitu-ABRAHAM LINCOLN. To States, because they criticised, as constitu-tionally they migh, those fatal errors of of induction, there springs at once into ex-babcas corpus for a limited time is all cases by its very terms, promptly removes the bistory of our country, to set up a party policy which have characterized the con- istence a brood of crimes or offences unde- where persons were charged on oath with treason, duct of public affairs since your advent to fined by any rule, and hitherto unknown or other high orime or misdemeanor, endanger. nucl of public affairs since your advent to finde by any rule, and intherio unknown ing the perce or safety of the Government. bower. In violation of the second of them, hundreds, and we believe thousands of followed by indiscriminate arrests, mids. But your doctrine undisguisedly is, that men have been seized and immured in night seizures, military commissions, un- a suspension of this writ justifies arrests criminal offences against the established and country, so highly respected by all think ed, is Jadge Comstol. Whoever penned prisons and bastles, not only without heard of modes of trial and punishment, without warrant, without oath, and even accertained laws of the country. Upou what foundation, then, juntation of treason or other the states of the country. any surrant, and for no other cause than the constitutional exercise of the freedom of speech. In violation of all these guar-atters a distinguished clizen of a peace-ful and loyal State has been torn from his home at midnight by a band of soldiers, atting under the order of one of source of one many who stands by and says to the many who stands by and says

> without judge or jury, convicted and sen- If not hindered (of course by arrest) he is gle and peculiar remedy against an un- citizer on trial without the presentment tenced without even the suggestion of any sure to help the enemy, and much more lawful imprisonment; but if that remedy of a grand jury and military commissions? officers of government in the possession of a grand jury and military commissions? Officers of government in the possession of a grand jury and military commissions? THERE IS NO FOWER IN THIS COUNTRY WHICH the national capitol; notwithstanding the of this country. For all these acts, you country with 'buts' and 'ifs' and 'ands." would be the same, and every invasion of of this country. For all these acts, you country with buts and its and and, would be the same, and every invasion of CAN Dispense with PS LAWS. The Press fact that the great body of the Democration of the special case of Mr. Vallandigham, the ed of have not been made "for the treason" by the Constitution, but by principles of humblest individual. We pray you to spirit given their best efforts, their treason the special case of Mr. Valiandignam, the ed of have not been made for the treason by the constitution, out by principles of humblest individual. We pray you to spirit given their best enorts, their treason far greater antiquity than the writ itself bear in mind, in order that you may duly ure, their brothers and their sons, to su estimate the feeling of the people on this tain the Government and to put down the from his home, pronounced by you. That were the proceedings following in any con- this writ for its action of false imprion- subject, that for the crime of dispensing rebellion, you, choosing to overlook a

preceded it, asserts the principles of a supreme despotism.

public mind. The apprehension and alarm which they are calculated to produce have been greatly enhanced by your attempt to justify them, because in that attempt you assume to yourself a rightful authority possessed by no constitutional monarch on earth. We accept the decla ration that you prefer to exercise this auexhibited. But, believing as we do, that liberty is enjoyed in this country, we propose to challenge the grounds on which your claim of supreme power is based.pectfully refuse our assent to this theory of constitutional law. We think that men While yielding to you as a constitutional may be rightfully silent, if they so choose. magistrate the deference to which you are while clamorous and needy patrious proentitled, we cannot accord to you the des claim the praises of those who wield pow-potic power you claim, however indulgent er; and as to the "bute," the "ifs," and and gracious you may promise to be in the "ands," these are Saxon words and belong to the vocabulary of freemen. wielding it.

We have carefully considered the ground We have already said that the infuition on which your pretensions to more than of a free people instantly rejects these danregal authority are claimed to rest; and igercus and unheard of doctrines. It is if we do not misinterpret the misty and not our purpose to enter upon an elabor clouded forms of expression in which ate and extended refutation of them. We those pretensions are set forth, your mean- submit to you, however, one or two coning is, that while the rights of the citizen siderations, in the hope that you will re-are protected by the Constitution in time, view the subject with the earnest atten. of peace they are suspended or lost in tion which its supreme importance detime of war, when invasion or rebellion ex-ists. You do not, like many others in whose minds reason and the love of regu-pended in any of the reaceful and loyal lated liberty seem to be overthrown by the States of the Union. An act of Congress, excitements of the hour attempt to base approved by you on the 3d of March, 1863, this conclusion upon a supposed military authorized this President to suspend it du necessary existiting outside of and trans- ring the present rebellion. That the suscending the Constitution, a military nepension is a legislative, and not an execu-

stitutional or legal sense criminal prosecu- ment, and the action would remain to the with the laws and statutes of Great Britjustification is, that the victims of arbitra- Again, every man, when his life or liberty to the scaffold, and expelled another from These repeated and continued invasions ry arrests were obedient to every law, were is threatened without the warrant of law, of constitutional liberty and private right guiltless of any known and defined offence, may lawfully resist; and if neces-ary, in have occasioned profound anxiety in the and therefore were without the protection self defence, may take the life of the agof the Constitution. The suspension of gressor. Moreover, the people of this tions. the writ of habeas corpus, instead of being country may demand the impeachment it mercifully and leniently, your successintended to prevent the enlargement of of the President himself for the exercise sor, whether immediate or more remote, arrested criminals until a legal trial and of arbitrary power. And when all these may wield it with the energy of a Caesar conviction can be had, is designed, accor- remedies shall prove inadequate for the or Napoleon, and with the will of a desding to your doctrine, to subject innocent protection of free institutions. there remen to your supreme will and pleasure. mains, in the last resort, the supreme Silence itself is punishable, according to right of revolution. You once announced thority with a moderation not hitherto this extraordinary theory, and still more this with a latitude of expression which tutional and legal safe guards which proso the expression of opinions, Lowever may well be considered dangerous in the tect the rights of the citizen. It is power

You said: "Any people, anywhere being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. Nor is this right confined to cases where the people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people, that can, may revolu-tionize and make their own so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this, a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize

putting down a minority intermingled with or near about thom, who may oppose their move-ments."-(Vol. 18, Congressional Glob-, p. 18.)

sign him to a dungeon, or to the tender mercies of a court martial, and you would

approve the proceeding. In our deliberate judgment the Consti-tution is not open to the interpretation is n suggested by your communication now the sophistry and rejects the conclusion, before 45. We think every part of that Some other matters which your excels Some other matters which your excelinstrument is harmonious and consistent. lency has presented demand our notice, The possible suspension of the writ of In justification of your course as to Mr. cessity behind which the Constitution it-self disappears in a total celipse. We do decision ever made in this country, and of speech and of the press. The suspen-, arrest of judge Hall, at New Orleans, by Secretaries (forty-six in number) are, for esy put forth in your plea for absolute other branch of the Government. But the enlargement of the accused traitor or fers widely from the case of Mr Vallanconspirator until he shall be legally tried digham. New Orleans was then, as you and covicted or acquitted; but in this truly state, under "martial or military we find no justification for arrest and in-prisonment without warrant, without Mr. Vallandigham was arrested. The cause, without the accusation or suspicion administration of the civil law had not of crime. It seems to us, moreover, too been disturbed in that commonwealth .plain for argument that the sacred right The courts were open, and justice was f trial by Jury, and in courts where the dispensed with its accustomed prompticonstitutional guarantees is wholly deriv- law of the land is the rule of decision, is tude. In the case of judge Hall, General a right which is never dormant, never Jackson in allow days sent him outside suspended, in peaceful and loyal commus, the line of his encampments and set him nitias and States. Will you, Mr. Presis at liberty; but you have undertaken to dent, maintain, that because the writ of banish Mr. Vallanuigham from his home. aleas corpus may be in suspense, you can You seem also to have forgotten that Gen. substitute soldiers and bayonets for the Jackson submitted implicity to the judgpeaceful operation of the laws, military ment of the court which imposed the fine omissions and inquisitorial mode of trial upon him; that he promptly puid it, for the courts and juries prescribed by that he enjoined his hiends to assent, the Constitution itself? And if you cans " as he most freely did, to the decision not maintain this, then let us ask where which had just been pronounced against is the justification for the monstrous pro- him." ceeding in the case of a citizen of Ohio, to More than this, you overlook the fact which we have called your attention ?- that the then administration (in the lan-We know that a recreant judge, whose guage of a well-known author) "mildly came has already descended to material but decidedly rebuked the proceedings of contempt, found the apology on the out. General Jackson," and that the President ds of the supreme and fundamental law viewed the subject with "surprise and the Constitution. But this is not the solicitude." Unlike President Madison, foundation on which your superstructure you, in a case much more unwarranted, of power is built. We have mentioned approve the proceedings of your subordanthe act of the last Congress professing to ate officers, and in addition justify your authorize a suspension of the writ of habeas, course by a carefully considered argument sorpus. This act now demands your spe-, in its support. cial attention, because, if we are not great-ly in error, its terms and plain intention are directly opposed to all the arguments and patriotic services of General Jackson, and conclusions of your communication, refunded the amount of the fine he had The act, besides providing that the habras paid ! But the long dalay in doing this corpus may be suspended, expressly com- proved how reluctant the American peo mands that the names of all persons ple were to do anything which could be theretofore or thereafter prested by and considered as in any way approving the thority of the President or his cabinet diaregard shown to the majosty of the law, miniators, being citizens of States in which the aven by one who so eminently enjoyed administration of the laws has continued unim- their confidence and regard. gaired shall be returned to the courts of One subject more and we shall conclude. the United States for the districts in which You express your regret that our meeting secretimed, in the user of the district in which their spoke "as Demograts;" and you say that No refinament of logic can unsettle them his innocence according to the existing supposed offences were committed; and "in this time of national peril you would Upon your own such return being made, if the next grand have preferred to mast us upon a level, annihi'ate them; and no force at the doctrine, then, can you hesitate to redress jury attending the courts does not indict one step higher than any party platform." the alleged offenders, then the judges are You thus sompel us to allude to matters But, sir, we cannot acquiesce in your commanded to issue an order for their which we should have preferred to pass immediate discharge from imprisonment. by. But we cannot omit to notice your Now we cannot help asking whether you criticism, as it custs, at least, an implied have overlooked this law, which most reproach upon your motives and our proassuredly you are bound to observe, or ceedings, We beg to remind you that whether it be your intention to disregard when the hour of our country's peril had it ? Its meaning certainly cannot be come, when it was evident that a most mistaken. By it the national Legislature gigantic effort was to be made to subvert has said that the President may suspend our institutions and to everthrow the the accustomed writ of habeas corpus, but government when it was vitally important at the same time it has commanded that that party feelings should be laid aside, all arrests under his nuthority shall be and that all should be called upon to promptly made known to the courts of unite most cordially and vigorously to instice, and that the accused parties shall maintain the Union ; at the time you be liberated, unless presented by a grand were sworn into office as President of the jury according to the Constitution, and United States, when you should have tried by a jury in the ancient and accue- urged your fellow-citizens in the most preserved to the people during your ad-ministration. In violation of the press has been no liberty under the Constitution which ty of the Government. In the year 1807, We certainly deny that Congress can con-should have enjoined respect for the Lagrand, or in this country, tomed mode. The President may possi-emphatic manner to overlook an per-them the freedom of the press has been no liberty under the Constitution which ty of the Government. In the year 1807, We certainly deny that Congress can con-should have enjoined respect for the Laws them, the freedom of the press has been no liberty under the Constitution which ty of the Government. In the year 1807, We certainly deny that Congress can con-denied. In repeated instances, newspath does not depend on the gracious indule at the time of Burr's alleged conspiracy, for this right, because it is forbidden in pers have been suppressed in the loyal gence of the Executive only. This great a bill was passed in the Senate of the the higher law of the Constitution. But is forbidden to be the first of the first and draw a second to built and they want

proceeding in every case into the courts platform, called "the Chicago platform,

acting under the order of one of your gen-erals, tried before a military commission, is discussed, cannot be misunderstood. - habeas corpus merely dispenses with a sin-Where the justification for placing the by "their strong bands and willing heart." tions." The very ground, then, of your citizen if the writ were abolished forever, ain, our ancestors brought one monarch il office, from your cabinet officers an his throne.

This power which you have erected in theory is of vast and illimitable proporpot and a tyrant. It is a power without boundary or limit, because it proceeds upon a total suspension of all the constinot inartly described in the language of ore of your scretaries. Said Mr. Seward

to the British Minister in Washington: "I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrestof a citizen of Ohio. I can touch the bell again and order the imprisonment of a citizen of New York, and no power on earth but that of the President can release them. Can the Queen of England in her dominion do as much?

This is the very language of a perfect lespotism, and we learn from you with prolound emotion that it is no idle boast. It is a despotism unlimited in principle, Such were your opinions, and you had ed will or discretion which can place men despotic power to prevent you and you constitutional right to declare them .- under illegal restraint or banish them can posterity from enjoying that constitution If a citizen now should utter sentiments apply the rack or thumb screw, can put to far less dangerous in their tendency, your, torture or to death. Not thus have peo- all, and to the end, also, that history m nearest military commander would con- ple of this country hitherto understood their Constitution. No argument can commend to their judgment such inter-pretations of the great charter of their liberties. Quick as the lightning's flash, the intuitive sense of freemen perceives

Upou what foundation, then, permit us tutions-The Surrence Count of the Us

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Where is the warrant for invading cheerfully responded to the call of the officers of government in the possession ... foreign ministers down to the persons . lowest official grade among the tens of

thousands engaged in collect ng the reenues of the country, exclusively from your political associates,

Under such circumstances, virtual prescribed by your administration, an while most of the leading journals which supported it approved the sentence pro nounced against Mr. Vallandigham, it w. our true course-our honest course-i meet as "Democrats," that neither yo excellency nor the country might mistak. our antecedents or our position.

In closing this communication we desir to reaffirm our determination, and s doubt not that of every one who attendthe meeting which a topted the resolutiowe have discussed, expressed in one those resolutions, to devote "all our engies to sustain the cause of the Union.'

Permit us, then, in this spirit, to a your excellency to re-examine the grav subjects we have considered, to the ethat on your retirement from the positiyou occupy, you may leave behind y despotic power to prevent you and you al liberty which is the inheritance of uspeak of your administration with indu ,

Albany, June 30, 1863.

We omit the names of twenty-there gentlemen composing the Committee, top want of room.]

The names of the Vice Presidents and want of room, omitted.]

dent of the United States :--

Sin : Your answer, which has appeared opted at a recent meeting in the city of liberties of the citizens of this country, has liberty perishes, or is dependant on his Committee who prepared and reported extraordinary document you claim to dethose resolutions. The subject will now tive wholly from that clause of the Conreceive from us some further attention, stitution which, in case of rebellion or inwhich your answer seems to justify, if not vasion, permits the writ of habeas corpus to to invite. We hope not to feel wanting in be suspended.

tar of public opinion.

of the press. (2) The right of the people nor shall any person be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. (4) In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district in which the crime shall have been committed, and to be confronted with the witnesses against him.

You are also, no doubt, aware that on the adoption of the Constitution these in valuable provisions were proposed by the isalous caution of the States, and were assurance of liberty against the encroach ments of power. From your earliest reading of history, you also know that the pel their surrender. great principles of liberty and law which

palpable violation of them in England

To his Eccellency, Abraham Linzoln, Press, certainly tending to the establishment of

the respect due to your high position, if You must permit us to say to you, with we reply with a freedom and earnestness all due respect, but with the earnestness suggested by the infinite gravity and im- demanded by the occasion, that the Amerportance of the questions upon which you 'ican people will never acquiesce in this have thought proper to take issue at the doctrine. In their opinion the guarantees of the Constitution which secure to them

You seem to be aware that the Constis, freedom of speech and of the press, imaution of the United States, which you munity from arrest for offenses unknown have sworn to protect and defend, contains to the laws of the land, and the right of the following guarantees, to which we ask trial by jury before the tribunals provided your attention: (1) Congress shall make by those laws, instead of military commi-no law abridging the freedom of speech or sions and drumhead courts martial, are sions and drumhead courts martial, are living and vital principles in PEACE AND IN to be secure in their porsons against un- was, at all times and under all circum reasonable seizures shall not be violated, stances. No sophistry or argument can and no warrant shall issue but upon prob. shake this conviction, nor will the people able cause, supported by eath. (3). No per- require its confirmation by logical sequensons, except mariners in the service of the ces and deductions. It is a conviction fore taking cognizance of such offences, Government, shall be held to answer for a deeply interwoven with the instinct, the make known the rule of action, in order capital or infamous crime, unless on pres habits and the education of our countrysentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, men. The right to form opinions upon public measures and means, and to declare those opinions by speech or writing, with right of personal liberty, unless forfeiten according to established laws, and for offenses previously defined by law-the right when iccused of orime, to te tried where law is administered, and punishment is pronounced only when the crime is legally

inserted as amendments for a perpetual in the minds of freemen; no power can laws of this country. command of any chief magi-trate can com- that monstrous wrong?

So far as it is possible for us to underunderlie these provisions were derived to stand from your language the mental provi without warrant or criminal accusation, in us from the British Constitution. In that cess which has led you to the alarming their nature lawless and arbitrary, opcountry they were secured by Magna Charta conclusions indicated by your communi- posed to the very letter of constitutional more than six hundred years ago, and cation, it is this: The habeas corpus is a guarantees, can become in any sense rightthey have been confirmed by many and remedial writ, issued by courts and mas ful by reason of a suspension of the writ repeated statutes of the realm. A single gistrates to inquire into the cause of any of habeas corpus. imprisonment or restraint of liberty, on would not only arouse the public indigna- the return of which and upon due examtion, but would endanger the throng it, ination the person imprisoned is discharsolf. For a persistent disregard of them, ged, if the restraint is unlawful, or admit-causes for depriving men of their liberty. Charles I. was dethroned and beheaded by ted to bail if he appears to have been law-It is one of the most material purposes of

that the sacred rights and immunities which may be suspended in time of war, you illegally charged with some known crime'; were designed to be protected by these seem to think that every remedy for a false and a suspension of the writ was never constitutional guarantees have not been and unlawful imprisonment is abrogated ; asked for in England, or in this country,

not find this gigantic and monstrous her- we think it cannot be delegated to any power, but we do find another equally passing over that consideration, you have subversive of liberty and law, and quite as not exercised the power which Congress

attempted to confer upon you, and the despotism. You claim to have found, not writ is not suspended in any part of the outside, but within the Constitution, a country where the civil laws are in force. in the public prints, to the resolutions ad- principle or germ of arbitrary power, which Now, inasmuch as your doctrine of the in time of war expands into an absolute arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of inno-Albany, affirming the personal rights and sovereignty, wielded by one man, so that cent men, in admitted violation of express been referred to the undersigned, the will, his discretion, or his caprice. This ed from a suspension of the habers corpus. the first step to be taken in the ascert to absolute power, ought to be to make it known to the people that the writ is in fact suspended, to the end that they may

know what is their condition. You have not yet exercised this power, and, therefore, according to your own constitutional thesis, your conclusion falls to the ground. It is one of the provisions of the Constitution, and of the very highest value, that no ex post facto law shall be parsed-the meaning of which is, that no act which is

not against the law when committed, can be made criminal by subsequent legislation. But your claim is, that when the writ of habeas corpus is suspended, you may lawfully imprison and punish, for the crimes of silence, of speech, and opinion. But as these are no offences against the known and established law of the land, the constitutional principle to which we now refer, plainly requires that you should, bethat the people may be alvised in due season, so as not to become liable to its penalties. Let us turn your attention to the most glaring and indefeusible of all the utmost latitude of expression-the the assaults upon constitutional liberty, which have marked the history of your administration. No one has ever pretended that the writ of habeas corpus was suspended in the State of Ohio, where the grrest of a citizen at midnight, already referred to, was made, and he placed before ascertained ; all these are rights instantly a court-martial for trial and sentence, upon

dogmas that arrests and imprisonments, We deny that the suspension of a single and peculiar remedy for such wrongs brings into existence new and unknown classes of offences, or new fully arrested, and is held to answera crim - that writ to enlarge upon bail, persons The fact has already passed into history inal accusation. Inarmuch as this process who, upon probable cause, are duly and

Democratic Vigilance Committees

The following persons compose 1 a Democratic Vigilance Committee in i several Boroughs and townships of Cle field county, for the ensning year.

The primary election will be held Saturday, the lst day of August next

Beccaria-John Lightner, Samuel Hit man, Wm. S. Dickey. Bell - Robert Elder, William Meha-

Adam Breth.

Bloom-James McIntyre Tobias Shat Wm. Henry.

Boggs-Henry Turner, Charles Slo Samuel Cross.

Bradford-N. S. Wilson, J. H. Gearlert Lowry Gill.

Brady-George C. Kirk, Samuel Porth thwait Amos Bonsall.

Burnside-John King, Thomas Your Samuel Williams. Clearfield Borough-1 L., Relzonstein

M. Hills, George Thorn.

Chest-John Worrell, Larry Killi,

Austin Curry. Cocington-Francis Coudriet, John Hugenot, Thomas Maurer.

Curwensville Borough-Joshua Baker, B. Thompson, Cortes Bloom.

Decatur-David Gearbart, Levi Go. Chas. M. Cadwallader.

Ferguson-James Straw, Daniel Kor

Wm. L. Moore. For-George S. Himes, Jas. M'Le N. M. Brockway.

Girard-Daniel Krise, John Jury, Mignot.

Goshen_Robert K. Flegal, E. K. Shin Wm. Grah am, jr.

Graha = -- Thos. H. Forgey, Wm. helm, David Holt.

Guelich-Joseph Fry, Thos. Flick, Jordan.

Huston-Lewis Burdell, Hiram ward, O. H. Lamm.

Jordan-Cortes Bell, John Straw, 1. Smith.

Karthauz- George Heckendorn, Wil Brimker, Lorenz Hartline.

Knoz-Isano Duplup, D. E. M. Peter Mays.

Lawrence-John Shaw, jr. Levi F. Ir. lames McLaughlin.

Lumber City-Joseph Hagerty, Same McCracken, Amos Hile.

Morris-John C. Allport, Jackson ft. ver, Leonard Kyler.

New Washington-James Feath, Reul Neiman, James Rose. Penn-Summerfield Flegal, Patrick

Mahon, Wm. P. Johnson.

Tike-Jas, R. Caldwell, Geo. McLu Linn Hoover.

Union-Leyi Dressler, William V. John Potter, Sr.

Woodward-Austin Kline, C. J. B. Alexander.

The duty of the Committee will 1organize Democratic Clubs in their pestive townships, to make arrangen. for having any meetings that me necessary, and to give notice of and perintend the holding of the Pri-Election. Iskart Test, Chairm-ISRAEL TEST, Chairm-Democratic County Commi-

states and Tables CONTRACTOR STATES