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Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law, and Solicitors for all kinds of Military Claims,
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This firm, having a thorough knowledge of the Pension Business, and being conversant with the regulations of the Government, believe that they can afford greater facilities to Pension, Bounty, and other Claimants, for the prompt and successful execution of the business entrusted to them, than any other firm in Washington. They desire to secure such an amount of business as will enable them to execute the business for each claimant as cheaply, and on the basis of their pay contingent upon their success in each case. For this purpose they will secure the services of Law Firms in each prominent locality throughout the States where such business may be had, furnished with all the necessary blank forms of application and evidence, requisite printed pamphlets, instructions, and circulars for distribution in their vicinity, with associates named, and upon the due execution of the papers and transmission of the same to their local associates, they will promptly perform the business here.

Their charges will be ten dollars for officers and ten dollars for privates for one Pension or Bounty and Back Pay obtained, and ten per cent. on amount of Back Pay obtained. They also act as Attorneys for Military Supplies or Claims for Indemnity. Soldiers entitled since the 1st of March, 1861, in any kind of service, Military or Naval, who are disabled by disease or wounds, are entitled to Pensions. All soldiers who served for two years, or during the war, and who were discharged honorably, are entitled to Bounties. Widows of soldiers who die or are killed, are entitled to Pensions, and the \$100 Bounty. If there be no widow, the minor children, or if there be no children, then the father, mother, sisters or brothers are entitled as above to the \$100 Bounty and Back Pay.

Apply at our office, or to our Associates at
HARRISBURG, PA.—JOHN A. BIGLER, Attorney and Counsellor.
PITTSBURGH, PA.—ARTHURS & RIDDELL, Attorneys-at-Law.
FERRYVILLE, PA.—WM. R. SMITH, Attorney and Counsellor.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—J. G. MINNICHILL, 46 Wood Street, WM. M. SMITH, Attorney and Counsellor.
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JACKSON & CO.'S SHOE STORE,
NO. 99X MARKET STREET,
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Where they attend to their entire time to the manufacture of
BOOTS AND SHOES
All kinds and varieties, in the neatest and most fashionable styles, and at satisfactory prices.
Their stock will consist, in part, of Gentlemen's Fine-Grained Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, latest styles Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, and other Shoes in great variety; and in fact everything connected with the Shoe business.

MUBINGER'S PATENT BEEF TEA,
A solid, concentrated extract of BEEF AND VEGETABLES.
Unsurpassed immediately into a nourishing and delicious soup. Highly approved by a number of eminent Physicians.
This admirable article condensed into a compact form, all the substantial and nutritive properties of a large bulk of meat and vegetables. The readiness with which it dissolves into a rich and palatable soup, which is ready for use at a moment's notice, is an advantage in many situations of life, too obvious to need saying. It is a perfect substitute for fresh meat and vegetables. It will keep good in any climate.

It is peculiarly well adapted FOR TRAVELERS, by land or sea, who, thus avoid those accidental deprivations of a comfortable meal, to which they are so liable, and which, in many cases, may be avoided by a judicious use of this preparation. It is also a most valuable article for the sick, while for those in health, it is a perfect substitute for fresh meat and vegetables. It will keep good in any climate.

Prepared by
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.
No. 1024 1/2

CHARTER OAK FAMILY FLOUR!
UNEXCELLED BY ANY IN THE U. STATES!
AND SUPERIOR TO ANY FANCY BRANDS OFFERED IN PENNSYLVANIA!
IT IS MADE OF CHOICE MISSOURI WHITE WHEAT.

Delivered any place in the city free of charge. Terms cash on delivery.
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.
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A BOOK FOR THE TIMES!
American Annual Cyclopaedia and Register of Important Events for the Year 1861. In 1 vol 8 ct., over 750 pages. Cloth, \$3.50. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The design of this work is to furnish a record of all the important knowledge of the year. The events of the year, owing to the excitement, will, of course, be a prominent part, but all other branches—politics, Art, Literature, the Mechanic Arts, &c.—will receive due attention. The work is published quarterly by subscription, and ready for delivery in June next.

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PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARBOYS, DEMIJONS,
WINE, PORTER, MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND PRESERVE BOTTLES, &c., &c.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
H.B. & G. W. BURNERS,
No. 10 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

J. PANE & CO.—A choice lot of this celebrated Tea just received. It is of the first grade ever imported, and is much superior to the first grade in quality, strength and fragrance, and is also entirely free of adulteration, coloring or mixture of any kind.
It is the natural leaf of the Japanese Tea Plant.
For sale by
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

3,000 BUSHELS York State Potatoes,
of different kinds,
1,000 Bushels York State Apples,
A choice superior lot of Ontario Grapes, and 30 bushels Shellbeans, just received and for sale low.
H. W. MILLER & CO.,
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MAKEREI!
MAKEREI, No. 1, 2 and 3, in all sized packages, and each package warranted. Just received, and for sale low by
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

SOLE SEALING FRUIT JARS!
Best and Cheapest in the market! Call and examine them.
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BURKHART & ROBBINS,
(FORMERLY BURKHART AND STRAIN.)
IMPROVED SKY-LIGHT
PHOTOGRAPH AND AMBROTYPE GALLERY,
North Third Street, opposite the "Patriot and Union."

BURKHART & ROBBINS have opened a splendid new Gallery in Mumma's building, on Third Street, where they are prepared to take
PHOTOGRAPHS, CARTES DE VISITE AND AMBROTTES.
In all the improved styles. Particular attention given to CARD PHOTOGRAPHS. Also on hand, a complete assortment of the LATEST PATENT SKY-LIGHTS, all sold at very low prices. Call and examine specimens. Cartes de Visite, \$2.50 per dozen. Ambrotypes, \$1.00. \$2.00. \$3.00. \$4.00. \$5.00. \$6.00. \$7.00. \$8.00. \$9.00. \$10.00. \$11.00. \$12.00. \$13.00. \$14.00. \$15.00. \$16.00. \$17.00. \$18.00. \$19.00. \$20.00. \$21.00. \$22.00. \$23.00. \$24.00. \$25.00. \$26.00. \$27.00. \$28.00. \$29.00. \$30.00. \$31.00. \$32.00. \$33.00. \$34.00. \$35.00. \$36.00. \$37.00. \$38.00. \$39.00. \$40.00. \$41.00. \$42.00. \$43.00. \$44.00. \$45.00. \$46.00. \$47.00. \$48.00. \$49.00. \$50.00. \$51.00. \$52.00. \$53.00. \$54.00. \$55.00. \$56.00. \$57.00. \$58.00. \$59.00. \$60.00. \$61.00. \$62.00. \$63.00. \$64.00. \$65.00. \$66.00. \$67.00. \$68.00. \$69.00. \$70.00. \$71.00. \$72.00. \$73.00. \$74.00. \$75.00. \$76.00. \$77.00. \$78.00. \$79.00. \$80.00. \$81.00. \$82.00. \$83.00. \$84.00. \$85.00. \$86.00. \$87.00. \$88.00. \$89.00. \$90.00. \$91.00. \$92.00. \$93.00. \$94.00. \$95.00. \$96.00. \$97.00. \$98.00. \$99.00. \$100.00.

Medical.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS & WOUNDS, HEMORRHOIDS, HEADACHES, COLIC, RHEUMATISM, MATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the most select and purest ingredients, and is of a most agreeable odor, and has been used in its practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

IS AN ALLEVATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial. This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, COLIC, HEMORRHOIDS, HEADACHES, COLIC, RHEUMATISM, MATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing. It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes, and in ten minutes it will cure it. **TOOTHACHE** also will it cure instantly.

FOR FEVERS, DELIRIUM AND GENERAL EXHAUSTION arising from any disease, or from any cause, it is a most happy and useful remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous system, it strengthens and restores the system, and restores it to its natural vigor.

FOR PILES.—An external remedy, we claim that it is the best in the world. It will cure the most obstinate cases of PILES, and it will cure them in a few days. It is a most happy and useful remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous system, it strengthens and restores the system, and restores it to its natural vigor.

QUINCY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will cure them in a few days. It is a most happy and useful remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous system, it strengthens and restores the system, and restores it to its natural vigor.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The most certain and safe remedy for these ailments is this Liniment. It will cure them in a few days. It is a most happy and useful remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous system, it strengthens and restores the system, and restores it to its natural vigor.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS, SCALDS, &c., &c. are cured by this Liniment. It is a most happy and useful remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous system, it strengthens and restores the system, and restores it to its natural vigor.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposture, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet, and the name of the Proprietors, RICHARD SWEET & CO., Sole Proprietors, Lehigh City, Pa. For sale by all dealers.

HUBBARD BROS., IMPORTERS OF WATCHES,
NEW YORK.

Have the pleasure of announcing to their numerous friends, that they have just received a large and complete assortment of all orders and prompt delivery. Watches so forwarded are warranted to be of the highest quality, and to be of the most reliable construction, and guaranteed a safe delivery.

Improved Solid Sterling Silver IN ENGLISH, LEVY'S PATENT, and warranted to be of the highest quality. This is an entire new pattern, made expressly for American Army and Navy sale. They are manufactured in a very handsome manner, with English cases, and are of the most reliable construction. They are particularly valuable for officers in the Army, and travelers. The price is \$10.00 per watch, and \$12.00 per watch, with a gold case. They are particularly valuable for officers in the Army, and travelers. The price is \$10.00 per watch, and \$12.00 per watch, with a gold case.

MAGIC TIMEKEEPERS, for Army Speculations, in the Army and Navy Gazette of Philadelphia, in the February number, says:—This important article is a heart of honor, and is a most valuable article. It is a most reliable construction, and is guaranteed a safe delivery. It is a most valuable article, and is guaranteed a safe delivery.

MAGIC TIME OBSERVERS, the Perfection of Mechanism—Being a Hunting and Open Jack, with a Self-Winding Improvement—The New York Illustrated News, the leading pictorial paper of the United States, in its issue of Jan. 10th, 1863, on page 147, contains a full and complete description of this watch. It is a most reliable construction, and is guaranteed a safe delivery. It is a most valuable article, and is guaranteed a safe delivery.

SOLE AGENTS, for the sale of the above watches, are
HUBBARD BROS., Importers, 107 Broadway, New York.

SOLDIER'S CAMP COMPANION.

A very convenient Writing Book, also, Fortfolios, Memoranda Books, Pencil Cases, and all kinds of Stationery, for sale.
SCHIFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
No. 107 Broadway, New York.

NOTIONS.—Quite a variety of useful and entertaining articles for sale.
SCHIFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
No. 107 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH MUSTARD, ENGLISH and Domestic Pickles, (by the dozen or hundred), Superior Quality, for sale.
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.
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WARE WAR—BRADY, No. 62
Market Street, below Third, has received a large assortment of Swords, Sabres and Blades, which will sell very low.
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HAMS, DRIED BEEF, BOLOGNA
SALISBURG, TONGUES, &c., for sale low, by
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.
No. 1024 1/2

FOR RENT—Two desirable OFFICE
ROOMS, second story front of Wyeth's Building, corner of Market Square and Market Street, apply at this office.

The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1863.

THE WAY WE ARE GOING.

THE DEMOCRACY OF INDIANA IN COERCION FROM 50,000 TO 75,000 PERSONS PRESENT.

THE MILITARY ON HAND.

CANNON PLANTED TO SWEEP THE STREETS AND THE SPEAKERS' STAND.

THE INTENTION TO PROVOKE RESISTANCE AND THEN MASSACRE THE PEOPLE.

THINK OF IT, FELLOW-CITIZENS.

We are indebted to the Indianapolis Sentinel, of the 21st instant, for full proceedings of the immense mass meeting of the Democrats of Indiana, on Thursday last.

The Sentinel says that it was the most numerous assemblage of the people ever held in Indiana, to take counsel together upon the condition of the country. The crowd was variously estimated at from fifty to seventy-five thousand, and they were nearly all voters. The demonstration gave evidence that the fire of liberty yet burned in the hearts of the people. It was not an assemblage to advance party schemes, to nominate candidates for public position, or to promote the personal interests of men. The only object was to preserve constitutional liberty and maintain the free government which was won by the valor and framed by the wisdom of a patriotic ancestry.

But it was with feelings of sorrow, humiliation, and degradation, (continues the Sentinel,) that we witnessed the scenes of yesterday. The people were not permitted to peaceably assemble, discuss the policy and acts of the party in power and petition for a redress of grievances. The representatives, the servants of the people—the office holders whose feed is drawn from the public treasury—attempted to overawe and prevent a free expression of those whom they represented. What apology can be offered for such an exhibition in what has been regarded as a free government—a government which derives its just powers from the consent of the governed?

The military commandant had taken alarm, or had thought that some precautionary means were necessary, and early in the morning the troops at the various camps were placed on duty. A regiment of infantry in full marching order was posted in the Governor's Circle, and two pieces of artillery were placed to sweep the streets leading to it. A twelve-pounder was placed opposite the Headquarters so as to rake Virginia avenue, and a company of soldiers stacked arms at the point where that thoroughfare debouches into Washington street.

Another company stacked arms at the junction south of Delaware and Washington streets. It is needless to say that no person was suffered to pass these points without special permission. A section of a battery, with an infantry support, was placed at the new arsenal, east of the city, and two guns were placed ranging on the speakers' stand, at the State House, supported by a squadron of cavalry, concealed by the buildings.

At an early hour the east side of the State House Square, where the stand was erected, was densely packed with an anxious crowd, and the streets leading to it were also thronged. The meeting was called to order by Thomas Dowling, Esq., of Vigo, a member of the State Central Committee, by nominating for President the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, of Vigo.

Mr. Voorhees, on taking the stand, was received with loud and long continued cheers.—He said that he would return his thanks for the honor done him in selecting him to preside over such a vast assemblage, when the business organization was completed.

Mr. Hendricks then moved the appointment of a committee of three from each Congressional district, to prepare resolutions for the convention, which was adopted by acclamation. After the permanent organization had been effected, Mr. Voorhees addressed the convention as follows:

My Democratic Fellow-Citizens of the State of Indiana.—For the distinguished honor you have just conferred upon me in calling me to accept this elevated position, I return to you my sincere and heartfelt thanks. At such a time and under such circumstances as those which surround this hour, to be called upon to preside over such an assemblage as the one before me, is an honor to be remembered to the latest hour of life, and to be treasured up as one of the highest, proudest distinctions ever conferred by my fellow-citizens. From a greater heart a heart often touched by the kindness of my countrymen, I thank you.

We meet to-day in accordance with the time-honored custom of political parties since the foundation of this government. There is nothing new in this assembly. We meet as our fathers met before us; we meet for the high and holy purpose of taking part in the discussion of those matters which relate to the welfare of a government formed and created, and governed by the people. We do not recognize the fact that anything has occurred or can occur to divide the people of Indiana from an interest in public affairs. We do not admit that the Democratic party is in any manner ostracized from a participation in matters of government.

Holding the Constitution of my country in my hand, I declare that this is a lawful assembly, lawful in purpose and lawful in act.—In this great document I read that it is an inalienable right of the people peaceably to assemble and ask for a redress of grievances. No sadder grievances ever befel the children of men than those which afflict the people of the United States at this time. Confusion and disorder darken the sky; the very earth is laden with the sorrow of our people; the voice of our lamentation goes up from every portion of our distracted country; the angel of death has spread his wings on the blast, and there has been no sacred blood sprinkled upon the door posts of our homes to stay the hand of the destroyer. It is in such a time, my countrymen, that we meet according to the plain precepts of the Constitution, and leave it to a righteous God to shape the consequences in the future. If this Union is ever to be restored, it will be done by doing right—by preserving the Constitution, the bond that made it. This is my only hope for my country. I follow it as the children of Israel followed the pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night. If, and it alone, will lead us through the wilderness of war, and blood, and desolation; and if it is preserved, the time will come when the sky will clear away, and in a brighter, better and happier land, we will look back upon this scene with proud satisfaction, as we reflect that we did not bow the knee in the hour of trial to base tyranny and lawless usurpation.

In the meantime, what do we expect? Do we look for ease and comfort? Do you, to-day, expect me to tell you of an easy way to a haven of safety, where these troubles and dangers shall no more molest and afflict us? If you do, I cannot gratify you. You are not to repose on flowery beds of ease while others in times past fought to win the price of freedom and sold through bloody seas. We may suffer. Some of us may languish in a prison and in

chains; we may feel the iron fettering in our flesh, because we assert our rights as freemen. We can afford all this; but we cannot afford to live one day or one hour beneath a sense of personal abasement and disgrace. A man can die, and his memory be crowned with the benedictions of mankind; yet evergreens may grow about his tomb, and the lips of generations to come may bless him. A man can die in a cause like this without grief or sorrow; but to prolong life at the expense of liberty and self-respect, is what a proud race cannot and will never do.

There has never been a time in my experience when it was so easy to determine what was right and what was wrong. The mark is broad and plain between the two principles. The path of duty is plain before us. The voice of past ages comes to us appealingly in this crisis. The ages in which generous, high-minded men have suffered and bled for the maintenance of their unalienable rights, implore us in this hour of trial not to falter on the plain, bright and shining pathway of constitutional liberty because we hear the clanking of chains.

As I remarked before, it is not my purpose on this occasion to discuss in detail any national policy measures merely, but to allude to these few plain and general principles which I would like to utter, in the name of my country, to the gallant and glorious Democracy of the State of Indiana, should be uttered in your hearing.

One man there would have been in our midst to-day an invited and an honored guest, one whom you all expected to see and hear upon this occasion, but that he has fallen, a little sooner perhaps than the rest of us, a victim to the base usurpation which has taken the place of the popular rights and the Constitution. I should feel that I was guilty of injustice to a gallant, a bold and constitution-loving citizen, one who, in behalf of myself and the Democracy of Indiana, my solemn protest against the tyranny which places Clement L. Vallandigham within the walls of a prison.

My countrymen: Our proceedings here to-day, I trust, be characterized by prudence, firmness and justice. Prudence consists, in times like these, in a bold adherence to truth and right. I invoke upon this meeting the spirit of good for our State, the spirit of peace for our people, the spirit of union for all the States of America; and I trust in my heart of hearts that the result of your deliberations will conduce to the prosperity and glory of the whole people.

The Committee on Resolutions, by their chairman, reported the following, which were adopted amid intense enthusiasm:

RESOLUTIONS.
WHEREAS, It was declared by our fathers, that to secure certain inalienable rights, among which are "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

And whereas, in obedience to this principle in the Constitution of the United States, "to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," they divided the powers of the government into three departments, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and declared that all legislative powers therein granted should be vested in the Congress of the United States:

"And whereas, Legislation is "law making" power, and law is a rule of action by which men shall be governed:

"And whereas, The people of Indiana in their Constitution reaffirmed such divisions of governmental power, and "to the end that justice be established, public order maintained, and liberty perpetuated," they declare that "all power is inherent in the people, and "the military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power."

And whereas, The Constitution of the United States provides that "Congress shall make no law * * * abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances:"

And whereas, in accordance with this declared right and long-established usage, we have this day assembled respectfully and earnestly, as become freemen, to present our views to the citizens in authority; therefore,

1. Resolved, That the people are the source of all political power; that officers provided by the fundamental and statute law, are their servants to carry out the law, and that no one of said servants assumes to act without the previous sanction of such authority, he ceases to be the servant of the people, and is striving to become their master by making his mere behest a law unto them.

2. That it is the duty of every good citizen to obey the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and laws passed in accordance therewith, whilst they remain in force; but it is their right—not a mere privilege but a right, to temperately, calmly, and freely discuss, not only the laws, but the acts of those of their servants who may have passed, or may be in the administration of those laws.

3. This is the necessary result of the fact that the people are the source of all power.—They must freely discuss, that they may properly determine whether a law is a bad one and ought to be changed, or whether it is right, but wrested from its meaning and wrongfully administered by those in authority, and therefore such unlawful servants should be legally set aside.

4. Whilst constitutional guarantees, among others the right of free discussion of appeal to the courts to secure the rights of the citizen, are not to be resorted to the legislative branch to abrogate laws, or removal of obnoxious officials through an untrammelled, uncorrupted ballot box, remain inviolate, it is the duty of the citizen to aid those who are rightfully in authority in all lawful proceedings; but, if these rights are set at naught by their inferior servants, the people may assert their inherent sovereignty and assume the powers thus being abused.

5. To uphold these great and inalienable principles of liberty, one general rule should govern those who frame laws, those who are entrusted with their administration, and the great body of the people, being those upon whom they operate; namely, the golden rule of right.

6. The violation of this rule by disobedience to properly enacted laws should be punished; its disregard by the flagrant assumption of unlawful power and performance of unjustifiable acts by the servants of the people should meet with their stern rebuke.

7. In view of these great truths, we hereby proclaim our fixed and irrevocable condemnation of every attempt to make laws by Executive authority alone, or by mere orders of those representing the military, the subordinate arm of the government. And we indignantly denounce the result of such flagrant usurpations as the act of military tyranny; to wit: the arrest of citizens of Indiana and sister States that are in obedience to the Constitution.

8. That the day has arrived when our official servants are setting themselves up above their employers, the people, and have two wars upon their hands—one against the rebels of the South—the other against the Constitution, and those who attempt to uphold it in the North.

chains; we may feel the iron fettering in our flesh, because we assert our rights as freemen. We can afford all this; but we cannot afford to live one day or one hour beneath a sense of personal abasement and disgrace. A man can die, and his memory be crowned with the benedictions of mankind; yet evergreens may grow about his tomb, and the lips of generations to come may bless him. A man can die in a cause like this without grief or sorrow; but to prolong life at the expense of liberty and self-respect, is what a proud race cannot and will never do.

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And whereas, The Constitution of the United States provides that "Congress shall make no law * * * abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances:"

And whereas, in accordance with this declared right and long-established usage, we have this day assembled respectfully and earnestly, as become freemen, to present our views to the citizens in authority; therefore,

1. Resolved, That the people are the source of all political power; that officers provided by the fundamental and statute law, are their servants to carry out the law, and that no one of said servants assumes to act without the previous sanction of such authority, he ceases to be the servant of the people, and is striving to become their master by making his mere behest a law unto them.

2. That it is the duty of every good citizen to obey the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and laws passed in accordance therewith, whilst they remain in force; but it is their right—not a mere privilege but a right, to temperately, calmly, and freely discuss, not only the laws, but the acts of those of their servants who may have passed, or may be in the administration of those laws.

3. This is the necessary result of the fact that the people are the source of all power.—They must freely discuss, that they may properly determine whether a law is a bad one and ought to be changed, or whether it is right, but wrested from its meaning and wrongfully administered by those in authority, and therefore such unlawful servants should be legally set aside.

4. Whilst constitutional guarantees, among others the right of free discussion of appeal to the courts to secure the rights of the citizen, are not to be resorted to the legislative branch to abrogate laws, or removal of obnoxious officials through an untrammelled, uncorrupted ballot box, remain inviolate, it is the duty of the citizen to aid those who are rightfully in authority in all lawful proceedings; but, if these rights are set at naught by their inferior servants, the people may assert their inherent sovereignty and assume the powers thus being abused.