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OFFICE In the new Brick Building, opposite the Exchange, by the Court House. "Demo-potic Head Quarters,"

Select Poetry.

(From the Oskaloosa Times. THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS, THE UNION AS IT WAS.

BY G. P. FURGISON.

Hat Democrats of every State, Who love your country's laws, Prepare ye for the conflict now And let your banner blazon forth. The watchword of our cause -The UNION or it was !!

The warning voice of Washington, Ftill echoes through the land-The Constitution must be saved. Though danger be at hand, All violations of the law Should instantly be checked Without the chart of liberty. Our freedom would be wrecked. Permit no "State necessity" To mar its smallest part. For 'tis a tyrant's listed steel To pierce the nation's henet.

The Sage of Monticello spoke. And warned us of the worst; He said by sectional disputes Our Country would be cursed. His prophet eye beheld the Nertic Against the South arrayed. Cainst geographic party lines. The right of each and every State Its own affairs to rule, The dectrine was of Jefferson, And all since of his school.

The Hero of the Bermitage This sentiment expressed \rightarrow The Union it must be preserved ! All wrongs by law repressed; The rights reserved by every State Still sacred must remain : The freedom of the press and speech, No power should e're restrain Whoever dares to break the law To trial streightway bring. And if high treason be his crime! Like Hasian let him swing!

The Constitution as it Is We want no higher law Our fathers, when they made it, The coming danger saw, They formed it broad enough for all ! The agis of our liberties-A bond of brotherhood. It covered North and outh Alike United East and West.

And made our country prosporous. Our people free and blest, Hall Democrats of avery State. Who love your country's laws,

the our our ing

Prepare ye for the conflict now, For near the battle draws; And let your banner blazen forth, The watchword of our cause-"The Constitution as it Is, The UNION as it Was!

THE LAW IN THE VALLANDIGHAM CASE.

[From the Nation] Intelligencer "ay 20.1

As much confusion seems to prevail with to the enemy, we think it proper, in view ham.

digham was as follows :

those in arms against the Government of the United States, declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and follows: purpose of weakening the power of the unlawful rebelien.

advocate in support of this charge is in the following terms :

war;" "a war not being waged for the person or persons detained by him by au- case in the State of Ohio. Judge Leavitt, preservation of the Union;" "a war for the thority of the President; but upon the in refusing to grant the writ sued out in been honorably terminated months ago;" be won back, and the South be guarranted tle of Fredericksburg, by Lincoln and his this writ.] minions," meaning thereby the President | Sec. 2. And he it further erac'ed. That

made to build up a monarchy upon the those who reside in the respective jurisdicthan ever existed before." All of which retary of State, to furnish a list of such

J. M. Cutts, Capt Eleventh Infantary, And in cases where a grand jury, hav-Judge Advocate Department of the Ohio. ing attended any of said courts having jued by the evidence; (as to which in this

surrection, to puni h treason and rebellion and conficate the property of robels, and

he discretion of the court.

every person guilty of the off nees desert ward the United States and its citizens. bed in this net shall be forever incapable and from time to time, and at such times e reumstances, would carry with it the and disqualified to hold any office under as such judge or court may direct, appear sanction of law, and as such would re-

The tribunal to take cognizance of such cases and questions distinctly appears from duty of the district attorney of the United the cancluding section of this statute as States to attend such examination before

into effect.

of the interest attaching to this question, But the last Congress did not stop here. said list of persons held as prisoners afore- necession to office by an worder," in which considered as one of law rather than one As if to shut the door against any such said at the time of the passage of this act, he designated the circumstances that seemof military caprice, to place distincly be- proceedings as those instituted by Generfore our readers the points on which it al Barnside, it passed an act, approved within twenty days from the time of the The charge brought against Mr. Valan- habens corpus and regulating judicial pro- shall have terminated its session without when the Government was called suddenly ceedings in certain cases," The section Publicly expressing in violation of Gen- of this act relevant to the case of Mr. Vaeral Order No. 38, from Headquarters De- Handigham may be found on page 755 of said touching any of the persons so as partment of the Ohio, his sympathy for the volume of the Statutes at Large as just aforesaid imprisoned, supported by the as follows, under his order of February printed by order of Congress and are as oath of such petitioner or any other credi. 14, 1863;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House Government in its efforts to suppress an of Representative, of the United States of Ame ics it Congress assembled. That du-The sepcification adduced by the judge ring the present rebellion the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the In this, that the said Clement L. Val- writ of habeas corpus in any case throughlandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio out the United States or any part thereof on or about the first day of May, 1863, at [The privilege has not been so suspended Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio did in Ohio | And whenever and wherever publicly address a large meeting of citizens the said privilege shall be suspended as and did utter sentiments, in words or in aforesaid, no military or other officer shall effect as follows: Declaring the present be compelled, in answer to any writ of war "a wicked, ergel, and unnecessary habaus corpus to return the body of any pended by the President, which is not the purpose of crushing out liberty and erec certificate, under outh of the officer having ting a despotism;""a war for the freedom charge of any one so detained that such of the blacks and the enslavement of the person is detained by him as a prisoner whites;" stating "that if the Administra- under authority of the President, further in court by Mr. Pugh, the attorney of Mr. tion had so wished, the war could have proceeding under the writ of haleas corpus Vallandigham. We infer from this fact that "peace might have been honorably having issued the said writ so long as said obtained by listening to the proposed in- suspension by the President shall remain termediation of France;" that "proposi in force and said rebellion continue. [The tions by which the Southern States could privilege of the writ of habeas corpus not his means of procu ing information under

of the United States and those under him the Secretary of State and the Secre- sess a sufficient interest in such matters to the Government, but to embarrass and in authority ;" charging "that the Gov- tary of War be, and they are hereby di- purchase the volume printed by the emi- betray it.

to appoint military marshals in every dis rected, as soon as may be practicable, to provide the United States were about rected, as soon as may be practicable, to nent publishers, Messrs. Little & Brown, In this emergency the President felt it Anniversary of the Anti-Slavery of Boston, under the authority of Conhis duty to employ with energy the extrato appoint military marshals in every dis furnish the judges of the circuit and dis- of Boston, under the authority of Con- his duty to employ with energy the extraprivileges. Characterizing General Order No. 38, Headquarters Department of which the administration of the laws has under them. the Ohio, as "a base usurpation of arbi- continued unimpaired in the said Fedthat he firmly believed, as he said six deemed by the said Secretaries, or either country more cruck and more oppressive and also the date of each arrest, the Secopinious and sentiments be well knew did persons as are imprisoned by the order or

It will thus be seen that the charge and ri-d-ction in the premises, after the passthe specification, even if entirely sustain- age of this act, and after the furnishing of said list as aforesaid, has terminated its session without finding an indictment, or legislation of Congress, been made express- brought before him to be discharged; and ly cognizable by the courts of the United every officer of the United States having udge's order; and in case he shall delay or refuse so to do, he shall be subject to indiesment for misdemeanor, and be punfer other purposes," approved July 17, ished by a fine of not less than five hunthe sections relative to this topic as fol- be discharged by virtue of the provisions Provided, however, that no person shall United States, or the laws thereof, or shall ago or give aid and comfort to the present gage in or give aid and comfort to any provided also, That the judge or court report the name of Mr. Vallandigham to not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not nation of the case, and, if the public the liberation of all his slaves, if any he cause him or her to enter into recognizance that he may be put on trial according t dealt with according to law, as the circum- be a terror to evil-doers. stances may require. And it shall be the

the judge. the courts of the United States shall have in ease any of such prisoners shall be un- from his family and home. - Age. 1 full power to institute proceedings, make der indictment or presentment for any orders and decrees, issue process, and do offence against the laws of the United all other things necessary to carry this act. States, and by existing laws, bail or a reeognizance may be taken for the appear-This is corelusive as to the jurisdiction muce for trial of such person, it shall be regard to the legal aspects of the arrest, of the courts of the United States, and of the duty of said judge at once to discharge trial, and conviction of Mr. Vallandigham them alone, over the offence alleged to trial as aforesaid. And in case the said on the charge of giving aid and comfort have been committed by Mr. Val'andig- Secretaries of State and War shall for any reason refuse or omit to furnish the

tions are true. provisions the law of the question raised by the arrest of Gen. Burn-ide. They the United States. the privileges of this writ has been susbehalf of Mr. Vallandigham, stated that he had not seen the law which was cited shall be suspended by the judge or court that Judge Leavitt does not deem it necessary to have a knowledge of laws which it is his sworn duty to administer, or that

prisoners, or otherwise than as prisoners was thought, with the public safety. of war," that Congress passed the act | Meantime a favorable change of public of "giving aid and comfort to the enemy," the judg of said caurt forthwith to make charged with the trial of a citizen, does danger and facilities of treasonable prac- run free. Now this offence, has, by the recent discharge from said imprisonment be of Mr. Val audigham, who, while deprived which prompted heedles persons to adopt of his liberty, must be regarded in law as them. The insurrection is believed to States. This will appear from the follow- custody of such prisoner is hereby directed one "imprisoned by the order or authority" have culminated, and to be declining. ing statute, being "An act to suppress in. immediately to obey and execute said of the President, acting through the De-

partment of War." If it be t ue, as is said, that Mr. Vallandigham has been imprisoned in Fort 1862, and found in volume 12, chapter 195 dred dollars and imprisonment in the Warren by order of General Burnside, directs that all political prisoners now page 589 of the Statutes at Large, as county jail for a period of not less than confirming the sentence of the court marprinted by order of Congress. We cite six months in the discretion of the court; tial illegally charged with the trial of a citizen for an offence made cognizable by of this act until after he or she shall have the courts, it follows that Mr. Vallandig-SEC. 2. And be it for ther enacted. That taken the oath of allegiance to the Govern- ham is now held as a "state or political if any person shall hereafter incite, set on ment of the United States, and to support prisoner "within the terms of the act of foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or the Constitution thereof; and that he or Match 3d, 1863, and it will therefore be insurrection against the authority of the she will not hereafter in any way encour- the dury, as we doubt not it will be the give aid or comfort thereto, or shall en- repellion or the supporters thereof: And pleasure, of Mr. Secretary Stanton to such existing rebellion or i surrection and before whom such person may be brought, the Judge of the United States Circuit or be convicted thereof, such person shall be before discharging him or her from in- District Court which has local and legal punished by imprisonment for a period prisonment, shall have power, on examiexceeding ten thousand dollars, and by safety shall require it, shall be required to Vallandigham is now irregularly detained, have, or by both of said panishments, at with or without surety, in a vum to be the statute made and provided for precisely fixed by the said judge or court, to keep such offences as he is alleged to have SEC. 3. And he it fu ther resulted, That the peace and be of good behavior to committed. His conviction under such before such judge or court to be further ecive the assent of law-abiding citizens and

> [The sentence, as our readers will perceive, has been commuted by President Lincoln. The un'awfully convicted "po-SEC. 3. And he it further enreted, That litical prisoner" has only been exiled

The Intelligences comminues: We have said that we believe it will give Mr. Stanton pleasure to pursue a legal course in procuring a regular trial for Mr. Vallandigham, u der the Constitution and such person upon bail or recognizance for laws of the land, that he may receive justice or suffer punishment according to his deserts; for Mr. Stanton signalized his within twenty days thereafter, and of such ed to justify, only for a time, a departure persons as may hereafter be arrested, from the normal course of administra-March, 3 1863, expressly "relating to arrest, any citizen may, after a grand jury tion," at the outbreak of the rebellion, finding an indictment or presentment, as to meet an "emergency which Congress provided in the second section of this act, had not anticipated and for which it had by a petition alleging the facts as af re- not provided." To this effect he declared

ole person, obtain and b entitled to have The breaking out of a forminable inthe said judge's order to discharge such surrection, based on a conflict of political prescribed in the second section of this the United States, was necessarily attenddge shall be satisfied that such allega- the public mind. Disloyalty, before unsuspected, suddenly became bold, and The reader can easily educe from these treason astonished the world by bringing at once into the field military forces superior in numbers to the standing army of disabled from active field service.

will perceive that the proceedings under Even in the portions of the country the writ of habeas corpus are to be suspen- which were most loyal political combinaded by the court whenever and wherever tions and secret societies were formed furthering the work of disunion, while, from motives of disloyalty or capidity, or from excited passions or perverted sympathies, individuals were found furnishing men, money, and materials of war and supplies to the insurgents' military and naval forces. Armies, ships, fortifications, navy yards, arsenals, military posts and garrisons, one after another, were betrayed or abandoned to the insur-

Congress had not anticipated and so having been su-pended in Ohio, it follows this head are more limited than those pos- had not provided for the emergency. The her rights under the Constitution, had that no judge in that State is authorized sessed by laymen who read the journals municipal authorities were powerless and been rejected the day before the late bat- to suspend proceedings instituted under which are authorized to publish the laws inactive. The judicial machinery seemed of the United States officially, or who pos- as if it had been designed not to sustain tion, has nothing in them

trict to restrain the people of there liber trict courts of the United States, and of the District of Columbia, a list of the District of Columbia, a list of the bis best excuse for not doing his duty confides to him in cases of insurrection.— this State to the American anti-Slavery Yankee," of the 92d N. Y. V., who was He called into the field such military and Society, which met in New York on taken prisoner at the Battle of 'Fair Oaks' And when a judge of the United States navel forces unauthorized by the existing Thursday of last week, made a speech and confined with many more in "Dixie's trary authority;" inviting his hearers to eral courts, who are now, or may here- is ignorant of the legislation of Congress laws, as seemed necessary. He directed before the Society in which he stated that sunny land" during the summer and part resist the same, by saying "the somer after be, held as prisoners of the United on this head, surely Gen. Burnsides may the people inform the minions of usurped be excused for not knowing that Congress, power that they will not submit to such President of the United States, or either be the sol of July 17, 1862, hall expressly the sol of the Societies." (Cheers.) Rev. Dr. Cheever, by the sol of July 17, 1862, hall expressly the sol of the Societies." (Cheers.) Rev. Dr. Cheever, by the sol of July 17, 1862, hall expressly the sol of the Societies." (Cheers.) Rev. Dr. Cheever, by the sol of July 17, 1862, hall expressly the sol of the President of the United States, or either the sol of the President of the United States, or either the sol of the Societies. power that they will not submit to such President of the United States, or either regiment had been paid restrictions upon their liberties the better' of said Secretaries, in any fort, arsenal, or by the act of July 17, 1862, had expressly subjected passengers to and from foreign Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison, Fred. off. (The regiment had not been paid off Declaring that he was at all times, and other place, as state or political prisoners, provided for the trial by the courts of the countries to new passport regulation, and Douglass, and a host of other loyal (!) for the last six mouths, and many of the upon all occasions, resolved to do what he or otherwise than as prisoners of war; offence he alleges against Mr. Valandig- he instituted a blockade, suspended the persons were present and participated in soldier's families were in a suffering concould to defeat the attempts now being the said list to contain the names of all ham. Nor is it any answer to say, as Gen. writ of habeas corpus in various places, the exercises. A series of resolutions Burnside urges in his statement made to and caused persons who were represented were read by Garrison and endorsed unan the judge, that "we are in a state of civil to him as being or about to engage in dis- imously by the assemblage, setting forth months ago, that the men in power are of them, to have violated any law of the war, and an emergency is upon us which loyal or treasonable practices to be arres- that the Constitution of the United States Hurrah! brave boys, 'pay day' has come! attempting to establish a despotism in the United States in any of said jurisdictions, requires the operations of some power that tod by special civil as well as military is "a covenant with death and an agreemoves more quickly than the civil;" for agencies, and detained in military custody, ment with hell;" that the Federal Govit was precisely in view of such an "emer- when necessary, to prevent them and deter ernment nost for the future be paramount aid, comfort, and encourage those in arms authority of the President, acting through gency" that Congress passed the act of last others from such practices. Examinations to State Constitutions; endorses the President, and, comfort, and encourage those in arms authority of the President, acting through gency that Congress passed the act of last others from such practices. Examinations to State Constitutions; endorses the President, and others, I dare say, against the Government, and could but in the State Department, and the Secretary July 17th already cited, and it was to exduce in his heavers or those in arms against of War a list of such as are imprisoned by clude the possibility of the arbitrary the persons so arrested have been disit and a disposition to resist the laws of the the order or authority of the President, detention of persons held "as prisoners of charged from time to time under circum. the radical abolition policy; culogises

The President, in view of these facts. and auxious to favor a return to the nor mal course of the Administration, as far as regard for the public welfare will allow, held in military custody be released on their subscribing to a parole engaging them to render no mid or comfort to the enemies in hostility to the United States. * *

Extraordinary arrests will hereafter be made under the directions of the military

Congress has by its recent legislation 'anticipated' precisely such a case as that raised by the alleged conduct and language of Mr. Vallandigham, and has thus made provision for the 'femergency.'' The only justification heretofore assigned for such extraordinary arrests in the heart of a loyal population no longer exists, for the 'normal course' of proceeding is now plainly marked out by the law made and provided for the trial and punishment of all who give "aid and comfort to the enemy." had who are "citizens of States in which the administration of the laws has continued unimpaired in the Federal

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR

-Bloomshurg:-

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1863.

THE CASE OF MATTHEW LYON .- During the Administration of old John Adams, MATTHEW LYON, who was imprisoned under the Sedition Law of that 'reign of terror." was elected to Congress while in jail, and from the jail he took his seat in Congress. That is the way the Jeffersonian Democrats did things.

THE PROVOST MARSHALS .- Out of the four hundred and twenty-three persons prisoner on the same terms and conditions ideas, being an event without precedent in appointed Provost Marshals and assistant, under the conscription law, only thirtyect : Provided, however, That the said ed by great confusion and perplexity of five have been in the military service of the United States. This is the way the promise has been kept that these places should be given to worthy, patriotic military men

COMMUNICATED.

occupies a space two by six.

uments. I presume he has been after the in the alienage of public sentiment in the army aga'n, where there are plenty of his loyal states, and in the concentrated powkind of documents. But I think his doe- er of the South, the excuse for an ingloriuments are about like the valuable pocket. ous peace. Certainly they exhibit more bern until he will submit to have his hair book he feared the loss of at the Conven- ingenuity in efforts to make the war a and beard cut off.

H. F. EVERETT. Benton, May, 1863.

the United States, as state or political stances or upon conditions compatible, as Fremont, Hunter & Co.; glories in the recognition of the Haytien Government,&c.

Comment, Vallandigham is arrested and approved on the 3d of March last, and the opinion has occurred. The line between imprisoned for defending the Constitution sections of which, so far as they relate to loyalty and disloyalty is plainly defined; and civil liberty, and these men, who deinquiry we raise no question.) seek to con- presentment, or other proceeding against this case, we have recited above. The in- the whole structure of the Government is nounce the Constitution as "a covenant viet Mr. Vallandigham, a citizen of Ohio, any such person, it shall be the duty of tervention of a court martial, illegally firm and stable; apprehensions of public with hell," are favored and permitted to

The Case of Vallandigham.

dressing a public meeting against the manner and the objects of the war, was evidently an experiment of the Administration, to see how far the people would tolerate these acts of violence. The removal of the prisoner out of the jurisdiction of the State shows the distrust that is felt as to the character and consequences of the outrage. The arrest is a threat against every public man who refuses to We faced the cannon's brazen mouth," advocate the extreme measures of the Abolition Cabinet. It commences with Vallandigham, but where is it to stop ? The opinions and course of the Ohio member an entry has been raised against him -He has constantly kept in view, in all his course, a restoration of the Union. He has never advocated a peace based upon We met contagion in the camp, eparation. He is not only innocent, in the view of the Constitution, of all crimi- And faced those deadly 'showers of lead,' nal offence, but is guiltless of any wrong such as a military tribunal should take cognizance of if committed within its jurisdiction ; nay, more, he is not liable to the censures which the Administration press have so clamorously concentrated upon him. For every word he has spoken, which may be cited as obnoxious, we will We cat our 'scanty rations' here produce an equivalent from the pen of Garrison, or of Greeley, or from the their abolition coadjutors; while it will the labors of these men has been to destroy the Union which he sincerely labors to reconstruct.

We have differed with Mr. Vallandigham. He has been too impatient to sympathize with the moderate counsels and Beneath old Dixie's southern sun, forbearing attitude of the conservative demorracy. He believes that peace can be accomplished now on the basis of the res- We could not raise a three cent stamp, toration of the Union, and in our opinion he has a perfect right to state the ground on which he bases his conviction, and if it is fallacious the people will not be long (And when we got an old 'green back,'

But t'e blow that falls upon a citizen

of Ohio to-day, may be directed at a Demsecond outrage must tollow the first, for That Sampson lo t most of his strength ocrat of Pennsylvania to morrow. The there is an inevitable sequence in the logie of such wrongs. The blow, therefore, is a threat at every Democrat; and we wonder at the folly, if not at the malignancy which prompted it. The act is done at a time when the Government is appealing to the States of the North for troops. The States upon which it must Our faces now look bright again, mainly rely-Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indianna and Illinois, are Democratic States. They have al-Dr. John is cooling off quite nice. I ready contributed a majority of all the hink the fever is about broke. He says forces in the field. Upon them the Govin his last issue that he cannot condesend ernment relies for the future. They must Now when this bloody war is over, to notice H. F. E. I would like to know send volunteers, or their good will to renhow he could desend any lower than he der the conscription efficient, what could now is. I do not think it possible for him be more impolitie, at such a moment, than to get any lower in this world, until he such a blow in the face! It looks as if the Administration sought "to divide the Get a commission and then resign, He intimates that he has plenty of doe- North, and unite the South," so as to find failure than a wise Administration would do in devising means for its prosecution. Doylestown Domocrat.

dition at home, to say nothing of their privations in camp.)

Am ... The floating Scow of Old Virginia." Our troubles now are o'er; We've got our pay of 'Uncle Sam.' Which we should had before. We suffered much for want of it.

Which we have got to day. Repeat &c.

Oh! we ll keep a little and send the rest To loved ones far away.

We left 'sweet homes' with all its charms, We left our kindred near, And donned the soldier's uniform, With all its glittering gear. We bid our friends a 'long farewell,'

In 'Dizie's Land' to stay, And promised them a few 'green backs,' When we should get our pay.

Repeat &c.
Oh! we'll keep a little, &c.

The arrest of Vallandigham for ad-We march by night, we march by day. We march through mud and rain, And lay upon the cold wet ground-Of this we didn't complain, While we had wives and children dear, Who often wrote to say, Oh! cant you send us one 'green back?' Or havn t you got your pay?

Repeat &c. Oh ! we'll keep a little, &c.

And saw the shot and shell Make fearful havoo in our ranks, When many comrades fell; While we had aged parents dear, Whose heads were turning gray, can only be regarded as extreme, because Who soon must have a few 'green backs' Or in the 'Poor-house' lay. Repeat &c.

Oh! we'll keep a little &c

The rebels in the field. To make those traitors yield : While we had notes and bonds at home, That brooked this long delay, And needed much a few 'green backs' Which we have got to-day.

Repeat, Sec. Oh! we li keep a little, &c.

Without a 'narry red.' While now and than a tear would fall Upon our 'daily bread ;' mouths of Philips. Stevens, Kelley, and While health and strength are failing fast And friends died far away, be easy to prove that the general tenor of In want of some of those 'green backs,' Which we have got to day. Repent &c. Oh! we'll keep a little, &c.

> We done our duty while in camp, We toiled with axe and spade, Without one tree or shade. Our letters went as 'soldiers letters,' We sent such every day; The postage to pre-pay. Repeat, d.c. Oh! we'll keep a little, &c.

To town we could not go. Unless our hair was cropp'd off short, And whiskers trimmed just so, We'll charge this to their ignorance, When shorn by Detilah fair.) Repeat, &c.

Oh! we'll keep a little, &c. And now we've got those old 'green backs To duty we will go, And whip those rebels at the South. That need a whipping so. Our watlets look more gay, We like thir rounded shape they take. When we have got our pay.

Repeat, &c.

And ended this sad strife, I'll take my 'green backs,' leave for home If the Lord will spare my life. And if I again go to war, I will culist some other way, In this way get away.

Oh! we'll keep a little, &c.

Repeat, &c. Oh! we'll keep a little, &c. " The author is refused a pass to New-

Old Ben. Franklin said "there never was good war nor a bad Peace."