

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. AYTON, Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE, Of Fountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L. BRETT, Of Adams County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B. HORD, Of Decatur County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL L. RUGG, Of Allen County.

The Democratic State Mass Convention.

The proposed Mass Convention of the Democratic and conservative citizens of Indiana to be held in this city on Wednesday, the 20th of July, promises to be the largest and most imposing ever assembled within the State. The call is everywhere favorably received, with the assurance that it will meet with a favorable response from all who desire to maintain the Constitution as it is and to perpetuate the Union as it was.

Arrangements will be made by the committee with the railroad companies leading into this city to run half fare trains for the accommodation of all who may desire to attend.

We append the Hon. W. A. Richardson's letter of acceptance, who is known to the Democracy of the nation as the life-long and most intimate friend of the late Senator Douglas.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1862. Mr. J. J. Brown, Esq., Secretary, &c., Dear Sir: I am in receipt of yours of the 29th of June asking me to be present at a Mass Convention at Indianapolis on the 30th of this month.

Our battle is for the Constitution as our Fathers made it and for the Union born of that Constitution, and if our great leader was alive to-day his voice would be heard as in times gone by cheering on the movement in which the Democracy and conservative citizens of Indiana are engaged.

Anticipated by this feeling and actuated by the principles to which my life has been devoted, I shall feel happy and honored to meet and counsel with the friends of constitutional Government on the 30th inst.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant. W. A. RICHARDSON.

The Eight Days Fighting Before Richmond.

The Administration has erred in attempting to conceal from the people the result of the eight days fighting before Richmond. In a popular Government there is nothing gained by such a course. Honesty is always the best policy, and the effort to withhold information defeats the very object which is hoped to be gained thereby.

Our arms have met with a reverse. Let the people know it, so they may have the opportunity to meet the exigencies which disaster occasions. Fortunately, there are still hopes. From the correspondence of the press we learn what those who press have withstood. Overpowered by numbers and a sagacious foe, the Federal army has received a check in its advance upon Richmond and compelled to change position.

The following ticket was nominated: Judge of the Supreme Court, Rufus P. Ranney; Secretary of State, Wm. W. Armstrong; Attorney General, John W. Caldwell; Auditor of State, Chas. W. H. Cathcart; Member of the Board of Public Works, James Gamble.

THE PLATFORM.

1. We do not believe that such acts would be constitutional. 2. That every dictate of patriotism requires that, in the terrible straits in which we are engaged for the preservation of the Government, the loyal people of the Union should present an undivided front, and exert all their united strength to maintain or perpetuate party ascendancy by forcing party issues upon them that necessarily tend to divide and distract them, as the Abolitionists are constantly doing, are hostile to the best interests of the country.

3. That the Abolition party, by their denunciation of the President whenever he has manifested a conservative spirit, by their atrocious defamation of our General, and by their incessant attacks upon our country, and who have merited his hearty support, by their acts and declarations tending to promote insubordination in our armies, and a want of confidence in their commanding officers, are the worst enemies of the Union and of the cause of the people.

4. That we have seen with indignation the intimation of the Governor of Massachusetts that that State will be slow in furnishing her quota of troops unless the war is ended by the restoration of the Union next year, or quite impossible.

5. That while we would mete out merited and legal punishment to the plotters and leaders in the rebellion, we are opposed to the contemplated sweeping and indiscriminate acts of confiscation and expropriation by Congressional legislation or Executive proclamation.

6. That we do not believe that such acts would be constitutional. 7. That we believe that by driving the rebels to the sea, and converting Union men at the South into rebels, they would have the effect to indefinitely prolong the war, afford a pretext for the intervention of European powers, and the restoration of the Union next year, or quite impossible.

8. Because, if practicable and carried out they would engender a feeling of bitterness between the different sections of the Union that would be allayed only by the sword, and that would be an ever-present cause of danger and disturbance to the public peace, a source of perpetual weakness in the Government, and an ever present incentive to foreign powers to interfere in our domestic affairs, and to promote a disruption and overthrow of the republic.

9. Because they would destroy, in a great degree, if not entirely, for many years to come, the industrial interests of a large section of the country, and most injuriously affect the interests of the whole people.

10. Because the immediate and indiscriminate emancipation of the slaves would be an act of inhumanity to them. 11. Because such an emancipation would throw upon the border free States, and especially upon Ohio, an immense number of negroes to compete with and underbid the white laborers of the State, and to constitute a permanent almost or quite unbearable nuisance, if suffered to remain among us. And we would deem it most unjust to our gallant soldiers to see them compelled to fight in the defence of a country thereby left Ohio with a degraded population to compete with these same soldiers upon their return to the peaceful avocations of life.

12. That, entertaining these views, we cannot too strongly condemn the refusal of our General Assembly to prohibit by law the immigration of negroes into this State.

13. That we are opposed to being taxed to purchase the freedom of negro slaves. With all due respect for the opinions of others, we think that such a measure would be unconstitutional, impolitic and unjust.

14. That the unparalleled frauds and speculations upon the Government, revealed by the investigating committees, and otherwise, demand the sternest condemnation of every honest man and friend of the country, and that the severest punishment prescribed by the laws should be meted out to the perpetrators thereof.

15. That the patriotism, courage and skill manifested by our armies has never been exceeded in the history of the world, and deserves and requires our highest and most respectful commendation.

16. That the refusal of the General Assembly to permit our gallant soldiers in the field the right to vote, was a great and unjustifiable wrong to them, that ought not to have been committed.

17. That while we will, as heretofore, discourage all mere factious opposition to the Administration, and will continue to give our earnest support to all proper measures to put down rebellion, and will make all the allowances that the necessities of the case require of good citizens, we protest against all violations of the Constitution.

18. That we hold sacred, as we do all other parts of that instrument, the following provisions of the Constitution of the United States: "The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed."

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of

though its trail will be bloody. The world will regard it as a masterly stroke of genius. The army will regard it as a masterly stroke of genius. The world will regard it as a masterly stroke of genius. The army will regard it as a masterly stroke of genius.

And the time has come when, in our judgment, that proclamation should be respectfully but distinctly and earnestly made.

A little over a year ago, Congress, with an almost entire unanimity, solemnly declared that "Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion and resentment, will reflect only its duty to the whole country, that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supreme and just authority of the Union with all its rights, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

We need not recite the details of this declaration; but to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

And we utterly condemn and denounce the repeated and gross violation by the Executive of the United States of the said rights thus secured to the citizen, and we condemn the monstrous dogma that in time of war the Constitution is suspended, or its powers in any respect enlarged beyond the letter and meaning of that instrument.

13. That every dictate of patriotism requires that, in the terrible straits in which we are engaged for the preservation of the Government, the loyal people of the Union should present an undivided front, and exert all their united strength to maintain or perpetuate party ascendancy by forcing party issues upon them that necessarily tend to divide and distract them, as the Abolitionists are constantly doing, are hostile to the best interests of the country.

14. That we have seen with indignation the intimation of the Governor of Massachusetts that that State will be slow in furnishing her quota of troops unless the war is ended by the restoration of the Union next year, or quite impossible.

15. That while we would mete out merited and legal punishment to the plotters and leaders in the rebellion, we are opposed to the contemplated sweeping and indiscriminate acts of confiscation and expropriation by Congressional legislation or Executive proclamation.

16. That we do not believe that such acts would be constitutional. 17. That we believe that by driving the rebels to the sea, and converting Union men at the South into rebels, they would have the effect to indefinitely prolong the war, afford a pretext for the intervention of European powers, and the restoration of the Union next year, or quite impossible.

18. Because, if practicable and carried out they would engender a feeling of bitterness between the different sections of the Union that would be allayed only by the sword, and that would be an ever-present cause of danger and disturbance to the public peace, a source of perpetual weakness in the Government, and an ever present incentive to foreign powers to interfere in our domestic affairs, and to promote a disruption and overthrow of the republic.

19. Because they would destroy, in a great degree, if not entirely, for many years to come, the industrial interests of a large section of the country, and most injuriously affect the interests of the whole people.

20. Because the immediate and indiscriminate emancipation of the slaves would be an act of inhumanity to them. 21. Because such an emancipation would throw upon the border free States, and especially upon Ohio, an immense number of negroes to compete with and underbid the white laborers of the State, and to constitute a permanent almost or quite unbearable nuisance, if suffered to remain among us. And we would deem it most unjust to our gallant soldiers to see them compelled to fight in the defence of a country thereby left Ohio with a degraded population to compete with these same soldiers upon their return to the peaceful avocations of life.

22. That, entertaining these views, we cannot too strongly condemn the refusal of our General Assembly to prohibit by law the immigration of negroes into this State.

23. That we are opposed to being taxed to purchase the freedom of negro slaves. With all due respect for the opinions of others, we think that such a measure would be unconstitutional, impolitic and unjust.

24. That the unparalleled frauds and speculations upon the Government, revealed by the investigating committees, and otherwise, demand the sternest condemnation of every honest man and friend of the country, and that the severest punishment prescribed by the laws should be meted out to the perpetrators thereof.

25. That the patriotism, courage and skill manifested by our armies has never been exceeded in the history of the world, and deserves and requires our highest and most respectful commendation.

26. That the refusal of the General Assembly to permit our gallant soldiers in the field the right to vote, was a great and unjustifiable wrong to them, that ought not to have been committed.

27. That while we will, as heretofore, discourage all mere factious opposition to the Administration, and will continue to give our earnest support to all proper measures to put down rebellion, and will make all the allowances that the necessities of the case require of good citizens, we protest against all violations of the Constitution.

28. That we hold sacred, as we do all other parts of that instrument, the following provisions of the Constitution of the United States: "The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed."

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or 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."

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized."

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war and public danger; nor to be deprived of liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

"In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed, which District shall be ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

And we utterly condemn and denounce the repeated and gross violation by the Executive of the United States of the said rights thus secured to the citizen, and we condemn the monstrous dogma that in time of war the Constitution is suspended, or its powers in any respect enlarged beyond the letter and meaning of that instrument.

13. That every dictate of patriotism requires that, in the terrible straits in which we are engaged for the preservation of the Government, the loyal people of the Union should present an undivided front, and exert all their united strength to maintain or perpetuate party ascendancy by forcing party issues upon them that necessarily tend to divide and distract them, as the Abolitionists are constantly doing, are hostile to the best interests of the country.

14. That we have seen with indignation the intimation of the Governor of Massachusetts that that State will be slow in furnishing her quota of troops unless the war is ended by the restoration of the Union next year, or quite impossible.

15. That while we would mete out merited and legal punishment to the plotters and leaders in the rebellion, we are opposed to the contemplated sweeping and indiscriminate acts of confiscation and expropriation by Congressional legislation or Executive proclamation.

16. That we do not believe that such acts would be constitutional. 17. That we believe that by driving the rebels to the sea, and converting Union men at the South into rebels, they would have the effect to indefinitely prolong the war, afford a pretext for the intervention of European powers, and the restoration of the Union next year, or quite impossible.

18. Because, if practicable and carried out they would engender a feeling of bitterness between the different sections of the Union that would be allayed only by the sword, and that would be an ever-present cause of danger and disturbance to the public peace, a source of perpetual weakness in the Government, and an ever present incentive to foreign powers to interfere in our domestic affairs, and to promote a disruption and overthrow of the republic.

19. Because they would destroy, in a great degree, if not entirely, for many years to come, the industrial interests of a large section of the country, and most injuriously affect the interests of the whole people.

20. Because the immediate and indiscriminate emancipation of the slaves would be an act of inhumanity to them. 21. Because such an emancipation would throw upon the border free States, and especially upon Ohio, an immense number of negroes to compete with and underbid the white laborers of the State, and to constitute a permanent almost or quite unbearable nuisance, if suffered to remain among us. And we would deem it most unjust to our gallant soldiers to see them compelled to fight in the defence of a country thereby left Ohio with a degraded population to compete with these same soldiers upon their return to the peaceful avocations of life.

22. That, entertaining these views, we cannot too strongly condemn the refusal of our General Assembly to prohibit by law the immigration of negroes into this State.

23. That we are opposed to being taxed to purchase the freedom of negro slaves. With all due respect for the opinions of others, we think that such a measure would be unconstitutional, impolitic and unjust.

24. That the unparalleled frauds and speculations upon the Government, revealed by the investigating committees, and otherwise, demand the sternest condemnation of every honest man and friend of the country, and that the severest punishment prescribed by the laws should be meted out to the perpetrators thereof.

25. That the patriotism, courage and skill manifested by our armies has never been exceeded in the history of the world, and deserves and requires our highest and most respectful commendation.

26. That the refusal of the General Assembly to permit our gallant soldiers in the field the right to vote, was a great and unjustifiable wrong to them, that ought not to have been committed.

27. That while we will, as heretofore, discourage all mere factious opposition to the Administration, and will continue to give our earnest support to all proper measures to put down rebellion, and will make all the allowances that the necessities of the case require of good citizens, we protest against all violations of the Constitution.

28. That we hold sacred, as we do all other parts of that instrument, the following provisions of the Constitution of the United States: "The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed."

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or 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."

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized."

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war and public danger; nor to be deprived of liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

"In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed, which District shall be ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

And we utterly condemn and denounce the repeated and gross violation by the Executive of the United States of the said rights thus secured to the citizen, and we condemn the monstrous dogma that in time of war the Constitution is suspended, or its powers in any respect enlarged beyond the letter and meaning of that instrument.

13. That every dictate of patriotism requires that, in the terrible straits in which we are engaged for the preservation of the Government, the loyal people of the Union should present an undivided front, and exert all their united strength to maintain or perpetuate party ascendancy by forcing party issues upon them that necessarily tend to divide and distract them, as the Abolitionists are constantly doing, are hostile to the best interests of the country.

14. That we have seen with indignation the intimation of the Governor of Massachusetts that that State will be slow in furnishing her quota of troops unless the war is ended by the restoration of the Union next year, or quite impossible.

15. That while we would mete out merited and legal punishment to the plotters and leaders in the rebellion, we are opposed to the contemplated sweeping and indiscriminate acts of confiscation and expropriation by Congressional legislation or Executive proclamation.

16. That we do not believe that such acts would be constitutional. 17. That we believe that by driving the rebels to the sea, and converting Union men at the South into rebels, they would have the effect to indefinitely prolong the war, afford a pretext for the intervention of European powers, and the restoration of the Union next year, or quite impossible.

18. Because, if practicable and carried out they would engender a feeling of bitterness between the different sections of the Union that would be allayed only by the sword, and that would be an ever-present cause of danger and disturbance to the public peace, a source of perpetual weakness in the Government, and an ever present incentive to foreign powers to interfere in our domestic affairs, and to promote a disruption and overthrow of the republic.

19. Because they would destroy, in a great degree, if not entirely, for many years to come, the industrial interests of a large section of the country, and most injuriously affect the interests of the whole people.

20. Because the immediate and indiscriminate emancipation of the slaves would be an act of inhumanity to them. 21. Because such an emancipation would throw upon the border free States, and especially upon Ohio, an immense number of negroes to compete with and underbid the white laborers of the State, and to constitute a permanent almost or quite unbearable nuisance, if suffered to remain among us. And we would deem it most unjust to our gallant soldiers to see them compelled to fight in the defence of a country thereby left Ohio with a degraded population to compete with these same soldiers upon their return to the peaceful avocations of life.

22. That, entertaining these views, we cannot too strongly condemn the refusal of our General Assembly to prohibit by law the immigration of negroes into this State.

23. That we are opposed to being taxed to purchase the freedom of negro slaves. With all due respect for the opinions of others, we think that such a measure would be unconstitutional, impolitic and unjust.

24. That the unparalleled frauds and speculations upon the Government, revealed by the investigating committees, and otherwise, demand the sternest condemnation of every honest man and friend of the country, and that the severest punishment prescribed by the laws should be meted out to the perpetrators thereof.

25. That the patriotism, courage and skill manifested by our armies has never been exceeded in the history of the world, and deserves and requires our highest and most respectful commendation.

26. That the refusal of the General Assembly to permit our gallant soldiers in the field the right to vote, was a great and unjustifiable wrong to them, that ought not to have been committed.

27. That while we will, as heretofore, discourage all mere factious opposition to the Administration, and will continue to give our earnest support to all proper measures to put down rebellion, and will make all the allowances that the necessities of the case require of good citizens, we protest against all violations of the Constitution.

28. That we hold sacred, as we do all other parts of that instrument, the following provisions of the Constitution of the United States: "The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed."

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or 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."

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized."

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war and public danger; nor to be deprived of liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

"In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed, which District shall be ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

And we utterly condemn and denounce the repeated and gross violation by the Executive of the United States of the said rights thus secured to the citizen, and we condemn the monstrous dogma that in time of war the Constitution is suspended, or its powers in any respect enlarged beyond the letter and meaning of that instrument.

13. That every dictate of patriotism requires that, in the terrible straits in which we are engaged for the preservation of the Government, the loyal people of the Union should present an undivided front, and exert all their united strength to maintain or perpetuate party ascendancy by forcing party issues upon them that necessarily tend to divide and distract them, as the Abolitionists are constantly doing, are hostile to the best interests of the country.

14. That we have seen with indignation the intimation of the Governor of Massachusetts that that State will be slow in furnishing her quota of troops unless the war is ended by the restoration of the Union next year, or quite impossible.

15. That while we would mete out merited and legal punishment to the plotters and leaders in the rebellion, we are opposed to the contemplated sweeping and indiscriminate acts of confiscation and expropriation by Congressional legislation or Executive proclamation.

16. That we do not believe that such acts would be constitutional. 17. That we believe that by driving the rebels to the sea, and converting Union men at the South into rebels, they would have the effect to indefinitely prolong the war, afford a pretext for the intervention of European powers, and the restoration of the Union next year, or quite impossible.

18. Because, if practicable and carried out they would engender a feeling of bitterness between the different sections of the Union that would be allayed only by the sword, and that would be an ever-present cause of danger and disturbance to the public peace, a source of perpetual weakness in the Government, and an ever present incentive to foreign powers to interfere in our domestic affairs, and to promote a disruption and overthrow of the republic.

19. Because they would destroy, in a great degree, if not entirely, for many years to come, the industrial interests of a large section of the country, and most injuriously affect the interests of the whole people.

20. Because the immediate and indiscriminate emancipation of the slaves would be an act of inhumanity to them. 21. Because such an emancipation would throw upon the border free States, and especially upon Ohio, an immense number of negroes to compete with and underbid the white laborers of the State, and to constitute a permanent almost or quite unbearable nuisance, if suffered to remain among us. And we would deem it most unjust to our gallant soldiers to see them compelled to fight in the defence of a country thereby left Ohio with a degraded population to compete with these same soldiers upon their return to the peaceful avocations of life.

22. That, entertaining these views, we cannot too strongly condemn the refusal of our General Assembly to prohibit by law the immigration of negroes into this State.

23. That we are opposed to being taxed to purchase the freedom of negro slaves. With all due respect for the opinions of others, we think that such a measure would be unconstitutional, impolitic and unjust.

24. That the unparalleled frauds and speculations upon the Government, revealed by the investigating committees, and otherwise, demand the sternest condemnation of every honest man and friend of the country, and that the severest punishment prescribed by the laws should be meted out to the perpetrators thereof.

25. That the patriotism, courage and skill manifested by our armies has never been exceeded in the history of the world, and deserves and requires our highest and most respectful commendation.

26. That the refusal of the General Assembly to permit our gallant soldiers in the field the right to vote, was a great and unjustifiable wrong to them, that ought not to have been committed.

27. That while we will, as heretofore, discourage all mere factious opposition to the Administration, and will continue to give our earnest support to all proper measures to put down rebellion, and will make all the allowances that the necessities of the case require of good citizens, we protest against all violations of the Constitution.

28. That we hold sacred, as we do all other parts of that instrument, the following provisions of the Constitution of the United States: "The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed."

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or 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."

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized."

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war and public danger; nor to be deprived of liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

"In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed, which District shall be ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

And we utterly condemn and denounce the repeated and gross violation by the Executive of the United States of the said rights thus secured to the citizen, and we condemn the monstrous dogma that in time of war the Constitution is suspended, or its powers in any respect enlarged beyond the letter and meaning of that instrument.

13. That every dictate of patriotism requires that, in the terrible straits in which we are engaged for the preservation of the Government, the loyal people of the Union should present an undivided front, and exert all their united strength to maintain or perpetuate party ascendancy by forcing party issues upon them that necessarily tend to divide and distract them, as the Abolitionists are constantly doing, are hostile to the best interests of the country.

14. That we have seen with indignation the intimation of the Governor of Massachusetts that that State will be slow in furnishing her quota of troops unless the war is ended by the restoration of the Union next year, or quite impossible.

15. That while we would mete out merited and legal punishment to the plotters and leaders in the rebellion, we are opposed to the contemplated sweeping and indiscriminate acts of confiscation and expropriation by Congressional legislation or Executive proclamation.

16. That we do not believe that such acts would be constitutional. 17. That we believe that by driving the rebels to the sea, and converting Union men at the South into rebels, they would have the effect to indefinitely prolong the war, afford a pretext for the intervention of European powers, and the restoration of the Union next year, or quite impossible.

18. Because, if practicable and carried out they would engender a feeling of bitterness between the different sections of the Union that would be allayed only by the sword, and that would be an ever-present cause of danger and disturbance to the public peace, a source of perpetual weakness in the Government, and an ever present incentive to foreign powers to interfere in our domestic affairs, and to promote a disruption and overthrow of the republic.

19. Because they would destroy, in a great degree, if not entirely, for many years to come, the industrial interests of a large section of the country, and most injuriously affect the interests of the whole people.

20. Because the immediate and indiscriminate emancipation of the slaves would be an act of inhumanity to them. 21. Because such an emancipation would throw upon the border free States, and especially upon Ohio, an immense number of negroes to compete with and underbid the white laborers of the State, and to constitute a permanent almost or quite unbearable nuisance, if suffered to remain among us. And we would deem it most unjust to our gallant soldiers to see them compelled to fight in the defence of a country thereby left Ohio with a degraded population to compete with these same soldiers upon their return to the peaceful avocations of life.

22. That, entertaining these views, we cannot too strongly condemn the refusal of our General Assembly to prohibit by law the immigration of negroes into this State.

23. That we are opposed to being taxed to purchase the freedom of negro slaves. With all due respect for the opinions of others, we think that such a measure would be unconstitutional, impolitic and unjust.

24. That the unparalleled frauds and speculations upon the Government, revealed by the investigating committees, and otherwise, demand the sternest condemnation of every honest man and friend of the country, and that the severest punishment prescribed by the laws should be meted out to the perpetrators thereof.

25. That the patriotism, courage and skill manifested by our armies has never been exceeded in the history of the world, and deserves and requires our highest and most respectful commendation.

26. That the refusal of the General Assembly to permit our gallant soldiers in the field the right to vote, was a great and unjustifiable wrong to them, that ought not to have been committed.

27. That while we will, as heretofore, discourage all mere factious opposition to the Administration, and will continue to give our earnest support to all proper measures to put down rebellion, and will make all the allowances that the necessities of the case require of good citizens, we protest against all violations of the Constitution.

28. That we hold sacred, as we do all other parts of that instrument, the following provisions of the Constitution of the United States: "The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed."

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or 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."

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized."