



The Democrat

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We have waited long and patiently for some manifestations of the transcendent talents as a political writer and statesman which the friends of Billy of the Republican claimed for him; and which Billy has more than once hinted he possessed. His debut in our midst was more like the coming of a grand circus or menagerie, than like that of a broken down pedagogue, who, having every thing to gain, and nothing to risk by the change, resolved to try the uncertain fortunes of editor of a county newspaper. His coming was announced by one grand flourish of trumpets. The tin horn of the boat upon which this wonderful prodigy came, not only made the shores of the "raging canal" echo with their mellifluous tones; but the brass concern called an "organ" in the hands of his predecessors filled the hills and valleys with praises of this "high larn scholar."

The tin boat horn had hardly rested from its vibrations, before the wonderful Billy, with pen in hand, through the columns of the aforesaid brass organ, declares to his expectant readers that he "can write." He also tells them in the same article (his salutatory) that he "has back bone." Being a modest man, he did not come right out and claim that he could read and write too, but he doubtless concluded, that from the fact that he "could write," it would be inferred that he could read also. These may be a very rare qualifications among the honest dutch farmers, where Billy was reared; or he may have imagined, that these wandering tribes of Connecticut settlers, on the upper waters of the Sarquehanna, were strangers to these elegant accomplishments. Certain it is he expected to set them all agape with his distinguished powers as a "writer and thinker"—it will be recollected, he boasts, that he can "do his own thinking" too. What a wonderful man!

In speaking of his powerful "backbone," we hardly know whether it was physical, moral, literary, or pecuniary backbone, which he claimed to possess, in such abundance; but conclude from what we have seen of him, that it was the real old spinal column, that he wished to establish possession of—in the absence of a spine, people might attribute that drooping of the shoulders to his lampry-ecel structure, and not deem it a "literary stoop." Hence the importance to him, of settling this question by a claim to vertebrae. His moral and patriotic "back bone" had been so lately shattered by the draft; and his miserably sneaking, lying, dishonest evasion of it, that of course he could lay no claim to that kind. He admits, having suffered great pecuniary loss, in coming among us; he is not so very stiff, in this. As for his intellectual "backbone," we must admit, we can't see it. If he had laid claim to conceit and pedantry, enough for a half dozen back woods' pedagogues, we should have cheerfully admitted his right to the assumption.

Indeed after waiting and watching six long months for an out-cropping of some thing wonderful in this man, we have failed to discover anything, that excites our wonder, except the size length and color of his nose.—That beats every thing! No wonder, his back bone is bent, with such a proboscis, all hanging on one side of it!

The midnight arrest, or rather kidnapping, of a free American citizen in the person of C. L. Vallandigham, has given a fresh impetus, to all that class of miserable miscreants, who never had any regard for the constitution, the law, the order of civil society, or the rights of private person or property. Though thinking, reasonable men of all parties, and in all places, look upon such acts as unwarrantable, unjustifiable, and illegal; tending in their consequences to produce anarchy, which is worse, even than tyranny itself: yet there is a class, who governed in all their feelings and actions by narrow minds and depraved hearts, feed with more than jockal greediness upon such acts of lawlessness, violence and outrage, when visited upon persons who may differ with them in opinion. Of this class the astute editor of the Republican seems to be a shining example. In his last issue, after announcing the sentence in the Vallandigham case he gives expression to his joy at the downfall of human liberty by the exultant exclamation, "How on, ye copperheads!" This brazen impostor, seems to think that none but Democrats, or as he terms them, "copperheads," will feel the loss of the shield, the constitution and laws throw around the citizen. He does not dream, that with all these safeguards broken down, other persons than "copperheads" may be the victims.—The party now in power,—never a majority of the people; and less, in numbers to day than ever—have not a lease of perpetual power. If we are to have a Despotism, in the place of a Democratic form of government, Abe Lincoln, will not always be our Nero, The man that invented the guillotine was among the first to feel its relentless edge.—Those who rule to-day had better have a heed to the precedents which they establish, for those who may reign to-morrow, for even among tyrants.

"Time at last sets all things even."

The 13th 2nd Regiment, P. V. whose term of enlistment expired on the 15th inst. have not yet returned. They are said to be at Harrisburg, awaiting the action of the authorities there, to muster out, and pay them. Our Scranton neighbors, are making arrangements to give them a reception which their services richly deserve.

The President has changed the sentence of Vallandigham from confinement in Ft. Warren, to banishment from Northern soil. Being a strong Union Man the Rebels will probably refuse to receive him, within their lines. Old Abe has raised a Spirit, in this case that will not down at his bidding.

Is This Treason?

Mr. Vallandigham is now an exile from his country, driven hence by a faithless and despotic Administration. The alleged cause of his banishment is "treason." The real cause is, because he had the boldness and independence to denounce the arbitrary and unconstitutional measures of the reckless party now in power. The men who sanction this gross outrage upon the personal rights of the citizen, know well that the charge of disloyalty against Mr. Vallandigham is utterly false. They also know that hundreds of their own confederates have uttered sentiments in direct opposition to a restoration of the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. The Jacobin leaders have sneered at the Union, trampled upon the Constitution, and shouted for the freedom of the negro, even "in the midst of its ruins." And yet they are permitted to go unpunished. The utmost license of speech and of the pen is accorded to them. Instead of being condemned, they are applauded;—and the "architects of ruin" are encouraged in their work of desolation, while men, whose only thoughts are in favor of the sacred compact which our fathers made, are seized at midnight by a military squad, and, after an illegal trial, are either sent to a military prison or banished beyond the Union lines.

The following are the closing portions of a speech delivered in the late Congress by Mr. Vallandigham, which fairly state his position before the country:

"We seek no revolution, except through the ballot-box. The conflict to which we challenge you is not of arms, but of argument. Do you believe in the virtue and intelligence of the people? Do you admit their capacity for self-government? Have they not intelligence enough to understand the right, and virtue enough to pursue it? Come, then, meet us through the press and with free speech, and before the assemblage of the people, and we will argue these questions as we and our fathers have done from the beginning of the Government. Are we right or you right, we wrong or you wrong? And by the judgment of the people we will one and all abide."

"I have spoken as though the Constitution survived, and was still the supreme law of the land. But if, indeed, there be constitution any longer, limiting and restraining the men in power, then there is none binding on the States or the people. God forbid.—We have a constitution yet, and laws yet.—To them I repeat. Give us our rights; give us known and fixed laws; give us the judiciary; arrest us only upon due process of law; give us presentation or indictment by grand jury; and at home; tell us the nature and cause of the accusation; confront us with witnesses; allow us witnesses in our behalf; and the assistance of counsel for our defense; secure us in our persons, our homes, our papers and our effects; leave us arms, not for resistance to law or against rightful authority, but to defend ourselves from outrage and violence; give us free speech and a free press; the right peaceably to assemble; and above all, free and undisturbed elections and the ballot. Take our own sons, take our money, our property, take all else, and we will wait a little, till at the time and in the manner appointed by Constitution and law we shall eject you from the trusts you have abused, and the seats of power you have dishonored, and other and better men shall reign in your stead."

Is there any "treason" in these sentiments? Is there any opposition expressed in this extract to the Union, the Constitution, and the laws? Let the people of Pennsylvania seriously ponder upon this question, and give their verdict at the polls on the second Tuesday of next October!—Age.

We clip the following brace of articles from the Clearfield Republican for their peculiar adaption to this region.

"We do not exactly understand the movements and the designs of the Loyal Leaguers, as some of their practices are certainly of a questionable character. In several sections of our county, after the news of the defeat of our army under Gen. Burnside, at Fredericksburg, last December, these new light Unionists gave vent to their feelings by music, cheerings and general rejoicings; and the same programme was re-enacted after our late defeat under 'fighting Joe'—some of their leading spirits publicly boasting in our streets that 'two great victories had just been achieved by the present Administration.'"

An overwrought zeal in our new Union converts, has no doubt led them to commit these acts of indiscretion. They should be cautious lest they be suspected of imitating the clergymen of the late New York Conference, who gave "glory to God for our first defeat at Bull Run!" and for our second defeat at Bull Run!"

"There are a number of persons in this as well as other neighborhoods, who seem to take great delight in affirming that they are 'loyal,' and take especial pains to advertise themselves prodigiously in this particular upon the street corners and elsewhere, and at the same time denounce their neighbors as traitors, rebels, &c."

What would be thought of one of our leading business men, if they would thus be heard constantly boasting of their honesty, and charging their neighbors with being dishonest, robbers, &c.? Or of a female planting herself upon the street corners, and proclaiming that herself and a few others were the only virtuous ladies (!) in the town? We allow the reader to make the application.

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

From 75,000 to 100,000 Men Present—Determined Temper of the Convention—Interference by the Military—The Resolutions—Feeling Engendered in the West, Etc., Etc.,

[From the New York World.] INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.

The convention has come and gone, and whether its results be of any benefit to the people of Indiana or not the future alone can tell. Prophetic conjecture upon this point would partake too much of the Seward style and hence I write simply of what I saw. Various estimates are placed upon the magnitude of the crowd. Some say fifty, some seventy-five, and some a hundred thousand men were present. The Indianapolis Journal (an intensely abolition sheet) admits "it was a large meeting;" and having myself seen all the "large meetings" in Indianapolis for the last five years, I am prepared to say it was, if not the largest, at least as large as any ever assembled in that place. If I were to attempt an estimation, I could only do so by land measure.

Some queer sights were witnessed by our people on this day. They saw among other things a practical illustration of the manner of military rule. Soldiers in full uniform and with loaded muskets mixed through the crowd; artillery was drawn up in various parts of the city, while four companies of the Seventy-first regiment were stationed in the Governor's circle to be held in readiness for any emergency; mounted cavalrymen were stationed at convenient distance around the State House campus; public streets were closed by armed sentries, and loaded cannon were placed in position to command the speakers' stand. And all this was done, we are told by the Journal "to protect the meeting" To protect them from what? Let every man ponder well over the answer his own mind suggests.

The loose soldiers (I mean those among the crowd) did all in their power, sided by the city rowdies, to create a disturbance. Not the tenth part of the people could hear from one stand, and outside ones were erected, but speaking from these prevented by armed men. I will let the Journal aforesaid tell how it was done at one. It says: "He was interrupted by cries of 'Come down!' 'Come down!' 'Come down, Butternut!' Some of the Battermen's asked those who were vociferating why the speaker ought to 'come down?' 'Because he compares our government to Jeff Davis'; was the answer. The excitement increased and the speaker stopped. Some soldiers in the crowd went for him. He made no more attempts to speak further, but quietly said he had no desire to raise a fuss, and stepped from the stand amid loud applause and cheers for the Union. No more speeches were made from that stand."

The crowd, feeling that "in union there is strength," pressed around the main stand, and the dense mass was a wall too strong to be broken through by the men who attempted it. Repeated attempts failed, and the meeting was adjourned, so far as the Democracy were concerned, in good order. The Journal's report of the speaker who "quietly said he had no desire to raise a fuss" tells the story as to all. No Democrat courted disturbance; but there was that quiet and sullen look which showed a determination, when it was once forced upon them, to make their birthright free.

The speeches were of most positive character. Merrick and Elen, of Illinois, and Voorhees and Hendricks, of Indiana, were the principal ones present. Pendleton, of Ohio, was called home in the morning by telegraph in the Vallandigham case. All the war policy of the administration was unmercifully criticised, and the issue fully made up between the Democracy and the tyrants. One or the other must give way.

Resolutions Adopted.

"Whereas, it was declared by our fathers that to secure certain unalienable rights; among which are 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed;" and

"Whereas, in obedience to this principle in the Constitution of the United States, 'to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity;' they divided the powers of the government into three departments, legislative, executive, and judicial, and declared that all legislative power therein granted should be vested in a Congress of the United States: and

"Whereas, Legislation is 'law-making' power, and law is a rule of action by which men shall be governed; and

"Whereas, The people of Indiana in their constitution reaffirmed this division of governmental power, and 'to the end that justice be established, public order maintained, and liberty perpetuated,' they declare that 'all power is inherent in the people,' and 'the military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power; and

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

"Whereas, in accordance with this declared right and long established usage, we have this day assembled respectively and separately as becomes freemen, to present our views to those in authority; therefore,

I resolve, That the people are the source of all political power; that officers provided by the fundamental and statute law are their servants to carry out their will as expressed in those laws; and that when any one of said servants assumes to act without the previous sanction of such authority, he ceases to be the servant of the people and is striving to become their master, making his mere boast a law unto them.

2 That it is the duty of every good citizen to obey the Constitution of the United States

and of this state, and laws passed in accordance therewith while they remain in force; but it is their right—not a mere privilege, but a right, to temperately, candidly, and freely discuss, not only the laws, but the acts of those of their servants who may have passed, or may be in the administration of, those laws.

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

4. While constitutional guarantees—among others the right of free discussion; of appeal to the courts, as against unconstitutional laws and illegal acts of resort to the legislative power to abrogate bad laws; of removal of or obnoxious officials through an untrammeled, uncorrupted ballot box, remain inviolate, it is the duty of the citizens to aid those who are rightfully in authority in all lawful proceedings; but, if these rights are set at naught by their official servants, the people may assert their inherent sovereignty, and resume the powers thus being abused.

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

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

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

8. That the day has arrived when our official servants are setting themselves up above their employers the people, and have two wars upon their hands—one against the rebels of the South—the other against the Constitution, and those who attempt to uphold it in the North. In the first named, the Democracy have poured out their blood and treasure at the call of the administration; in the second they are being persecuted by illegal arrest and imprisonment for opinion's sake, even "un- to strange cities" and noxious bastilles.

9. Martial law is no law but the will of the military official proclaiming it, within the limits in which he has a sufficient force to maintain absolute power. In a state or district country where the public enemy has no footing, the people are not in rebellion, nor an armed insurrection prevailing, there is no legal authority in any military officer, high or low, to substitute his will for the civil laws and the operations of the three co-ordinate departments of the government.

10. That the attempt to suspend civil rights—among them the right to make inquiry as to the cause of arrests and imprisonments, by the writ of habeas corpus—in territory loyal to the government, is such an act of usurpation as demands and receive our merited condemnation.

11. That the Democratic party of Indiana are now, and they ever have been, attached to the Constitution and the Union, and are willing to make almost any sacrifice to maintain the former and to preserve the latter. We hold that there can be no treason in submission to the Constitution and laws made pursuant to them until they are constitutionally repealed or judicially declared void; and a people who do this can not or dare not maintain and exercise the right of advocating the repeal of bad laws and the change of a policy which they believe to be wrong, are slaves, and if the idea of treason and slavery is right, we are resolved either to be traitors or slaves. We will submit to every law passed pursuant to the Constitution as long as all constitutional means of redress are left open to our free exercise, including free ballots, free speech, free press, and an untrammelled judiciary; and we pronounce every effort to take away from the people these means of redress, by military orders and arrest, or otherwise, a flagrant outrage against the rights of a free people.

12. We denounce the members of the Legislature, who, by the abandonment of their seats and failure to discharge the plain duty imposed upon them, were guilty of a violation of their oaths, and we fear will bring discredit upon the state; and we declare that the governor can clear himself from complicity in that crime only by taking steps to prevent re-election.

13. That the arrest of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, for no other reason but for the exercise of his right of free discussion, has been received by the Democracy of Indiana with feelings of just disapprobation, as another evidence that the first and most sacred right of the citizens has been stricken down in his person, and we send to that gallant tribune of the people the sympathy of his Democratic friends in Indiana; who, though assailed at home by kindred oppression, are yet prepared to stand firm by him in his defense of the sacred rights of constitutional freedom.

14. That we hereby reaffirm and indorse the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention which assembled in this city the 30th day of July, 1862.

"Our Exchanges for the past few days give detached accounts of a desperate fight for the possession of Vicksburg. Our army is represented as having gained such decided advantages as render the taking probable,

LETTER FROM THE 17th Pa. M. LITTLE WASHINGTON, N. C. May 13th, 1863.

Ma. EDITOR; Dr. Sir—As there is at present no very stirring news from this (Gen. Foster's) Division, I will give you a few lines upon what we have passed through, and seen in this region, around Newbern and for sixty miles back during the past few days. The face of the country is comparatively level; about one third it is cleared and under a good state of cultivation. The balance is covered with a yellow pine timber, which appears, on the outside like ours; but on the inside is full of pitch, being kept for what it affords of this valuable commodity. In ordinary times the inhabitants valued a common tree at \$40; but in these times, with the advanced price of pitch, tar, turpentine, and resin, a good tree is worth as much to them as a nigger. great profits are derived from the trees while but little is expected from the niggers. Care must have been taken at all times to keep the fire out of the woods here, as a match touched in some places, would set thousands of acres on fire, at almost any season of the year. The trees are often barked up as high as twenty feet, all that they do to set the pitch running, is to cut a new place each year. The woods are cleared of shrubs and old timber and have a thick growth of prairie grass, except in the swamps, where there is another kind of timber. When set on fire they make a terrific scene. They have not been burnt where the rebel army has been but our army makes everything suffer in its course, woods, fences, cattle, fowls, and everything else is taken and destroyed with out hesitation. The citizens have no fears of the rebel army, but ours is a great eye sore to them. All the farms here, produce the usual quantities of cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, corn, sweet potatoes, and tows, and eggs, in great abundance.

On the 1st of April, Spicola's Brigade, with four batteries, were ordered to attack a rebel fort, at Swift creek, 35 miles North of Newbern—it being the route that Pettigrew came with 7,000 men to attack Newbern on the 14th March last. We arrived within two miles of our destination,—planted our batteries, mounting twenty guns, and opened fire at 11 o'clock, A. M., which was kept up till 9 P. M. when we were ordered to retreat in "double quick" which we did all right. 300 pioneers blocked the road in our rear, by falling trees, to prevent pursuit. Upon inquiry as to the cause of our repulse, it was found that we had shot away all our ammunition. Our casualties were killed, one captain of a battery and four wounded by the bursting of a shell, which was a merely accidental shot, as we were not in range of their guns. We returned, faint and weary. What was worse, we were kept drawn up in line of battle all day, expecting an attack and bloody battle. Gen Foster ordered a second attack the next week. On arriving there we found the rebels had vacated the Fort, about the time we ran away from it. The citizens said they could have all been taken prisoners, with a little courage and skill, as there were but 500 of them, to 4,600 of us.

On the 7th, April, Foster was at this place (Little Washington) with 2,000 men well fortified, surrounded by 8,000 Rebels. An attempt was made to reinforce him, by water with 8,000 and by land with 4,000 troops. Both forces were repulsed, with some loss. For four days we were in transports eight miles below Little Washington with eight gun boats a mile above us, shelling the rebel batteries. In this case, as in the other we were out of range. We fired about 2,000 shot and shell, the rebels probably not over 20 guns, their shot falling short half a mile or more. Gen. Foster, getting out of patience, sent a dispatch to us with fifteen men in a small boat under a commissioned officer among them. (Larger too great for them)—had to run with in 60 rods of two batteries) Foster's dispatch asked for ammunition and ordered one boat to run the batteries. The little boat with his brave crew, took the ammunition to him but three of them were killed and four wounded on the return passage. I saw one of these poor fellows, who was shot in the side, the ball lodging in the lungs, breathe his last yesterday after thirty-three days of intense pain and suffering.

Our steamer (the Colyer) with 2,000 troops on board, attempted to run the batteries. When within 1 1/2 miles of the 1st battery a ball passed through the stack pipe and one near the stern—we about faced—I think we would have sunk, before getting through. On the next morning Foster came down on the steamer Escort which was all riddled in pieces. The machinery however was not much injured—Two of the crew were killed. We all returned to Newbern and started a land force of 40,000. The rebels smelt game and left these parts. brigades moved to this place on the 23rd April where we will remain our time out.

It is becoming unhealthy, there have been several deaths in our Regt., in the last two weeks—more than in all the time before up to the 1st of May. Measles, and fevers, being the prevailing diseases.

On May 1st a large splendid steamer—the Long Island took fire on her way here from Newbern with commissary stores &c. for this brigade. It was not discovered until after she had been landed for 15 minutes. All was lost. The boat was scuttled to prevent a terrible explosion by the shell and powder. Respectfully Yours,

N. W. FRENCH.

THE DAILY NEWS REVIEWED.—The New York Daily News comes out again in its accustomed lively and agreeable form, and promises fair to be a valuable combatant on the side of Democratic principles. Without wishing to disparage other papers laboring in the same noble cause, we venture to predict that the News will become a favorite with the public. The Democratic party is strong enough and liberal enough to allow of different shades of opinion; while all fractions of it, by whatever name they may be designated, including the conservatives and old line Whigs, are ready to unite on a platform which shall be large enough to hold them all, and lead them united to victory at the ballot box.—Philadelphia Age.

A Startling Disclosure.

The Syracuse (New York) Courier publishes the following, furnished to it by the gentleman to whom it was addressed. Although a Republican in his politics he was not base enough to sanction the infamous scheme recommended to destroy the liberties of the country, and consequently has made the exposure. Let our Democratic friends look out and be prepared:

"Utica, April 9, 1863.

*** "My object in addressing you on this occasion is to learn if there can be organized in your town a Loyal League Mendezvous. You are perhaps aware that our Loyal Leagues of this State are to hold a State convention at this place on the 27th inst. I am informed that your League is in process of formation. I dare say you know there are two Leagues—one public and another secret—the former civic and the latter military in its plans; and from what I am told of your peculiar abilities, I especially wish you to take part in the latter. It is essentially necessary that this organization should be speedily effected. The increasing boldness and numbers of the Copperheads in this State are such that they must be put down before the next Presidential election, or they may out vote us at the polls. Their clamor about free speech, arbitrary arrests and the Constitution is misleading the people. We must not be too careful or timid about the measure necessary to keep them under. It may be that the military forces of our inner Loyal Leagues, in cooperation with the General Government, may be effectively used against them in certain localities. * * * "Don't invite any squeamish Republicans—none but the most radical.—I shall then communicate to you the signs, mystic grimes and other workings of our order. Let us hear from you.

Yours truly, E. L. ROBERTS."

Let the people remember these Leagues are formed and let them regard the leaders as conspirators against civil liberty and the social rights of the people. When men propose the destruction of a neighbors property or the taking of his life to prevent him from going to the polls, they become too abandoned for argument, and the people must fall back upon the great law of self-preservation and self-defence.

Another Outrage on Free Speech.

The accounts we give from our correspondents and the western journals of the scenes attending the late meeting of the Indianapolis will be read with emotions of profound alarm and indignation by all fair minded Republicans as well as Democrats. The malicious proceedings of Hascall, the military strap in that district, were clearly intended to provoke a collision with a peaceful assembly so as to give him an excuse for some new out rage, but his intent was happily thwarted by the forbearance of the Democrats in attendance. Hascall planted cannon in the street and placed soldiers in the hall to overawe the delegates; he closed the liquor shops to citizens but left them open to gangs of drunken soldiers, who was permitted to go about grossly insulting unoffending people so as to create if possible a general row.—With rare self-control the Democrats in attendance bore the insults without resenting them on the spot. Foiled in this attempt, Hascall next resorted to the ingenious plan of stopping the railroad trains as the assembly was dispersing and robbing the passengers of their pistols. Even this outrage failed to bring about the general scene of massacre he had evidently been instructed to inaugurate.

It seems almost certain, from the course the military authorities are pursuing in the West, that it is their deliberate intention to provoke an outbreak, so as to give the President an excuse for declaring martial law and setting aside the civil power in all the states of the North. That theory alone will account for outrages such as those perpetrated by Burnside and Hascall.—World.

THE CASE OF VALLADIGHAM.

His Release Demanded by the Citizens of Ohio.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRISONER AT LOUISVILLE.

CINCINNATI, May 23.

The following petition is circulating in Columbus and other parts of the State of Ohio:—

"The undersigned, citizens of the county, respectfully represent that the sacred right of the citizens, as guaranteed by the Constitution of our fathers, has been violated in the arbitrary arrest, illegal trial, and inhuman imprisonment of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham.

"We therefore demand of the President of the United States his immediate and unconditional release."

CINCINNATI, May 24.

Vallandigham arrived at Louisville yesterday morning. The boat arrived too late for the Nashville train, and anchored in the stream all day.

The Draft.

The Secretary of war has issued orders stating that under the enrollment act, drafted men will be actually in the U. S. service as soldiers from the fact of being drafted.—It is therefore ordered they be put in uniform, and provided with knapsacks, cartridges, tin cups, spoons, &c, as soon as they report to the district Provost Marshals.—The Quartermaster General will fill the requisitions of the Provost Marshal General for clothing, &c, for this purpose, to be delivered at such points as the latter may designate.

It is said that the draft will take place about the first of July and that the thirteenth section of the conscription law has received an interpretation, that the acceptance of three hundred dollars from drafted men, in lieu of service, will not be allowed. Secretary Stanton is understood to have decided that the section was permissive, and not mandatory; that it is optional with him to receive the money or reject it; and that it will be rejected.