Torms

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Jon PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment "COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE." on the sign.

County Treasurer.

BEING frequently solicited, I offer wyself as a candidate for the office of GOUNTY **D** a candidate for the office of GOUNTY TREASURER, subject to the decision of the Remotratic Causty Convention. Should be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to dis-charge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly. JACOB TROXEL. promptly. JACOB Gettysburg, April 27, 1863. tc

County Treasurer. ENCOURAGED by many friends, I offer my-self as a quadiate for COUNTY TREAS-URER, at the pext election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, l-pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly. RUBERT D. ARMOR.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. tc.

1

County Treasurer.

ENCOURAGED by many triends, I offer my-belf as a candidate for COUNTY TREAS. UKER, at the next election, subject to the de-cision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fartuants are to be nominated and elected, I. pledge myself to discharge the daties of the office taithfully and promptly. JACUB SHEADS.

Gettysburg, May 4, 1863. 1c*

Clerk of the Courts.

PROBLEM OF THE CONTES. I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming official, subject to the decision of the Demo-gatic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully. NICHOLAS R. SHRIVER:

Straban tp., April 6, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts. ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, again offer in self as a cupild defor the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic Course Convention. Should 1 be a decision of the backeter of the decision of the

to discharge the duties of the office tritht ally. JACOB SANDERS. Mountpleasant tp Mar. 23, 1863.

Clerk of the Courts.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY -Fellow citizens :- Being encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself to your con-Rideration as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the next efertion, subject to the decision of the Denneratic County Convention. Should I receive the nominated used elected, I promise to perform nominated used elected, I promise to perform the duties of the office promise to this of the office with fidelity and im-cistle, offic conflicted promise to this of the office with fidelity and im-the duties of the office promptly and with fidel-ity. ADAM MINTER. Franklin the duties of the office to the office to the office promptly and the fidelity and the fidelity of the the duties of the office promptly and with fidel-ity. ADAM MINTER. ity. ADAM . Franklin tp., April 6, 1863. tc.

Clerk of the Courts.

THE COURTS. Should be be successful, be pludges himself to use every properlevertion for election. [May 4, 1863, stc for election.

Clerk of the Courts.

sion of the Democratic County Convention. Betysburg, May 11, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts. T the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself and candidate for the office A T the golicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself and candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the ensuing Section, subject to the decision of the Dimo-cratic County. Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the pledge of the best of the value. office to the best of my ability. JAMES J. FINK.

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5th Year.	,	ļ
Sheriffalty: FLLOW-GITIZENS OF ADAMS CO.:- Having been importuned for sometime to		
come a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, now announce myself a candidate for said ice, (subject to the Democratic Nominating	=	
avention.) Should I be so fortunate as to	l w	00

he nominated and elected. P promise to dis-charge the duties of said office promptly and with fidelity. Your obedient servant ZACHARIAH MYERS. April 27, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

Br. H. J. STAHLE

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Deni-ocratic County Convektion. Should I be nomnated and cleated, I pledge myself to discharge he duties of the office with promptness and mpartiality - JOSEPH A. ORENDORFF: Mountion tp:, April 27, 1853. tc

Sheriffalty.

Sherifiaity. FELLOW CITIZENS:-At the earnest so-her ation of stary triends in all parts of the county, I offer invest as a candidate for the office of SHERIEF, at the nest election, subject to the decision of the Democratic Coun-ty Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to duscharge the datice of the office faithfully and promptly. Pranklin tp., April 27, 1804. to*

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numeroas friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SukKIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nom-inated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and impartiality. SAMUEL EIKER. Freedom, tp., May 18, 1863. - te

Sheriffalty.

RecourAGED by many friends, I offer my-self as a candidate for SHEJUFF at the pext election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should 1 br Sheriffalty.

RECOURAGED by numerous friends, I again offer my self as a candidate for theoffice of SUERFP, subject to the decision of the Dem-ocratic County Convention. Should I be nom-inated and Elected, I pledge myself to discharge Kind hands with gentle care the diffies of the office with prompiness and impartiality. GEORGE BUSHMAN. Camportand tp., March 30, 1863.

Ber llaving been informed of a report in G. WOLF will be a candidate for CLERK OF THE. COMPATS, subject to the de-as an Independent candidate should I not be nominated by the Democratic County Conven-tion, it is due to myself that I at once brand the said report as utterly false. I have never entertained such a thought, and feel myself in honor bound to abide by the decision of the Convention, as announced in my card shore. June 8, 1863. GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Sheriffalty.

ESCOURAGED by a number of friends IT. Control of the anumber of as-of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the THE CASE OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM. Summas. These had to be met by military benoeratic county Convention. Should be in the Obia Ban



GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JULY 20, 1863.

Musc.

THE DVING SOLDIER. y and worn to a skeleton for

He lay on a couch of pain, And his wish at even, his prayer at morn, Were to visit his home again. He talked of his mother far away, And he talked of his lonely wife,

When the fever frenzied his burning head And loosened his hold of life. He talked of his home, the fair free land. The home of his childhood's play,

He talked of his babe, and the large tears fell And rolled from his cheeks away. We told him his feet might never again Walk over his native sod, Bat ere long they should tread the golden street

At home in the city of God. And we said though his eyes would never behold The forms of his earth's deep love, lie should walt for them there by the life-river fai

In the garden of beauty above. Bat he wept and he talked of his burial lono • In a stranger's unnoticed bed, That no rose by affection's hand would be tra

To wave o'er his grave when dead. We told him that God would mark the spot Where all df His children lay, And not one of His loved ones be lorgot. On the resurrection day.

Bat he sighed and whispered "so long, so long So many long weary years, and my lonely wife and little one Alone in a vale of tears." We fuld him the word of God had gene forth In truth and boliness,

As the Friend of the widow's lonely life, The Guide of the fatherless. When death had stilled that loving heart,

the

nion.

and death.

the Union against a rebellion, or even to

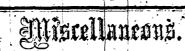
intimate that you are conscious of an exist-ing rebellion being in progress with the avowed object of destroying that very U-nion. At the same time, your nominee for Governor, in whose behalf you appeal, is known to you and to the world to declare

against the use of an army to suppress the

rebellion. Your own attitude, therefore,

Had saved for her, that lonely wife, Une tress of his long, bright hair. Then they wrapped the worn-outsoldier's clothes Round the martyred hero's breast. And in his rude unvaraished hed Laid him sadly away to rest. .

Not a hymn was sung, not a prayer was raise Not a word of counsel said. But the hireling's rude, uncareful hands Filed the damp mould o'er his bead. [Louisville Journal



MASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1863.

cur for decision, but it does not expressly and seamen of the army and navy, while a state of the public safety requires." Our govern-declars who is to decide it. By necessary engaged in the effort to suppress the rebel-the public safety requires." Our govern-ment is a "government of *ide*, and it is the cur for decision, but it does not expressly | and seamen of the army and novy, while | affirmation that nobody shall decido, what implication, when rebellion or invasion time to time; and I think the man whon, for the time, the people have, under the constitution, made the commander-in-chief of their arruny and navy, is the man who of the investigation of the provided for and supported. And with the farther understanding that upon receiving the letter and names thus endorsed. I will cause them to be publication that is simply to exceute the laws thus en-of their arruny and navy, is the man who of the provided for and supported. I here the time is a "government of Law, and it is the upon receiving the letter and names thus endorsed. I will cause them to be publication the letter and names thus acted, and ot the make or annul laws. If any holds the power and bears the responsibil-ity of making it. If he uses the power a revocation of the order in relation to Mr.

Vallandigham. It will not escape observation that I con-sent to the release of Mr. Vallandigham up-on terms not embracing any plottee from justly, the same people will probably justi-fy him; if he abuses it, he is in their hands to be dealt with by all the modes they have reserved to themselves in the constitution. him or from others as to what he will or will

not do. . I do this because he is not present to speak for highself, or to authorize others The earnestness with which you insist, that persons can only, in times of rebellion, be lawfully dealt with, in necordance with the rules for criminal trials and punishto speak lor him; and hence, I shall expect that on returning, he would not put himself practically in antagonism with the position of his friends. But I do it chiefly because ments in times of peace, induces me to add a word to what I said on that point in the Albany response. You claim that men may, it they choose, embarras those whose duty it is to combat a giant rebellion and then be deal with only in turn as if there I thereby prevail on other influential gen-tlemen of Ohio to so define their position as to be of immen-e value to the armythus more than compensating for the conwere no rebellon. The constitution itself rejects this view. The military arrests and detentions which have been made, includ-ing those of ar. Valandigham, which are equences of any mistake in allowing Mr. Vallandigham to return, so that, on the whole, the public safety will not have suffored by it. Still, in regard to Mr; Vallan-kligham and all others, I must bereafter, as not different in principle from the other, heretotore, do so much as the public service may seem to require. I have the honor to have been for prevention, and not for pun-

ever beyond what is purely incidental to To His Excellency the President of the United the prevention. The original sectence of imprisonment in Mr. Vailandigham's case States .- Sir :- Your inswer to the applica-tion of the undersigned for revocation of he order of the hanishment of Clement I. Vallandigham requires a reply, which they proceed with as little delay as practicable

I ani unable to perceive an insult to Ohio in the case of Mr. Vallaholgham, Quite surely nothing of this sort was or is intend-ed. I was wholly unaware that Mr. Vallandigham was, at the time of his arrest, a candidate for the Dymocratic nomination for Governor, until so informed by your reading to methor resolutions of the con-vention. I am grateful to the State pf the plain language of the constitution .-The mherent provisions of the constitution remaining the sume in time of in-urrection Ohio for many things, especially for the or invasion as in time of peace, the Presibrave soldiers and otheers she has given in dents can have no more right to disregard the present national-trial to the armies of their positive and importive requirements at the former time that at the latter. Be-cause some things muy be done by the You claim, as I understand, that accord-

ing to my own position in the Albany reterms of the constitution at the time of invasion or insurrection which would not be leased; and this because, as you chim, he required by the occasion in time of peace, you assume that anything what here, even though not expressed by the conduction, has not damaged the military service by discouraging enlistments, encouraging dedisconfaging enlistments, encouraging do-sortions, or otherwise; and that if he had, he should have been turned over to the civil authorities under the recent acts of Congress. I certainly do not know that Mr. Xallandigham has specifically, and by, di-mate language, advised against enlistments, Vallandigham has specifically, and by di-rect language, advised against enlistments, and in favor of desertion and resistance to drafting. We all know that combinations, invasion or insurrection, you infer that all other provisions of the constitution having by your administration are merely preventive in view the protection of the life, liberty and remedies, 'as injunctions to stay injury, or armed in some instances, to resist the arrest of deserters, began several months ago: that more recently the like has appeared in

resistance to the onrollment, preparatory

to repel at length the imputation that the party in Ohio "encourage desortions, resistance to the draft, and the literions, resistance to the draft, and ance to the draft, and the like." Suggar-tions of that kind are not usual weapons in our ordinary political contests. They rise readily in the minds of politicians heated with the excitement of partisan strife. Du-ring the two years in which the Democratic party of Ohio has been constrained to op-party of Ohio has been constrained to op-pose the policy of the administration, and to stand up in defense of the constitution and of personal rights, this charge has been repeatedly made. It has fallen harmless, however, at the feet of those whom it was interview to interview. intended to injuro. The committee believe it will do so again. If it were proper to do so in this paper, they might suggest that the measures of the administration, and its changes of policy in the prosecution of the war, havebeen the fruitful sources of disouraging enlistments and inducing deserions, and furnish a reason for the undenialle fact that the first call for volunteers was answered by very many more than were domanded, and that the next call for addiers will probably be responded to by NO. 40 Inited men alone. The observation of the President in this

connection, that neither the Convention in its resolutions, in the committee in its communication, intimate that they "are conscious of an existing rebollion being in progress with the avowed object of destroy-ing the Union," "needs, perhaps, no reply. The Democratic party of Ohio has fall so keenly the coulition of the country, and been so stricken to the heart by the misfortunes and sorrows which have befallen it, that they hardly deemed it necessary by solemn resolution, when their very State exhibited everywhere the sad evidences of war, to remind the President that they

exigency shall arise, the President has the

in the constitution.

power to convene Congress at any time, to provide for it; so that the plea of necessity

urnishes no reasonable protext for any as-

sumption of legislative power. For a moment contemplate the consevere aware of its existence. In the conclusion of your communication juences of such a claim to power. Not on-y would the dominion of the President be you propose that, if a majority of the com-mittee shall affix their signatures to a dubsolute over the rights of indigiduals, but plicate copy of it, which you have furnish-ed, they shall stand committed to three chuld by a over the rights of internations of the government. If he should claim that the public safety required it, he could arrest propositions, therein at length set forth, that he will publish the names thus signed and imprison a judge for the conscientious dischar p of his duties, paralyzo the judicial power, or supersode it by the substitution of courts-martial, subject to his own will, and that this publication shall operate as a revocation of the order of banishment. The committee cannot refrain from the expression of their surprise that the President should imake the fate of Mr. Valanthroughout the whole country. If any one of the States, even far removed from the digham depend upon the opinion of this rebollion, should not sustain his plan for prosecuting the war, he could; on the plea committee upon these propositions. If the arrest and banishment were legal, and of public safety, annul and set at defiance the State laws and authorities, arrest and were desorved : if the President exercised a power clearly delegated, under circumstances which warranted its exercise, order ought not to be revoked. merely be cause the committee hold, or express, opin-ions accordant with those of the President. If the arrest and banishment were not legal, or not deserved by Mr. Vallandigham, then surely he is entitled to an immediate and

The people of Ohio were not see deaply moved by the action of the President, merely because they were concerned for the personal safety or conveniences of Mr. Vallandigham, but because they saw in his arrest and baneburnt en attack when their tions, and declare the perpetuity of his high prerogative. And neither the power of impeachment, nor the elections of the people could be made available against such concentration of power. Surely it is not necessary to subvest free

government in this country in order to put down the rebellion; and it cannot be done un-to his discharge chiefly as it will indicate der the pretence of putting down the rebellion. der the pretence of putting down the rebellion. To be database of the claim to the power Indeed, it is plain that your administration has been weakened, and greatly weakened, of such arrest and banishment. However by the assumption of power not delegated just the undersigned might regard the by the assumption of power not delegated principles contained in the several proposi-tions submitted by the President, or how In your answer you say to us-"you claim that men may, if they choose, embarrass they whose duty it is to combat a giant re-constances, feel inclined to endorse they and they are they those where duty it is to combat a giant re-bellion and then be dealt with in terms as if there were no rebellion." You will find yourself in fault if you will search our com-ication of the search our com-tracts, or conditions with the President of yoursell in hills if you win such ideas. The tracts, or conditions with the tracts of numication to you, for any such ideas. The the United States to procure the release of undersigned believe that the constitution in Mr. Vallandigham. The opinions of the and the solution of the land, properly administered, furnish ample power to put down an inster-rection without the assumption of powers not granted. And if existing legislation be inadequate, it is the duty of Congress to consider that further legislation is noted. undersigned touching the questions involved in those propositions are well known, have been many times publicly expressed, and are sufficiently manifested in the res-olutions of the convention which they rep-

olutions of the convention which they rep-resent, and they cannot suppose that the President expects that they will seek the discharge of Mr. Nallandigham by a pledge implying not only an imputation upon their own sincerity and folelity as officients of the United States; and also carrying with it. in view the protection of the life, liberty and property of the citizen, may be in like man-ner suspended. The provision relating to the writ of habe-as corpus, being contained in the first part of the constitution, the purpose of which is bordinate to first authorized by established is allowed to are authorized by established is will of the constitution, the purpose of which is bordinate to first authorizy and in this pro-coeding a discretion seems to be exercised as to whether the prisoner shall be allowed in his ry, contained in the additional and his art of very be provided to know the na-bordinate to first authorized by established is authorized by established is artest, trial and banishment, against which they, and the convention they repre-sent, have asked the revocation of the order of banishment not as a favor, but as a right, due to the people of Ohio, and with a view to avoid the possibility of conflict or dis-artial or even be permitted to know the na-not do this, nor does Mr. Vallandigham not do this, nor does Mr. Vallandigham desire it, at any sacrifice of their dignity and self respect. The idea that such a pledge as that asked from the undersigned would secure the public safety sufficiently to compensate for and why the actual punishment by impris-connected and sentenced by a court-martial? And why the actual punishment by impris-onment of banishment, without the oppor-tunity of obtaining his liberty in the mode usual in preventive remedies, and yet say it is not for punishment? especially apparent by the fact that this is not for punishment ? You still place Mr. Vallandigham's cor pledge is asked in a communication which concludes with an intimation of a disposiviction and banishment upon the ground that he had damaged the military service tion on the part of the President to repeat the acts complained of. , The undersigned, therefore, having fully mary remedy against oppression. But the denial of this did not take away his right fo a speedy public trial by a imperiating ging descritions, i.e., and yet you have not ry, or deprive him of his other rights as an inta the was not charked with or convicted M. BIRCHARS, Chairman, and others. A Heavy Per Cenlage.- A somewhat ver-dant looking individual called upon a jew-eller in Montreal, and stated that be had landigham was entitled to a trial in the civmanaged to accumulate, by hard labor the past few years, some seventy-five dollars, that he wished to invest it in something whereby he might make money a little faster; and that he concluded to take some yet, in a subsequent part of your answer, of his stock and peddle it out. The jewel-after speaking of certain disturbances which is selected what he thought would sell are alleged to have coordine in resistance of readily, and the new pedlar started on his readily, and the new pedlar started on his ; first trip. He was gone but a few days when the arrest of deserters, and of the enroll-ment preparatory to the draft, and which you attribute mainly to the course Mr. Val-landigham has pursued, you say that he midst of resistance to it, that "he has nover been known, in any instance, to counsel against such resistance," and that "it is next counced directly in favor of it." Permit us to say that your information is most grievously at full. The undersigned have been in the habit of hearing Mr. Vallandigham the returned, bought as much again as be-fore, and started on his second trip. Again he returned, bought as much again as be-fore, and started on his second trip. Again he returned and greatly increased his stock. Its succeeded so well, and accumu-lated so fast that the jeweller one day ask-ed him what profit he obtained on what he sold. "Well, I put on about five per cent." The jeweller thought that a very small profit, and expressed as much. "Well," said the pedier, "I don't know as I exactly understand about your per cent, but an article for which I puy one dollar, I general-

imprison the Governor of the State or the members of the Legislature, while in the faithful discharge of their duties, or he. could alsolutely control the action either ishment—as injunctions to stay injury—as proceedings to keep the peace—and hender may seem to require. bo respectfully, yours, etc., A. Lincoln. like proceedings in such cases and for 1/k reasons, they have not been accompanied with indictments, or trials by junes, nor, of Congress or of the Supreme Court, by ar-resting and imprisoning its members, and The Committee's Rejoinder. in a single case, by any punishment/what-NEW YORK, July 1, 1863. upon the same ground he could, suspend the elective franchise, postpone the elec-

was to prevent injury to the inditary surmade as a less disagreeable mode to him of securing the same prevention. to make. They are not able to appreciate the force of the distinction you make between the constitution and the application of the constitution, whereify you assume that powers are delegated to the Prepatent at the time of invasion or insurrection, in derogation of

Oxford tp., April 20, 1863. te Register & Recorder.

A T the solicitation of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & ILECORDER, subject to the decision of the Depocratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with promptness. A. P. BAUGHER. April 20, 1863. tc.

Register & Recorder.

T the solicitation of numerous friends in the County and in our Regiment, 165th, Foller myself atsa candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the de-cision of the Deapperatic County Convention. Should I be so furgue at to be nominated and elected, I bledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. SAMUEL LILLY. 165th P. M., May 25, 1863. tc*

Register & Recorder. ELSOURAGED by my friends, 1 offer my-self as a candidate for the office of REGIS-TKR & RECORDER, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected. I promise to dis-charge the duties of the uffice to the best of my ability. WM. K. GALLAGHER. y ability. WM. K. GALL Gettysburg, April 27, 1863. te

Register & Recorder.

10 acress refirst-rate mendow-land. The improvements are a large One-story Frame HOUSE, with Kitchen attached, part frame and part log TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY :--At the urgent solicitation of nobody I offer nyself as a candidate for REGISTER & RE-CORDER, subject to the decision of the Demo-cratic County Convention. Conscious of my Barn, Wagon Shed and a large new Hug Pen; a nevertailing well of water near the door; a ability to discharge the duties of the office, and needy of the profits of the same, I pledge my-self to faithfally discharge the duties and good young Apple Orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees on the premises. pocket the profits if the people are kind enough to elect me. ______ R. FITZGERALD. will call on the subscriber, living thereon. JACOB GUSMAN. April 6, 1863. 3m Middletown, June 1, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

A T the solfcitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTERA: RECORDER, at the ensu-Millinery in New Oxford. MISSE WOODS, formerly of Baltimore having located in New Oxford, Adams county, Pak in the house occupied by Dr. Hall, in Hanover street, will carry on the MILLINERY BUSINESS, in all its branchesing election, subject to the decision of the Demo-cratic County Couvention. Strould I be so forjunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the bilice to the best of my ability. A. W. FLEMMING. will keep on hand BONNETS, HATS, RIB BONS, FLOWERS, BUCHES, SILKS, CRAPES LACES, &c., and solicits s share of public patronage. [April 27, 1863. 33

Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. 4c*-

Register & Recorder.

Removals. Register & Recorder. A segin offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER's RECORDER, at the essa-ing election, subject to the decision of the Demo-cratic County Convertion. Should I be so will avail themselves of this season of the year to fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. Office to the best of my ability. The undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Eyer Green Come-to the person of the Come-of the remains of deceased relatives or friends in avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with prompties person to the cometery. Determine the the test of my ability. Determine the test of the Cometery.

office to the best of my ability. EDWARD MCINTIRE. Liberty tp., May 41, 1863. tc-

2-

Farmers' & Mechanics' Director of the Poor. -We are requested to announce ANDREW. SHULTZ, of Latimore township, as a tandidate for Director of the Poor, at the next Loan day, Wednesday. [April 6, 1863. tf election, subject to the decision

election, subject to the decision of the Demo- eratic County Convention. June 1, 1863. to PICKING HAS RECRIVED HIS SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING.	HAS BRCEIVED HIS SPRING & SUMMEE CLOTHING COME ONE, COME ALL. May 10, 102.
GO to PICKING'S for your Spring and Sum-	Flowers, Snakers and Donnet Frames
CALICOES, Ginghams, Muslins, at reduced frates, at FAHNESTOCK BROS'. Sign of the Red Front.	Btocks', sign of the RED FRONT. PURS BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKEY, for medificant purposes.only, at the New Drug
BALMORAL. BOOTS"Kate, where did ron got those nice Balmoral Boots 72 "Al Mcilifent's."	Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

nominated and elected, I pledge myself to dist charge the duties of the office faithfully. Moantjoy tp., April 6, 1803. tc* Sheriffalty.

Sherilialty. ENCOURAGED by a number of friends 1 offer myself as a candidate for the office r of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should'I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to disand argument mainly the same as the reas-been engaged, in a greater degree than to intions of the Democratic meeting at Al-any other cause; and it is due to him perthe latter as meeting most of the points in other one man. These things have been

charge the duties of the office faithfully. M. B. MILLER. Mountpleasant tp., June 22, 1863.

Sheriffalty.

A. T the solicitation of numerons friends. I ter, which I suppose you took from that of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Conention. Should I he so fortunate as to be opinion you have explessed that the con-staring him in the face, he has ever uttered nominated and elected, I pledge myself to dis-statution is different in time of insurrection a word of rebuke or counsel against them, nominated and elected, I pledge myself to dis-charge the duties of the office to the best of my stality. GEO. F. ECKENRODE. Geuysburg, March 30, 1863.. tc A Small Farm

A SHIAII FAFIN A SHIAII FAFIN A ND STORE STAND AT PRIVATE SALE, constitution is different in its appleation in the midst of resistance to it he has outpublic safety, from which it is in times of situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on the new State road from Gettys-the constitution I adhere to, simply because by the constitution itself, things may be done that the soft of the security is and that the soft of the security is and counsel directly in favor of it. With all this before their eyes, the consituate in Mountpleasant township, Adanta profound peace and public security; and county, on the new State road from Gettys- this opinion I adhere to, simply because by burg to Hanover, about 5 miles from the latter the constitution itself, things may be done place, adjoining lands of Peter Smith, Peter Rimbaugh, and others, containing 48 Acres, more or less, of excellent farming land-about I dislike in the one case which may not be done in vention you represent have noninated Mr. the other.

I distike to waste a word on a merely both they and you have declared the purpersonal point, but I must respectfully as pose to sustain the National Union by all sure you that you will find yourselves at constitutional means. But, of course, they, fault should you ever seek for evidence to and you, in common, reserve to yourselves fault should you ever sees, for evidence of and you, in containin, reserve to yourserve to prove your assumption that I "opposed in to decide what are constitutional means, discussions before the people the policy of the Mexican war." You say: "Expunge from the constitu- an army is a constitutional means of saving to the state or intimate that, in your opinion, an army is a constitutional means of saving to the state or intimate that, in the save to the state or intimate that, in the save to the state or intimate that, in the save to the state or intimate that, in the save to the state or intimate that the save to the state or intimate that the save to the save to the state or intimate that the save to th

You say: "Expunge from the constitu-tion this limitation upon the power of Con-gress to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and yet the other guarantees of personal liberty would remain undhanged." Doubt-less, if this clause of the constitution, im-properly called, as I think, a limitation

property caned, as a turna, a inditation upon the power of Congress, were expung-ed, the other guarantees would remain the same; but the question is, not how those guarantees would stand with that clause out guarantees would stand with that clause out encourages desertion, resistance to the of the constitution, but how they stand draft, and the like, because it teaches those with that clause remaining in it, in cases of who incline to desert and to escape the rebellion or invasion, involving the public draft, to believe it is your purpose to pro-safety. If the liberty could be indufiged of tect them, and to hope that you will be-

satesy. If the meery could be indiged of the them, and to hope that you will be expunding that clause, letter and spirit, I come strong enough to do so. After a personal intercourse with you, would be with you. My general view on this question was think you desire this effect to follow yous I do not state it now. I only add that, as and enemies of the Union look upon it in seems to me, the benefit of the writ of this light. It is a upbetautial hope, and by 'seems to me, the benefit of the writ of this light. It is a whitehulial hope, and by habeas corpus is the great means through which the guarantees of personal liberty are conserved and made available in the last resort; and corroborative of this view is the fact that Mr. Vallandigham, in the very case in guestion, under the advice of able of you, may, if you choose, endorse your lawyers, saw not where else to go but to the names upon one of them, and return it inabedic corpus. But by the constitution it-thus endorsed to ma, with the understand-self the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus itself may be suspended, when in cases of mitted to the following propositions, and to ebellion and invasion the public safety | nothing else.

That there is now a rebellion in the Unimay require it. You ask, in substance, whether I really You ask, in substance, whether I really claim that I may override all the guaran-teed rights of individuals, on the plea of conserving the public safety-when I may conserving the public safety-when I may

choose to say the public safety requires. If that rebellion. This question, divested of the phraseology calculated to represent me as struggling for an arbitrary personal prerogative, is either hinder the increase or favor the decrease, simply a question who shall decide, or an or lessen the efficiency of the army and navy, affirmation that mobody shall decide what while engaged in the effort to suppress uffirmation that nobody shall decide what while engaged in the effort to suppress is we understand in would make your out interesting of the robellion; and the public safety does require in cases of the robellion; and received the former of the public safety the law of interesting of the robellion. The constitution 3. That each of you will, in his sphere, the land. Our inquiry was not, therefore, investigation before an imperial jury, contemplates the question as likely to or do all he can to have the officers, soldiers, "Simply a question who shall docte, or the suppress of the continue of the officers of the contemplates the function of the supervision of the contemplates the function of the contemplates the co

nan merty, contained in the additional and anchdatory articles, and inasmuch as the provision relating to habeas corpus express-ly provides for its suspension, and the oth-er provisions alluded to do not provide for he prisoner the horeful of a traditional and the prisoner the horeful of a traditional and he provisions alluded to do not provide for the prisoner the horeful of a traditional and traditional and the other traditional and the prisoner the horeful of a traditional and the prisoner the horeful of a traditional and the prisoner the horeful of a traditional and traditional and the other traditional and the prisoner the horeful of a traditional and the prisoner traditional and the prisoner traditional and the prisoner traditional and trad And now, under a sense of responsibility more weighty and enduring than any which Gentlemen: + The resolutions of the Ohio is merely official, I solemnly declare my Democratic State Convertion, which mu belief that this hundrance of the military, present me, together with your introduct including maining and murder, is due to tory and closing remarks, being in position the course in which Mr. Vallandigham has the suspension of the latter is unauthorized. The provision for the writ of halters corpus is merely intended to furnish a sumpary re-medy, and not the means whereby personal. And when mety, and not the ments whereby gersonal security is conserved, in the final resort; while the other provisions are guarantees of personal rights the suspension of which puts an end to all pretense of free govern-ment. It is true Mr. Vallandighem ap-plied for a writ of habeas corpus as a sumthe former. This response you evidently notorious known to all, and of dourse known used in preparing your remarks, and 1 de- to Mr. Vallandigham. Perhaps I would sire no more than that it be used with accu-iracy. In a single reading of your remarks, his especial triends and adherents. With I only discovered one inaccuracy in mat-ter which I suppose you took from that iy, if not constantly, made speeches in Conmary remedy against oppression. But the denial of this did not take away his right ry, or deprive him of his other rights as an even pretended to controvert our position American citizen. Your assumption of the right to suspend all the constitutional guar-antees or personal liberty, and even of the freedom of speech and of the press, because the summity remody of babeas the court of the press.

the summary remedy of nabeas corpus may landigoam was entitled to a trial in the civ-be suspended, is at once startling and alarm. ing to all persons desirods of preserving free government in this country. The inquiry of the universigned, whether "you hold that the rights of every man throughout this vast country, in time of in-Yasion or ussurfaction and subject to be a subject to be an subject to be an answer. the summary remedy of habeas corpus may

vasion or insurrection, are subject to be and nulled whenever you may say that you consid-er the public safety requires it?" was a plain question, undisguised by creation, ment preparatory to the draft, and which and intended simply to elicit information. Your affirmative answer to this operation throws a shade upon the fondest anticipa-tions of the framers of the constitution, who flattered thomselves that they had provided safeguards against the dangers which have ever beset and overthrown free government in other ages and countries. Your answer is not to be disguised by the phraseology that the question "is simply a question who shall decide, or an affirmation that moody

shall decide what the public safety does re-quire in cases of rebellion or invasion."-Our government was designed to be a gov-ernment of *law*, settled and defined, and not of the arbitrary will of a single man. As a safe made a speech before the people of Ohio in tional banking law, and only await the far-guard, the powers were delegated to the which he has not counseled submission nishing of notes by the Treasury Departguard, the powers were delegated to the which he has not counseled submission legislative, executive and judicial branchies and obedience to the laws and the constitu the government, and each made co-ordinate with the others, and supreme within its sphere, and thus a mutual check upon

powers of the "government, and providing faction of any candid person, that the dis-effectual safeguards for personal liberty, se-curity and property. And to make the matter more positive and explicit, it was matter more positive and explicit, it was sees and the urait, nave been occasioned provided by the amendatory articles, nine and ten, that, "the cameration in the con-stitution of certainrights shall not be constru-ed to day or disparage others retained by the constantial evidence exists, to which

even to damy or disparage others retained by circumstantial evidence exists, to which the people, and that "the powers not dele-gated to the United States by the constitu-tion, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the of this resistance, and that the same has

people." With this care and precaution on been mainly attributable to his conduct, begoid. With this care and pleasant on the why was being turned over to the civil and the part of our forefathers, who framed our why was being turned over to the civil and institutions, it was not to be expected that, thorities to be tried under the late acts of the part of our forefathers.

institutions, it was not to be expected that, at so early a day as this, a claim of the Pre-sident to arbitrary power, limited only by his conception of the requirements of the public safety, would have been asserted.— In derogation of the constitutional provis-in derogation of the constitutional provis-invasification of the matter, before a justice to him, and invasification of the matter, before a just of the solution.

ions making the President strictly an exec-investigation of this matter, before a jury of utive officer, and vesting all the delegated legislative power in Congress, your position as we understand it, would make your will these charges which you make sgainst him the delegated these charges which you make sgainst him the delegated these charges which you make sgainst him the delegated the delegated these charges which you make sgainst him the delegated the del

National Banks .- Thus far twenty-five banks have been organized under the nanishing of notes by the Treasury Depart-ment to so into complete operation. These ment to go into complete operation. tion, and alvised the peacetdl remedies of will be supplied, if the judicial tribunals and of the ballot-box next two months. will be supplied, it is thought, within the

There is a Loyal League organization in every ward in Philadelphia, but up to-Tuesday night not one of them had volunteored for the defence of the State.

for It is said to be now certain that the grain crop of the West, about to be galbered, will be one of the most abundant ever known.

General McDuwell has been ordered to New York, to act as president of the board for retiring army officers, to act immodiately in that city.

Twenty-two members of the Smith family were drafted in the twenty second ward, N. Y., on Saturday.

David's Island, New York, Chesler, Pa, and Point Lookout, Md., have been selected as stations for the rebel wounded.

General happiness can have no giber basis than the universal law of justice and love.

money to his credit, won in a year and a half.

ser It is stated that Gen. Hoeker is to be appointed to command at Portent Man 106.

nate with the others, and supreme within its sphere, and thus a mutual check upon each other in case of abuse of power. It has been the boast of the American people that they had a *written constitution*, not ouly expressly *defining*, but also, *lositing* the powers of the *Suprementant* and *suprementation* of any conditionation, the the dis-