what Federal legislation is endeavoring to do Here-Soldier, Tide-Waiter or Secretary acted in violation of State law, transcended his authority, or had none, he was amenable, like any other citizen, in the State Courts. I don't pause to inquire if such suits, hereafter brought, might or might not, by adequate statutory provision, be removed thence. I think they had better not be. But such prospective action does not seem to please Congress. It is to be retroactive. Its statute provides, if I understand it, that soon after trial, and verdict and judgment, such cases may be removed bodily into the Federal Court and over again, and then the mere color of authority is to be proved under the general issue, and to be a complete defence. A Deputy Marshal, or a Provost Marshal, under some inadequate or pretended authority, arrests and drags away a citizen of New Jersey for instance. That citizen sues him, as he has a right to do it in New Jersey, before Chief Justice Green or any other State Judge, and recovers a verdict, or convicts the Marshal according to State law; the defendant has a right, under the new act of Congress, to remove his case after his trial, and have it tried over again before his Honor, Judge Field-a gentleman just appointed to office after a short apprenticeship of estatic loyalty to Mr Lincoln. My friend, G. W. Bridle, and I tried a case the other day of this kind, before the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania and a jury of mixed politics. Af ter a fair, temperatetrial, we got a verdiet and judgment. If I fairly construe this act of Con ross, there is nothing to prevent Mr. Millward, the Marshal from having his case tried over again in the Federal Court, and no doubt (unless the Judge's precedents may deter him) he will Now this, I call a gross violation of State rights : of the authority of the local judiciary which if assented to, revolutionizes the Gov ernment. It is not a jot better than it would have been for the State of New Jersey to have ordered a new trial in its Courts of Jackalow, the Chinaman. after he had been tried in the Federal Court. The Conscription tells its own story. It is the most com. plete engine of consolidation yet devised-if in no other respect than this, that the Conscript once musterd in is a Federal soldier, like any other. He is to be abjured his State, and the soldier from Philadelphia, or Bucks, or Berks or Montgomery, is liable to be enrolled in the uncongenial array of a Massachusetts, or, it may be, of a negro regiment. There are to be no more New Jersey or Pennsylvania regiments. There is to be a National Guard for us; a new combination of words, were no such nonsense as love for one's State is to be tolerated As the law once stood, a man had a right to choose his company, (I mean to play upon words,) and if he pleased, could enroll himself among his neighbors or among strangers ; but now my impression is for like Mr. Van Buren, I spake diffidently the individual man is plunged into the huge array of pationalism; he is to be marched far away, and won't have the consolation, if he falls or his thirst slaked by the hand of one whom he has known from childhood, and who can carry a dying message to his old mother or to his young wife a;

I should not deal caudidly with you in referring to this last matter, if I did not recall what every student of our history knows-and what Mr. Ingersoll referred to the other night-that this exp riment to raise armies by Eederal conscription, unlike its legal device, his a preedent - Mr. Monroe's plan of 1814 but I beg you, when this is quoted to rememat that plan made the enrollment through the of county officers -- If that its constitutionality was denied on the floor of Congress-that it was resisted to the bitter end by united New Englandnow so anxious to force us Pennsylvanians and Jerseymen into the ranks; and was prevented from going into force or even being enacted, by the unconquerable repugnance of the Representative body. what it is treason now to pray for-tne blessster, that the power to raise armies gave no more row inor sy to authorize a forced loan. Then it wathe doctrine of Massachusetts that "the natural alle giance of the people is due to the State au horities.' and that there is no allegiance to the Federal government but such as we had commenced and expressly

promised to give. Mr. Van Buren, in his speech, some time ago, at

the Cooper Institute pretended he had found another precedent in the Act of Congress of 1839, giving his father certain powers to resist a certain invasion of Mane, by Sir John Harvey-Really, such a citation implies a remarkable amount of. I won't say effron tery-for that is hardly a word applicable to Mr. Van Buren-but of reliance on the credulity and igso ance of his audience, which is stupendous, though probably it was very just. The Act of 1829 bere the passed, conferring power on the Executive, as did the \$10,000,000 it appropriated, to the \$2,700,000,000 be broken down, and you will sink with all your na-Mr. Lincoln has. It authorized the completing of a tionality. If there are no water-tight compartments small Navy, not the huge one. It directed a call for or they be destroyed, dependent the flag won't save volunteers, not a conscription. It raised the term of service of the militia to six months. It did not force them in for three years or the war. But there was one part of it which Mr Van Buren may have in his memory, though he does not care to give prominence to it yet. It authorizes the sending a special Minister-a confidentiatione, if need be-to negotiate a settlement with the enemy. Now it may be-I on-Iv throw this out as a hint-a possible solution of the New York mystery-that out of the secret ser vice fund, which Secretary Seward now administers, instead of employing, as he did last year in Europe, a team of Bishops-one American and one Irish-he contemplates sending a team of lawyers-one Irish and one American-my two acquaintances, Mr. Brady and Mr Van Buren -to Richmond-to negotiate a settlement of the war and the recovery of the sis: "wayward sisters." I cannot imagine a more im pressive tableau than the reception, by the stern statesman who administers the Executive power of the Southern Confederacy, of the two jovial and versatile practitioners of law from the city of New York Really, were not such tergiversation as now exhibited in New Yoak, a sad spectacle, one might well af- defence of them, and of your constitutional ford to smile at the importance which has been at-

Tut every now and then. I hear some loose reader of history say, "Washington was once made Dictator, and why not Lincoln? Now, passing by the grote-queness-nay, the enormity of this collocation, I simply desire so state as a matter of history that in the true, or even in the popular sense of the word, Washington was never made a Dictator, and never had, or pretended to exercise power as is now voted tution ; for no wielation of law ; for no word in Mr. Abraham Lincolp. The Resolution of the sign, or gesture of sympathy with the men of Congress of 27 Dec., 1776-passed at a moment of danger and panic too-conferred only military powers - enlarged the scope of wnat he had alreadygave him power to seize forage and supplies and make military arrests, and in that case, provided that where such arrests were made, he was to return to the States, of which the prisoners arrested were citizens, their names and the nature of their offences, together with the witnesses to prove them. How unlike this power so cautiously conferred on Washington at a season of extreme peril-is to that which has been given to the irresponsible civilian at Wash- Union, and all will yet be well. As for my ington and his still less responsible advisers, I do self, I adhere to every principle, and will not stop to inquire,

And now, fellow citizens, I have done. I have stoken words of counsel and of warning which I beg of you to meditate on when you lay your heads on your pillow to-night. They are uttered by one who has as deep a stake in good order and public tranquility as you have, who is a Northern man, born and bred, who for the larger part of his life held the

most latitudinarian doctrines as to Federal authoritofore, if any Federal official, high or low, Marshal, ty, but who now seeing what bitter fruits the rank growth of Federal power generates, what frightfur results Federal exorbitance produces, comes back to the source of power, his State, and for his personal rights as a citizen and freeman claims protection there. I look round me, and I ask you to look round with me, and see every personal right we have -to liberity, to property, to safety, to bealthguarded by Etate authority and vindicated in State courts. I duly estimated what once were the privileges which the Ancient Union gave me with its patents and copyrights, if I were an inventor or an author, and in all my relations to the world abroad, but they are as nothing compared with what my State gave me and guaranteed me ; and when I find as I do now under the legislation of the late Congress, and the usurpation of the Executive, that new relations of Government have been created-and that the Federal authority is to tax me and enroll me-turn the militiaman into a conscript-the local volunteer into a regular soldier " for three years or the war;" is o enter my house and do what it pleases with my family, and that instead of Sheriffs, and Constables, and Bailiffs, and Supervisors, to whose gentle discipline I am accustomed. I am to be followed, and hustled, and watched, and arrested by Judge Advocates, and Provost Marshals, and Federal detective, and Post-office spies, responsible not to local supervision, but to that mysterious and distant entity, a Cabinet at Washington, I may be pardone if I pause and ask you to pause on the edge of thisthis great centralized whiripool that is to engulf and crush to pieces all that is left of each of that gallant flotilla-the old Thirteen-with its State flag flying and its State emblem displayed, and which was freighted with all that was precious in local traditions, State pride and municipal privileges. It is in the States that the last battle of constitu

tional liberty is to be fought in the North. The legislation of the late Congress is that of an Imperial Parliament over an unrepresented population. It direct tendency is to obliterate local privileges and to revive, in a form more offensive than ever before was dreamed of, the false dogma, that Federal legislation can, by virtue of implied power, reach individual citizens. So it is avowed to be, and being so simed and avowed, I denounce it in hostility to the Constitution which guards the States quite as jealously as it ever was meant to guard the Union. I say its aim is avowed. On the 4th of March, the Chairman of the Military Committee in the House of Representatives, a New York Abolitionist, who has been appointed Judge by Mr. Lincoln since Congress adjourned, used this language in reference to the Conscription Bill, which, he said, had been prepared, by the best and most enlightened intellec-

"It is the first time in the history of the Republie that the power to raise and support armies has been in the proper sense exercised by Congress. It wonnied on some distant field to have his brow wiped | does not ask the co-operation of the States. The idea of calling under the States to furnish troops has its origin in the accursed doctrine of State rights and

State sovereignty." "The accursed doctrine of State right"-think of th se words, citizens of this sovereign State. Think of the curse which, from his little Mount Elba in Congress this creature of a moment dares to hurl at rights which the Constitution guarantees, and which Penn sylvania had, and enjoyed, and fought for, before the Constitution existed. Think of a representative from New York-a State which came into the Union too late to vote for George Washington cursing the rights of Virginia, and where Washington was born, and where, in the only border spot which civil war has not desolated, his ashes repose-where John Marshall lived and died, who, in every constitutional opinion he gave, recognized and respected these "accursed rights." and expressly the "sovereignty" of the State the land of Jefferson, and Madison, and Monroe and Henry, and John Taylor of Carolina -men deeti ed return of Peace. It was then said-by Mr. Web- ned to live in story when the fierce fanatics of this day of sorrow shall be forgotten, and whose nam power to enforce conscription than the power to bor- survive either on the temple or its ruins when the storm and the earthquake shall pass by. Think, citizens of Pennsylvania, of this irreverent railer, this fit representatative of a party of destruction, from his place of fancied security, daring to fling his maledictions at the keystone of the broken arch, hanging, as it does doubtfully over the ruin and gravitating below -Think, Pennsylvanians, for such you were before the Union had and existence, and such you will proudly be if, in the Providence of God the Union has not gone from us, of those rights being cursed which your ancestors thought they gave you. Think of all this -and then I ask you, in the name of the Constitu tional Demoracy of Pennsylvania, to stan , shoulde to shoulder, in the new conflict now impending-for the Constitution, and the rights inalienable indestructible State rights, that guard our firesides and our same relation to agglomeration of statutes recently homes. Maintain these sacred local rights as you would the domestic parity of your families. Let them

> the ship from foundering. One other word. For what I say to-night no human being but myself is responsible My opinions may be far in advance of others. Such as they are: they are held in all sincerity. They have never been concealed. If there is hope in the future, it is on such opinions that hope will rest.

## NOBLE WORDS BY A BRAVE MAN

ADDRESS OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM. The following is an address issued by Mr.

Vallandigham to the Democracy of his State before the commencement of his trial. It defines his political position at the present cri-

MILITARY PRISON,
- CINCINNATI, Obio, May 5, 1862. To the Democracy of Ohio:

I am here in a military bastile for no othe offence than my political opinions, and the liberties. Speeches made in the hearing of thousands of you in denunciation of the usurpations of power, infractions of the Constitu tion and laws, and of military despotism, were the sole cause of my arrest and imprisoment I am a Democrat, for the Constitution, for law, for the Union, for liberty-this is my only crime. For no disobedience to the Constithe South who are for disunion and Southern independence, but in obedience to their de mand, as well as the demand of Northern Abolition disunionists and traiters, I am here in bonds to day : but

"Time, at last, sets all things even !"

Meanwhile, Democrats of Ohio, of the North west, of the United States, be firm, be true to your principles, to the Constitution, to the make good, through imprionment and life itself, every pledge and declaration which I have ever made, uttered, or maintained from the beginning. To you, to the whole people to TIME, I again appeal. Stand firm ! Falter

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.



## Democrat

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, MAY 20, 1863.

S. M. Pettengill & Co .-- No. 37 PARK ROW NEW YORK, & 6 STATE ST. BOSTON, are our Agents for the N. B. Democrat, in those cities, and are author ized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest Rates.

We are indebted to a friend in the 52nd Pa Vols. for two copies of "The Free South," a nearly printed little sheet, published at Beaufort S. C .. It is about half the size of the Democrat. Coming from Gen Hunter's department, and published as it is. by his permission, it is of course abolition in its proclivities.

In one of these papers of May 2nd, we find an article on "Negro Regiments," written by "a chaplain" who, among other things, cites the massacre of the whites, by the tiegroes at St. Domingo and Hayti to prove that they will make good soldiers. "These facts," exclaims this pretended follower of Him, who preached the doctrine of Peace on earth, and good will to man, "ought to be sufficent to prove that the fighting element is in the negro character.

The writer goes on to say, that, "the work of organizing these black regiments. has been attended with great difficulty owing to the fact that they have not been 'treated with the 'distinguished consideration to which they have a just claim, by the "soldiers. "Sneaks, and a paltroop, de-"light," says he, in tantalizing the helpless." Such," he adds, " in most instances, is the character of the representatives of the United States government," (soldiers) "among 'its interested and natural friends," (ne groes) " in the insurgent states. Nearly every division of the army, and most of its officers have repulsed and maltreated the

negro." \* \* " Hundreds of thousands of our soldiers have in this way rendered the most efficient service to the rebellion, and to their own government have been an unmitigated cause, With such a state of facis, is it strange" he asks, "that hinder the proclamation of freedom, insurrectionary movements are not more frequent in

" We call upon the President to see that the practice of the army in the field conforms to the spirit of his proclamation of freedum. Let the slave be encouraged. at any hazard, to resume his natural rights.' And again, "To these freed men, military life is a firm and broad stepping-stone to civil life and to all its duties and privileg es. Soldiers of all nationalties leave the camp and the field for home and the quiet of civil life in about the same spirit &c.

Our space will not allow further extracts om this infamously outrageous article. We have here the most cruel, inhuman, and barba rous butcheries of defenceless women and chil dren that ever stained the pages of history, cit ed by this christian (?) minister, to prove that the race that perpetrated them, are fit persons to take up arms in our cause. Hundreds of thousands of our brave officers and men, who are pouring out their blood and giving their lives to advance it, are put down by this Reverend negro worshipper as " sneaks and paltroons" an unmitigated curse to the govern ment." How it grieves his pious soul, "that slave insurrections are not more frequent." President Lincoln will have to see to it that the spirit of his proclamation is carried out in this particular, for he is now called up on by this man who claims to be a representative of the Almighty.

What a fine prospect for our soldiers at the close of all this trouble, is here foreshadowe! To " return to civil life," and the enjoyment of the same " privileges," and to be subject to the same "duties" as the negroes-and "in about the same spirit."

Who wouldn't be a soldier, when so much is promised, by one so high in authority? Who, after this, will have the temerity to excite the patriotic indignation of Billy Button, of the Republican by an intimation that THIS IS A NIGGER WAR.

At a great Abolition Pow-wow, held in New York last week, among the resolutions unanimously passed, was one (the 8th) defining a "Copperhead," as "one who objects to the abolition policy of the administration." At this meeting the Rev. Mr. Sloane, thanked God for the war, as a means of abolishing slavery. Here, the paper says,

was "tremendous cheering." Another preacher the Rev. Theadore Tilton, argued in favor of amalgamation, thus: "Great nations get the fibre of their strength out of mixed blood. It is a stoppage of the world's growth to prevent a union of races. The history of the werld's progress, the his ory of the civilization the werld's progress, the his ory of the civilization of all empires, is written in one comprehensive word, which many men are afraid to speak and many oth

ers afraid to hear, and that word is-AMALGAMATION. To prove that the negroes are better than the white man, he said :

"It is said that the most perfect developement of skull is that of the Arab, yet there is no slave in Mississippi who does not know more, by having reach-ed up into a perfect manhood, than the Arab. In all those intellectual activities which take their strange quickening from the moral facilities the ne-gro is superior to the white man. The negro race, as

has been said, is the woman of the world As between Gen. McClellan and Frederick Douglas (a negro) for President, he expressed a prefference for the latter.

At the close of this interesting meeting the John Brown's soul song was sung.

With these facts before them, and after emoving the terrors of a disgraceful dismissal, the ball and chain or guard-house; we should like to have those regiments, -- particularly the 57th and 132nd (which embrace some of our friends) take another vote on those resolutions, which, it is said they "Unanimously passed" against the "Copperheads" .- We call for a reconsideration.

Read the letter of Gov. Seymour the noblest Roman of them all," on the arrest of Vallandigham.

25,000 Americans, not of "African descent," met at Union Square, in New York, to rebuke the administration, and vindicate the Constitution, the laws and free speech, which has just been violated in the arbitrary arrest, and the mocktrial of C, L. Vallandig-

The writ of habeas corpus, in the case of Vallandigham, has been denied, and it is said that he has been sentenced to close imprisonment during the war, in Fort War-

At the great battle of Chancellorville where "Richmond wasn't taken "(Beet nosed Billy's "authentic extra," to the contrary, not withstanding.) Our loss is now is now admitted, by all the leading abolition papers, (Billy's extra excepted) to have been at least

By the last week's Republican, Gen-McClellan is placed among the rankest kind sorrel top, he is not dead yet.

patriotic address by Wm. R. Reed Esq. of Philadelphia. Some of our readers may have and truthful it will appear.

" Every man should cast his colors to the breeze to be known of his fellow-men."-Wyoming Republican.

WILLIAM BURGESS, so talks, through the last "Wyoming [nigger head] Republican." This patriotic screeching abolitionist, was drafted into the service, last year, but coward-like, through Dr. John's willful lying, and SERVICE, and " cast his colors to the breeze," by refusing to oppose the " Minions of Jeff, Davis." What miserable abolition treason and hypocrisy .- Columbia Democrat.

In lieu of a thrilling fictitious Love story which some of our fair readers may look for this week, we give them an original, genuine, Love letter, written by a "bowld soger buoy" during his brief stay in camp Luzerne. Never having had any experience in this line, we have not ventured on any corrections either in spelling, capitals, or punctuation, omitting only the name of the writer, who we think has, in these matters thrown Mr. A Ward in the chade. Judging from the stanza at the close of this letter, our readers will see that the writer is no common hand in the way of "poicry." How any gal with any sort of tender "phelinks," could resist the appeal of so ardent and persevering an admirer, is beyond our comprehension. The writer, we learn, is now out of the service and, we venture the assertion, will never stray, so far away, "from the gal he left behind him."

LETTER.

November the 3 1862 My dear i now take time to right a nother leter to you to let you know that i hant for got you vet and that i hav rote 2 leters to you and i have not got eny answer from them yet So i will right agane and agane untill i git one from you So you might as well answer it if you have got them i think youd if you had got the one i sent from here the li sent to you by George. you promis me that you wood right as ofton as i did to you and So i think you did not git the one i Sent from here i have alwayS found you true and i hope to allways yit find you true &c i wish I cood see you and kiss your rosy cheeks enst more But i take a good derl of comfort in riting to you but more in reading those i git from you my dear o how i weash you had bin with me the other night i was over to wilksbury to a party and we had A good dance there war a good meny ladis there i dancd with Some as good dansers as i ever saw but Still i wisht you had bin along i got aleter yester from one wated on She wanted me to call over and Se her before i leave this camp She invites me to right to her often and call over and See her She is a very hansom lady She looks Some like matilda her har curls and She is about as big as She is i will Send youmy liknis in a few weeks and iwill Send you l.er letter when She rites agane i told her that i new of a lady that i wished i had with me there and She Sed thare was aS good a girls in the place as in eny but i dout very much aS there being meny Such ladis in town as you my love iS for they are as carse as hens teeth i believe but the mane thing is wether you are a going ta git this letter or noa but i hope that you will git all the letters that i right to you and i hope you will right agood meny to me for i like to git le tters from you my dear love i love you very much better i expect than you do me yes i no i do i do but i must close up for this this time in Saying to you if you git this letter you must now that you git one from one ho loves you with all my hir t i aSK you to rightto me oncemore if you dont want me to righit to you

Say So and i will do aS i See fit but i Shall as often as i can So good by for this time right Soon dont delay the time no longer this is from your belovid friend.

> if you love me our love wood

A Copperhead .- We have found out at last what a "Copperhead" is The New York Post. speaking of a Kentucky candidate for Congress. says he is "an opponent of all the radical measures of the administration—otherwise a copperhead." Here, then, we have the definition of the term: a Copperhead is "an opponent of all the radical measures of the adm inistration;" and their name is legion, em bracing a large majority of the American

Letter From the Army. Co. B. 12th Regt, Pa. Res. Vol. Corps, WASHINGTON D. C. May 12. 1863 Mr. EDITOR:

Having a few spare moments I will improve them by scribbling a few lines to our welcome, though fare visitor, the North Branch Democrat. It may be interesting to the numerous readers of your valuable paper, to know where Company B. of the 12th Penna. Res. Vol. Corps is, and what they are doing. We have been here in this famed city of Washington some three weeks, being reorganized and thoroughly fitted out with the necessary officers, to enable us to go to the front again. With over two year's service at the front, we were sadly lacking in officers; and the numerous battles in which we have been engaged, have so thinned our ranks, that although our aggregate number of men, absent and present is sixty, when we left the front, we had only twenty-four enlisted men for duty; and our company is only a counterpart of the state of our Regiment. and indeed the whole Brigade. We now number present for duty, thirty enlisted men, and three Commissioned Offcers. Our worthy Sergeants, John F. Hoadof Copperheads-Put your heel on him again ly, and Philetus H. Reynolds have at last been promoted; the first named to a first Lieutenancy, and the last named to a Second Much of our space in this issue is Lieutenancy. Our former first Lieutenant. given to the publication of an eloquent and Simon H. Briggs, was promoted to a Captaincy and we now have three as good and brave officers as there are in the Division. They seen and read it before, to such we will say have been tried and not found wanting. We that the oftener it is read, the more eloquent are now quartered on Capitol Hill in what is called Carroll Barracks; we have good quarters and every thing to make a soldier's life comfortable. Our Camp is pleasantly situated and the numerous Ladies and Gentlemen that are constantly visiting it, make the streets look more like some great thorough fare of the city, than a soldiers home. Many of the soldier's wives are now staying with their husbands in camp, and we have as good society and as much srpihkled with Ladies as cheated "The Government" out of both PAY | we do at home. The scenery from our camp is splendid; in front, the most conspicuous object is the Capitol, built of marble with the Dome towering up toward the sky, until the eve grows weary looking at it; on the right are the buildings belonging to the sisters of Charity, (a benevelent institution) with its beautiful grove of the white poplar trecs .-The inmates among them, with their dark, sombre dresses, and white spreading bon nets, together with the gentle breeze whispering through the silken foliage, almost makes one imagine he has been transported to some fairy land. To the left and in the back ground it the noble Potomac with its green shores-its placid bosom covered with all kinds of crafts, from the tiny sail boats to the noble ocean steamer. Every where are glistening guns and bayoners, which recalls the mind from its dreamings, to a realization of the certainty, that war, dread war, is now hovering with his dark pinions over our fair land. Rebel prisoners are arriving daily from Hooker's army, and we have been busy, the last two weeks, escorting them to the old Capitol and other prisons. They are mostly a hard looking set of men: but they look just like the men to fight, as we have always found to our cost. They say that they will never come back into the old union again, and if the North conquers them, it will have to station a Regiment of men in every County in the southern States. The reports of their being half starved and almost naked are all bosh. Their clothes, though of all kinds and colors, are comfortable. They seem to have all faith in the ul'imate success of the South and the establishment of the Southern Confederacy. Some lew, take the oath of alleigance to the North. but they are mostly the scum of their army. This city is crowded with the nine month men returning-some queer scenes occur. After men have been to the front awhile, they seem to loose all shame, and some of them all decency. By appearances now we are going to loose some of our " colored population." They are raising two negro Reg ments here in the district, and the mania for enlisting on account of fear of the draft, is so great, that able bodied servants are quite scarce: which is quite a wonder for this city being the Head Quarters of the Negroes, that come North. The weather is quite warm

> The boys are all well, and seem to be enoying themselves first rate, myself included

so that straw hats and linen coats are quite

comfortable, but soldiers are not allowed to

wear them, for the reason, that it would not

Nicholson, May 15th, 1863.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:

I desire through your columns, to call the attention of the public, in general, and our county commissioners in particular, to a few facts in relation to the bridge built by them near Mr. Stephens' in our Towhship, last summer-the same that was destroyed by the freshet a few days since. Those who are best acquainted with this bridge cannot see that the convenience it would be to the public, would justify its being rebuilt by the county, especially at this time, when we all feel the weight of taxes, in every possible form in which our rulers can impose them. Those coming up the creek to Bacon's or Nicholson Deput. would be better accommodated by the buildiug of a short piece of road, say sixty rods in length to avoid the hill just north of the bridge on the west side of the creek. road for this purpose, has already been laid by viewers appointed by the Court. If this piece of road were made, the bridge would, only accommodate those wishing to go from Pierceville to Factoryville and one or two families living on the east side of the creek near it. In either case the inconvenience to go up the creek and cross at the old Bacon stand would not be very great. Beside there is but little travel in that direction. In view of these facts I think it would be well for our County Commissioners to view the ground before ing a new bridge.

Very truly &c.

HIRAM MARCY. ground before making a contract for build-

Gov. Soymour's Letter to the Valla Mighin Indignation Meeting.

ALBANY, May 17. The following is the letter of Governor Seymour to the Vallandigham meeting last

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, May 15 I cannot attend the meeting at the Capitor this evening, but I wish to state my opinion in regard to the arrest of Mr. Vallandighan It is an act which has brought dishonor upon our country. It is full of danger to our per sone and our houses. It bears upon its from a conscious violation of law and justice. Act. ing upon the evidence of detailed informers shrinking from the light of day, in the dark ness of night, armed men violated the boun of an American citizen and furtively bore him away to military trial, conducted without those safeguards known to the proceedings of our judicial tribunals. The transaction in volved a series of offense against our most a. cred rights. It interfered with the freedom of speech ; it molested our rights to be secure in our homes against unremonable searche and seizures ; is pronounced sentence withou trial, save one which was a mockery, which insulted as well as wronged. The perpetra tors now seek to impose punishment, not for an offense against law but for the disregard of an invalid order, put forth in the utter diste gard of the principles of civil liberty. If this proceeding is approved by the Government, and sustained by the people, it is not merely a step toward revolution -it is revolution; will not only lead to military despotism-it establishes military despotism. In this aspect it must be accepted or in this aspect rejected If it is upheld, our liberties are overthrown the safety of our persons, security of our prop. erty will hereafter depend upon the arbitary will of such military rulers as may be placed over us, while our constitutional guarantees will be broken down. Even now the governors and courts of some of the great Western States have sunk into insignificance before the depotic powers claimed and exercised by military men who have been sent into the borders. It is a fearful thing to increase the danger which now overhangs us by treating the law, the judiciary, and the State authori ties with contempt. The people of this comtry now wait with deep anxiety the decisions of the administration upon these acts. Haing given it a generous support in the con duct of the war, we pause to see what kind of government it is for which we are asked pour out our blood and our treasures. action of the administration will determine the minds of more than one-half of the pen of the loval states whether this war is war to put down rebellion at the South or desta free institutions at the wirth We look its decision with most solemn solicitude.

(Signed) HORATIO SEPMOCI

DEATH of " STONEWALL" JACKSO Official Announcement of the Fact by Lec.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN VIRGINIA

General Orders No. 61. With deep grief the commanding gen denounces to the army the death of Lieut the 10th inst., at 3:15 P. M. The dari skill, and energy of this great and good! dier, by the decree of an all wise Provide are now lost to us; but while we mourn death, we feel that his spirit still lives, will inspire the whole army with his ind itable courage and unshaken confidence God as our hope and strength. Let name be a watchwoad to his corps, who followed him to victopy on so many field

the defense of our beloved country. R. E. LEE, Genera (Signed.)

Let the officers and soldiers imitate

vincible determination to do everything

Return of the Hawkin's Zouaves, A Sin Letter from Colonel Hawkins.

The two years and nine months regit whose terms are expiring, are returning without we believe, a single exception. Hawkin's Zouaves arrived in New Y Wednesday, and were received with tion. This is the regiment to which G Dix, a few days ago, addressed an earner treaty to remain a few days beyond term, declaring that their services were ed by the country, and that they owed themselves to remain. Col. Hawkins reply published in the Herald, reid scree a day beyond the time. The follower extract from his letter is worthy of po

" Is the war any nearer its end not it was two years ago? Individual brand courage has all gone for naught. imbecility of many high commanding in the field has cast a damning blight of graves of our brave countrymen. into consideration the fact that we have here nearly three weeks, and that amp h is elapsed to have supplied our place, not think it is incumbent upon us longer than the third of May, the day which our term of service expires. fore on behalf of the regument, call for portation to be furnished to us at that If, on account of this refusal to with your request, we go home in dis and meet thorns where we had exped find flowers, we must bear up under the same courage which has characteris our actions since we became defende country's honor."

We assert, and we challenges! olition paper or politican to prove the ry, that no prominent Democrat in the has ever proposed a seperation of the or cessation of the war on the batis lution, and that the only members party who have urged the breaking up Union have been republicans—such, stance, as Mr. Conway, of Kansas, who ed a resloution in Congress recognisin ndependence of the South ; or Mr. who declared that if at the expiration months from Jan. 22nd, "a serious sion had not been made on the rebe should "bow to our destiny and make best attainable peace;" or Messers and Stevens, who announced plainly that want no Union, unless slavery is vo of it." Will any Loyal League acce, challenge? We offer the use of own to whoever may choose to undertake